



ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY: AN IMMINENT NEED

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ABSTRACT

Providing food security to everyone in the world may be a challenge, but these challenges have to be overcome to save humans dying from hunger. The challenge has been taken up globally by the United Nations. This paper analyses the need for food security, the pillars of food security and approaches for food security. The matter as to how to achieve the food security is also discussed.

KEYWORDS: food, security, challenge, UN

INTRODUCTION

The International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), held in Rome in 1992, defined food security as "access by all people at all times to the food needed for a healthy life."¹ Food security in simple terms refers to the fact that food should be available to each and every one in the society. Food aegis is an action accompanying to the advancing availability of food. Concerns over aliment aegis accept existed throughout history. There is affirmation of granaries getting in use over 10,000 years ago, with axial authorities in civilizations including Ancient China and Ancient Egypt getting accepted to absolute aliment from accumulator in times of famine. At the 1974 World Food Conference the term "food security" was defined as "availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices".²

For beneath acute circumstances, a new analogue emerged at 1996 World Food Summit; this time with the approval getting on individual's adequate food security, rather than the nation.³ According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security "exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".⁴

Household aliment aegis exists if all members, at all times, accept admission to abundant aliment for an active, advantageous life. Individuals who are aliment defended do not reside in ache or abhorrence of starvation. Aliment insecurity, on the added hand, is a bearing of "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways", according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).⁵ Food aegis incorporates an admeasurement of animation to approaching disruption or dearth of analytical aliment accumulation due to assorted accident factors including droughts, shipment disruptions, ammunition shortages, bread-and-butter instability, and wars. In the years 2011-2013, an estimated 842 million humans were adversity from abiding hunger. The FAO articulates the four pillars of aliment aegis as availability, access, utilization, and stability. The United Nations (UN) accustomed the Right to aliment in the Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, and has back acclaimed that it is basic for the amusement of all added rights.

The 1996 World Summit on Food Security declared that "food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure". According to the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, failed agronomics bazaar adjustment and the abridgement of anti-dumping mechanisms engenders abundant of the world's aliment absence and malnutrition.⁶

WORLD FOOD SUMMIT, 16-18 DECEMBER 2009

Key Challenges to food insecurity recognised are:

- To eradicate ache from the earth. Not alone to ensure acceptable aliment assembly to augment a apple citizenry that will abound by 50 percent and ability 9 billion by 2050, but aswell acquisition means to agreement that anybody has admission to the aliment they charge for an alive and advantageous life.
- To put in abode a added articular and able arrangement of baby-minding of aliment aegis at both civic and all-embracing levels.
- To accomplish abiding developing countries accept a fair adventitious of aggressive in apple article markets and that agronomical abutment behavior do not unfairly alter all-embracing trade.
- To acquisition means to ensure that farmers in both developed and developing countries can acquire incomes commensurable to those of accessory and tertiary area workers in their corresponding countries.
- To activate abundant added accessible and clandestine area INVESTMENTS in agronomics and rural basement and ensure farmers' admission to avant-garde inputs to addition aliment assembly and abundance in the developing world, decidedly in low-income and food-deficit countries.
- Considering that 30 or added countries are currently experiencing aliment emergencies, to accede added able mechanisms for aboriginal acknowledgment to aliment crises.
- To ensure that countries are able to acclimate to altitude change and abate abrogating effects.

PILLARS OF FOOD SECURITY

The WHO states that there are three pillars that determine food security:

- **Food availability:** sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
- **Food access:** having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- **Food use:** appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

The FAO adds a fourth pillar: the stability of the first three dimensions of food security over time. In 2009, the World Summit on Food Security stated that the four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization, and stability.

VARIOUS APPROACHES TO FOOD SECURITY

1. By the United Nations:

The UN Millennium Development Goals are one of the initiatives aimed at achieving food security in the world. The first Millennium Development Goal states that the UN "is to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty" by 2015. Olivier De Schutter, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, advocates for a multidimensional admission to aliment aegis challenges. This admission emphasizes the concrete availability of food; the social, bread-and-butter and concrete admission humans accept to food; and the nutrition, assurance and cultural account or capability of food.

2. By the Food and Agriculture Organization:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations stated in the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2003 that countries that accept bargain ache generally had accelerated bread-and-butter growth, accurately in their agronomical sectors. These countries were aswell characterized as accepting slower citizenry growth, lower HIV rates, and college rankings in the Human Development Index. At that time, the FAO considered acclamation agronomics and citizenry advance basic to accomplishing aliment security. In the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012, the FAO restated its focus on bread-and-butter advance and agronomical advance to accomplish aliment aegis and added a focus on the poor and on "nutrition-sensitive" growth. For example, bread-and-butter advance should be acclimated by governments to accommodate accessible casework to account poor and athirst populations. The FAO aswell cited smallholders, including women, as groups that should be complex in agronomical advance to accomplish application for the poor. For bread-and-butter and agronomical advance to be "nutrition-sensitive", assets should be activated to advance admission to assorted diets for the poor as able-bodied as admission to a safe baptize accumulation and to healthcare. The FAO has proposed a "twin track" approach to action aliment crisis that combines acceptable development and concise ache relief. Development approaches cover advance in rural markets and rural infrastructure. In general, the FAO proposes the use of accessible behavior and programs that advance abiding bread-and-butter advance that will account the poor. To admission concise aliment security, vouchers for seeds, fertilizer, or admission to casework could advance agronomical production. The use of codicillary or actual aliment or banknote transfers was addition admission the FAO noted. Codicillary transfers could cover academy agriculture programs, while actual transfers could cover accepted aliment distribution, emergency aliment aid or banknote transfers. A third admission is the use of subsidies as assurance nets to access the purchasing ability of households. The FAO stated that "approaches should be human rights-based, target the poor, promote gender equality, enhance long-term resilience and allow sustainable graduation out of poverty."

The FAO acclaimed that some countries accept been acknowledged in fighting aliment crisis and abbreviating the amount of humans adversity from undernourishment. Bangladesh is an archetype of a country that has met the Millennium Development Goal hunger target. The FAO accustomed advance in agronomical abundance and macroeconomic adherence for the accelerated bread-and-butter advance in the 1990s that resulted in an access in aliment security. Irrigation systems were accustomed through basement development programs. Two programs, Harvest Plus and the Golden Rice Project, provided bio fortified crops in order to decrease micronutrient deficiencies.

World Food Day was established on October 16, in honour of the date that the FAO was founded in 1945. On this day, the FAO hosts a variety of event at the headquarters in Rome and around the world, as well as seminars with UN officials.

3. By the World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) is an agency of the United Nations that uses food aid to promote food security and eradicate hunger and poverty. In particular, the WFP provides aliment aid to refugees and to others experiencing aliment emergencies. It aswell seeks to advance diet and superior of activity to the a lot of accessible populations and advance self-reliance. An example of a WFP program is the "Food for Assets" program in which participants plan on new infrastructure, or apprentice new skills, that will access aliment security, in barter for food. The WFP and the Government of Kenya have partnered in the Food for Assets program in hopes of increasing the resilience of communities to shocks.

4. By the United States Agency for International Development

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) proposes several key accomplish to accretion agronomical abundance which is in about-face key to accretion rural assets and abbreviation aliment insecurity. They include:

- (i) Boosting agronomical science and technology. Current agronomical yields are bereft to augment the growing populations. Eventually, the ascent agronomical abundance drives bread-and-butter growth.
- (ii) Securing acreage rights and admission to finance.
- (iii) Enhancing animal basal through apprenticeship and bigger health.
- (iv) Conflict blockage and resolution mechanisms and capitalism and babyminding based on attempt of accountability and accuracy in accessible institutions and the aphorism of law are basal to abbreviation accessible associates of society.

HOW TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY?

Essentially, in adjustment to accomplish aliment aegis a country have to accomplish three basal aims. It must:

- ensure adequacy of food supplies in terms of quantity, quality and variety of food;
- optimize stability in the flow of supplies;
- secure sustainable access to available supplies by all who need them.

Adequate aliment availability at the national, bounded and domiciliary levels, acquired through markets and added channels, is the cornerstone of comestible well-being. At the domiciliary level, aliment aegis implies concrete and bread-and-butter admission to foods that are able in agreement of quantity, comestible quality, assurance and cultural acceptability to accommodate person's yearly needs. Domiciliary aliment aegis depends on an able assets and assets, including acreage and added advantageous assets owned. Aliment aegis is ultimately associated with admission to nutritionally able aliment at domiciliary level, i.e. the adeptness of households or individuals to access a nutritionally able diet at all times. It is important to agenda at this date that the accomplishment of domiciliary aliment aegis may not necessarily aftereffect in improvements in the comestible cachet of all domiciliary members. Admission to nutritionally able aliment guarantees neither able burning by all individuals aural the domiciliary nor the adapted biological appliance of the aliment consumed.

CONCLUSION

The food security is important to the people especially the poor who can neither find a job to afford for food nor can grow their own food. It is the therefore the duty of the Government to provide food for the people who cannot afford. The simple reasons why the government should do so is: humans shouldn't let humans die. The most painful thing is that although there is abundance of food and thousands of tonnes of foodgrains is being wasted every year, the attempt to distribute the food to people for free or at a subsidised cost is not taken up seriously by the Government.

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