

FOOD INSECURITY

1.

1. What is food insecurity?

Food insecurity is not having access to sufficient, safe, nutritious foods to maintain a healthy and active lifestyle.

2. Does climate change cause food insecurity?

Climate change can cause food insecurity because more extreme weather can harm livestock and crops, and storms can ruin forests. There is also lack of drinking water which can cause malnourishment. Climate change is affecting food and water supply and quality. This causes a problem in developing countries as they might lack refrigeration, so products go bad.

3. Are people afraid of being food insecure?

In principle, they are not. We were all born in rural areas where food insecurity isn't a problem, we are all educated and will someday get a job and have a stable life and won't worry about those things, as we have and will have all the resources needed. Although these are all true, there are a lot of cases of people getting ruined by some sort of mental illnesses or some other conditions. So, in the end, to people, not suffering from food insecurity is likely, but never impossible.

2.



Food insecurity is spread across the whole world, in fact, in some parts of Asia and Africa, women and children walk an average of nearly four miles for drinking water that might not even be safe for drinking, and in the United States, one in six children goes hungry, and one in eight Americans is affected by food insecurity.



Children and elderly face more food insecurity than others, and there is a simple reason for that. They are unable to fend for themselves, they cannot work or provide for themselves, they are dependent on their family members. And they are prone to getting sick due to their low immunity and different nutritional needs. Food insecurity in the elderly can happen in both developing and developed countries because they can't keep themselves afloat and they slide into poverty. Transportation plays a big role in food insecurity, people that live farther from major cities have less access to food and drinking water. Weather is a major factor in food insecurity too, especially in rural areas that are affected with extreme cold or heat.



The least food-secure countries such as The Central African Republic, Chad, Yemen, and Madagascar are politically instable and that is a major contributor to hunger among residents.



These countries halt food trades during periods of economic unrest, natural disaster, or poor harvest. Socio-political unrest in countries like South Sudan and Somalia is the main factor why these countries are among the most food insecure. Food insecure are also war affected countries where is hard to cross the border and exchange food.



Food insecurity impacts around 40 million Americans and 12 million American children, especially African Americans and Latinos, but anyone who lives without access to healthy food is considered to be in peril. People with the lowest food security face disruptions in their access to food constantly or during specific seasons and they often face poverty, homelessness, lack of medical care, and other serious issues in their lives. In certain undeveloped countries hospitals aren't able to provide food to their patients.

3.

1. About 40% of the country's population is afflicted with climate change.
2. Are those children able to fend for themselves?
3. The pandemic is taking a toll on all industries.
4. The trial was halted after the first week.
5. When you are faced with food insecurity, you go to a food bank.



6. The villagers are being rationed to two liters of water a day.
7. If you want to get hired here you have to meet our needs.
8. Financial problems are plaguing the company.
9. That area was riddled with malnourished people.
10. Malnutrition can cause debilitating symptoms among those affected by food insecurity.

4.

1. What is the root of food insecurity?
2. What is food justice work?
3. Which communities face greater barriers than others when it comes to food insecurity?
4. When comparing black and white households in food insecurity, what did results show?
5. What do those results demonstrate?
6. What is structural racism?
7. What are some usual examples where structural racism stands out and can be seen/noticed?
8. If problem for food insecurity is money, how should solutions be like?
9. What does government think the effective way to respond to food insecurity is?
10. Who is the only one who can address problems about food security and help to solve it?
11. What are civil rights leaders saying for decades?
12. Which changes do organizations need to make to address the situation about positions of decision-making power of black people?

5. Connection to food insecurity solution:

MONEY – Equal distribution of money around the world will help solve the problem of food insecurity and will make food available to everyone around the world (as money is the main root cause of food insecurity). Making black people equal and paying them as equal as white people will reduce the risk of black people suffering from food insecurity.

STRUCTURAL RACISM – Reducing and completely getting rid of structural racism will help solve the food insecurity and will lead to food security for those people that are affected the most. Black people and other communities that are victims of structural racism are paid less and are given less resources needed for living a normal life, which leads to possible food insecurity.

FACTORY FARMING – Factory farming is threatening communities, farm workers and farmers, damages livelihoods and animals and drives poverty. High prices of food produced on such farms are making food hard to afford to people with lower wages or salaries. By stopping this it is obvious how positively it would affect food security.

CLIMATE – Climate changes are one of the things that need to be taken care of. They seriously effect agriculture and food producing. By stopping climate changes or at least by reducing the effects they have, we can save a lot of plants/food on farms and plantations and protect them from getting ruined by extreme heat or cold. That way there will be more food for people in the world.

FAIR TRADE POLICY – Fair trade allows farmers to have and helps them to secure a decent reliable income for their goods, meaning they will be fairly paid for their work and food they produced. Fair Trade system also provides them with great job security which helps those farmers to produce much more food in more sustainable and ecological ways. Healthier and better quality food for consumers around the world then means food security.

FOOD WASTE – Food waste is associated with excessive consumption and pollution of water and other natural resources. Wasting less food and reducing food lost basically means there will be more food for all people in our society. That food that we throw away and that becomes trash could have been given to someone who needs it, instead of ending up in the garbage like that. Reducing food waste also puts less pressure of environment and increases productivity and economic grow.

6. STORYJUMPER BOOK:

<https://www.storyjumper.com/book/read/114121682/614c0629b2fd9>