

**UNITED AGAINST
HUNGER**



16 October 2010 World Food Day

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**World Food Day
Seminar „United against hunger“
celebrating the World Food Day, Osijek, 15 October 2010**

Hunger as a social problem

Mario Vinković, LL.M. , Ph.D.

University J. J. Strossmayer of Osijek

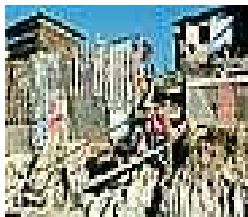
Faculty of Law



Facts and Numbers



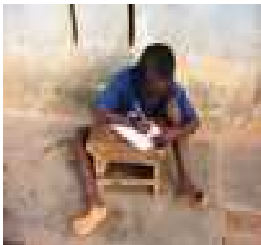
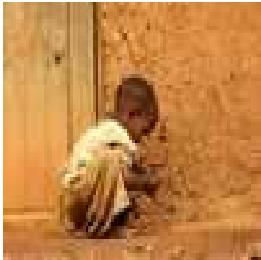
- **925 million people do not have enough to eat - more than the populations of USA, Canada and the European Union (FAO, 2010).**
- **98 percent of the world's hungry live in developing countries.**
- **Asia and the Pacific region is home to over half the world's population and nearly two thirds of the world's hungry people (FAO, 2010).**
- **65 percent of the world's hungry live in only seven countries: India, China, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and Ethiopia (FAO, 2010).**
- **More than 70 percent of the world's 146 million underweight children under age five years live in just 10 countries, with more than 50 per cent located in South Asia alone (UNICEF, 2006).**
- **10.9 million children under five die in developing countries each year. Malnutrition and hunger-related diseases cause 60 percent of the deaths (UNICEF; 2007).**
- **Women make up a little over half of the world's population, but they account for over 60 percent of the world's hungry (ECOSOC, 2007)**



- In the countries most heavily affected, HIV has reduced life expectancy by more than 20 years, slowed economic growth, and deepened household poverty (UNAIDS GLOBAL REPORT, 2008)
- In sub-Saharan Africa alone, the epidemic has orphaned nearly 12 million children aged under 18 years
- ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER (Millennium Development Goal together with universal education, gender equality, child health, maternal health, combat AIDS/HIV...)
- World Food Summit 1996 expressly recognized “the right to food”.



Multi-dimensionality problem



- these data point out the multi-dimensionality of the problem:
- shortcomings of social protection,
- discrimination and gender discrimination,
- unequal geographical distribution,
- greater exposure to risks of child labour and trafficking in children and women,
- the circular features of poverty and hunger
- underdevelopment of the national education system,
- lack of international attention,
- unfavorable distribution of international aid
- the connection between hunger and AIDS pandemic



Right to food



- The right to food is a fundamental human right directly connected with the right to life and a range of economic and social human rights.
- UN Declaration of Human Rights, "...Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, Housing and medical care and necessary social services..."(Article 25).
- International Convent on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - access to food is recognized as one of the components to standard of life (Article 11).
- Convention of the Rights of the Child obliges States to combat malnutrition and to provide adequate and nutritious foods, as well as to provide material support to nutrition programmes
- Various countries have included the right to food in their constitutions (Brazil, Congo, Ukraine, Paraguay, Peru, Pakistan and India are some of the countries)



- The right to food under international law implies the right to means of production or procurement of food of sufficient quantity and quality, free from adverse substances and culturally acceptable. This right should primarily be fulfilled by individual's own efforts or in community with others, and must be enjoyed by all without any adverse distinction based on race, religion, sex, language, political opinion or other status.



- Every State is obliged to ensure for everyone under its jurisdiction access to the minimum essential food which is sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe, to ensure their freedom from hunger.



Conclusion

- Fundamental right connected with numerous of economic and social rights.
- State obligation (to respect, protect and to fulfill) and responsibility.
- World fight against hunger.
- International aid.
- Natality policy.