

## **The problem of world food - Part 2. African population feeding problems**

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### **ABSTRACT**

A large inequality of food production and economic level development exists in the World. In result, there is on one side deficit of the food production and hunger, on the other side constant overproduction and beyond-norm consumption. It is necessary for the highly developed countries to support the economically backward countries - via long term complex activities (scientific-technology and financial ones) and organizations. There are huge reserves of the food production in the World which should be utilize in the future. The food market is shaped more and more by the globalisation process. There is no danger of lack of the food in the World but it is a must to improve and equalize the level of production and allocation of the food among the World regions. Agriculture is the primary and one of the oldest areas of human activity. Produces food of plant and animal produce raw materials for many industries. Rely agriculture on biological processes distinguishes it from other economic sectors.

**Keywords:** food distribution; food security; food supply; hunger; malnutrition; poverty

### **1. AFRICAN POPULATION FEEDING PROBLEMS**

Of all the problems that currently plague the Earth's population is perhaps the most shameful hunger and malnutrition. In a situation where the inhabitants live in prosperous countries should, in the event of a massive food waste, often making our eyes, when the United States spend millions of dollars on a senseless war, it is hard to believe that in many parts of the world, millions of people suffer from a lack food. Individual estimates relating to the number of world hunger differ. It can be assumed, however, that the number of hungry people now exceeds 800mln, not to mention the malnourished. The most terrifying fact that a quarter of all the hungry are children who are under five years of age yet. For many of these chronic lack of food result in death. Most people who do not normally go hungry, do not realize the importance of this issue. The data indicate that each year due to lack of food 35 to 40 million people die

## **2. CAUSES OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION IN AFRICA**

### **a) Natural**

Natural disasters, for example. Fire

The decrease in the amount of precipitation during the rainy season sets destruction by pests,

no. Locusts destroying crops in Ethiopia

Deep lowering retention and groundwater levels

Lack of access to water

Desertification of agricultural areas, eg. Through the sand and dust storms

Soil erosion



### **b) The social**

High population growth causes overpopulation

Joblessness

Low level of education of the inhabitants

Traditions in nutrition

### **c) The economic**

Low GDP per 1 inhabitant

Underdeveloped industry producing for agriculture

Technological backwardness

A small number of barns and silos for storing food

Leśna- economy irrational deforestation

### **d) Political**

Tribal conflicts

The inappropriate policy of the state

Corruption

Debt to other countries

Medical assumes that the proper functioning of the body need to 2300-2700 kcal per day and about 80 g protein



Nutritional Systems:

- Abundant
- Normal
- Insufficient
- Hunger

Based on research commissioned by FAO organization is assumed that for the proper functioning of the human body need a day 2300- 2700 calories and approx. 80 grams of protein (including approx. 30 grams of animal protein).

**3. REFERRING TO THIS STANDARD IN THE WORLD TO HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED INTO THREE GROUPS**



- The first are the countries with abundant nutrition and normal (protein intake above 80 g, and the calorific value of meals in excess of 2,600 kcal). Here include all European countries and the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel, Turkey, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, North Korea, Argentina, Morocco, Egypt, which is highly developed countries. Among the medium-developed nutritional norm of the group also meet the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Morocco, Uruguay, Lebanon, Jordan, as well as other monoculture economy.
- The second group consists of countries with a diet of modest, but enough where the daily calorie intake is at the level of 2300-2600, and 60-80 grams of protein. At the same time, consumption of vegetable protein (from cereals and tubers) far outweighs the consumption of animal protein contained in meat, eggs, milk. Countries belonging to this category are m. Al.: Guyana, Chile, Kuwait, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Gabon, Myanmar, Senegal, Suriname, Mali, Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia, Libya, El Salvador, Colombia, Indonesia, Venezuela, Paraguay Mexico, Algeria
- A third group of countries with insufficient or starvation diet consists of approx. 30 countries such as Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, Liberia, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Angola, South Africa. Central African, Sierra Leone, Bolivia, Uganda, Tanzania, Cameroon, Ghana, Rwanda, Somalia, Nigeria, Madagascar, Malawi, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Iraq, Bangladesh, Peru, Haiti. The worst situation is in Mozambique, Bangladesh, Rwanda and Malawi, where the daily intake of animal protein does not exceed 5 g. In contrast, in all the countries in this category, both protein intake (less than 60 g / day) and calorific meals (less than 2200 kcal / day) is too small to allow normal functioning and development of organisms, especially affects the children who often become victims of hunger. Malnutrition and hunger also make that very many diseases easily spread here, as the organisms have exhausted the strength to take the fight to them.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

The world by FAO in 2009, more than a billion starving people, the worst situation is in Africa, India and China. FAO warns that the situation may deteriorate further in the current international financial and economic crisis. Cause a rapid increase in the number of hungry people is noted recent increases in food prices. Every five seconds, a child dies in the world, a day die approx. 20 thousand. children, and during the approx. 5 million. 80 percent of the world's hungry children live in countries where there is a surplus of food produced, manufactured, unfortunately for the animals that are eaten by only 480 million people in rich countries. 850 million people go to bed hungry. About a billion population live for 1 dollar a day, and approx. 3 billion \$ 2 per day. Approx. 1.3 billion people lack access to clean water.

The minimum daily caloric value per person should be approx. 2700 kcal and 70g protein. Hunger is divided into explicit and implicit. Hunger is open condition of the body from the general malnutrition, and thus the physical sensation of hunger by man. Hunger is a latent state of the body associated with poor quality of food intake, poor in protein, especially animal, vitamins and trace elements. He smaller, usually inadvertently, physical and mental capabilities of people, and affects the most vulnerable groups, ie. children. This type of deficiencies in the diet is not felt as hunger. It mainly affects urban residents.

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