

Abstract

“There are people in the world so hungry, that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread” (Mahatma Gandhi)

There are 963 million undernourished people in the world today. That means one in nearly seven people do not get enough food to be healthy and lead an active life. Hunger and malnutrition are in fact the number one risk to the health worldwide — greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.

The solution of Earths problems can be solved only if we really want to do this and if we understand that after us will come our children, and the children of our children that will need to live as good as we lived today.

"Faced with a food and energy crisis, how can society improve its well-being?"

"There are people in the world so hungry,
that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread"

Mahatma Gandhi

Can the world of third millennium be confronted with a food and energy crisis, can be in this millennium of revolutionary technology people there are starving, children that are studying at candle?

The answer is yes, it can be real even in 21st century...

There are 963 million undernourished people in the world today. That means one in nearly seven people do not get enough food to be healthy and lead an active life. Hunger and malnutrition are in fact the number one risk to the health worldwide — greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.

Among the key causes of hunger are natural disasters, conflict, poverty, poor agricultural infrastructure and over-exploitation of the environment.

As well as the obvious sort of hunger resulting from an empty stomach, there is also the hidden hunger of micronutrient deficiencies which make people susceptible to infectious diseases, impair physical and mental development, reduce their labour productivity and increase the risk of premature death.

Hunger does not only weigh on the individual. It also imposes a crushing economic burden on the developing world. Economists estimate that every child whose physical and mental development is stunted by hunger and malnutrition stands to lose 5-10 percent in lifetime earnings.

To the threats to food security it numbers:

- Political instability and insecurity
- Low education level
- General poverty
- Precarious sanitary conditions
- Poor weaning habits
- Erratic rainfalls
- Drought
- Desertification

- Locust infestations
- Lack of modern agricultural infrastructure
- Plant diseases
- High food prices
- Floods
- Limited capacity to access international capital markets and import food

Four of the poorest countries in the world faced with food crisis:

Ranked the world's fifth poorest country economic development in Chad is inhibited by its landlocked location and the desert climate in the north. The Sahelian zone (central and eastern Chad) is particularly affected by chronic food deficits, and the arrival of thousands of Sudanese refugees in the area since late 2003 has put additional pressure on limited resources, placing further stress on the already highly vulnerable local population.

Eighty percent of the population depends on subsistence farming and herding for their livelihoods.

Limited access to food and poor farming practices place malnutrition among the main problems faced by the local population. More than one in 10 infants do not survive their first year, while one in five children die before reaching the age of five.

Food production in the Republic of Congo is below national consumption requirements. In fact, only two percent of the 10 million hectares of arable land are exploited, meaning 30 percent of annual food consumption is now imported.

Successive armed conflicts in the Republic of Congo over the last decade have had a highly detrimental effect on food production.

Some local products are very expensive, and access to the commodities necessary for an adequate diet for the poor is very limited. Food insecurity has been worsened by interruptions to the railway cargo traffic between Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville.

In Ethiopia, there are currently more than 10 million people who have been affected by drought. Some 4.6 million people are threatened by hunger and malnutrition and require urgent food assistance.

The deteriorating situation is compounded by high food prices – the cost of cereals has more than doubled in many markets since the beginning of the year, hampering the ability of many people to meet even their most basic food needs and impoverishing them further.

Seasonal food security assessments estimate the numbers in need could rise, leading to a deepening of the food and nutrition emergency, particularly in the south-west and south-eastern parts of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) continues to suffer widespread food shortages due to economic problems, limited arable land, lack of agricultural machinery and energy shortages. The country remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters; most recently severe flooding in August 2007 caused widespread damage to crops and infrastructure in six southern provinces. DPRK has also suffered the effects of the global commodity crisis, with rampant increases in market prices for staple foods and fuel.

Domestic cereal production consistently falls below the needs of the 23 million population. The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment of October 2008- the first such survey since 2004- indicated that total gross production came to only 4.21 million tonnes (unmilled, 3.3 million tonnes milled) of cereal equivalent, as agricultural production was severely constrained by lack of sufficient fertilizer and fuel, declining soil fertility and structural factors. Even with anticipated commercial imports and currently pledged food aid, the country will experience a cereal shortfall of 836,000 tonnes for the 2008/2009 marketing year, leaving a 8.7 million people in need of food assistance.

This is the situation in the worlds poorest, but not only in this countries are people there are starving, but also in countries like Romania. And this can be considered a paradox, because Romania has a great agricultural potential, and can feed at least our country and another poor country from Africa.

The agricultural potential of Romania - 14.7 million hectares agricultural terrain that can feed a lot of person, and also can be raw material for bio fuel. **Romania can be a solution for food crisis and for energy crisis** (Romania has also a great potential in making energy from water and wind).

Food crisis can be resolved trough a efficient use of agricultural terrains of terra and also trough a efficient and rational use of the resources.

The solution of Earths problems can be solved only if we really want to do this and if we understand that after us will come our children, and the children of our children that will need to live as good as we lived today.

