

# Define key terms

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## The world hunger problem: Facts, figures and statistics

<b>Global</b>	
<b>Inequity</b>	
<b>Malnutrition</b>	
<b>scurvy</b>	
<b>Enzymes</b>	
<b>Preservation</b>	
<b>Bacteria</b>	
<b>Rickets</b>	
<b>osteoporosis</b>	
<b>Chronic</b>	
<b>Socio-economics</b>	
<b>spoilage</b>	
<b>microorganism</b>	
<b>Illicit</b>	
<b>scarcity</b>	

## Some Facts.....

- In the Asian, African and Latin American countries, well over 500 million people are living in what the World Bank has called \_\_\_\_\_
- Every year 15 million children \_\_\_\_\_of hunger
- One in twelve people worldwide is \_\_\_\_\_, including 160 million children under the age of 5. United Nations Food and Agriculture
- Nearly one in four people, 1.3 billion - a majority of humanity - live on less than \$1 per day, while the world's 358 billionaires have assets exceeding the combined annual incomes of countries with 45 percent of the world's people. UNICEF
- 3 billion people in the world today \_\_\_\_\_to survive on US\$2/day.
- One out of every eight children under the age of twelve in the U.S. goes to bed \_\_\_\_\_every night.
- Half of all children under \_\_\_\_\_years of age in South Asia and one third of those in sub-Saharan Africa are malnourished.
- Malnutrition is implicated in more than half of all child deaths worldwide - a proportion unmatched by any infectious disease since the Black Death
- About 183 million children weigh \_\_\_\_\_than they should for their age
- To satisfy the world's sanitation and food requirements would cost only US\$13 billion- what the people of the United States and the European Union spend on perfume each year.
- The assets of the world's three richest men are more than the combined GNP of all the least developed countries on the planet.
- Every 3.6 seconds someone dies of hunger
- There are three main reasons why preventable diseases like measles and diarrhoea remain the major killers of children in poor countries. They are all closely linked with poverty. These are: lack of essential health services, money for medical treatment and adequate sanitation.
- It is estimated that some 800 million people in the world suffer from \_\_\_\_\_and malnutrition, about 100 times as many as those who actually die from it each year.
- The life expectancy gap between many developing and developed countries continues to widen. While Australian newborns, on average, will live to see their 80th birthday, a baby born in Swaziland or Zimbabwe can expect to live just 38 years.



die	malnourished	"absolute poverty"	struggle
hunger	hungry	Five	less

### Activity

1. People living in poverty are more likely to die at a younger age because they lack access to:

- a well-funded h \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- qualified h \_\_\_\_\_ p \_\_\_\_\_
- relevant e \_\_\_\_\_
- essential m \_\_\_\_\_
- clean d \_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_
- adequate s \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are two of the major illnesses that kill children in developing countries that are easily treated in developed countries like Australia? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Complete the following sentences:

- Half of the world's population live on less than US \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per day.
- More than 10 million children die each year before their \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.
- Life expectancy in Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ years while in Zimbabwe, it is only \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- Each year, more than \_\_\_\_\_ thousand women die of pregnancy related complications. \_\_\_\_\_% of these women live in poor countries.

4. If there is enough food produced in the world for everyone, suggest reasons why hunger and famine exist.

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5. Suggest reasons why droughts in rich countries don't lead to large scale hunger and famine.

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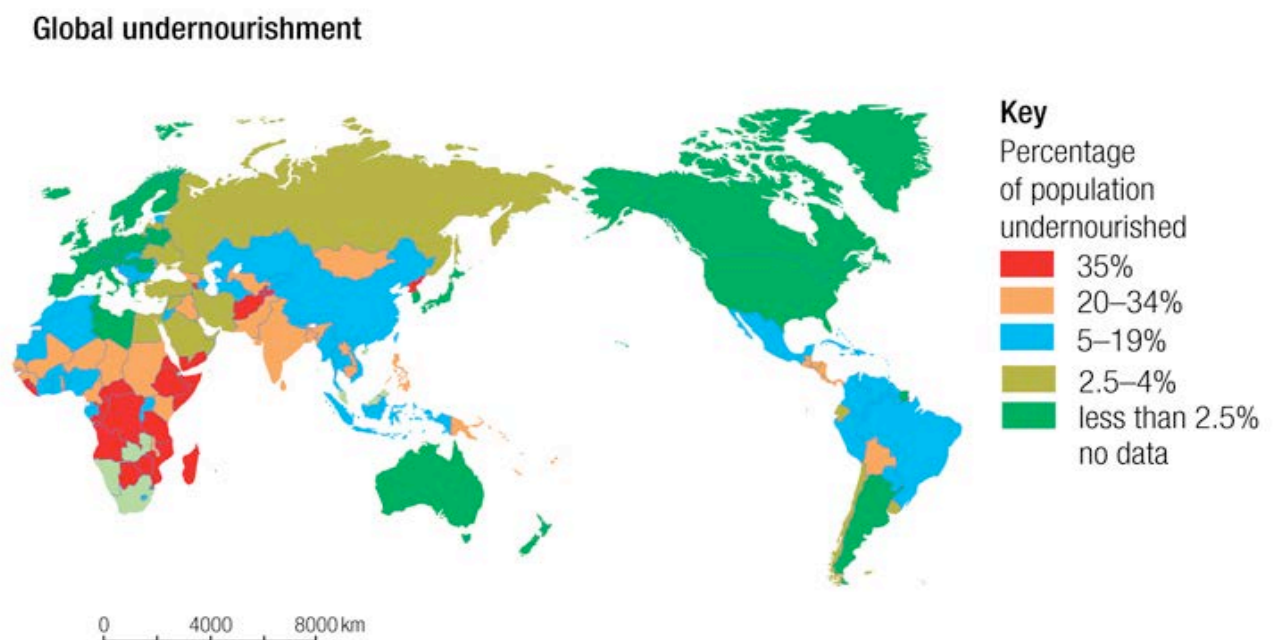
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# Food Inequity

Access to an adequate food supply is a global issue. Many groups within our local and global communities are at risk of experiencing food inequity. For this reason, it is important to understand the many circumstances that lead to an inadequate food supply both around the world and within our local community. In an attempt to alleviate food inequity, many worldwide aid agencies provide emergency relief, food supply and support to communities who find themselves vulnerable to their climate and environmental conditions, government controls and trade restrictions, and their access to financial and educational means. Therefore, it is also important to understand the role of food production and distribution on a global scale, and how they are influenced by factors such as infrastructure, political environmental, transport and geography. Food equity is about creating opportunities for a global food supply, and reducing the availability differences to the lowest feasible level with as little impacts on global health as possible.

In developing countries there is an insufficient amount of food to feed everybody. The little



amount of food that is available is grown locally either by each family or a local farmer. The food available is of limited variety depending on location and season and usually does not fulfil the nutritional needs of the people. The availability of food is also limited by the lack of roads, railways and storage facilities needed to move food as well as the lack of machinery and education that is required to successfully produce crops and protect against disease. Religion and culture in many developing countries prohibits the use of contraceptives, therefore families are large and cannot properly meet all the needs of the family members, even things like seeds and firewood to produce and cook their food.

In developed countries a huge variety of foods are available from all over the world, throughout the whole year and can be brought at any time of the day or night. Most of the food consumed by people in developed countries have brought from a shop which in turn has brought it from a company, farmer or has had it imported. This consumer society also has a low birth rate and advanced technology, which combine to give a high level of food equity.

In developing countries, food quality, money and knowledge are all things working against the people into unhealthy, dangerous and life-threatening positions. Those who do not have enough money to buy seeds or to buy their food suffer from many diseases, including malnutrition and many of them die due to inadequate medical facilities. Many of the people who can afford food or seeds do not have the knowledge and understanding needed to choose foods and methods of using and cooking these foods that will provide them with a balanced diet. Those who do have the knowledge find that the quality of the food is very poor. Such things as dirty, disease carrying drinking water and bug-infested foods make the chances of staying healthy and breaking the poverty cycle very slim. People in developing countries however, have high incomes, high education levels and access to clean, fresh, safe and nutritious foods.

All of these aspects combine to provide a healthy balanced lifestyle that along with advanced technology means that people can live long and prosperous lives.

## **Make it Fair: Fairness Routine**

1. What could you do to make the situation of food inequity fairer?

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2. Brainstorm a variety of ways that everyone could do to make food inequity fair both now and in the future.

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3. Define food Inequity.

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4. What is the difference between developed and developing countries?

Developed country	Developing country

5. Name two developing countries.

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6. Name two developed countries.

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7. Name two staple foods.

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8. Name two multinational companies.

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9. Name three groups in Australia who experience food equity.

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10. What are two natural disasters that affect food availability?

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11. Name two aid agencies that help countries in time of need.

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12. What are two consequences of not having access to clean water?

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13. What is malnutrition? What diseases can result from malnutrition?

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14. Is food equally distributed across the globe? Yes/ no

# Sydney's \$1B Rubbish Bin



Going organic ... Carol Constancon, her husband, Andrew Thompson, and their children, Themba, Charlotte and Julian.

SYDNEY households throw out more than \$600 million worth of fresh produce every year - and that does not include leftovers, which account for another \$182 million in the bin, university research has found.

The \$603 million fresh food waste is close to the \$660 million combined income of all the farms in the metropolitan basin, the University of Western Sydney's Urban Research Centre has calculated.

"Sydney is such a rich consumer society that it happily throws away in value as much as Sydney farmers receive in income," said Phillip O'Neill, director of the centre, which crunched figures from the Australia Institute, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and NSW Government.

Householders start out with good intentions, but then become too busy to prepare the fresh food they buy, he said.

"So the bag of lettuce leaves, the broccoli that goes mouldy; even the boned chicken thigh cutlets get thrown out."

This cavalier attitude to fresh food, combined with a voracious appetite for takeaway food and eating out, helps explain why agriculture in the Sydney basin makes only a "meagre" contribution to feeding the city, even though there are good environmental reasons for consuming local produce, Professor O'Neill argues.

Sydney residents spent about \$6.5 billion last year - or more than a third of total household food and beverage budgets - on takeaway, alcohol or dining out, the centre has calculated using ABS figures. This was 36 times what they spent on fresh vegetables grown within the basin, it found

"One could well say that Sydney's fresh food farmers

"I would buy it and throw it out three weeks later when it became a biological experiment in the fridge," she said.

Now she orders about \$800 worth of fruit and vegetables monthly direct from an organic market and splits it two or three ways with neighbours and she has worked out how to make fresh produce last.

Ms Constancon's husband - and partner in an online travel marketing service - Andrew Thompson, said being time-poor, there was a temptation to buy plenty of fresh greens and then waste them.

The \$607 million of fresh food waste appalled him. "That figure is enough to feed a small African nation. It is so shocking that people go hungry when our garbage bins would probably sustain a family or two."

There are 93,000 food service workers such as waiters and chefs in Sydney, largely in the inner west, CBD and east, Professor O'Neill said.

"The idea that the western suburbs rely on fast food is a myth. The inner city and east are more addicted to having food prepared by someone else.

"We should be very concerned about the buying power of the supermarket chains, especially Woolworths and Coles. It makes it very difficult for an independent grower to get access to a consumer's wallet.

"At the same time, it's fair to blame the Sydney householder, who is deliberately choosing more expert food preparation in someone else's kitchen than their own.

aren't paid enough, that their food product is too cheap. As a proportion of the total food budget, it is minuscule," said Professor O'Neill. Before she had three children to feed, Carol Constancon of Vacluse was as bad about wasting fresh food as any affluent Sydneysider.

"Paradoxically, these same consumers are hooked on television shows and newspaper columns which expound the benefits of fresh food and the joys of home cooking. The evidence is that Sydney householders are not living up to the food fantasies they like to surround themselves with."

**Think/Puzzle/Explore**

1. What do you know about "Sydney's \$1 Billion Dollar Rubbish Bin?"

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2. What questions do you have?

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3. What do you want to explore?

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4. Explain why agriculture in the Sydney basin makes only a "meagre" contribution to feeding the city, even though there are good environmental reasons for consuming local produce?

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5. Why the idea that the western suburbs rely on fast food is a myth.

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