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The right to food and nutrition security

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The right to adequate food is a universal human right that is realized when all people have physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or the means for its procurement, without discrimination of any kind. Despite progress made in reducing chronic hunger, undernourishment still affects at least 793 million (2015) people worldwide. Guaranteeing fair access to resources, rural employment and income are key to overcoming hunger and food insecurity. In 2017, around 124 million people in 51 countries faced Crisis food insecurity or worse. Heads of State and Government in the Rome Declaration “reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.” *The right to food and nutritious security has been proclaimed at international treaties such as International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, United National Human rights Declaration (UDHR), and UN Charter.* In Afghanistan around, 39 percent of Afghans live below the poverty line, with huge differences in living standards between those living in cities and those in rural areas. The country has some of the world’s highest infant, child and maternal mortality rates, and many thousands of children die needlessly each year because they lack access to adequate food and nutrition. Around 41 percent of Afghan children under the age of five are stunted, with low height for their age, while 10 percent are acutely malnourished. Around 33 percent of Afghans are food insecure – around 9.3 million people – and some 3.4 million of them are severely food insecure. The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has the physical and economic.

(General Comment 12 of CESCR)

Dissertations:

- Transition from traditions toward modernism
- Afghanistan International Human Rights and state Obligation
- International Criminal Court and its jurisdiction authority
- International Dispute resolution,
- United Nation Environmental Protection
- UN human rights council
- Technical paper on gender and legislation
- The rights of accused and suspect during court proceeding
- Training Manual on human rights and state obligation

Biography

Sakhidad Abrar has joined UN Women Afghanistan on 2015 as National Rule of Law program Officer with focusing on Ending Violence against Women, gender equality and women empowerment. Before he was working with UNDP Justice and Human rights project based in the Ministry of Justice on state human rights obligation enhancement. He has known as women and human rights activist, has provided extensive technical and substantive support to government entities and CSOs at policy and strategy level with focusing on and human rights, women rights, rule of law and food security. He has voluntarily contributed technically in providing mentorship, training programs and curricula development on various arena with USAID promote project, Canadian embassy, and civil society organizations. He has obtained certificate on “*right based approach to food and nutrition security*” from the Center for Development Innovation, Wageningen UR based in Netherlands. He holds Master on international law, a bachelor on law and political science and long-term certificate on project management, policy and M&E.

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