

7th World Congress on Public Health and Nutrition

April 25-26, 2022

25th Euro-Global Summit on Food and Beverages

WEBINAR

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Food security and food safety

Fahim shaltout

Benha University, Egypt

Food security all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life food safety food free from hazards as pathogenic bacteria viruses, parasites, physical and chemical hazards food nutrition. Food must contain protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. A family is food secure when its members do not live in hunger or fear of hunger. Food insecurity is often rooted in poverty and has long-term impacts on the ability of families, communities and countries to develop prolonged undernourishment stunts growth, slows development and increases susceptibility to illness. Today, more than 800 million people across the globe go to bed hungry every night, most of them smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture to make a living and feed their families growth in the agriculture sector from farm to fork has been shown to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors protect harvests from pests and disease.

Food Security equal reducing hunger, malnutrition and poverty around the world fighting hunger and strengthening food security by strengthen agriculture-led growth, government agencies and departments, the private sector, civil society, researchers and universities, and partner governments.

Research to improve food security: Hunger is an individual-level physiological condition that may result from food insecurity. Helping families and individuals meet their need for a reliable source of quality food and sufficient resources to produce or purchase it.

By addressing the root causes of hunger, increasing economic opportunity and growth among communities factors affecting food security a changing climate, growing global population, rising food prices, and environmental stressors will have significant yet negative impacts on food security. Handling water, land use patterns, food trade, postharvest food processing, food prices and safety are urgently needed nutritional benefits of meat against the ecological costs of its production building local capacity, Increasing Productivity, and Improving markets and trade training small farmers on plant and animal health systems, risk analysis, and avoiding post-harvest loss; Completing assessments on climate change increasing agricultural productivity a government-wide effort to combat global hunger driving innovative research and technologies.

The COVID-19: Pandemic prompted social distancing, workplace closures, and restrictions on mobility and trade that had cascading effects on economic activity, food prices, and employment in low- and middle-income countries. A person infected with COVID-19 is associated with food insecurity, job loss civil war as in Ethiopia smarter policies for enhanced food security and food system outcomes.

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Biography

Fahim shaltout is from the Department of Food Hygiene and Control, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Moshtohor, Benha University, Egypt. He completed Ph.D. of Meat Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Moshtohor, Zagazig University, Benha University, Egypt where he focuses on Meat Hygiene and Veterinary Medicine.

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