Organizations (FAO, 2012a, pp. 6-9). Many observers believe that hunger
of these people live in Africa and South Asia (Food and Agriculture
worlds population. Nearly as many people now as did in the 1970s. More
in Western news media. Chronic hunger affects approximately 13% of the
a billion people globally, while we hear less about the problem of hunger
a million people globally, while we hear less about the problem of hunger
attention is given to obesity. Hunger and food insecurity remain
and food insecurity 2012: WHO 2012). At the same time that so much
and Human Services 2012; WHO 2012). In 2002, the United States
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health
more than Fanta 2012). In 2008, United States Department of Health

Chances are you've heard that, around the globe, people are getting fatter,

KELLY MOORE AND JUDITH WILKINSON

CHAPTER 8

Global Obesity and Global Hunger

www.worldfoodprogramme.org/programmes/foodsafety

the United States; Washington, DC: National Resources Defense Council (http://

www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/27549 World Food Programme 2012: "Hunger: Who Are the Hungry?"

www.worldfoodprogramme.org/programmes/foodsecurity
Evidence for the Increase in Obesidy

Child deaths each year (WMO, 2012)

Child deaths each year (WMO, 2012)
Too Little Food at the Global Level

In 2012, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) World Development Report (WDR) 2012, "Too little, too much, or both at the same time," the authors argue that the distribution of food insecurity is not evenly distributed across the world. While there are areas of severe food insecurity, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, there are also areas with relatively low levels of food insecurity. The report also points out that food insecurity is not just a problem of access to food, but also a problem of affordability and quality. Despite these challenges, the report notes that progress has been made in reducing food insecurity in some countries, particularly in areas with strong policy interventions and increased investment in agriculture. The report calls for continued investment in these areas to help achieve the goal of zero hunger by 2030. Nonetheless, the report also highlights the need for continued efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity, such as poverty, inequality, and conflict.
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Explaining Global Obesity and Global Hunger

The problem of global obesity and global hunger is complex and multifaceted. On one hand, there is a concern that the "green revolution" has led to increased production, but on the other hand, there is a recognition that this increased production has come at a cost. The question is whether the benefits of increased production have outweighed the costs.

One factor contributing to the problem is the growing gap between rich and poor countries. In many poor countries, the food systems are not able to provide adequate nutrition for the population. In wealthy countries, however, there is an overproduction of certain foods, which leads to waste and a lack of food security.

Another factor is the impact of globalization on food systems. The rise of multinational corporations and the increasing use of genetically modified crops have led to concerns about the loss of traditional crops and the displacement of small-scale farmers. This has led to a decrease in biodiversity and a reliance on a smaller number of crops, which increases the risk of crop failures.

In addition, there is a growing concern about the environmental impact of food production. The use of pesticides and fertilizers can have negative effects on the environment, and the use of fossil fuels in transportation and processing can contribute to climate change.

Overall, the problem of global obesity and global hunger is complex and requires a multilateral approach to address. It will be important to consider the social, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to the problem and to develop solutions that are sustainable and equitable.
CONCLUSION

The impacts of transport processes and consumption of food are significant factors that need to be addressed. Proper education and awareness campaigns are necessary to promote healthy eating habits. The implementation of policies and regulations that encourage sustainable food production and consumption is crucial. The use of alternative transportation methods can also reduce the environmental impact of food transportation. The development of infrastructure that supports local food production and distribution networks can help reduce the carbon footprint of food transport. Furthermore, the use of renewable energy sources in the transportation sector can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These strategies, if implemented, can contribute to a more sustainable and equitable food system.
The problem of single, clear objectives of government policymakers (4, 149) and people that prioritize the goals of other people (160) creates a conflict when desires and priorities diverge. The conflict of goals can result in decisions that are not optimal for the whole system. The key point here is that everyone needs to prioritize their own goals, as well as the goals of others, to ensure a balanced and sustainable outcome.