

Article Information

Received: June 05, 2024

Accepted: June 07, 2024

Published: June 10, 2024

Citation: Sina Salajegheh Tazerji, et al. (2024) Global Food Security Challenges: COVID-19, Climate Change, Conflict, Pandemics, Ukraine War Focus. *Ku J of Inte Health and Med.*1: 1-3.

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- The term food security belongs to the detriment of death linked to malnutrition and people do not have sufficient access to food for proper life because of physical social and economic barriers [1].
- The Russia-Ukraine crisis is threatening global food security, especially in the Black Sea Region. These two countries have a high percentage of trading wheat, maize and sunflower which would make this region important [2].
- During the twentieth century, it has been estimated that every year approximately thirty billion tons of CO₂ enters the atmosphere which produced global warming and increased environmental disasters such as floods, storms and droughts [3].
- G7 countries are the largest emitters of CO₂ [4]. During 2021, major economies contributing 67.8% to the global emissions (China, USA, EU27, India, Russia, and Japan), showed increasing in their CO₂ emissions compared to 2020 [5].
- Despite all of the procedures that countries and The UN held during these years, some gaps remain and countries should consider these problems carefully. We suggest that adding barriers to

Research Article

Global Food Security Challenges: COVID-19, Climate Change, Conflict, Pandemics, Ukraine War Focus

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- people's access to food should be considered a war crime and the United Nations Security Council should enter these crises carefully. Crises are referred to as Wars and Pandemics like Covid-19. Here are some examples in different articles which show that these problems remain.
- Disruptions in production and trade in Russia-Ukraine war threaten the supply of grain and an immediate surge in global food and fertilizer prices is a major risk. Hence, this urge caused a significant increase in prices immediately after Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022. The FAO Food Prices Index (FFPI) reached the highest level since 1990. This crisis and associated sanctions in Russia and Belarus have also caused disruptions in fertilizer supplies which increased fertilizer prices [2].
- The government of Egypt has a special program to import 73 per cent of their wheat annually and after the outbreak of the war the wheat prices have increased and food prices increased significantly and food price inflation reached a five-year high record of 31 per cent in 2022 [2].
- The implementation of COVID-19 and restrictions increased the loss of employment which

increased the capacity of vulnerable populations to access food from regular channels including restaurants street vendors and school-based food programs [6].

- Socioeconomic drivers (such as human population density, antibiotic drug use and agricultural practices) are major determinants of the spatial distribution of EID events, in addition to the ecological or environmental conditions that may affect overall (emerging and non-emerging) human pathogen distribution [7].

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Funding

The research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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