



FOOD GOVERNANCE

Pertains to the intersection of politics and institutions in the coordination and collaboration of food security strategies, policy making, and regulations in how the global food system manages and distributes resources, delivers services, responds to food crisis's, and in the collective action plan to eradicate the 850 million worldwide food insecure.



Significant hunger persists in regions largely because of governance deficits and failures on the state and international level. Food production patterns and practices continue to be shaped by national agricultural trade restrictions or by national farm price support and income subsidy policies (IFPRI).



Globally, there is enough food produced to feed almost double the population, however; over a billion people live in hunger. This magnifies the systemic failure of how we produce, distribute, consumer, buy and sell food (World Food Security).



Global challenges call for global governance, global trends such as climate change, population growth, food waste, energy, trade and finance are exogenous factors that contribute towards food insecurity.