

## Feeding the Future

The world has enough food to feed everyone on earth, but still, hundreds of millions of people are struggling with hunger (Global Citizens). Hunger has devastating effects on communities, families, and individuals. Hunger not only can lead to malnutrition and stunted growth, but it also increases your risk for chronic diseases. One specific country with a population that experiences chronic hunger is South Sudan. This essay explores the main causes and effects of world hunger, the effects that world hunger has on countries, and how we could end world hunger.

South Sudan is one of the countries that suffers from world hunger the most. The United States World Food Program (US WFP) states that about 20% of children are malnourished and 90% percent of families say that they are “going multiple days without eating” (US WFP). One of the leading causes of death in South Sudan is malnutrition and food insecurity. Rising food prices and loss of currency value are at the root of this problem. It's clear to see how South Sudan is experiencing a famine.

Because South Sudan is experiencing a major famine, many organizations are taking action. Humanitarian organizations are delivering support to South Sudan. Action Against Hunger is an “organization providing lifesaving health and nutrition services and access to safe water,” working to fight hunger there by teaching rice farming. Teaching the South Sudanese people how to farm rice will help prevent another famine in South Sudan. Another initiative taken by Action Against Hunger is giving safe drinking water. They are also giving them fishing kits. This organization hopes that by teaching the South Sudanese people how to fish, it will increase the amount of food they are able to produce.

South Sudan needs an action-oriented plan to combat the lack of food. An action-oriented plan could be investing in farming equipment. Tools like hoes, plows, and sprinklers would be of great benefit to South Sudanese farmers. Giving South Sudan items like fertilizer and tools would boost their agriculture as hoes and plows would aid with efficiency and sprinklers would allow farmers to water crops faster. In addition, drought-resistant seeds such as wheat and potatoes would be extremely beneficial. Flooding is a significant problem for farmers and giving them drought-resistant seeds would allow them to produce much more food. We would also invest in smallholder farmers. Smallholder farmers are individuals who own plots of land and use them for agricultural purposes. We would bring in other farmers in for the South Sudanese farmers to learn from. These farmers would have to be from a place with a climate similar to South Sudan. The farmers would stay in South Sudan for about a year so that South Sudanese people would be accustomed to growing their own food.

My plan is crucial to end hunger in South Sudan. My plan would boost agriculture - it would make the amount of food being produced increase significantly. If world leaders implemented my plan, it would help South Sudanese people greatly. It would lead to immediate effects, like a significant decrease in the amount of deaths related to hunger. It would also have long-term benefits; this generation of farmers would pass down their knowledge to help sustain the food supply across generations. If world leaders followed my action-oriented plan, it would ensure that South Sudan does not experience another famine for an extensive period of time, or ever. I want to make sure families wouldn't have to worry about whether they can bring food on the table, and I believe that my action-oriented plan will achieve just this.

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