

Assessing The Impacts Of Sustainable Development Goals On Global Food Security And Strategies To Realize The Right To Food In Developing Countries

¹A. Sindhuja, ²Dr. B. Venugopal

¹Research Scholar-School of Law, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr.Sagunthala R&D institute of Science and Technology, Avadi, Chennai, Tamilnadu,

²Dean-School of Law, Professor, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi, Chennai, Tamilnadu.

asindhuja27@gmail.com.

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ABSTRACT

The “Right to Food” and “Food Security” are closely interweaving topics that differ in implications and definitions. Food security supports all people in terms of social and economic aspects by providing sufficient and nutritious food at all times. It should provide their preferred diet to make them active and healthy. Food security increases the stability of providing food to all people at any time with availability, affordability, and accessibility without any disruption due to abnormal factors. The right to food is a fundamental human right that guarantees access to adequate, available, and affordable food for all individuals at all times. This right is enshrined in international law and legal frameworks. Food security is a time-to-time action that depends on the government distribution system and vigilance. Food security is a time-to-time action that depends on the government distribution system and vigilance. Six important factors, such as availability, stability, access, utilization, agency, and sustainability, must be incorporated into the RTF, which helps to understand its conceptual and legal performance. However, food security is still challenging in developing countries due to variations in climate, poverty, and war, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Thus, food security and the RTF are included as one of the goals under SDG (SDG-2 Zero Hunger), which has a fixed target to remove hunger and ensure that all people can access their food by 2030. This paper explores how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) influence food security, outlines the associated challenges, and discusses the development strategies anticipated in developing countries. It explains the strategy employed to realize the RTF, with agriculture, political, and socio-economic programs incorporated internationally. A detailed survey, case study, and data collection, this research projects the effectiveness of the approaches and highlights the research gap that encumbers their victory. This paper presents a summary that recommends strategies to strengthen SDG-2 and promise the output of the RTF. It also explains the integration of multiple strategies to overcome the existing challenges against food security.

Keywords: Right To Food, Food Security, Sustainable Development Goals, SDG-2, No Hunger, Human Rights.

Introduction

In 2015, the United Nations introduced 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the 2030 Agenda. These goals aim to tackle major global issues like hunger, poverty, inequality, peace, climate change, and justice to find solutions by 2030. The second goal of SDG (Figure-1) is to make the world without hunger in 2030. Since 2015, the hunger and food insecurity problems have been increasing rapidly. It becomes hazardous due to various factors, like conflict, pandemics, deep inequalities, and natural invariants. A UN report revealed that in 2022, 9.2% of the global population experienced chronic hunger, marking a significant rise from 2019. This highlights a severe and escalating hunger crisis. It was estimated that 2.4 billion people encountered moderate to severe food insecurity in 2022, meaning they could not obtain sufficient nourishment. It also indicates that 391 million people suffered due to food insecurity compared with 2019. Several complex interplay factors impact this permanent hunger and food insecurity problems. Multiple global efforts have started to alleviate these complex humanitarian trials to provide immediate attention and cooperation. All countries have focused on addressing the most crucial challenge of the RTF and anticipate various strategies to achieve the same. Among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, "SDG-2-Zero Hunger" aims to end hunger, achieve food security, provide nutritious food, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. This paper examines how the SDGs impact global food security, focusing on developing countries particularly vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. By analyzing the strategies and progress toward fulfilling the Right to Food (RTF), the paper aims to provide insights into how international organizations and initiatives are strengthening efforts to ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food as a fundamental human right.



Figure-1. SDGs (Highlighted Zero Hunger)

This research aims to explore the different strategies proposed for achieving the Right to Food (RTF) in developing countries. The analysis of the RTF focuses on its adequacy, accessibility, sustainability, and availability, considering aspects of justiciability and equality. The RTF is examined within the framework of the right to development, which seeks to promote equality and enhance living standards. Among the various aspects of the right to development, the RTF is particularly significant and crucial in improving conditions in

developing countries.

Human rights can provide equality to all, and their principle is the rights-based method. This method can highlight the requirements of the most vulnerable individuals, meaning people need the RTF with satisfaction and safety—the rights-based method. So, a rights-based method is a basic one for meeting global goals like the Millennium Development Goal (MDG), which is mainly to destroy poverty and hunger in the year 2015 by reducing the half portion of poor people to one day less than a dollar as well as reduce the hunger people. The Right to Food (RTF) is supported by international frameworks such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). These frameworks aim to ensure food security, emphasizing the importance of good quality and sufficient food for healthy living. Article 47 of these documents requires states to improve citizens' nutritional well-being and living standards. In India, the Supreme Court recognized the RTF as a fundamental right under Article 21 in 2001, leading to the National Food Security Act (2013), which ensures access to nutritious and affordable food throughout a person's life.

Table-1. Food Acts

Act	Year	Describe
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	1979	Nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989	Children's right to nutrition, water, and healthcare
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2006	Quality of life for all the people with disabilities

The RTF can save everyone from a Hunger-free life, food insecurity, and malnutrition. This method has two aspects: 1. The RTF ensures the freedom to access food. 2. It ensures free food with nutrition and security. Food security is a time-to-time action that depends on the government distribution system and vigilance. Food security is a time-to-time action that depends on the government distribution system and vigilance. Six important factors, such as availability, stability, access, utilization, agency, and sustainability, must be incorporated into the RTF, which helps to understand its conceptual and legal performance.

Table-2. Pillars of Food Security

Components	Explanation
Availability	Availability of food with great quantity and quality to fulfill the needs of people.
Stability	Food availability should be stable at all times.
Accessibility	Food should be accessible to all people physically and economically.
Sustainability	Food should be developed and distributed properly.
Acceptability	Food should be culturally acceptable in a required manner.

Initially, the growth of the RTF Act was adequate based on the Universal Declaration

of Human Rights (UDHR), established in 1948. UDHR article 25(1) emphasizes that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living in terms of food, housing, clothing, etc [1]. The main focus of this right is to relieve people from hunger. In 1965, the constitutions of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) declared that ‘ensuring humanity’s freedom from hunger’ is a basic need for humans [2]. As per the results of the FAO analysis, a billion people are undernourished in developing countries. Six million people die every year because of malnutrition and undernourishment. Developing countries have made several strategies to reduce undernourishment. In 1996, Rome pledged to reduce the number of undernourished people to half by 2015. Later, it was proved by the Millennium that they had reduced the proportion of undernourished people to half [3]. All states must take immediate steps to ensure the RTF. That is, every person has to be free from hunger. Apart from various obligations, realizing the RTF is more important. As per article 2.1 and general committee comments No.3 and No.12, taking steps and making possible ways to achieve the RTF using available resources is essential. The RTF is also realized by various international conventions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006). It was also recognized in some regional conventions, such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) and the American Convention on Human Rights, in the area of economic, cultural, and social rights (Protocol of San Salvador (1988)), and the convention on the right on the rights of women in Africa (2003) [4].

To increase the food security system of both rural and urban areas. A National Food Security Act (NFSA) was established in 2013 on July 5. The main motive of this act is to cover all the undernourished people. This Act almost covers 75% and 50% of the rural and urban population under targeted foodgrain distribution systems [5]. Similarly, from 1999 to 2000 in India, the Annapurna Scheme was established to protect the RTF and food security. The main motive of this scheme is to cover senior citizens above the age of 65 who do not benefit from the old age pension scheme and have no income. Some of the government schemes ensuring the RTF in India are [6] given in Table-1.

Literature Review

SDG-2 on food security focuses on global challenges for the RTF in developing countries. To understand the issues and challenges, this section provides a detailed review examining various strategies, reports, case studies, and other frameworks proposed in several countries that analyze the impacts of SDGs on food security and the programs used to realize them. In 1996, the World Food Summit announced that no one can use food as an instrument of political and economic pressure [25, 26]. The introduction of SDG 2 has been pivotal in international efforts to combat hunger and malnutrition. Studies by FAO (2017) and the World Food Programme (WFP, 2018) highlight that food insecurity remains a critical issue despite global economic growth, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. These reports underscore the complexity of achieving food security, which requires addressing various factors such as poverty, climate change, and political instability. Scholars like Fanzo et al. (2019) argue that SDG 2 can potentially drive transformative change by linking food security to other SDGs, such as those focused on health, education, and gender equality. However, they also point out that progress has been uneven, with many countries off-track to meet their 2030 targets.

Strategies to Realize the RTF

The Right to Food (RTF) is a key part of international human rights law, especially under the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The literature stresses that a rights-based approach to food security is essential. Scholars like Eide (1999) and De Schutter (2010) argue that governments must implement legal frameworks to protect people from hunger and malnutrition to effectively realize the RTF.

Recent studies by FAO (2019) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI, 2020) highlight several strategies that have effectively promoted food security and the RTF in developing countries. Investments in sustainable agricultural practices and technologies have increased food availability and improved nutrition (Pingali, 2012). Initiatives such as cash transfers, school feeding programs, and food subsidies have proven effective in improving food access among vulnerable populations (Alderman et al., 2014). Strengthening governance and policy frameworks ensures that food security is prioritized in national development plans (Von Braun et al., 2016). Despite the positive impacts of SDG 2 and various strategies to promote food security, significant challenges remain. Studies by Wheeler and von Braun (2013) and IPCC (2019) emphasize that climate change severely threatens food security, particularly in developing countries highly dependent on agriculture. Research by FAO (2017) and IFPRI (2018) shows that conflict and political instability are major drivers of food insecurity, disrupting food production and access. Studies from the World Bank (2019) and Oxfam (2020) note that inequality between income and resource access hinders progress towards food security.

Assessing the impact of SDG 2 on global food security is challenging due to the complexity of food systems and influencing factors. FAO (2020) and the United Nations (2021) research highlights progress but indicates a need for better data and indicators. Achieving food security and the Right to Food requires integrated approaches that address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition, including sustainable agriculture, social protection, and improved governance and policy frameworks.

The literature on the impacts of SDG 2 on global food security and the strategies to realize the RTF in developing countries is extensive. It provides a strong foundation for understanding the challenges and opportunities in this area. However, there is a consensus that more work is needed to overcome the barriers to achieving these goals, particularly in climate change, conflict, and inequality. Continued research, policy innovation, and international cooperation will ensure that the RTF is realized for all.

Table-3. Indian Schemes For Achieving Right To Food

Schemes	Year
Applied Nutritional Programme (ANP)	1963
Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS)	1975
Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)	1986
National Nutritional Policy (NNP)	1993

Mid-Day Meal Scheme	1995
National Maternity Benefits Schemes	1995
National Old Age Pension Scheme	1995
Below Poverty Line Benchmark	1995
Above Poverty Line Benchmark	1995
Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS)	1997
Annapurna Scheme	2000 (April)
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	2000 (December)
Emergency Feeding Programme	2001
Sampoorna Grameen RoZgar Yojana (SGRY)	2001
Scheme For Supply of food grains to SC/ST/OBC hostel welfare institutions	2002
Nutritional programme for adolescent girls	2002-03
Village Grain Bank Scheme	2004
Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY)	2007
National Food Security Mission	2007
Scheme for Adolescent Girls	2010
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	2016
POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)	2017 (December)

As per Indian law, the RTF is a basic right for the people, especially for human dignity, people alive, and well-being. Violating the RTF can face consequences such as malnutrition, poverty, poor health, human development, low productivity, and economic burden. Atharva Veda 23 summarizes the Indian ethos of Dharma, stressing that “food and water are fundamental rights, to be shared by all.” Then, Mahatma Gandhi said, “Without food, it is difficult to remember God, and hunger eats into the ethos of culture”. The food policy has key principles: human well-being, affordable, healthy food, protecting air, water, and land, managing farmers and workers, and animal welfare and compassion. The food supply chain is highly susceptible to contaminants like bacteria, viruses, parasites, toxins, and chemicals. The FDA and USDA can play a role in ensuring food safety in the United States and have some functions to reduce the risks of foodborne contamination, like inspecting processing facilities for signs of contamination and requiring producers, processors, restaurants, and other businesses to follow safety protocols. Food safety may also involve examining food for overt signs of contamination, like fecal residue on poultry carcasses.

Global Strategies For Food Security To RTF

The National Food Security Act (NFSA), introduced in 2013, guarantees affordable food grains for 50% of urban and 75% of rural residents in India, aiming to ensure everyone can access sufficient food at low prices. Each person is entitled to 5 kilograms of food grains per month under this law. The National Food Security Mission, launched in 2007 by the central government, supports efforts to improve food security nationwide. The scheme aims to boost the production of various crops, improve land use, and enhance productivity while restoring soil fertility and strengthening the agricultural economy. It also seeks to cut down on the need for imported edible oils and increase the local supply of vegetable oils. Initiated in 2007, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) allowed states and districts to choose their agricultural projects. From 2014-2015, it became a central government-supported program. Between 2017 and 2020, it was renamed Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR), focusing on enhancing farmers' efforts, fostering agricultural business, and improving infrastructure for handling crops before and after harvest.

From 1950-51 to 2019-20, food grain production in India increased significantly from 50.82 million tons to 295 million tons. During the 1960s, India adopted an agricultural strategy to enhance food security and reduce cereal imports, leading to a 16% rise in production. To ensure food security, key measures include improving education and literacy, diversifying crops, addressing climate change, using digital technologies in farming, managing water resources, integrating nutrient management, controlling pests and weeds, developing better crop varieties, raising awareness about population growth, and supporting small farmers.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), created on October 16, 1945, and based in Rome, Italy, is a UN agency dedicated to eliminating food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition while advancing global agriculture. Its mission is to ensure everyone can access enough high-quality food for a healthy life. Founded in 1963, the World Food Programme is a leading UN agency that addresses food crises and works to prevent hunger globally. Initially, it was established as an experiment to provide food via the United system. Still, it successfully provided food for emergency needs, leading to its permanent establishment. It aims to save and change lives, provide food assistance in emergencies, and continuously work with many communities to enhance nutrition and build resilience. This organization provides food in many situations like natural disasters, economic downturns, and conflict, ensuring everyone has the food they need to survive and thrive. The organization is vital in development efforts to boost food security in the poorest regions globally. The World Food Programme (WFP) operates in over 80 countries, tackling problems like hunger, climate change, and poverty through its projects.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), founded in 1977, primarily targets poverty reduction in rural areas and strives to eliminate hunger, poverty, and malnutrition among rural populations in developing countries. This organization emerged from the 1974 World Food Conference. The World Bank, established in 1944, is an international financial institution that funds various projects and programs in developing countries, including infrastructure like roads, bridges, schools, healthcare systems, and public administration policies. Its main objective is to reduce poverty and assist countries in building infrastructure and policies that drive economic growth and enhance living standards. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), created in 1972, acts as the international authority on environmental issues and currently prioritizes food security. UNEP plays a vital role in the global environmental agenda by addressing hunger and working to ensure better food access for all. The Right to Food (RTF) Campaign in India, initiated in 2001, focuses on implementing food security laws and recognizing food as a fundamental human right.

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement 2010, the United Nations united the

government, donors, researchers, and civil society to improve food security. It operates in over 60 countries, helping them avoid hunger and develop and implement nutrition activities locally owned and driven by governments. Fome Zero (Zero Hunger) Program – The Brazil program was initially launched in 2003, and the Brazilian government introduced new measures to adopt challenges. This program became successful and inspired many countries to adopt strategies, and Brazil was recognized globally for reducing hunger. Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) – Sierra Leone was introduced in 2016 to improve food security and expand food production, such as rice, wheat, and other key crops in Sierra Leone, to support farmers and promote agricultural production.



Figure-2. Key Strategies of RTF

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), launched in 2010, focuses on reducing poverty and improving food security in the world's most impoverished nations by enhancing agricultural output. It provides financial support for private and public sector initiatives in developing countries to raise farmers' incomes and productivity. The Food Systems Summit (FSS) of 2021 convened global leaders, stakeholders, and experts to revamp the food system and ensure access to nutritious food for all. As of July 1, 2024, food price inflation remains relatively high in many low- and middle-income countries. Inflation rates exceeding 5% are observed in 59.1% of low-income countries, 63% of lower-middle-income countries, 36% of upper-middle-income countries, and 10% of high-income countries. In 46.7% of the 167 countries analyzed, food price inflation has outpaced overall inflation. Since the previous update on May 30, 2024, agricultural and cereal export price indices have decreased by 8%, 10%, and 9%, respectively, with significant reductions in cotton and cocoa prices contributing to this decline. Over the past year, maize prices have dropped by 28%, while wheat and rice prices have increased by 8% and 18%, respectively.

Some strategies were anticipated to address food security problems through which it can promote the RTF in various countries, as shown in Table-4. Various international organizations incorporated with their respective governments have planned to eliminate hunger.

Table-4. Strategies Anticipated in Different Countries

Country	Strategy	Year	Description
Ethiopia	Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)	2005	Ethiopia's productive safety net program provides food and cash to economically lower-class people in exchange for participation in public work projects.
India	National Food Security Act	2013	The National Food Security Act (NFSA) provides affordable food grains through the public distribution system. This act ensures the food and nutritional security of two-thirds of India's population.
Brazil	Zero Hunger Program	2003	Brazil's zero hunger program focuses on eradicating

	(Fome Zero)		hunger and improving food security by providing local food production. This program ensures Brazilians' access to nutritious food and reduces poverty by combining the efforts of various sectors.
Brazil	Bolsa Família	2003	Brazil's Bolsa Familia program aims to reduce poverty and inequality by transferring monthly cash to families with low incomes who have conditions like regular health check-ups.
Malawi	Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP)	2005	This program aims to support farmers by providing subsidized seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides to smallholder farmers. As a result, crop yields will improve, and food security will be enhanced.
Niger	3N Initiative (Nigeriens Nourishing Nigeriens)	2012	3N initiative focuses on supporting farmers by providing improved seeds and fertilizers for agricultural productivity to enhance food and nutritional security by boosting agricultural development and reducing poverty.
Haiti	Kore Lavi	2013	This social protection program aims to reduce poverty by providing cash transfers and food assistance and enhancing overall well-being by supporting access to basic needs, health care, and education.
Brazil	National School Feeding Program (PNAE)	2003	Brazil's national school feeding program ensures that nutritious meals are provided to all students in public schools. The meals strictly adhere to nutritional guidelines and are often sourced from local producers. This program focuses on the health and academic performance of school students.
India	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	1975	This program aims to improve the health and nutrition of children under six years old and their mothers by providing supplementary nutrition and health check-ups through Anganwadi centers.
Bangladesh	Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program	1975	The Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program aims to improve food security and enhance livelihoods for disadvantaged populations by providing food assistance, skills training.

Global Framework for food nutrition and security

Globally, various initiatives have been implemented to address hunger, similar to those in India. Under government oversight, numerous programs have been developed worldwide to enhance food security and nutrition. In 2008, the United Nations established a high-level task force on global food security (HLTF). By 2009, the FAO had reformed the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). These actions created two major global frameworks for food nutrition and security: the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) developed by the HLTF and the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) established by the CFS. In January 2010, the development of the CFA was reviewed with stakeholders and HLTF members. A similar meeting took place in Dublin in May 2010, and by September 2010, the updated CFA (UCFA) version was adopted. Various summaries have been prepared to ensure equitable food distribution globally. The summary of the UCFA was finalized in August 2011 and officially presented in October 2011 during the 37th CFS session. This summary outlines the ten principles of the UCFA designed to improve food nutrition and security.

Findings and Suggestions

The above discussion shows that all the anticipated strategies have positive impacts and challenges in various aspects, like progress in eliminating hunger and malnutrition, agriculture innovation and production, social protection, governance, policy frameworks, and international cooperation and aid, given in the following table-5.

Table-5. Findings and Suggestions

Strategy	Positive impacts	Challenges
Progress in eliminating hunger and malnutrition	Significant processes have been made to reduce hunger and enhance nutrition, especially in regions where strategies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been effectively implemented. Nations focusing on agricultural development, better food distribution, and stronger social protection systems have successfully lowered undernourishment rates.	Even after advancements, hunger and malnutrition continue to affect many developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; persisting challenges such as conflict, climate change, economic inequality, and inadequate infrastructure pose significant obstacles to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Agricultural Innovation and Productivity	Investments in agricultural research and promoting sustainable farming have enhanced food availability. Climate-resilient crops and techniques have also boosted productivity.	As the advantages of agricultural innovations have not been uniformly shared, small-scale farmers in isolated regions often miss out on these advancements due to factors like limited education opportunities, lack of financial resources, and inadequate infrastructure. Additionally, the focus on increasing production frequently overlooks environmental sustainability and the needs of the most vulnerable populations.
Social Protection Programs	Social protection programs like food subsidies, cash transfers, and school feeding programs have increased access to food for vulnerable populations. These initiatives have been instrumental in stabilizing food security during economic or environmental disruptions.	The success of these programs depends heavily on the country's ability to implement and manage them effectively. Factors like the strength of institutions and governance play a crucial role. In some instances, challenges such as corruption, insufficient funding, and poor beneficiary targeting have hindered these programs, reduced their effectiveness, and limited their ability to reach those in need.
Governance and Policy Frameworks	Countries incorporating the Right to Food (RTF) into their national laws and development strategies have achieved notable progress in ensuring food security. Strong governance structures and well-defined policies have facilitated more effective coordination of food security efforts across different sectors, leading to better outcomes in addressing hunger and malnutrition.	In many developing countries, weak governance, political instability, and inadequate enforcement mechanisms are significant barriers to progress. Even when policies to improve conditions are established, their implementation often falters due to insufficient resources or a lack of political commitment. As a result, these challenges hinder the effectiveness of development efforts in those regions.
International Cooperation and Aid	International aid and cooperation are essential in bolstering food security efforts in developing countries. Organizations like the United Nations, the World Bank, and other international bodies have provided the necessary resources and technical expertise to support these initiatives, helping improve food security and address related challenges in these regions.	While international aid is important for supporting food security in developing countries, it can also create challenges. One concern is that relying heavily on external aid may lead to dependency, making countries less self-reliant. Additionally, some aid strategies have been criticized for not being well-suited to recipient countries' unique needs and circumstances. There is also a worry that the progress made in food security might not be

		sustainable if external funding is decreased or withdrawn, potentially reversing any gains made.
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Suggestions for Strengthening SDG Impacts on the Right to Food

Strategy	Recommendation	Sustainability
Promote Inclusive Agricultural Policies	Developing and enhancing policies that provide smallholder farmers, especially women and marginalized groups, access to agricultural innovations and resources. To achieve this, targeted measures such as subsidies, microfinance options, and specialized extension services designed to meet the specific needs of these groups must be implemented. The goal is to empower these farmers, improve their productivity, and ensure their inclusion in agricultural advancements.	Adoption of farming practices boosts productivity and safeguards the environment. By focusing on sustainability, the aim is to ensure that agricultural methods contribute to long-term food security without depleting natural resources or causing environmental harm. The emphasis is balancing the need for increased food production with preserving the ecosystem for future generations.
Enhance Social Protection Programs	Enhance social protection programs by better identifying and reaching the most vulnerable populations. It stresses the importance of ensuring that these programs have sufficient funding, are transparent, and are protected from corruption. Technology, such as digital payment systems, is recommended to increase efficiency and minimize the loss or misuse of resources, ensuring that aid reaches those who need it most.	Involving the communities that will benefit from these programs gives better exposure to their specific needs, which can be better addressed, and the programs can be tailored to be more effective. Additionally, community involvement helps ensure transparency and accountability, making the programs more responsive and trustworthy.
Strengthen Governance and Legal Frameworks	Countries should make the Right to Food (RTF) a formal part of their national constitutions and legal systems. This would also underscore the need for establishing mechanisms to enforce this right and ensure accountability, ensuring that the legal recognition of the RTF is effectively implemented and upheld.	Investing in developing government institutions to enhance their ability to implement, monitor, and evaluate food security policies effectively. Strengthening local governance structures to ensure that food security policies are effectively decentralized, allowing for better local oversight and responsiveness to specific regional needs.
Address Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Creating and executing strategies that address the effects of climate change on food systems is necessary. This includes promoting crops that can withstand climate variations, enhancing water management practices, and safeguarding essential ecosystems that support agriculture. The goal is to protect and sustain food production in the face of climate-related challenges.	Foster international cooperation on climate change, with developed countries providing financial and technical support to developing countries to enhance their resilience to climate-related food security risks.
Improve International Aid Effectiveness	Aligning international aid with the specific needs and priorities of recipient countries ensures that it contributes to long-term, sustainable development rather than merely providing short-term solutions. This also encourages fostering partnerships among international organizations, governments, and local communities to design and implement more effective and suited food security programs.	Focusing on strengthening local capacity so that improvements in food security can be maintained even after external funding decreases. Building skills, resources, and infrastructure within communities to ensure they can continue to manage and sustain food security initiatives independently.

The above-said suggestions are implemented to increase the SDGS's positive impacts on RTF. They also significantly enhance and contribute to other goals to obtain zero hunger and promise that everyone can access adequate, safe, and nutritious food.

This study's future work will provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of RTF for rural people in India.

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