



Steve Vardaman Explains How Global Hunger Could Be Eradicated

SARASOTA, FLORIDA, UNITED STATES, June 18, 2018 /EINPresswire.com/ -- [Steve Vardaman](#) is committed to helping the world develop food policies that work for everybody. He believes that there are sufficient resources on this planet for everybody and that the problem lies in the unequal distribution. Vardaman is known for having worked on various projects of agricultural development in transitional economies. He has performed key pieces of research to determine the link between private and public investments and hunger and poverty eradication.

Vardaman himself grew up on a small farm and was lucky to learn about sustainability and the importance of good nutrition in this manner. Indeed, as a child, he helped his parents raise pigs and chickens and grew enough vegetables to feed the family and be left with something to sell at local farmer's markets. However, when studying towards his degree in nutrition and, later, economic and international development, he came face to face with what it meant to be hungry and poor. In response, he devoted his career to making policy changes to support the reduction of malnutrition and hunger. Despite his work, however, there are still some 795 million people worldwide who have insufficient food and over 2 billion have insufficient vitamins and minerals.

Nevertheless, [Steve Vardaman believes that eliminating hunger is possible](#). In fact, significant evidence is available to support his hypothesis. There have been many developing countries in which massive gains have been made very rapidly simply by implementing new policies. In Vietnam and China, for instance, hunger is being eradicated by supporting small farmers to create foods with high nutritional value and by supporting consumers in the purchase of these goods. If these projects continue to be as successful as what they have been, under-nutrition should be a thing of the past in both countries within the next 10 years.

As a child, Vardaman drew inspiration from his mother, who played a big part in the Green Revolution. When their farm was able to access high-yielding seeds, his mother worked incredibly long hours every day in order to ensure that their crops would turn out properly. The role of women in agriculture is something that Vardaman is highly focused on. He believes that the time is now right for a second Green Revolution, in which modernization and mechanization can be introduced for the greater good.

He also explains that there are some tremendous opportunities to fix the food system. The 21st century is an exciting time because the food system, including the agricultural industry, can change to become far more sustainable. The evidence is now available that supports the need for proper nutrition, that includes getting proper income, and that focuses on the welfare, education, and employment of women and children in particular. Vardaman continues to conduct research on these elements of society and uses his findings to help governments and organizations improve their policies.

Aside from his mother, Vardaman is equally empowered by the millions of small farmers the world over. He understands how challenging their lives are and how hard they have to work in order to feed the family and to be able to provide their children with an education. He explains that it is through them that world hunger can be eradicated. Specifically, he wants these small farmers not to focus only on raising their crop yields. Rather, they should focus on improving stock resilience, rendering foods

more nutritious, and Vardaman hting climate change. This can only be done by taking an integrated approach in which the entire food system ultimately changes. He is in the process of developing an efficient and productive food system that is driven by health and nutrition, that is climate smart and sustainable, that is business friendly, and that is fully inclusive.

At the same time, Vardaman believes that people all over the world need to make some changes. Rich economies and emerging economies should consume far less beef. Red meat should be reserved for less-developed countries as it is such a carbon-intensive resource. Additionally, it increases the chance of type 2 diabetes and heart disease. By lowering red meat consumption, people can improve their health and save the environment at the same time. In developing countries, meanwhile, red meat isn't farmed for its nutritional value but rather for its agricultural value, with the meat being a byproduct. And since there is little available of it, developing countries do not have to reduce their intake as of yet.

Last but not least, Steve Vardaman explains that it is vital that governments in the developed world get on board. They must support programs that help combat food insecurity, while also building emergency funds for the impact of extreme weather conditions. He observes that global health food security is everybody's business.

Steve Vardaman has been supporting to end global hunger since 2011. He strongly believes there will be a day when global hunger is no longer an issue.

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