



High Food Insecurity in Recyclers from Waste Sorting Units

Andrea Peter*

Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, University of Kassel, Witzenhausen, Germany

DESCRIPTION

Food security states that “Everyone is physically, socially and economically committed to adequate, healthy and nutritious foods that meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. It is defined as “Accessible state”. This is a multifaceted phenomenon characterized by lack of access to adequately nutritious foods and is a known risk factor for malnutrition in children and the development of cardiovascular disease in adults. It is categorized according to two indicators. One is based on the adequacy of food consumption and the other is based on the strictness of food access restrictions. Food security is necessary to ensure food security. However, vulnerable people in least developed countries are known to have some pervasive inequality leading to food insecurity. Recently, several social phenomena, such as the global economic crisis and rising unemployment, have been associated with increased food insecurity in least developed countries.

Studies also show that lack of access to basic medical care and basic education is an important risk factor leading to food insecurity. It is well known that all these variables not only reduce food consumption, but also reduce food quality and diversity. Calorie and nutrient deficiencies are associated with a variety of health problems and the development of illnesses, leading to an unhealthy and unproductive (economically speaking) society. In socially vulnerable areas where income is inadequate to secure quality food, the incidence of food insecurity, infectious diseases, infectious diseases, chronic diseases, and malnutrition-related diseases is high. Food insecurity correlates with a combination of factors that can lead to poor personal, family, or community well-being, depending on exposure to a particular type of risk. Unhealthy workplaces, wages often below the minimum wage, restricted access to food, and poorly educated areas can impair quality of life. A significant number of people across Latin America make a living by separating and recycling waste. This is partly due to the great vulnerability of the economies of these countries, where many people do not have other sources of income.

About 76 million tons of garbage are thrown away every day, but only 3% are recycled. Medical care provision in the Waste Disposal Unit (WSU) does not comply with any public policy. This means that these environments are difficult for medical teams to access. Waste pickers tend to function out of financial need without access to contracts or medical services, exhibiting characteristics like other socially excluded groups, health risks and socioeconomics of all kinds were exposed to a problem. There is a shortage of people working in waste separation factories such as recyclers and waste collectors. There are clinical and health surveys conducted using the street sweeper (there is nothing about food security itself), but the working conditions of the latter are very different from those of the picker (street sweeper is a documented work). However, waste collectors work in the informal sector). The purpose of this study was to explain the health profile of recyclers from two waste separation plants in terms of nutritional profile, prevalence of food insecurity, motility, and substance use.

Recyclers do not have the rights of professionals and recycle without the proper approval of society and government, despite the high risk of instability, low income, exposure to dangerous goods, occupational accidents, and illnesses. Contributing to the market and the environment. The results of this study show the need for interdisciplinary health interventions in this population to prevent work-related risks and the risk of developing cardiovascular disease due to food insecurity and obesity in both the areas of nutrition and interdisciplinary health. Clarifications between the implementation of inter-sectoral agreements, communities, and public policies to address the study population should also be considered in subsequent discussions. In the future, it will be helpful to investigate about the other issues related to this group's health problems, such as: possibility to include educational measures for housing conditions, food quality in their homes, and health promotion in the work environment.

Correspondence to: Andrea Peter, Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, University of Kassel, Witzenhausen, Germany, E-mail: mt.islam@uni-ulm.de

Received: 04-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JFPT-21-15283; **Editor assigned:** 06-Jan-2022, PreQC No. JFPT-21-15283 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 20-Jan-2022, QC No. JFPT-21-15283; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JFPT-21-15283 (R); **Published:** 31-Jan-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2157-7110.22.13.1000914

Citation: Peter A (2022) High Food Insecurity in Recyclers from Waste Sorting Units. J Food Process Technol. 13: 914.

Copyright: © 2022 Peter A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.