

Name Model



Inquiry Question/Path Do food access, consumption, and production shape human social behavior?

REF.	DETAILS	COMMENTS
Source # and location in the source:	I record details, ideas, or information that I find in my sources that help me answer my inquiry questions:	I explain the reason why I think they are important, and write personal comments:
Source #2 P3	Effectively addressing under-nutrition requires a multidisciplinary approach with commitments from agricultural, health, water and sanitation, education, and social protection sectors.	Nourishing the world is not a unilateral or one-dimensional concern. It requires human resources and expertise from various sectors of society.
P5	$\frac{3}{4}$ of the world's poorest people subsist from food grown and income earned from small plots of farmland. Increasing productivity and profitability for these people is a straightforward solution.	By increasing small farm productivity, local governments can sustainably improve the nutrition of their citizenry.
P7	Pro-agricultural policies reduce malnutrition and keep food prices low.	What is a "pro-agriculture policy?"
P10-11	Yet, in countries like India, where agriculture is booming both in terms of food production and economic benefit, hundreds of millions of people still go under nourished. This is due to a lack of access to the food.	Food production is not the key ingredient to solving this problem. What are the other factors?
Source #4 P1	The global demand for meat will likely double by 2020.	We cannot feed the humans who need to eat, so how will we feed the animals that we want to eat?
P8	Defenders of animal production say it is in response to the increasing need of the growing population.	The author points out that we lose most of the food energy we put into making meat. This seems inconsistent with the idea of feeding the world.