

Ecology of Nutritional Problems in the world 1–Climate change: Climate change such (Global warming, floods, and drought) may influence food production and nutrition security due to its impact on the agro-ecosystem.(Troost, et al.,2022) 3–Drought: Drought may affect directly on agricultural, Marine life, livestock, air quality and water pollution this encouraging increase infectious and disease and decrease good sources for food and water, rising food prices and potential shortages, which can contribute to malnutrition and increase the risk of acute and chronic disease and death such dehydration. Effects on quantity, quality, access, and affordability of foods from agricultural, fishery, and livestock sectors rising nutrient deficiencies, chronic undernutrition, and vulnerability among the most food-insecure population groups. Unbalanced distribution of food preferences and demand, driven by factors such as income, education, culture, and advertising, leading to overconsumption of energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods and beverages, and obesity and related diseases. Some examples of these factors are: Economic factors: These include the cost, income, availability, and trade of food products, which can affect the affordability and accessibility of variety and nutritious foods for different populations. Food distribution can be affected by various factors, such as infrastructure, markets, policies, trade, and humanitarian assistance and this lead to undernutrition, overnutrition, or micronutrient deficiencies.(Shemyakina, 2022) Inadequate distribution of food diversity and quality, resulting in poor dietary patterns and low consumption of healthy foods, such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, and animal-source foods.(Nabuma, et al., 2021) 3 6–Economic and ecological Factors: Economic and ecological factors are among the many determinants of food choice, which can influence nutrition problems such as undernutrition, overnutrition, or micronutrient deficiencies. For instance, consumers with a high income may be able to purchase more healthy foods, such as fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods, while consumers with a low income may be limited by food prices and rely more on energy-dense.(Ihle, et al.,2020) Nutritional problems related to conflicts are a significant concern, as they can lead to widespread malnutrition and exacerbate the vulnerability of affected populations. leading to increased prices and shifts towards cheaper processed food and beverages.