

VISIONS REGARDING THE STRATEGY OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract

In the 21st century, more and more specialists from different areas and countries draw attention and discuss a possible crisis related to food security. International experts argue that today's food system generates hunger simultaneously with food waste, massive greenhouse gas emissions, and, consequently, health problems. Thus, the issue of ensuring food security is part of the global problems of humanity in the 21st century. In this article, the authors present for analysis the factors and threats that influence the level of food security both inside the country and abroad. In order to eliminate such negative consequences as micronutrient deficiency, obesity and malnutrition as a result of imbalances in the field of food security, the authors propose to develop the Food Security Strategy for the Republic of Moldova. The development of the Food Security Strategy is determined by the fact that the situation regarding food security is influenced by the risks of climate change and human intervention during the last period of time. The main objective proposed by the authors in the research carried out is the development and implementation of the action plan for the development of food security in the Republic of Moldova. The scientific methods used by the authors are: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, history and logic. The results obtained from the implementation of the action plan will reflect the economic efficiency and demonstrate the complete integration of this strategy into the development directions of the Republic of Moldova. Decentralized assessments will be highlighted by gaps in implementation of the Action Plan.

Keywords: *management, action plan, sustainability, food security, food security strategy, development*

1. Introduction

Under the changes of the last millennium, the Republic of Moldova is to implement new strategies, policies and objectives on food security. It is necessary to provide the country's population with quality food and according to the consumer's demand, to integrate ourselves into the global food market. Currently, we do not have laws, strategies or doctrines on food security approved by the Government of the Republic of Moldova; ensuring food security is only seen as a component of the National Strategy. The starting tool for regulating the food security strategy for the Republic of Moldova serves us as main pillars of food security.

We can see that we have a number of objectives in the country to ensure food security, such as increasing productivity, reducing production costs carried by producers, export efficiency, building a sustainable agri-food system. The main fundamentals considering the vision of the food security strategy integrate all regulations, policies, mechanisms, tools, goals and tasks to ensure food

security at state level. In order to ensure the food security of the country, it is necessary to raise the potential of the agri-food complex. Increasing the economic potential of the agri-food complex has a direct dependence on the level of development of the plant culture and the zootechnical sector of the country.

2. The degree of investigation of the problem at the present time, the purpose of the research

At the national and regional level, food security implies the safe availability of food (through production, stock reduction, trade or food aid) in order to meet the minimum requirements per capita and also to eliminate any unexpected shortcomings, in a short period of time. Ensuring food security requires the use of agricultural resources from both renewable and non-renewable sources and involves the risk of environmental degradation as a consequence of inappropriate treatment.

Throughout the development of economic theories, the subject of ensuring food security was in the hands of the most renowned theorists and practitioners. Food security was reflected in the works of Western researchers: Anderson S. [2], Naiken L. [17], Romanian scholars: Banu C. [4], Bulgaru M. [7], Russian scholars: Ahmetova C. [25], Altuhov A. [24], Beleacov A. [26], Nazarenco V. [29], Serova E. [30].

In the Republic of Moldova, researches in this field are deliberated in the works of scientists Artiomov L. [1], Bajura T. [4], Boaghi L. [5], Boincean B. [6], Mocanu N. [15], Moroz V. [16], Petrovici S. [18], Stratan A. [21]. At the same time, the concept of food security is being analyzed by organizations such as the FAO, the World Bank [23], UNDP. In order to express their own vision on the food security strategy, the authors studied various documents, legislative and normative acts of the FAO [10, 11, 12], UNO [22], CSI [27].

Recently, the concept of food security is being developed not only in the scientific literature, but also is found in official documents of state policy in more and more countries, regardless of the level of socio-economic development.

The states tend to develop and implement food security policies, taking into account the current situation in each country, focusing on the level of hunger and malnutrition. Thus, food security policy is a component part of a country's national development policy. The main objectives set out in food security policy are the objectives of Agenda 2030, and in particular "Zero hunger", and the people's right to food [19].

There is no scientific and normative basis in the Republic of Moldova stipulating the main dimensions, instruments of food security management. The purpose of this research is to analyze the main factors and vulnerabilities related to food security and to offer our own vision of the development of the national food security strategy.

3. Methods and materials applied

In the research process we have applied, general scientific methods such as system approach, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, logical analysis, critical analysis of materials, monographic analysis, typology method, analogy method, etc. The following served as

information support for research: scientific publications, analytical materials, European and national legislation in the analyzed field, policy documents, strategies, other information resources available on the Internet.

4. Results obtained and discussions

4.1. Analysis of factors and threats to national food security

Currently, there is no unanimously accepted definition of food security. Some approaches focus on “food security”, others identify it with “food independence” and, no less important, use the concept of “food safety”.

However, confusion often occurs, some people confuse the term “food security” with “food safety”. Indeed, the given concepts have tangential points and the marginality of these two concepts is very “fine”. The food safety determines the innocuity and harmlessness of food on the basis of quality standards, and with regard to the notion of food security we have deduced it after studying the opinions of the scientists.

The concept of food security is developed by the terms “access of all people at all times to sufficient food for an active and healthy life”, *we think that food security is an obligation of the state both in physical and economic sense, to ensure the population with quality food that meets the vital requirements of man and leads to a healthy way of life.*

Summarizing the theoretical aspects of food security, we highlighted the main components of food security (Figure 1).

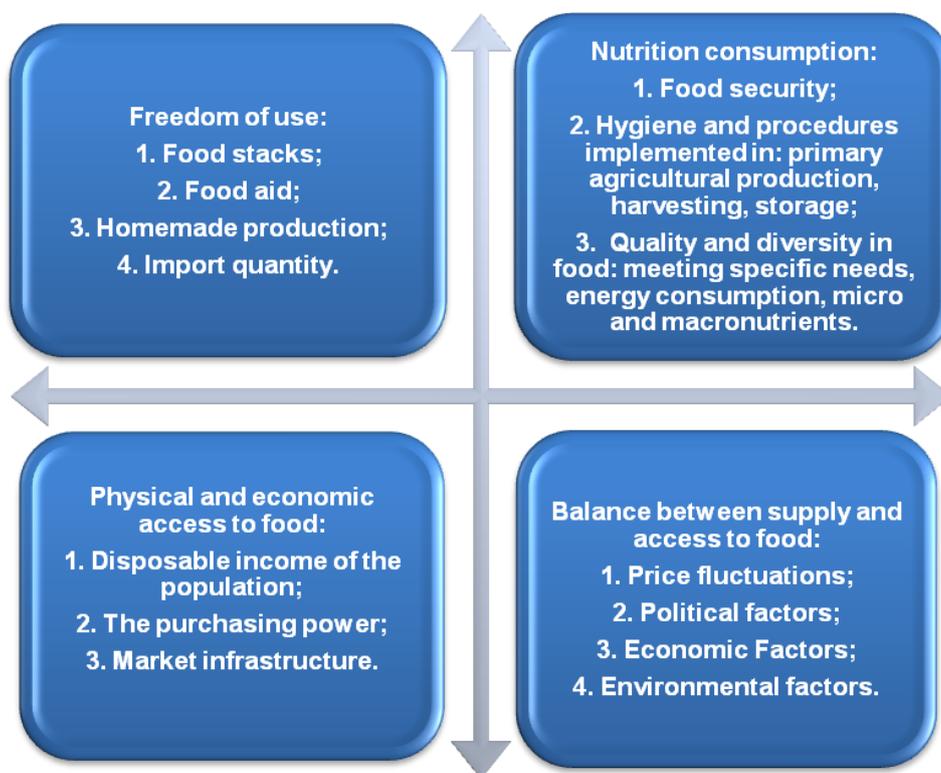


Figure 1. The pillars of food security

Source: [20]

In the opinion of the authors, food security is an integral part of national security and a priority value through which we can achieve national strategic priorities, namely to ensure that people with food depend on the pillars of food security under conditions of harmonious development.

Food security is the “mirror” of a country’s welfare, through which the country’s population has access to quality food and the quantities necessary to lead a healthy way of life, regardless of the world economic situation and the influence of external environment factors. Food security derivative is food independence.

Food independence represents the maximum autonomy and economic viability of the country for the national food system, its adjustment to the conditions of the world economy with regard to the rational use of production capacities of the Agri-Food Complex. Food self-sufficiency or self-supply is assessed on the basis of the following product groups: cereals, leguminous crops, sunflower, potatoes, vegetables and pulses, fruit, grapes, meat, milk and eggs.

Ensuring the food security of the Republic of Moldova is conditioned by a series of internal and external factors, external and internal risks.

Among the external factors that influence the level of food security stability we can mention:

1. Tough competition between economic associations both at national and international level;
2. Dominance, monopolization and concentration of production and export of agri-food resources and products by developed countries;
3. Food quality requirements, i.e. their compliance with International Quality Standards such as ISO and HACCP;
4. Application of protectionist measures by developed countries, including support for domestic food producers.

Internal factors that have a particular influence on the stability of food security can determine the following:

1. Instability of the level of agricultural production, which largely depends on climatic conditions;
2. Destructive environmental conditions;
3. Degradation of arable land caused by anthropogenic or natural conditions;
4. The aging of the population and the persistence of the mentality oriented more towards the historical periods relating to the economic development of the USSR;
5. Improper development of the market incentive mechanism and its infrastructure, especially in rural areas of the country;
6. High contrast between the level of prices for supply resources, production funds, provision of services from the agri-food complex to the agricultural products;
7. The imbalance in household disposable income and consumer price indices;
8. Large deficiencies in the standard of living and the quality of food of the population;
9. Insufficient investment in the development of the agri-food complex and especially in the production, storage and sale of food products, including the production of organic food.

Moldova's food security is accompanied by a number of risks that have a negative influence on its raw materials and reduce its development potential.

External risks associated with ensuring food security are a consequence of the circumstances of the development of the national economy, depending on the following factors:

1. Macroeconomic risks that arise from the low level of attractiveness of investments in the sector of the national economy and the competitiveness of local agricultural production and the high dependence of the main sectors of the national economy on the world market conditions;
2. Deviations from the circumstances of unfavorable development of the food world market, i.e., higher prices and food supply shortages;
3. Major impact of the World Economic Crisis on National Crises;
4. High level of food import;
5. Presence of a full or partial food embargo, dependence on food-supplying countries.

Internal risks may have the following order:

1. Low level of internal competitiveness of domestic food products both in the domestic market and in the external market;
2. Changes in consumer preferences regarding the food structure as a consequence of a decrease in the level of available income or an increase in the cost of food and services;
3. Limited access to food products for certain regions or groups of people due to natural disasters or the minimum available income;
4. Low level of technological development potential of the agri-food complex;
5. Obsolescence of fixed capital in the agri-food sector and the processing of natural resources;
6. Intensive emigration of the population from the republic;
7. Insufficient development of the rural environment;
8. Reducing the level of investment and innovation in the activities of the agri-food complex;
9. Increasing the level of debts of the subjects in the agri-food complex;
10. Reducing the production and export potential of the agri-food complex and maximizing the dependence on imported food products.

Early identification of threats, such as internal or external factors, can minimize the negative impact on food security outcomes through tools and policy measures aimed at providing the population with food in terms of sustainable development.

4.2. Components of the food security strategy

The vision of the Food Security Strategy is to eliminate the negative effects of micronutrient deficiencies, obesity and malnutrition as a result of imbalances in food security.

The mission of the Food Security Strategy is to provide the population with access to resources and food at affordable prices in accordance with the available income and a balanced and healthy diet through the development strategies of the agri-food complex.

The priority strategic goal of the Food Security Strategy of Moldova is to ensure the availability of resources and food products for the population of the country to have safe access to food and be able to use it to lead a healthy lifestyle based on a competitive and sustainable agri-food complex, as well as to create favorable socio-economic conditions for the purpose of the constant use of food products within reasonable limits.

Setting a strategic goal includes the following objectives:

1. Sustainable development of the agri-food complex based on the potential of food production, the introduction of new methods of managing natural resource stocks, streamlining and diversification of the methods of supply and utilization of both food and food production in order to ensure the level of self-supply and improve export activities of agricultural products due to organic and traditional products;
2. Ensuring food security through International Quality Standards and International Quality Enhancement Methods, and Enhancing Technological Standards for Food Quality according to the WHO established at all stages of the production cycle (seed production and reproduction, improved processing, agriculture and plant breeding, animal productivity, storage, processing and disposal);
3. Achieving a high level of both physical and economic access to food quality and ergonomics for a healthy lifestyle;
4. Timely identification of internal and external factors of negative impact, threats and minimization of their influence on security through the formation of strategic reserves of natural resources and products;
5. Forming the food culture, targeting consumers in the consumption of harmless and organic food;
6. Supporting research and development activities of the agri-food complex;
7. Informing the public about the consumption of food for a healthy lifestyle through “public relations” activities and promoting opportunities for a healthy lifestyle.

In order to achieve the goal and implement the proposed objectives, it is necessary to identify the main criteria that will contribute to the strengthening of the Food Security Strategy of the Republic of Moldova should be highlighted:.

1. Development and improvement of the activities of the agri-food complex in terms of sustainable development is carried out according to the following indicators:
 - a) achieving the level of livestock and vegetable production, which will balance the supply and demand for the main categories of food resources: cereal crops, leguminous crops, sunflower, potatoes, vegetables and pulses, fruit, grapes, meat, eggs;
 - b) increasing the level of profitability and the volume of sales in agriculture;
 - c) increasing the arable land fund intended for organic farming.
2. Saturation of the domestic market with local agricultural products through the development of economic indicators of food security of the population by increasing disposable incomes of the population and reducing consumer spending on food with a high degree of saturation and a minimum level of micronutrients;
3. Efficiency of trading with resources and foodstuffs through the development of export potential and reduction of import.

The conceptual framework for ensuring food security is determined by the main pillars that were previously mentioned by the author. Regarding the prospects of the Food Security Strategy for the Republic of Moldova in order to combat food insecurity, we propose to illustrate the scheme of ensuring food security through the figure.

The social, political and economic environment is the driving force behind the availability of food for the country's population. The main macroeconomic tools, such as fiscal, monetary, and fiscal policy, contribute directly to the economic impetus of both producers and, as a result, consumers

who, through the behavior of both categories, lead to economic security and effective nutritional outcomes for the human body both at the national, regional, local and individual levels.

Another essential element of the economic environment that directly influences the availability of food security is the supply of food products and resources through the wholesale and wholesale markets. It is through the markets that we can find an alternative choice of agricultural products depending on the available income and choice of human nutrition (Figure 2).

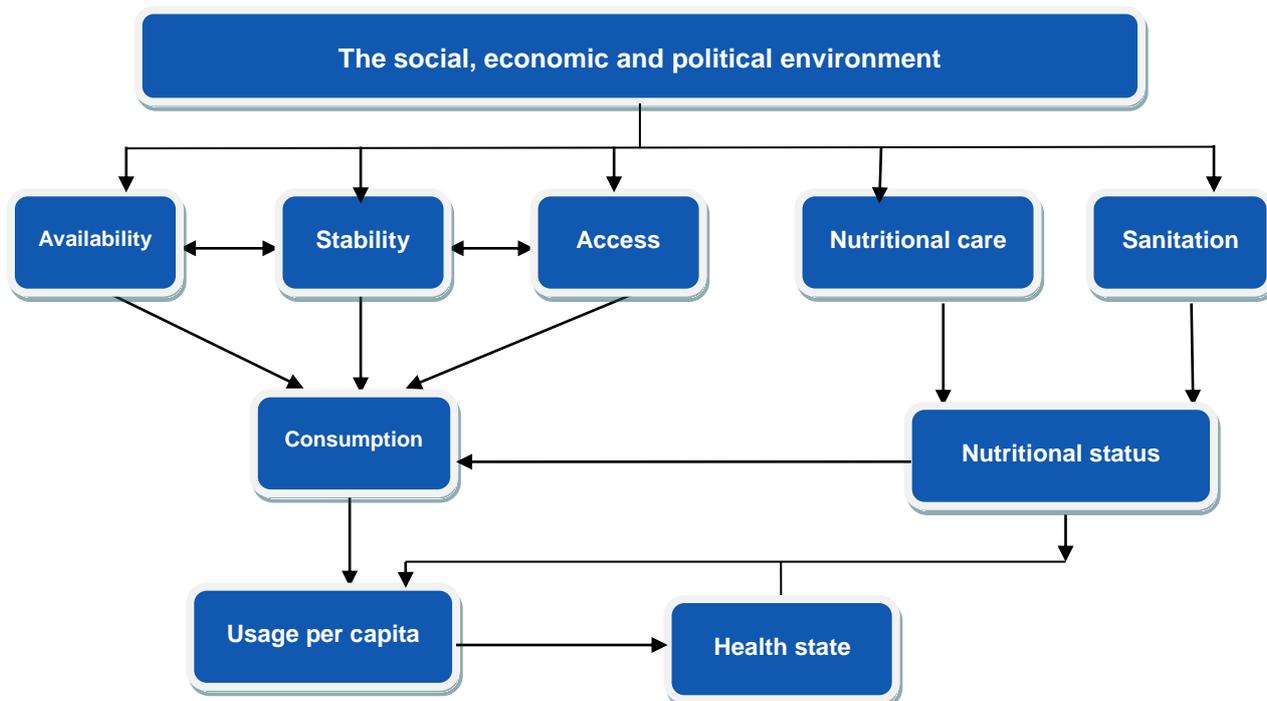


Figure 2. The Circle of Ensuring Food Security in the Republic of Moldova

Source: developed by authors

The level of nutritional care also depends on what types of food the population consumes separately for each person. The implications for the nutritional status of the population as a whole depend largely on the level of development of existing sanitation, both at national, regional and local levels, and on nutritional concerns.

Proper dynamics of the food security system in the Republic of Moldova directly affects the health of the entire population.

In order to implement the Food Security Insurance Strategy in the Republic of Moldova, we need to develop an action plan.

To make significant changes to the Food Security Strategy, the objectives must be realistic, quantifiable, measurable, and controllable. The tools and institutions that will be delegated to develop and implement the proposed objectives should have skills in the field.

4.3. The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Food Security Insurance Strategy

Strengthening food security should be based on strategic management planning.

The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Food Security Insurance Strategy is proposed to be developed in the form of a matrix which will set specific priorities established to improve the activities of ensuring food security of Moldova (Table 1).

The forecasts in the “Matrix of implementation of actions of the Food Security Strategy for Moldova” are based on the existing knowledge and systems in the governmental institutions, public institutions, etc. which allow the determination of fair and inclusive programs to ensure food security in the Republic of Moldova.

Table 1. The Matrix of the Implementation Actions of the Food Security Insurance Strategy for the Republic of Moldova

Strategic priorities	Time duration	Responsible institutions	Other responsible organizations	Professional qualities
The main purpose of the Strategy				
Ensure the availability of resources and food for the population of the country to have safe access to food and be able to use it to lead a healthy lifestyle based on a competitive and sustainable agri-food complex and to create socio-favorable economic conditions for the purpose of the constant use of food within reasonable limits	Long term	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection.	National and international NGOs; Private sector institutions; National Federation of Employers in Agriculture and Food Industry	Developing professional skills in public health and food; Monitoring food security through the modern tools of strategic management; Analysis of food security policy
Different goals				
Improving the availability of food security				
Exploiting food production opportunities, resolving production constraints	Short term	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; Ministry of Commerce and Business Environment	Farmers' organizations; Large-scale agricultural enterprises; SME them; NGOs working in agriculture and food security	Improving food skills of specialists through internships, training courses, training; Improving the bidding level; Research on improving the management of the storage of resources and foodstuffs.
Remediation of post-harvesting process	Medium to long	Private sector; Merchants	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment;	Developing skills to manipulate the storage and transportation of resources and food

			Ministry of Commerce and Business Environment; Credit and Microfinance Organizations.	products.
Diversification of food production	Medium to long	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; Ministry of Education, Culture and Research; Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection	Public Universities; Professional colleges; Centers of excellence; ANSA	Improving skills in food production
Protecting food resources from natural disasters	Medium to long	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; The Ministry of Finance; National Federation of Employers in Agriculture and Food Industry; Republican Union of Agricultural Producer Associations "UniAgroProtect"	Lending and microfinance organizations; Hydrometeorological service;	Ability to monitor the growth of natural resources; Knowledge of regulations on physico-chemical properties of food resources
Increasing the level of self-supply to resources and food	Long term	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; The Ministry of Finance; National Federation of Employers in Agriculture and Food Industry	Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure; Credit and Microfinance Organizations	Developing skills in promoting food security policies
Application to international food assistance	Long term	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration; Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure; Units for implementing projects at the	International and national NGOs; Units implementing national projects;	Estimate of food safety and food policy analysis

		international level; Sustainable Development Agencies		
Strengthening the mechanisms of strategic reserves for resources and food	Short term	Ministry of Commerce and Business Environment	The Ministry of Finance; National Bank of the Republic of Moldova	Management of strategic stocks of resources and food
Improving access to food				
Improving the activity of agricultural markets at national, regional and local level	Medium term	Ministry of Commerce and Business Environment; Regional Development and the Environment; Sustainable Development Agencies; Free Economic Zones.	Ministry of Information Technology and Communications; Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Large-scale agricultural enterprises; SMEs; Commodity Exchange;	Ability to diagnose the agricultural market; 4P Improving Marketing Activities: Product, Price, Promotion, Placement; Focus on the development of PR activities; Improving the skills of introducing information systems in the agricultural sector
Strengthening social activity	Medium to long	Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection; The Ministry of Finance	Local public administrations; Social institutions (church, volunteers, etc.); NGOs working in the social field at national, regional and local level;	Social project development skills
Improving the use of food				
Encouraging children's development	Medium to long	Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection; The Ministry of Finance	NGOs of all levels; Local public organizations; Associations providing social services; Volunteer organizations	Design and management of public resources; Training of public health professionals
Ensuring and developing nutrition activities	Medium to long	Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection	NGOs of all levels; Local public organizations; Associations providing social services	Clinical skills in nutrition, Training of public health professionals
Enhanced access to safe water, sanitation and sanitation	Medium to long	Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure; The Ministry of Finance	Local public organizations; Free Economic Zones;	Developing the skills of specialists in water and sewerage systems:

			Local businesses providing communal services	water supply, sewerage networks; Professionals in the promotion of technical expertise
Improving care activities	Medium to long	Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection; Ministry of Education, Culture and Research; The Ministry of Finance	NGOs active in health, education, women and children; Local public organizations; Volunteer organizations	Non-violent communication skills; Psychological comprehension; Developing the training of psychological counseling skills
Strengthening food quality and implementing food production standards	Medium term	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; ANSA; National Federation of Employers in Agriculture and Food Industry; Republican Union of Agricultural Producer Associations "UniAgroProtect"	Associations of farmers; SMEs; Large-scale agricultural enterprises; Institute for Standardization of Moldova	Specialists in the implementation of International Quality Standards: ISO, HACCP; Designing regulations on National Quality Standards;
Diversity of nutrition	Medium to long	Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; Ministry of Education, Culture and Research; Nutrition NGOs	Developing skills to maximize food intake of micronutrients, namely: choice, processing and consumption
Improving food stability				
Investments in systems of protection of agricultural resources and agricultural products on "climatic shocks"	Medium to long	The Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; Units for implementing national and international projects;	Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure; Lending and microfinance organizations; Hydrometeorological service;	Developing the capabilities of installing protection systems

Source: developed by author

In the middle period of the implementation of the Food Security Strategy (1-4 years), it is necessary to develop and introduce an institutional framework for coordinating activities related to food security in the country. Emphasis will be placed on developing the skills of delegates to

perform these tasks. Over a long period of time (from 5 years), the main focus of the Food Security Strategy will be on making significant progress in the sustainable implementation of the food security objectives in the Country Strategy and Policy on Food Security.

Taking into account the systemic problems encountered in the recent period of time, agriculture, and not only the agri-food complex, requires an undeniable financial effort, adaptation and modification by all institutions and organizations regardless of the level of activity that will lead to the strengthening of domestic food systems.

5. Conclusions

The effects obtained as a result of the implementation of the action plan will measure the progress and show the complete integration. Decentralized assessments will be exacerbated by gaps in the implementation of the Action Plan.

However, the implementation of any action, regardless of the area in which we operate, is complemented by risks. The main risks of implementation include: flexibility of creditors can not materialize, fraud and corruption, the ability to develop insufficient information technologies, insufficient knowledge of staff, etc.

The Food Security Strategy and proposed action plan are aimed at providing a variety of flexibility to achieve effective results for all pillars of food security in the Republic of Moldova.

One of the main components of the Food Security Strategy is the Food Security Policy.

One of the main functions of the Government of the Republic of Moldova is the development and implementation of comprehensive social, political, economic, technological measures that will ensure physical and economic access to food of vital importance. Government agencies should also develop food ensurance warnings.

State policy in the field of food security should be carried out in cooperation with the state programs of economic and social development of the territories.

The basis of the Food Security Ensurance Policy should be focused on the development of the following areas:

1. Providing people with healthy food products through sustainable supply - increasing the available incomes of the population, increasing the availability of fruits and vegetables for the population; revising the state policy in the field of agriculture; providing technical advice for start-ups, liberalizing international trade, and reducing pesticides; promoting environmentally friendly and nutrient-enriched products; identifying some complex inter-securing food security systems;
2. Stimulating investment in the development of the main components that affect the low level of the country's food security;
3. Providing the population with safe drinking water - ensuring the use of water in chain: from the irrigation system to the final consumption;
4. Strengthening the role of the health sector in improving the quality of food production;
5. Fundamental international and national programs for monitoring the state of nutrition and the level of availability of safe agricultural products for the population.

At regional level, the degree of food dependence should be analyzed more than the level of self-supply. This situation is due to the fact that some regions are influenced by different climatic conditions and specialize in the production of certain foodstuffs, even being the main supplier at the national level.

This factor leads to the development of the Differential Food Security Ensurance Policy for the Republic of Moldova. The policy of differentiation should be focused not only on the economy, but also on the social sphere.

According to the latest trends in consumer preferences, most people tend to lead a healthy lifestyle based on balanced diet. These statements are the main incentive for the country's agri-food complex for the production of high-quality, healthy food. One of the most effective ways to develop this area is clustering.

The innovation of the process of ensuring food security through clustering is to perceive the economy of the process of ensuring food security not from the point of view of a valuable technological chain, but as a system, whose core is considered a consumer, and its main element is the human capital, and the main goal is the development of processes and relations in the sector and then the development of the technological process of agricultural products production.

In formulating and emphasizing the Food Security Ensurance Policy, all pillars of food security should be investigated simultaneously, and non-discriminatory institutions and organizations involved in political implementation should be established on time. The institutions and the organizations essentially involved in implementation policies must be established in advance.

This requires solving problems of ensuring food security in various sectors of the national economy and, in turn, facilitates the involvement of key ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations, whose association will extensively investigate the relations related to the political, economic and social aspect of food security. The Food Security Policy must be constantly monitored.

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Rezumat

În secolul XXI tot mai mulți specialiști din diverse domenii și țări atrag atenția și discută despre o posibilă criză legată de asigurarea securității alimentare. Experții internaționali își argumentează opinia sa, prin faptul că sistemul alimentar de astăzi generează foame concomitent cu deșeurile alimentare, se fac emisii masive de gaze cu efect de seră și prin urmare, cresc problemele de sănătate etc. Astfel, problema asigurării securității alimentare face parte din problemele globale ale omenirii secolului XXI. În acest articol, autorii prezintă pentru analiză factorii și amenințările care influențează nivelul securității alimentare atât la nivel intern cât și extern. Pentru a elimina efectele negative cum ar fi: deficitul de micronutrienți, obezitatea și malnutriția rezultată din dezechilibrele de securitate alimentară, autorii propun elaborarea Strategiei de Securitate Alimentară pentru Republica Moldova. Elaborarea Strategiei de Securitate Alimentară este determinată de faptul că în ultima perioadă de timp situația privind securitatea alimentară este influențată de riscurile condiționate de schimbările climatice și de interferențele umane. Obiectivul principal propus de autori în cadrul cercetării realizate este elaborarea și implementarea planului de acțiune pentru dezvoltarea securității alimentare în Republica Moldova. Metodele științifice folosite de autori sunt: analiza și sinteza, inducția și deducția, istoria și logicul. Rezultatele obținute în urma implementării planului de acțiune vor oglindi eficiența economică și vor demonstra integrarea completă a acestei strategii în direcțiile de dezvoltare a Republicii Moldova.

Cuvinte-cheie: management, plan de acțiuni, sustenabilitate, securitate alimentară, strategia securității alimentare, dezvoltare

Аннотация

В 21 веке все больше специалистов из разных областей и стран привлекают внимание и обсуждают возможный кризис, связанный с обеспечением продовольственной безопасности. Международные эксперты утверждают, что сегодняшняя продовольственная система порождает голод одновременно с пищевыми отходами, огромными выбросами парниковых газов и, следовательно, проблемами со здоровьем. Таким образом, проблема обеспечения продовольственной безопасности является частью глобальных проблем человечества XXI века. В данной статье авторы представляют для анализа факторы и угрозы, влияющие на уровень продовольственной безопасности как внутри страны, так и за ее пределами. Для устранения таких негативных последствий, как дефицит питательных микроэлементов, ожирение и недоедание в результате дисбалансов в области продовольственной безопасности, авторы предлагают разработать Стратегию продовольственной безопасности для Республики Молдова. Необходимость разработки Стратегии продовольственной безопасности определяется тем фактом, что в течение последнего периода времени на ситуацию безопасности пищевых продуктов влияют риски изменения климата и вмешательства самого человека. Основной целью проведенного исследования, являются, предложенные авторами, разработка и реализация плана действий по развитию продовольственной безопасности в Республике Молдова. Научные методы, используемые авторами, составили: анализ и синтез, индукция и дедукция, история и логика. Результаты, полученные вследствие внедрения Плана действий, отразят экономическую эффективность и продемонстрируют полную интеграцию стратегии с основными направлениями развития страны.

Ключевые слова: менеджмент, план действий, устойчивость, продовольственная безопасность, стратегия продовольственной безопасности, развитие

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