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# Impact of COVID-19 on People's Livelihoods, Their Health and Our Food Systems

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Corona virus is not a simple virus. It has affected millions of people in the world and it is not yet ended. It has affected all the spheres of human life from the day of its existence. India is the second most affected country in the world after the United State. Millions of enterprises face an existential threat. Nearly half of the world's 3.3 billion global workforce are at risk of losing their livelihoods due to this pandemic. Despite having so much efforts to protect our country from this pandemic it is still not coming to pace with development and food security. The economy of country is also going down as an effect of this. Apart from all the measures and precautions and governmental efforts, we must bring our attention to future of our environment and tackle climate change and environmental degradation with ambition and urgency. Only then can we protect the health, livelihoods, food security and nutrition of all people, and ensure that our 'new normal' is a better one.

Coronaviruses is an RNA connected virus. It causes diseases once eaten through mouth or nose. In humans and birds, they cause tract infections that may vary from gentle to fatal. Coronaviruses are massive, roughly spherical particles with distinctive surface projections. they're lined within the layer of macromolecule from outside. There are numerous forms of corona virus that may have an effect on humans. of these sorts have important risk factors that depends upon the kind. Some will kill over half-hour of these infected, like MERS-CoV, and a few are comparatively harmless, like the communicable disease. Coronaviruses will cause colds with major symptoms, like fever, and a raw throat from swollen adenoids. Coronaviruses will cause respiratory disease and respiratory disorder. The human coronavirus discovered in 2003, SARES-CoV, that causes severe acute metabolic process syndrome (SARES), encompasses a distinctive pathological process as a result of it causes each higher and lower tract infections. The COVID-19 pandemic has semiconductor diode to a dramatic loss of

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human life worldwide Associate in Nursing presents an unexampled challenge to public health, food systems and therefore the world of labour. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating: tens of various folks are in danger of falling into extreme poorness, whereas the quantity of underfed folks, presently calculable at nearly 690 million, may increase by up to 132 million by the tip of the year. Millions of enterprises face Associate in Nursing existential threat. Nearly half the world's three.3 billion world manpower are in danger of losing their livelihoods. Informal economy employees are significantly vulnerable as a result of the bulk lack social protection and access to quality health care and have lost access to productive assets. while not the means that to earn Associate in Nursing financial gain throughout lockdowns, several are unable to feed themselves and their families. For most, no financial gain means that no food, or, at best, less food and fewer nourishing food. The pandemic has been moving the complete food system and has ordered blank its fragility. Border closures, trade restrictions and confinement measures are preventing farmers from accessing markets, together with for purchasing inputs and commerce their turn out, and agricultural employees from harvest crops, therefore disrupting domestic and international food provide chains and reducing access to healthy, safe and numerous diets. The pandemic has decimated jobs and placed various livelihoods in danger. As breadwinners lose jobs, fall sick and die, the food security and nutrition of various ladies and men are underneath threat, with those in low-income countries, significantly the foremost marginalized populations, that embody small-scale farmers and autochthonal peoples, being hardest hit.

Millions of agricultural employees – waged and freelance – whereas feeding the planet, often face high levels of operating poorness, deficiency disease and poor health, and suffer from a scarcity of safety and labour protection similarly as different forms of abuse. With low and irregular incomes and a scarcity of social support, several of them are spurred to continue operating, usually in unsafe conditions, therefore exposing themselves and their families to further risks. Further, once experiencing financial gain losses, they'll resort to negative brick methods, like distress sale of assets, predatory loans or kid labour. Migrant agricultural employees are significantly vulnerable, as a result of they face risks in their transport, operating and living conditions and struggle to access support measures place in situ by governments. Guaranteeing the protection and health of all agri-food employees – from primary producers to those concerned in food process, transport and retail, together with street food vendors – similarly as higher incomes and protection, are vital to saving lives and protective public health,

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people's livelihoods and food security. In the COVID-19 crisis food security, public health, and employment and labour problems, specifically workers' health and safety, converge. Adhering to geographic point safety and health practices and guaranteeing access to tight work and therefore the protection of labour rights all told industries are crucial in addressing the human dimension of the crisis. Immediate and purposeful action to avoid wasting lives and livelihoods ought to embody extending social protection towards universal health coverage and financial gain support for those most affected. These embody employees within the informal economy and in poorly protected and low-paid jobs, together with youth, older employees, and migrants. explicit attention should be paid to matters of girls, WHO are over-represented in low-paid jobs and care roles. completely different types of support are key, together with money transfers, kid allowances and healthy college meals, shelter and food relief initiatives, support for employment retention and recovery, and monetary relief for businesses, together with small, tiny and medium-sized enterprises. In planning and implementing such measures it's essential that governments work closely with employers and employees. Countries handling existing humanitarian crises or emergencies are significantly exposed to the results of COVID-19. Responding fleetly to the pandemic, whereas guaranteeing that humanitarian and recovery help reaches those most in want, is vital. now's the time for world commonness and support, particularly with the foremost vulnerable in our societies, significantly within the rising and developing world. solely along will we tend to overcome the tangled health and social and economic impacts of the pandemic and forestall its increase into an extended humanitarian and food security catastrophe, with the potential loss of already achieved development gains. we tend to should acknowledge this chance to make back higher, as noted within the Policy temporary issued by the international organisation Secretary-General. we tend to are committed to pooling our experience and knowledge to support countries in their crisis response measures and efforts to attain the property Development Goals. we want to develop long-run property methods to handle the challenges facing the health and agri-food sectors. Priority ought to incline to addressing underlying food security and deficiency disease challenges, endeavour rural poorness, specifically through a lot of and higher jobs within the rural economy, extending social protection to all or any, facilitating safe migration pathways and promoting the rationalisation of the informal economy.

We must rethink the future of our environment and tackle climate change and environmental degradation with ambition and urgency. Only then can we protect the health,

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livelihoods, food security and nutrition of all people, and ensure that our 'new normal' is a better one.

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