MAP. No. 1 Dimensions of constitutional protection of the right to food in the world

Ireland – art.45(2): The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:
(I) - that the citizens (all of whom, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood) may through their occupations find the means of making reasonable provision for their domestic needs.

Sweden – art.2: The personal, economic and cultural welfare of the individual shall be fundamental aims of public activity.

Switzerland – art. 12: Persons in distress and incapable of looking after themselves have the right to be helped and assisted, and to receive the means that are indispensable for leading a life in human dignity

Cyprus – art.9: Every person has the right to a decent existence and to social security. A law shall provide for the protection of the workers, assistance to the poor and for a system of social insurance.

Croatia – art.55: Every employee shall have the right to a fair remuneration, such as to ensure a free and decent standard of living for him and his family.
Russia – art.39(1): Everyone is guaranteed social security in old age, in case of disease, invalidity, loss of breadwinner, to bring up children and in other cases established by law

Kazakhstan – art.28(1): A citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be guaranteed a minimum wage and pension, and guaranteed social security in old age, in case of disease, disability or loss of a breadwinner and other legal reasons.

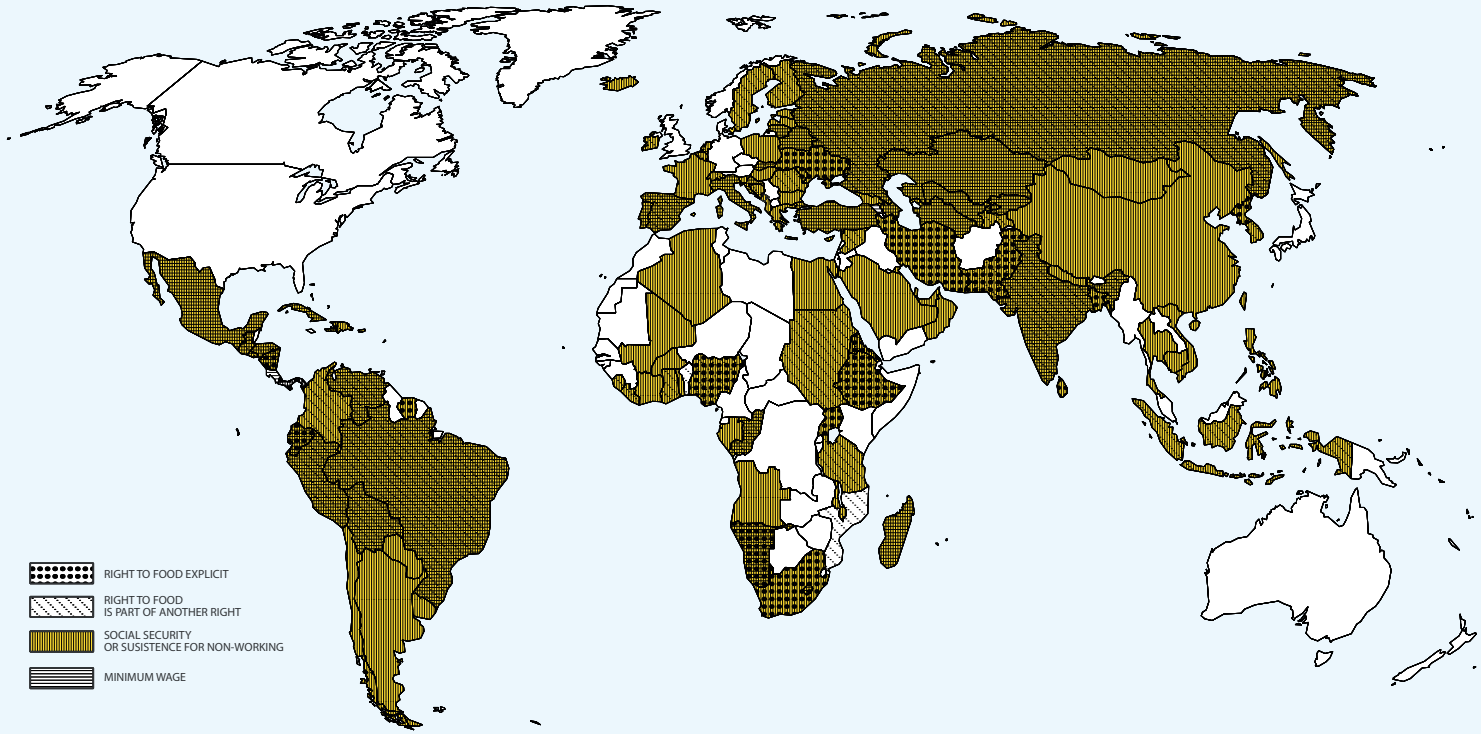
Mexico - art. 123(VI): The general minimum wage must be sufficient to satisfy the normal material, social, and cultural needs of the head of a family and to provide for the compulsory education of his children

Costa Rica - art. 82: The State shall provide food and clothing for indigent pupils, in accordance with the law.

Puerto Rico – art.2: The right of every person to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, and especially to food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services.

Ecuador – art.23(20): The right to a quality of life that ensures health, food and nutrition, drinkable water, a healthy environment, education, work, employment, leisure, housing, clothing and other necessary social services.

Brazil – art.7(4): A minimum wage nationwide, established by law, capable of satisfying their basic living needs and those of their families with housing, food, education, health, leisure, clothing, hygiene, transportation, and social security, with periodical adjustments to maintain its purchasing power, it being forbidden to bind it for any purpose;



China – art.45(1): Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill, or disabled

India – art.47: The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties

Indonesia – art.34: The poor and destitute children shall be cared for by the State.

Bangladesh – art.15: It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the State to attain, through planned economic growth, a constant increase of productive forces and a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens-(a) the provision of the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care

Vanuatu – art.5: the legitimate public interest in defense, safety, public order, welfare, and health

Chile – art. 19(18): The right to social security. The laws regulating the exercise of this right shall be passed by a qualified quorum. The action of the State shall be intended to guarantee access of all inhabitants to uniform basic benefits whether granted by public or private institutions. The law may establish compulsory social security quotations. The State shall supervise the adequate exercise of the right to social security;

Iran – art.3: the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the duty of directing all its resources to the following goals: (12) - the planning of a correct and just economic system, in accordance with Islamic criteria in order to create welfare, eliminate poverty, and abolish all forms of deprivation with respect to food, housing, work, health care, and the provision of social insurance for all;

Saudi Arabia – art.27: The state guarantees the rights of the citizen and his family in cases of emergency, illness and disability, and in old age; it supports the system of social security and encourages institutions and individuals to contribute in acts of charity.

Algeria – art. 59: The living conditions of the citizens under the age of working or those unable or can never be able to work are guaranteed.

Nigeria – art.16(2): The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring: (…) (d) - that suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, reasonable national minimum living wage, old age care and pensions, and unemployment, sick benefits and welfare of the disabled are provided for all citizens.
Democratic Republic of Congo – art 48: The State has the duty to guarantee each of its citizens an adequate standard of living and proper housing. It looks after the food security of its citizens.

Malawi – art.30(2): - The State shall take all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development. Such measures shall include, amongst other things, equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, shelter, employment and infrastructure. (...)

Uganda – Section 14: The State shall endeavor to fulfill the fundamental rights of all Ugandans to social justice and economic development and shall, in particular, ensure that (…) (2) all Ugandans enjoy rights and opportunities and access to education, health services, clean and safe water, work, decent shelter, adequate clothing, food security and pension and retirement benefits.

South Africa – Section 27 (1): - Everyone has the right to have access to : (…) (b) - sufficient food and water (…)(2) - The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of each of these rights.