Abstract
The world food insecurity and the hunger situation that reaches 925 million people, of which 800 million living in the rural area, have been intensified by the soaring food prices tendency. The food prices increase, and the current volatilities, shouldn't be justify by their future scarcity and by the deviation of the supply to other targets, but are justify due to structures and conjunctures factors. There is an appalling distribution of food, and the access problems are who bring the increase of food insecurity. To collide with this problem draw on public policies are necessary. On the short term, it will be necessary to overbalance the negative effects of the crises, over the most vulnerable population. Over all these politics are suggested a special attention over the food stocks, the food provision and to the guarantee access of food by the conditional cash transfer programs. To the medium-long term, the national government must invest in the agriculture production aimed the smaller producer and the input costs decrease.

Keywords
Food Prices Crises; World Hunger; Agriculture Production