

Security Council | Issue 3

Food security

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Background on issue

For as long as this world has been around, food has been a top priority. Access to safe healthy food is a necessity to all humans basic needs. Food isn't always guaranteed to everyone though, in today's world there are many countries that have a percentage of their population going hungry every night. Over the past 20 years the food security rate has dropped from 14.8 percent globally in 2000 to 10.8 percent in 2018. These numbers are scarily low, and while there are already steps being taken to protect the thought of everyone going to sleep on a full stomach, it isn't enough.

While food security may sound like a simple enough problem to deal with, it is very complex with many deep rooted issues found in countries scattered throughout the UN. Food security is the access physically and economically to meet dietary needs to live a healthy life. Currently the UN has goals to "end hunger by 2030" but the goals are far from reach, currently there 820 million people who are undernourished. Being undernourished leads to multiple problems within children including; growth stunting, malnutrition, and mental disorders. Without access to healthy clean food these countries will begin to unravel, in Asia and Africa the hunger levels have risen very largely over the past few years and is one of the main reasons that the hunger percentages have risen. The extreme drought in Saharan, Africa led to famine which ravaged through the continent, The middle and eastern sides of the continent hunger percentages dropped since 2000 as well.

Due to Covid-19 these numbers have all risen significantly. The virus has been the main focus of most countries' economies since it emerged in full force in March of last year. Since then food availability has seen a large drop, for example in the United States the rise in food insecurity has seen numbers as high as 98% of populations are currently relying on food banks to feed their family's. The rising unemployment rate that was paired with the virus has made it to where families across many different cultures struggle to pay for their homes, food, and other basic needs. Globally the largest amount of malnourished people live in Asia, The Pacfix islands, and subsah. Currently peace Corps Volunteers help by supporting communities in need, they develop irrigation systems, and help them with obtainable renewable food sources such as fish farming, gardening, and nutritional educational enterprises.

Whilst allowing it to be pushed off was a past initiative, The Security Council is taking a stand against food insecurity. This is a task that the UN has set aside for too long and can not wait until 2030 to be resolved. Millions of children are having their lives set aside on account of not having enough food for sustainability of a happy, healthy life. The security council shall begin deliberating the best course of actions for food security going forward.

Questions to address in position paper

- 1.)** What is your country's food security percentages, and what are their current plans to maintain it?
- 2.)** Are there any current and Qualms between your country's food security and another's? If so what caused it and how can it be resolved? If not then how can your country begin resolving another set of countries issues?
- 3.)** Has your country made any steps to help other countries in need of food security? If not how can your country begin helping other countries with low food security rates?

Sources

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