Country: Kazakhstan

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Combating food insecurity and the risk of famine

Kazakhstan is actually important throughout the world. Kazakhstan, the ninth-largest nation in the world after Russia, China, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, and Australia, is situated in Central Asia. East of China, south of Russia, northwest of Kyrgyzstan, northwest of Turkmenistan, and north of Uzbekistan are its neighboring countries. The official language of Kazakhstan is Kazakh but Russian is spoken less frequently. A Turkish Nation emerged from the combination of tribes such as Kyrgyz Kipchaks and Nogays. Since the mid 19th century Kazakhs used the Arabic alphabet and the Cyrillic alphabet which llminskiy adapted for Kazakh between 1929 an 1940 the Latin alphabet which also included a few Cyrillic letters was officially used. Since 1940 only the Cyrillic alphabet has been used. The population is 18.360. 353 in July 2016.

According to the Kazakhstan Ministry of Agriculture, 70 percent of the country is considered degraded, with most of these areas being dry regions containing saxaul forests, steppes, and agricultural dryland. FAOs current targets are increasing nutritious food, supplementation, ending global hunger and famine. Improving food provision promotes FAO partnerships with academia and private companies. The earlier the famine is diagnosed in a country the sooner this problem will be solved. The increase in the price of food and inability of people in that country to access food leads to famine.

In Kazakhstan, main sources of income are agriculture animal husbandry and mining agricultural products that are resistant to the continental climate are grown in the country. Some of these are wheat rice corn oats cotton potatoes sugar beets and sun flowers. Due to the wide variety of plants grown many things can be easily accessed. For example; clothing or fashion because cotton grows or sweets because sugar grows potato dishes because potatoes grow and in this case tourists are expected to come to that region with the variety of street delicacies and food and since other people are also expected to come there, this is one of most important elements. Food safety and freshness is an important element for us. Food insecurity also means that people do not want to buy these foods. Food insecurity leads also famine. Of course it is also very important for the country’s economy. If the country’s economy is bad, both famine and agriculture will be bad in that country because the country cannot buy foreign products and cannot grow safe food.

When people don't have enough food, it can make them sick, especially kids. It can also make it hard for kids to do well in school. To fix this, we can help more people with food programs, give more support, and create jobs. Digital technologies should help Kazakh farmer to maintain business in a risky farming zone.

Ending hunger and achieving other goals where FAO is involved are part of a plan agreed upon globally for the next 15 years. So, it made sense for FAO's representative in Kazakhstan to join a recent tree-planting event aimed at highlighting these goals. To make people more aware of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and help make Astana city greener, the United Nations, along with the Sustainable Development Earth Foundation, planted poplar trees at the Kazakhstan State University of Humanities and Law on May 6th. Seventy trees were planted as a tribute to the UN's 70th anniversary.