

Country: Bangladesh

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine

Bangladesh is Located in the north-eastern part of South Asia. The majestic Himalayas stand some distance to the north, while in the south lays the Bay of Bengal. West Bengal borders on the west and in the east lies the hilly and forested regions of Tripura, Mizoram (India) and Myanmar. In Bangladesh, the average population is 171,2 million. The capital city is Dakka and the currency is Bangladesh Swap. Bangladesh is one of the members of the Developing 8 and considered as the Next Eleven Economy of the world in 20 coined by Goldman Sachs

Although there are 10 million hectares of land suitable for agriculture, annual production is carried out on 9-10 million hectares of it. Also, Bangladesh’s source of income is agriculture; therefore Bangladesh is among the most developed countries in agriculture. The United Nations wants to end hunger by 2030, but there are challenges. Hunger is coming back, and there are more big weather problems because of climate change. Also, more people are living in cities now. By 2050, there will be even more people—over 9.8 billion. This means we need to find better ways to grow food that don't hurt the environment. We can't keep using old farming methods. Reports about food safety often say we need new technologies for farming that won't harm the environment.

Governments and groups like the UN are helping small farmers use expensive new technologies. They're finding better ways to do things every day. For example, in Bangladesh, using phones and the internet is helping farmers know how much fertilizer they need for different crops in different places. This helps them save money and grow more food. Since 2009, it's made fertilizer cheaper and crops better. Now, they're working on improving it to help with watering too.

Climate change also affects Bangladesh in two main ways. First, extreme weather events, like storms and floods, are becoming more frequent and severe, causing damage directly. Second, the air, water, and food are getting worse, affecting people indirectly. For example, rising sea levels are making islands in Kiribati disappear underwater and forcing people in Bangladesh to leave their homes along rivers. Also, communities face losing their land because of desertification, which is when land becomes dry and barren, droughts, and not having enough water. When we think about how climate change affects people, we see families having to leave their homes and jobs because of these problems.

In recent years, there have been problems in the global food system. There are more extreme weather events, conflicts causing people to move, and it's harder to trade food between countries. As more people live in cities and fewer work in farming, keeping food steady becomes a big concern. It is a fact that the increased use of modern technology is necessary to ensure food security sustainably. Using more new technology, like big data and smart tools, can help watch for bad weather and use land and water better to keep food steady.