Country: Australia Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Topic (Agenda Item): Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine



Australia is a continental country located in South America. It covers a large part of the Oceania continent. The surface area of Australia, which has no land borders with any country, is 8698850 km2. It has 25760 km of coastline. Part of the country's territory is also under water. Today it has a population of approximately 24 million. The country, which ranks 9th in the world in terms of per capita income, ranks high in many criteria such as living standards, health, education, personal freedom and political rights. There are different climates and landscapes throughout the country. The land part of the country is mostly covered with deserts. Australia, which has the most infertile soil in the world, is the driest continent in the world with an annual rainfall of 500 mm. In addition, it is the country with the lowest density of people living on the continent in the world. In this country, where the poverty rate is very low, the gross national product per capita is quite high. The valid currency is the Australian dollar. Australia, which has the thirteenth largest economy in the world, is a country with a high quality of welfare.

While hunger has decreased worldwide since 200, hunger is especially serious in the inner parts of the African continent. In addition, hunger is one of the very important problems for Indian countries and Syria. The two most important reasons for the deepening problem of hunger in the world and the increasing concerns about this issue are the increasing drought due to global climate change and the conflicts arising from regional disputes. Three quarters of the people most affected by hunger in the world are the people of countries devastated by war. The insufficient food production in underdeveloped countries is attributed, on the one hand, to the insufficiency of natural income sources and unfavourable climatic conditions, and to the population density, on the other hand. The main reason why hunger is a big problem in the world is that children cannot be raised with a good education and training and become qualified personnel, and scarce resources such as time, energy, money, capital, labour and land are wasted in strife, conflict, fights and wars.

The solution to the hunger problem, like all other problems, depends on eliminating the causes. Among the causes of the problem, problems such as climate change due to global warming and drought, which are not easy to combat and are beyond the power of individual countries, require the countries of the world to intervene together. Measures that limit the emission of greenhouse gases must be implemented meticulously. In addition, political, economic, religious, moral and cultural values and teachings that will minimize wars within and between countries, that are peaceful, libertarian, tolerant, open-minded, free-trader and advise getting along with neighbours and international cooperation should be insisted on, and new ones should be emphasized. Generations should be raised with a new mentality based on the ideal of a more peaceful world.

**REFERENCES**

<https://delegatepal.com/>

[https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/](https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/denmark)

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/12/13/combating-food-insecurity-and-malnutrition-amidst-multiple-challenges>

<https://www.un.org/en/famine-prevention-and-response/fighting-famine>

<https://www.fao.org/fighting-famine/es/>