Country: Saudi Arabia

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

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



Islam originated in Saudi Arabia, which is also the location of Mecca and Medina, the two holiest sites in Islam. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques is the king's formal title. ABD AL-AZIZ bin Abd al-Rahman AL SAUD (Ibn Saud) established the present Saudi state in 1932 following a 30-year endeavor to unite the majority of the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia's country neighbors are "Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Iran and Pakistan." Total population of Saudi Arabia is 36 million. Currency used in Saudi Arabia is Saudi Arabian riyal. Saudi Arabia is a country with good economic power Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula. The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh. The religious belief of Saudi Arabia is Islam and its total area is 2,150,000 km².

A nation's economic strength is derived from its agriculture. The nation's security will be in jeopardy if agricultural methods are insufficient to produce enough food to be self-sufficient. Therefore, achieving food self-sufficiency would require solving agricultural issues and effectively utilizing extension services to keep farmers informed about cutting-edge agricultural technology that are essential for raising output. Agricultural extension is viewed as a service that helps rural residents improve their standard of living by disseminating information based on research. Government policymakers' focus and attention have been drawn to the current increase in the food issue. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food insecurity is the state in which individuals lack access to a sufficient quantity of safe and nourishing food for normal growth and development as well as an active and healthy life. In 2020, there were over 148 million people who were strictly subjected to food insecurity, which is an increase from the 2.37 billion people who did not have access to enough food in 2019. In many Arab countries, the COVID-19 epidemic and the conflict in Ukraine have made it difficult to obtain staple commodities, which has led to a severe degree of hunger and malnutrition. By 2030, the SDGs seek to eradicate all kinds of hunger and malnutrition and guarantee that everyone, particularly children, has access to enough food that is both sufficient and nutrient-rich throughout the year. Promoting sustainable farming methods is one aspect of this.

Arabia turns sea water into fresh water and uses underground spring waters.The hunger percentage in Saudi Arabia is 12%, and to stop this, we can ask for help from countries that are allied with us, or we can exchange the crude oil produced by Saudi Arabia with food with other countries, and by doing these, we can end the hunger in Saudi Arabia.

**REFERENCES**

[**https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/saudi-arabia/**](https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/saudi-arabia/)

[**https://delegatepal.com/**](https://delegatepal.com/)

[**https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10807787/**](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10807787/)

[**https://www.undp.org/arab-states/stories/promoting-sustainable-agriculture-end-hunger-arab-region**](https://www.undp.org/arab-states/stories/promoting-sustainable-agriculture-end-hunger-arab-region)

[**https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1658077X16300996**](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1658077X16300996)