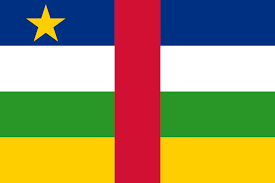
Country: Central African Republic

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

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



In the middle of Africa, at the nexus of several ethnic and linguistic groups, lies the Central African Republic (CAR), a state that has always been weak. Its entry into trade networks around the early 1700s encouraged intense competition among its population, making it one of the last regions of Sub-Saharan Africa to be drawn into the global economy. The Central African Republic is a place in the centre of Africa. Its neighbours are Chad, South Sudan, Sudan, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon. Bangui, the Capital of the Central African Republic. Its population is 5,579 million (five point five hundred seventy-nine million) (2022). Its area is 623,000 km² (six hundred twenty three thousand square kilometres). The currency of the Central African Republic is the Central African CFA Franc. Its government is the Republic. Their economic power is low. Strong agricultural performance countered the COVID-19 decline, although the blockade of the Bangui-Douala corridor decreased activity and tax collection.

Food insecurity and hunger around the world are not new issues; since 2014, they have both been rising annually. But due to the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and economic downturns, the anticipated rise in world hunger in 2020 was more than the cumulative growth over the previous five years. In average, 61.8 percent of people experienced acute food insecurity between 2019 and 21. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) forecasts that between April and August 2022, 2.2 million people, or 44 percent of the population, suffered heightened levels of acute food insecurity based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Most of those impacted are from rural areas and make their living mostly from agriculture. The Central African Republic's high level of food insecurity hinders the nation's long-term economic growth. Future generations may bear a heavy financial burden due to lost economic possibilities caused by food insecurity and malnutrition (FAO and OECD 2014). Since over half of the population does not have access to enough food, there is a chance that school dropout rates among children in coping households in the impacted areas would raise. This would have long-term detrimental repercussions on the productivity of the upcoming worker generation.

One thing is certain as the international development and humanitarian sectors work to mitigate the effects of these crises on the most vulnerable people on the planet: in the absence of immediate action, the risk of famine will rise, global food insecurity will probably deepen, and more people will perish. Time is of the essence. The advocacy division of Interaction that addresses development and humanitarian concerns pertaining to hunger and malnutrition is called the Food Security, Nutrition, and Agriculture Working Group.

**REFERENCES**

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