**COUNTRY:** BRAZIL

**DELEGATE:** B. FAATHIMA NAWFA

**COMMITTEE:** FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

**AGENDA:** STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Food security is built on four pillars: food availability; food access; food use; and food stability. When one of these pillars is unstable or non-existent, people can live in a state of food insecurity. Today, more than 800 million people across the globe go to bed hungry every night. Food insecurity is often rooted in poverty and has long-term impacts on the ability of families and countries to develop and prosper. Ensuring food security for the worlds population over the coming decades will face the challenges of a larger world population, greater urbanization and limited natural resources. Overcoming these challenges will require promoting sustainable expansion of agricultural production through higher productivity and greater cropping intensity as “An industry that feeds you is an industry worth fighting for”. Sustainable agriculture focuses on producing long-term crops and livestock while having minimal effects on the environment. This type of agriculture tries to find a good balance between the need for food production and the preservation of the ecological system within the environment, maintaining economic stability of farms and helps farmers improve their techniques and quality of life.

Brazil is South America’s most influential country and a rising economic power with approximately a population of 214M. Agriculture is an important industry for our country. Our country is essentially self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and is a leading exporter of a wide range of crops, including oranges, soybeans and coffee which are grown mainly in the South and Southeast but mechanized farming is still somewhat rare here. 25% of the GDP over the past two decades were made up by agriculture and animal husbandry. Furthermore, Brazil is the fourth largest food producer and is the number one crop producer in the world but with a setback of Brazil being a large deforester. These deforestation and agricultural activities combined make up for half of Brazil’s carbon emissions, which makes our country 6th largest carbon emitter in the world. In order to assure food security with agriculture as its base our government launched schemes and programmes like; [1]The Family Farming Law in 2006 for improving income, employment and access to food among vulnerable populations; [2]Plano ABC Low Carbon Agriculture in 2010 which promotes the recovery of pasture areas that have suffered soil degradation and; [3]Consolidation of School Feeding Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean which promotes healthy eating habits in the students and their families with nutritional educations.

Farming is a profession of hope and a farmer hopes to feed his country even before feeding his own family. Agriculture should be improved in such a way that both consumers and producers are satisfied without exploiting the biodiversity. It is necessary to enhance new technologies intensively like adopting new varieties and cultivars, new inputs of machineries and equipment, new agricultural practices and innovative production systems. Sustainable agricultural practices such as Agroforestry and Bio Intensive Integrated Pest Management can contribute to food security by increasing productivity while at the same time being more environmentally sustainable. Agroforestry is the interaction of agriculture and trees. It tries to balance various needs to produce trees for commercial purposes, to produce a diverse supply of nutritious foods both to meet global demand and the needs of producers themselves and to ensure the protection of the natural environment. If given a choice, we would all choose to consume natural chemical-free food instead of food that is sprayed with pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Bio Intensive Integrated Pest Management is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties instead of using harmful chemical pesticides. Encouraging these practices in every country can promote more healthy and effective agricultural system which is necessary for today’s world.