



COMMITTEE Chair Report

Global Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Deputy Chair: Kirill Bekker

Personal Statements

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I'm 15 and in 10th grade, I have done MUNISS for 2 years now and this is my first-time chairing. I have been delegating before and have chaired during MUN day. MUNISS is a model of the United Nations at ISS. During these conferences you will be debating on behalf of the country you are given. You and the other delegates in your committee will come up with a resolution for the topics that are in your committee. It is very important to remember you are arguing on behalf of your country and not your own opinion.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six principal parts of the United Nations, established by the UN Charter in 1945. Its primary role is to promote international economic, social, cultural, and environmental cooperation and development. It will be very important for you as a delegate to understand the importance and effects of ECOSOC on the world, for you to be able to understand the way that countries cooperate to protect their social, economic, cultural and environmental interests.

Introduction

The challenge of achieving global food security while ensuring sustainable agriculture is one of the most critical issues facing the world today. It involves guaranteeing that everyone has access to enough food to lead healthy lives while managing natural resources responsibly and ensuring that future generations can meet their own needs. The world's population is expected to reach nearly 10 billion by 2050, significantly increasing the demand for food. Meanwhile, agriculture faces multiple challenges, including climate change, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss.

Glossary

Climate Change: According to NASA “Climate change is a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth’s local, regional, and global climates. These changes have a broad range of observed effects that are synonymous with the term.”

Sustainable Agriculture: a system of farming that strives to provide the resources necessary for present human populations while conserving the planet’s ability to sustain future generations

Issue Explanation

Using techniques like precision farming, organic agriculture, and agroecology—which boost productivity without escalating climate change—is essential to addressing global food security and sustainable agriculture. To prevent soil deterioration and water shortages, effective soil and water management is essential. This includes concentrating on conservation strategies, effective irrigation techniques, and integrated resource management. Encouraging biodiversity in agricultural systems reduces dependency on chemical inputs while improving crop pollination, pest management, and ecosystem benefits. Improving food security and minimizing the effects on the environment requires addressing food waste and loss along the supply chain, from production to consumption. In addition, promoting fair



trade policies and expanding smallholder farmers' market access is essential for guaranteeing income security and fair food distribution.

History of the Topic

Global food security and sustainable agriculture have a rich history interwoven with agricultural innovation, evolving legislation, and growing awareness of the need to strike a balance between environmental stewardship and human nutritional needs. Agriculture has been essential to human civilization since the first plants and animals were domesticated, and it has developed to fulfill the food demands of expanding populations. The Green Revolution of the 20th century saw a sharp rise in food production thanks to new technology, high-yield crop types, artificial fertilizers, and pesticides. However, a reevaluation of agricultural techniques resulted from the environmental and social implications of these advancements. By the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the idea of sustainable agriculture had become well-known, highlighting the necessity of improving food security while addressing issues like climate change and protecting biodiversity, water resources, and soil health. The global commitment to combining agricultural productivity with sustainability has been further highlighted by initiatives like the Millennium Development Goals and, later, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 2, which aim to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. This ongoing history is a testament to humanity's persistent efforts to feed its people without endangering the ecological balance of the earth or the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Any Previous Attempts

Innovations in agricultural techniques, changes in legislation, and international cooperation have all contributed to the evolution of efforts to solve the issues of sustainable agriculture and global food security. The introduction of high-yield crop types and synthetic inputs to increase food production, albeit with trade-offs to the environment, was a big step forward in the mid-20th century with the Green Revolution. After these effects were realized, methods that attempted to strike a balance between environmental health and productivity centered on sustainable agriculture. To decrease the use of chemicals, increase biodiversity, and maximize resource efficiency, new techniques including precision farming, organic agriculture, and agroecology have arisen. Practices for managing soil and water, such as effective irrigation and conservation agriculture, address resource scarcity and degradation. Ensuring equal access to food is the goal of initiatives to minimize food waste, enhance distribution networks, and support fair trade and market access. Moreover, global frameworks and policy initiatives—such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—reflect a comprehensive strategy for addressing food security and promoting environmental sustainability. These initiatives demonstrate the rising consensus regarding the necessity of multimodal approaches that combine ecological and social resilience with agricultural output.



Media Contribution

By increasing knowledge, influencing public opinion, and influencing governmental decisions, the media has been crucial in addressing issues related to sustainable agriculture and global food security. Media sources have drawn attention to the intricacies of food security, the difficulties of sustainable farming practices, and the effects of climate change on agriculture through investigative journalism, documentaries, and news reporting. A larger audience, comprising farmers, legislators, and the public, has benefited from the knowledge and best practices that have been shared by the media by showcasing innovative techniques and success stories in sustainable agriculture.

Bibliography

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