

Country : Malaysia

Committee: General Assembly: Second Committee

Delegate : Andrea Baez

## **Opening statement**

Hunger hurts everyone, and according to IFAD there are about 925 million people hungry in this world. Our goal is to provide food security which is when people have access to nutritious, safe and healthy food. There are three main elements, food availability, food access and food utilization. According to 'World food Programme' food availability means that food is required to be available in sufficient basis and consistent basis. It refers to stock and production in a given area. Also to be able to bring food from different places, through trading methods or aid. Food access means people must be able to regularly obtain adequate quantities of food through purchase, home production, barter, gifts, borrowing or food aid. Food utilization is when you are consuming food it must have a positive nutritional impact on people. It involves cooking, water and sanitations and individual health. A lot of women and men work so hard to be able to provide food for them and their children, but still experience food insecurity. As a global community we have to improve on our food availability, food utilization and food access.

## **National Actions**

In Malaysia, the biggest problem with food security is self sufficiency. The growing problem is that we are depending on other countries for food. According to the National University of Malaysia, in Malaysia we are highly dependent on other countries on agricultural products such as wheat, beef, and dairy items. This is a dangerous system because the prices on food can change suddenly or may not be available. We should depend more on ourselves than others. Malaysia is doing well with growing certain crops such as rice, poultry, vegetables, fruits, and fish. If we grow more of these items and increase other crops, we will be more self-sufficient. Another problem is food waste which is the remaining food on your plate, the scraps. Research from the Malaysian Agricultural and Development Institute states about 20 to 50% of fruits and vegetables are thrown away.

## **UN Actions and International Actions**

In 1957 is when Malaysia became an a official member of the FAO organization. FAO is trying to improve on the nutritional value on food, agriculture products and reducing post harvest on food loses. In 2015, FAO helped Malaysia to strengthen the aquaculture biosecurity of the Department of Fisheries. In this website, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department says, Aquaculture was developed fast and is now really important in our economy. FAMA, Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority a program/organization that monitors, promotes agricultural products and include imports and exports. In this article, Sustaining Food Production for Food Security in Malaysia, "FAMA has been successfully reaching the target in sustaining food production among local farmers and agri- entrepreneur."

## **Recommendation for Action**

I think all of us should come together and solve all these problems we have. Be all united. By us working together we are going to communicate and to know the problems each one of us is or are facing.

- **Eliminating food waste**

Not only is this a problem in Malaysia it's also a problem in other countries around the world. I think this is really bad because according to 'The Star Online', Malaysia throws away about 15,000 tonnes of food daily. We are over here wasting food when other countries they have nothing to eat. People suffering, dying or starving for hunger. I think donate or give the leftovers to the poor or at least try to not serve yourself a lot unless you know you are going to eat everything on your food, shop smart or even save your leftovers.

- **Increase local food production**

Food production is putting raw uncooked ingredients into food products. Aquaculture is becoming important as a way of increasing local production for food security and increasing export revenues. I think this would be good for farms, to leave the power to those people.

"Hunger and food security - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations*. United Nations, n.d. Web. 16 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>

"Food security facts and figures." *Facts and figures overview*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

[https://www.ifad.org/topic/facts\\_figures/overview/tags/food\\_and\\_nutrition\\_security](https://www.ifad.org/topic/facts_figures/overview/tags/food_and_nutrition_security)

"Child Hunger in America." *Feeding America*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/>

"FAO Country Profiles:Malaysia." *FAO Country Profiles:Malaysia*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=MYS>

"Food." *United Nations*. United Nations, n.d. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/food/index.html>

"World Food Programme." *What is food security? | WFP | United Nations World Food Programme - Fighting Hunger Worldwide*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2016/05/24/malaysians-waste-15000-tonnes-of-food-daily/>

Investopedia. "Top 25 Developed and Developing Countries." *Investopedia*. N.p., 19 Oct. 2016. Web. 19 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.investopedia.com/updates/top-developing-countries/>

