

# GLOBAL GOALS CONFERENCE 2023



## BACKGROUND GUIDE Zero Hunger - Goal #2

## What is a position paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Although there are several formats, the most simple one includes the following:

- A. Statement of the problem
- B. Past Actions (or lack of action)
- C. Proposed solutions

## Formatting

Position papers should:

- Include the name of the delegate and his/her country and the committee
- Be in a standard font (Times New Roman) with 12-point font size, 1.15-1.5 spacing, and 1-inch document margins - It should not include illustrations, diagrams, national symbols, watermarks, or page borders
- Your position paper should not exceed a page (if it must, try not to extend past a page too far)
- Include citations and a bibliography, in APA format, giving credit to the sources used in the research

## Due Dates and Submission

Please submit your position paper to your committee director by midnight, **Wednesday, October 18th, 2023**, or earlier if you would like to get some feedback from your chairs or director. Send your position paper to [fhatfield@shawnigan.ca](mailto:fhatfield@shawnigan.ca) in **PDF FORMAT**. Additionally, please include your last name, then your first name in the title, as well as "position paper". E.g. ( Hatfield, Findlay- Position Paper). Make sure to CC my Co-director- [angus.cable@brentwood.ca](mailto:angus.cable@brentwood.ca). Each position paper will be carefully reviewed and taken into consideration for **best position paper award**, alongside playing a significant role in determining the recipients of all other awards as well.

Both my Co-Director and I are happy to review papers and provide feedback prior to the conference, so do not hesitate to ask. Also, we are more than willing to provide extensions if needed, just be sure to reach out before the due date itself. I can't wait to see what you come up with!

## LETTER TO DELEGATES

**Dear Esteemed Delegates,**

It is a gift and a pleasure to announce that I will be your Director for this coming 2023 Global Goals Conference in the Zero Hunger committee. My Co-Director, Angus Cable, and I welcome you with open arms, to this year's exciting conference and committee alike. All of the Directors this year are passionate and pragmatic in their approach to make this the best conference we've ever hosted. It is our wish, that through our efforts and hard work, we are able to make an enjoyable and informative committee experience for, both new and experienced Model UN delegates.

My name is Findlay Hatfield, I am in Grade 11 and third year at Shawnigan Lake School. This year marks my second year of Doing MUN. To date, I have attended 3 conferences, one of which was (VMUN) in which I brought home an Outstanding Delegate award. Additionally, my first-ever conference was last year's global goals conference, so I am well aware of the delegate experience itself, allowing me to best take advantage of that knowledge, in order to improve upon last year's areas of weakness. I hope my first experience as a committee director can be both a positive experience for myself, and all delegates involved. Spending time doing Model UN has been a remarkably rewarding experience for me that has allowed me to demonstrate my passion for speaking and debate alike. Alongside all of that, it has allowed me to meet several amazing like-minded individuals that have maintained important relationships in my life, to date.

I recognize that for many of you, this may be your first conference, or perhaps some of you might be genuinely disinterested in Model UN for a variety of reasons. However, it is the wish of both Angus and me that everyone feels comfortable and confident in the fact that regardless of prior knowledge, we aim to derive the best experience possible. For those of you who have experience, we encourage you to challenge yourself and take the lead, making sure to assert yourself as an example for other delegates to follow. The awards are anyone's game, so I hope to see some good competition in the committee.

Lastly, in committee we will focus on two smaller topics associated with zero hunger; known as "targets". These sub-topics (targets) are precise areas of research that will require specific attention from the delegates. As all of you know this is topic 2- Zero hunger. That particular SDG ( sustainable development Goal), remains to be a complicated and pressing issue in today's world. It has many layers to it that dive much deeper than meets the eye. Both from a humanitarian and economic perspective. You can approach this topic from several angles, and it is the job of you ( as a delegate), to determine, how your position paper and country's ideas will align and relate to this issue, as well as the targets pertaining to it. We face a lot of challenges in this world, regarding food shortages and economic instability associated with our markets.

Upon reading up on the background guide; I encourage you to do further research.

Best of luck to you!

Regards,

Findlay Hatfield

## **TOPIC OVERVIEW**

Since the dawn of time, things have continued to change and evolve, in ways one could only imagine. Although, one thing has certainly stayed consistent: the need for food. Food sustains life and thus there is a need for it everywhere and at all times. People have also, found and devised methods, in order to capitalize off of food, which has led to a complexity, in the acquisition of food, along with further establishing a demand for it. In North America or the Western world, we are quite fortunate in the fact that we take food for granted and often never worry about whether or not we are going to be able to eat enough each day; however, somebody has to worry about that. In fact, access to food is largely dependent on the state of a country's economy, with the inclusion of specific procedures that the government puts in place, in order to fund, and or subsidize the procurement of food. For the most part; governments focus their energy on the harvesting of food, through farming and agriculture. Although, it is often the case that food is obtained through trading relationships with other nations. In that case, it is significantly more complicated.

Furthermore, small mishaps or errors, in the previously mentioned areas, can lead to national, or even international food shortages. Moreover, malnutrition across the world is often due to individual poverty, unequal access, and improper handling of food, particularly relating to its distribution. As a testament to international efforts to combat Global Hunger, the UN has published several formal documents, testifying to the significance it will have on our lives, stating that, “ up to 783 million people face hunger in 2022, and that 600 million people will be chronically undernourished by 2030”. It is additionally the responsibility of the nations across the world to focus on better understanding their strengths and weaknesses with regard to the importation and exportation of food between nations. It will be no small feat, but through the efforts of working toward the SDG’s multiple targets, for goal #2, world hunger can be completely eliminated. In addition, three years ago in 2020, the World Food Programme ( WFP), managed to win the Nobel Peace Prize for making an effort to provide assistance to those suffering from food insecurity. They have extended their gratuity to over 100 million people in 88 countries, just this last year. To date, the UN plans to use the WFP as a weapon, resource, and instrument best able in the world to achieve goal #2. Finally, In the spirit of the brevity of this conference, I have selected two targets that I believe will garner the most interesting discussions, along with being of the most importance. Targets 2.8 and 2.4.

## **TARGETS**

### **2.4 SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES**

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters. Moreover, they strive to progressively improve land and soil quality. In essence, SDG 2.4 aims to address the global challenges related to food production and agriculture by encouraging the adoption of sustainable and resilient practices. This includes increasing agricultural productivity, adapting to climate change, preserving ecosystems, and enhancing the quality of land and soil to ensure a more secure and sustainable food supply for current and future generations.

COVID-19, and the war in Ukraine have both proven to be significant contributors to food shortages, due to their sanctions on resources that would normally be imported and exported globally. Lockdowns, disruptions in supply chains, and economic challenges have exacerbated food insecurity in many parts of the world. To achieve this goal, partnerships and collaborations, initiatives and investments, and technological innovation will be necessary. Collaboration between governments, private sector organizations, civil society, and international bodies is vital for achieving SDG 2.4. Just as sustainable farming practices and precision farming are being explored to increase productivity while reducing environmental impact. Lastly, NGOs (national government organizations) are working to provide Investments in agricultural research, technology adoption, and capacity building are crucial components of these efforts. As we face challenges to overall food security, it is important to consider introducing protective methods, such as supply chain redundancies, so in the event of a conflict, or inconvenience, that nation is still able to transport and provide its resources to its people.

### **2.8 ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

The UN urges countries to adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, so they can facilitate timely access to market information, including food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility. In essence; SDG 2.8 aims to address lapses in public information, leading to extreme variations in the prices of food further exacerbating unequal access throughout the world.

Timely access to information is vital because it allows for proper agricultural decision-making, as well as gives farmers a leg up in knowing how much food they have to create for their given population, alongside how to formulate pricing accordingly. Information in these regards also serves the purpose of allowing governments to kick in subsidies when needed, in order to allow people to afford increasing food prices, brought on by a set of unforeseen economic changes. Access to information can mean the difference between a well-fed and malnourished population.

Additionally, Target 2.8 serves and aims to reduce trade restrictions. quotas and tariffs on the market are able to hinder the flow of food commodities across borders, affecting food availability and

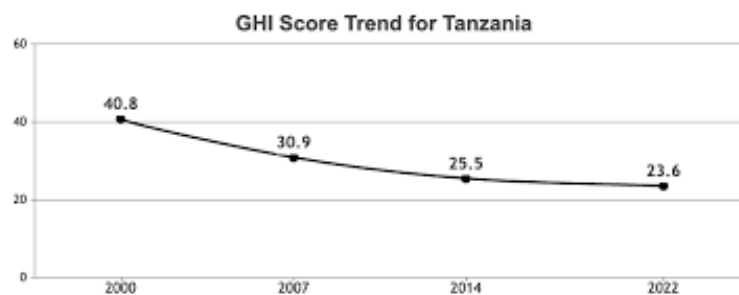
affordability. Therefore directly influencing the productivity and sustainability of their food resources. Since the target encourages the adoption of agricultural policies and practices that enhance both productivity and sustainability. This means finding ways to increase agricultural output while minimizing negative environmental impacts. It is essential that the environment is able to thrive if we want to be able to survive and best take advantage of it for its food resources in the future. Resources are vital for combating world hunger itself.

## **Current Situation:**

The government is working to be better with everything particularly the government of Canada which is working to achieve SDG #2 through a list of collaborations between central agencies, Statistics Canada, and the SDG Unit.

Those three groups of people, work together to survey, the current conditions and positions in terms of areas that need improvement, and areas of success, when working towards solving SDG #2. Canada also manages to include a list of things that it is doing in order to combat world hunger such as; providing over \$440 million in international assistance dedicated to food security and nutrition and signing on to the G7 Famine Prevention and Humanitarian Crisis Compact underscoring Canada's commitment to better supporting food security around the world. The list goes on very long, and we encourage you to visit the Canada section of my references page to learn more, although, most of the UN nations are taking similar action which is a testament to the fact that Guatemala, Peru, Malawi, Brazil, Madagascar, Nepal and Tanzania have been rated highly committed, by a study conducted by UN survey.

Here is a graph of Tanzania's progress in recent years:



Over the years the GHI ( Global Hunger Index), has seen a decrease in Tanzania, which once again shows the commitment of the world, in combating world hunger and working towards the completion of SDG goal #2. With all that being said; there is still definite room for improvement, as millions of people across the world are still dying as a result of their malnutrition.

## **Bloc Positions:**

The entirety of the UN is striving for the completion of this SGD goal, although there are certain nations that have pre-existing trading agreements, which makes for easy partners in global goals, in order to best achieve diplomacy. With that all that said, also being able to create an ideal working paper, that is reflective of what's actually going on in the world with trading partnerships.

### **World's top 5 exporters:**

EU ( in its whole), the United States, Brazil, China, and Canada. They can team up during conferences and seek out developing nations in order to come up with a scheme that benefits everyone.

### **African country exporters:**

South Africa; Ivory Coast; Morocco and Egypt ( These nations encompass upwards of 10 percent of exports across Africa)

### **Neighboring Countries Arrangements:**

Canada, Mexico, and the USA

It is important for delegates to use logic, and conduct research when it comes to how your country interacts with others, in the collective context of trying to fight global hunger. Your partnerships and proposed solutions have a great potential for high levels of realism with regard to, legitimate real-life efficacy There's a lot of fun to be had when it comes to these collaborations and partnerships. Moreover, that's how the actual real-life issues are able to be solved.

### **Possible Solutions:**

#### 1. Initiatives and Investments

If a nation takes monetary action, they are often able to solve a great deal of the issues, when it comes to lack of affordability of food, along with inequalities among people. It's also through the initiative of Food monitoring procedures ( FMPs) that governments can best understand areas of improvement.

#### 2. Technological Advancements

Improvements in farming tech will allow farms to yield more crops, thus feeding more people.

#### 3. Partnerships and Collaborations

Collaborations between nations allow for them to be able to more easily trade their food resources, and this overall process, will not only feed a greater number of people, but it will provide economic incentives to countries that are plentiful with resources. Everybody wins, those who have will make money, and those who have not, stand to gain, as a result of these partnerships.

#### 4. Importance of a private sector for this goal

In short, the private sector has incentives to combat global hunger because it can lead to new market opportunities, innovation, positive corporate image, reduced supply chain risks, stable environments, partnerships, access to talent, new customer bases, and alignment with evolving regulations and policies.

### **Guiding Questions:**

1. Does your country have any specific methods that it does in order to work towards Goal #2?
2. Which nations does your country work best with when it comes to the trading of food resources?
3. What are some shortcomings of your country economically or geographically, when it comes to its aptitude to feed more people?
4. What are some examples of possible private sectors and current ones that may serve to benefit your country in feeding more people?
5. Has hunger ever been mentioned in your country's general assembly speech; if so what was your country's perspective on the issue?



## **REFERENCES PAGE**

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