#haydarpasamun'24

STUDY GUIDE

FAO

HAYDARPAŞAMUN'24
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
COMMITTEE STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item 1: Developing Comprehensive Global Approaches to Address Food Insecurity

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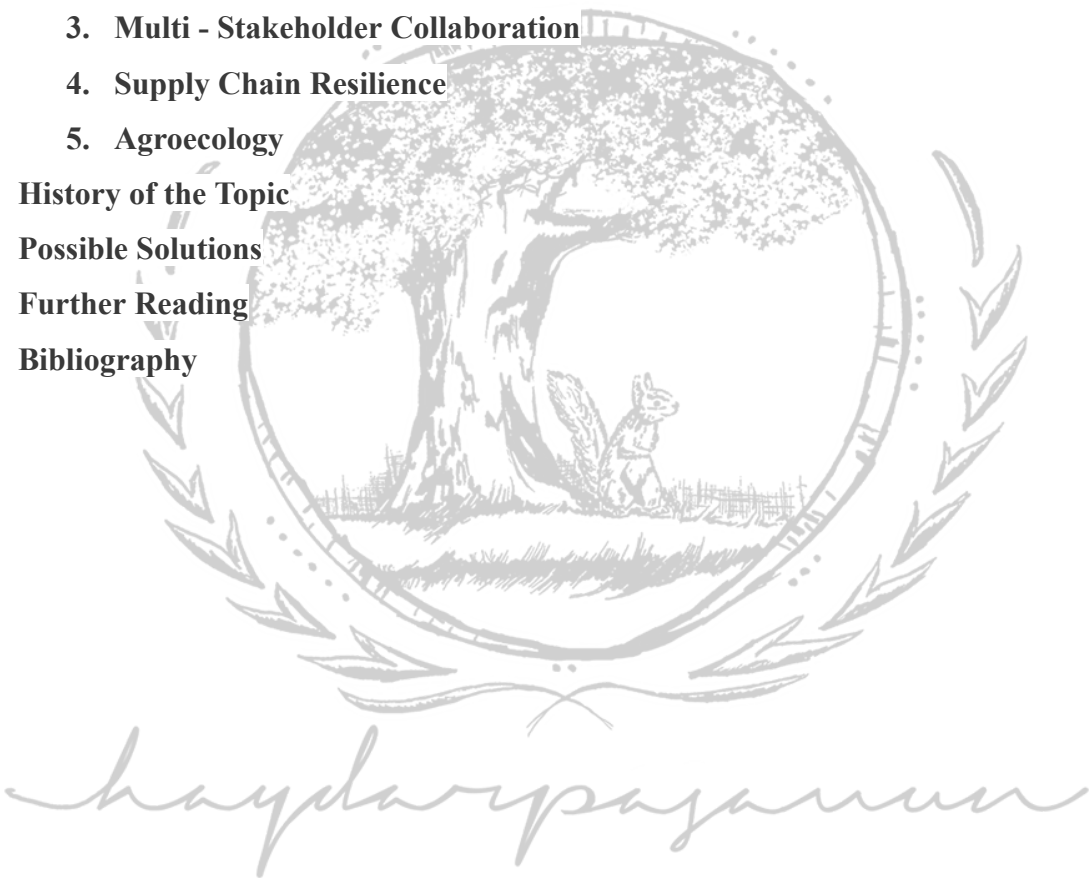


1. Introduction to the Board

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 7th edition of HaydarpaşaMUN on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization. I am Sena Önal, and I am studying at Beyoğlu Anadolu Lisesi. I will be your committee director for this conference. FAO is the committee that focuses on problems and occurrences in the fields of agriculture and goods. It branches out on a variety of topics, such as access, cultivation, distribution, supervision, consumption of goods, how these operations are carried out, the current agricultural formats' effect on the environment, the technological advances in them, and so on. In our upcoming 13 sessions, we will be discussing the issues of food insecurity, sustenance of agricultural activities, and access to nutritious food. All of these problems are significant on their own and are bearing upon every corner of our planet in different ways. I'd like to expect my delegates to examine these topics comprehensively and discuss them in good earnest. If there is any question about the committee or the overall guidelines of MUN, feel free to contact me from my email address: senaonl06@gmail.com

Sincerely, Sena Önal

Dear Delegates,

My name is Ahmet Cemal Müftüoğlugil. I am a 10th grader at Kabataş High School. It is a great pleasure to me and truly an honor to welcome you to Haydarpaşa MUN 24 and the FAO committee. Especially in our council, to gain knowledge upon the procedure and function of the UN, become impassioned public speakers, develop your debate and communication skills and discover a new perspective on world problems, such as the topic of our committee. Therefore, a very interesting but challenging topic has been chosen to allow you to experience the real essence of FAO; Developing comprehensive global approaches to address food insecurity and sustaining agricultural activities and enhancing the access to nutritious food. The main purpose of this topic is discussing the issue with various views of other countries and reaching a common solution.

In today's world, where politics is sometimes perceived as intrigue, MUN is an invaluable tool for properly grasping this complex notion and developing an educated and inquisitive perspective on today's global issues. In addition, we like sharing our MUN experience and information with new delegates, as well as assisting them in understanding the progress of establishing common ground for interstate problems via collaboration.

I am thrilled and honored to serve as co-chair of the Food and Agriculture Organization .The information in this study guide will be more than enough to fully understand the topic under discussion and be prepared for our debates at the conference. However, your active participation in the debate is essential to come up with a sustainable solution to this goal. In addition, we should state that I am always at your disposal in case of any questions regarding our committee and/or our topic. You can reach me through my email address which is cemal_ahmet@outlook.com.

Best regards, Ahmet Cemal Müftüoğlugil

2. Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations has a specialized body called the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that oversees global initiatives to end hunger and enhance food security and nutrition. "Let there be bread" is the translation of its Latin motto, fiat panis. It was established on October 16, 1945.

There are 195 members of the FAO, including the European Union and 194 nations. It operates in more than 130 countries and has its headquarters in Rome, Italy, along with regional and field offices across the globe. It facilitates the coordination of efforts by governments and development organizations to advance and develop forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and the availability of land and water resources. In addition, it runs training and educational programs, conducts research, offers technical support for projects, and gathers statistics on agricultural development, output, and production.

Every two years, a conference of representatives from all of the member nations and the European Union oversees the FAO and chooses a 49-person executive council. As of 2019, China's Qu Dongyu holds the position of Director-General, acting as the head of the administration. A number of committees oversee issues related to programs, finances, agriculture, and fisheries.

3. Introduction to the Agenda Item

The availability of food in a nation (or an area) and the capacity of its citizens to obtain, afford, and procure sufficient food are referred to as food security. Another aspect of food security is the availability of food regardless of one's class, gender, or geographic location. Similarly, when

every family member always has access to enough food for an active, healthy life, that family is said to have household food security. People who have access to food do not experience hunger or dread of going hungry.

Alternatively, the definition of food insecurity is "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways." A measure of resilience against potential interruptions or shortages of essential food supplies brought on by a variety of risk factors, including wars, fuel shortages, transportation disruptions, droughts, and economic instability, is incorporated into food security.

"Food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure."

According to the World Food Summit of 1996, food security is achieved when all people have physical and financial access to enough safe, nutrient-dense food that satisfies their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, regardless of their circumstances.

Here the four dimensions of food security are:

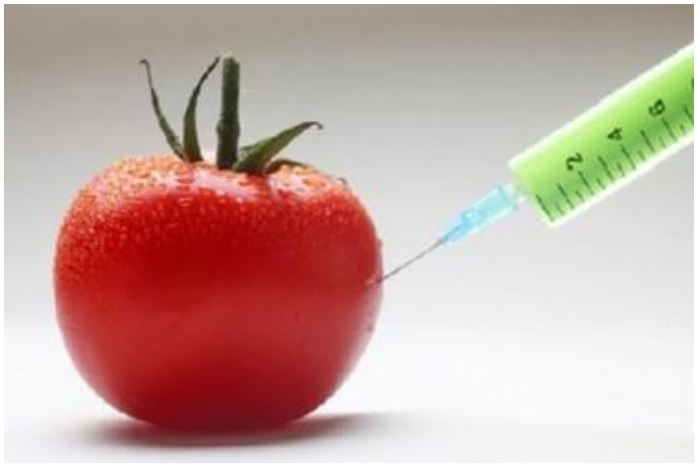
- Food availability: This refers to the "supply side" of food security and is based on net trade, stock levels, and the amount of food produced.
- Economic and physical access to food: Food security at the household level is not ensured by a sufficient supply of food at the national or international level. In order to achieve food security goals, policymakers are now focusing more on incomes, expenses, markets, and prices due to worries about inadequate food access.
- Food utilization: Generally speaking, utilization refers to how the body uses the many nutrients found in food to its fullest potential. Individuals that receive proper care and feeding will consume enough energy and nutrients as a result of food preparation, a varied diet, and intra-household food distribution. When combined with optimal biological utilization of ingested food, this establishes an individual's nutritional status.
- Consistency of the remaining three dimensions throughout time: Even if you eat enough food now, you may still be classified as food insecure if you occasionally lack access to enough food, which could lead to a decline in your nutritional status. Your level of food

security may be impacted by unfavorable weather, unstable political environments, or economic issues (such as increased food prices and unemployment).

4. Key Terms

a. GMOs

Any creature whose genetic makeup has been changed by genetic engineering methods is considered a genetically modified organism (GMO). The most widely accepted definition of genetic engineering and genetically modified organisms is an organism that "does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination." However, there are differences in what exactly qualifies as genetic engineering. Animals, plants, and microbes are among the many species that have undergone genetic modification (GM).



b. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations approved the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sometimes referred to as the Global Goals, in 2015 as a global call to action to end poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that by 2030 all people live in peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are interconnected; they acknowledge that decisions made in one area will have an impact on other areas and that development must strike a balance between environmental, social, and economic sustainability. Nations have pledged to give the least developed nations' development the highest priority. The SDGs aim to eradicate discrimination against women and girls, hunger, AIDS, and poverty. The SDGs must be accomplished in every setting with the help of all societal members' inventiveness, expertise, technology, and financial resources. Here these 17 Sustainable Development Goals are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life On Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnership For The Goals

c. ***Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships***

In order to implement the development goals and commitments that have been agreed upon by governments, major groups, and other stakeholders, multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development are voluntarily undertaken by these entities. Examples of these partnerships include Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Millennium Declaration, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document titled "The Future We Want," the Third International Conference on Small island Developing States, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing ones, multi-stakeholder partnerships are recognized as important vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies, and financial resources. One such vehicle is Goal 17, which reads, "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development." Building on the expertise and resource-allocation tactics of partnerships, Goal 17 aims to further develop and support successful public, public-private, and civil society partnerships.

d. ***Supply Chain Resilience***

The ability of a supply network to withstand and bounce back defines its resilience. This entails being able to minimize the majority of supply chain interruptions and significantly reduce their effects when they do occur. Several facets of the supply chain, and eventually the resilience of the organization, are vulnerable to operational risk and disruption. Global catastrophes, like the COVID-19 pandemic, can have a profound effect on suppliers, labor markets, and supply chain logistics. Unexpected competition, abrupt market developments, or even quick shifts in consumer purchasing habits can all cause supply chain disruptions.

The most adaptable and robust supply networks aren't just constructed to withstand setbacks and bounce back. They can forecast, anticipate, and react swiftly to whatever

possibilities or hazards the future presents because they are constructed with procedures and cutting-edge supply chain technologies.

e. Agroecology.

Sustainable farming that respects nature is known as agroecology. Agroecology Is the study of the interactions and balances that exist between humans, animals, plants, and their surroundings. The use of ecological principles and concepts in farming is known as agroecology. Agroecology encourages agricultural methods that are:

- Reducing emissions, recycling resources, and giving priority to local supply chains in order to mitigate climate change.
- Collaborating with wildlife: minimizing the effects of farming on wildlife while utilizing nature to carry out labor-intensive tasks for us, like insect and crop pollination.
- Placing farmers and communities in charge: they empower local leaders to adopt local ideas and modify agricultural practices to fit the unique social, environmental, and economic circumstances of the place.

5. History of the Topic

Following World War II, modern agriculture began to take shape. As emerging nations won their independence from colonial overlords and regained greater control over their agricultural methods, industrialized nations transitioned back to a peacetime economy.

During the next 15 to 20 years, post-war nations saw a "baby boom," even in nations like Britain where food rationing persisted until the 1950s. Global population growth rates have significantly increased as a result of medical advancements, most notably the introduction of antibiotics into mass manufacture during World War II.

As international commerce and political ties were being redrawn against the backdrop of a population that was growing again, many nations looked to boost food production self-sufficiency in order to prevent the supply issues that some of the richest nations in the world encountered during the war.

The circumstance planted the seeds for what is now known as the "green revolution," in which developing nations achieved notable gains in agricultural output primarily through the use of new crop varieties like wheat, rice, and maize, as well as increased use of pesticides and fertilizers based on oil in conjunction with mechanization.

Part of the post-war "second agricultural revolution" that raised yields in industrialized countries between 1945 and 1970, the green revolution began implementing these technologies in the middle of the 1960s using plant types and methods appropriate for developing nations.

6. Possible Solutions

1. ***Reducing food waste:*** There is a clear chance to preserve food and lessen food poverty because up to 40% of all food produced is wasted. Healthy food must be prevented from being lost or wasted throughout the supply chain in order for it to reach consumers, who should also be assisted in cutting down on their own food waste. By preventing needless wasting or spoilage, innovation in food production, storage, distribution, and consumption can relieve some of the strain on food systems.

2. ***Empowering women:*** In many of the nations where Concern operates, women make up around half of the agricultural workforce. According to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization, providing female farmers with the same access to resources as their male counterparts might result in a 20–30% boost in farm productivity. As a result, there may be up to 150 million fewer hungry people in the world. In order to reduce hunger, female nutrition is crucial since hunger has an impact on maternal health. In over two-thirds of the world's countries, women are more likely than males to be hungry, according to the World Food Programme. Women's health and nutrition should be prioritized because doing so will not only protect them from health issues if and when they have children, but also the children they bear. Puberty is the first step in this process, which also includes pregnancy, nursing, and the development of lifelong healthy habits in kids.
3. ***Decreasing the negative impacts of climate change:*** Reducing the negative effects of extreme weather events on food production and availability requires addressing climate change. We can achieve this by making investments in climate adaptation plans, promoting renewable energy sources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Food production and availability are greatly impacted by climate change and environmental degradation, which includes deforestation and degraded soil. Severe weather disasters such as floods and droughts can also destroy crops and make food shortages worse. Over the previous ten years, 1.7 billion people have been impacted by extreme weather and climate-related disasters, according to the World Food Programme.
4. ***Providing meals for school children:*** Students who are hungry find it more difficult to focus, remember material, and participate in class, all of which negatively impact their productivity in the future. Giving pupils access to school lunches is an easy approach to support their academic success and help them develop into strong, productive people. School food programs, when well designed, can also encourage a healthy diet, assist nearby farmers, and free up family income for greater prosperity. In fact, the WFP estimates that communities receive $9 in return for every $1 invested in school meals. Over 73 million students worldwide do not have consistent access to school meals. Reducing this difference will contribute significantly to "leaving no one behind."

5. ***Establishing food banks:*** Food banks can be set up in communities to gather donated food and distribute it to needy families and individuals. These food banks may be sponsored by regional or national organizations, such as charities and faith-based groups. For instance, the second-biggest food bank in the nation is the Houston Food Bank, which is a Feeding America partner. To assist in supplying food banks, other organizations such as businesses, nonprofits, and schools may hold food drives.

7. Further Reading

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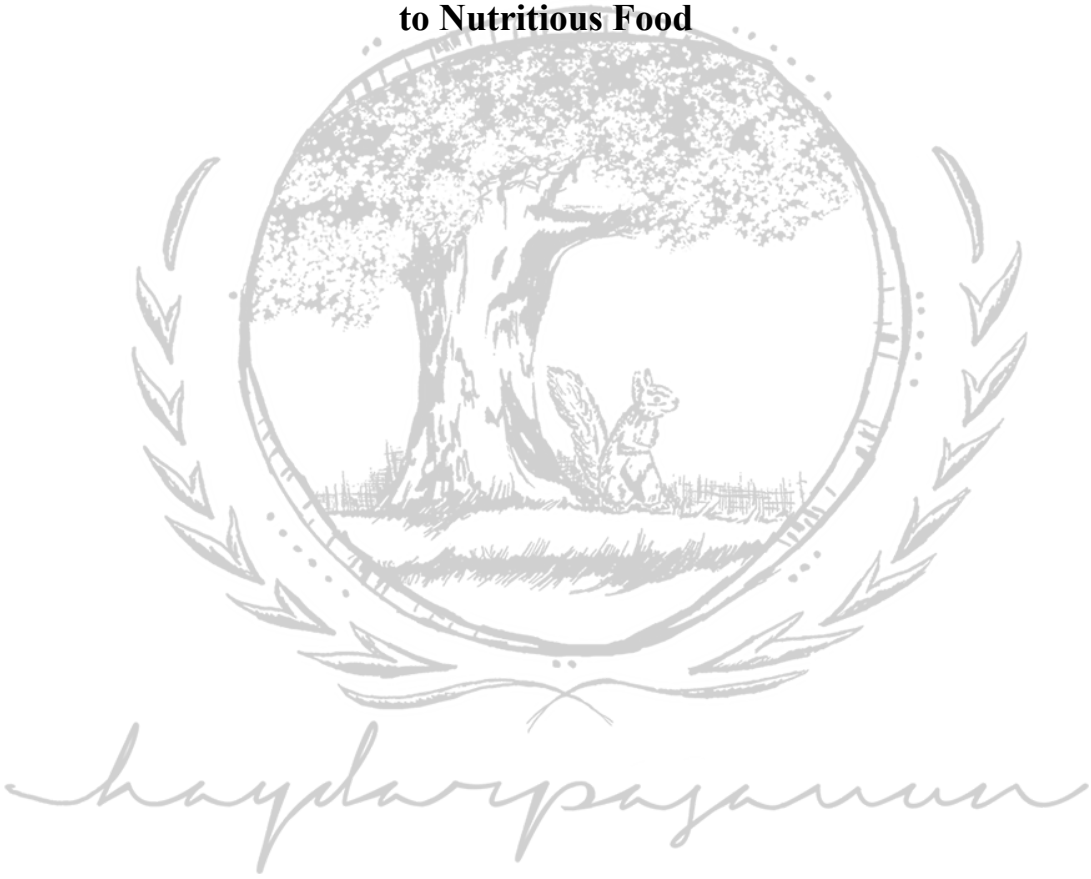
HAYDARPAŞAMUN'24

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE

STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item 2: Sustaining Agricultural Activities and Enhancing the Access to Nutritious Food



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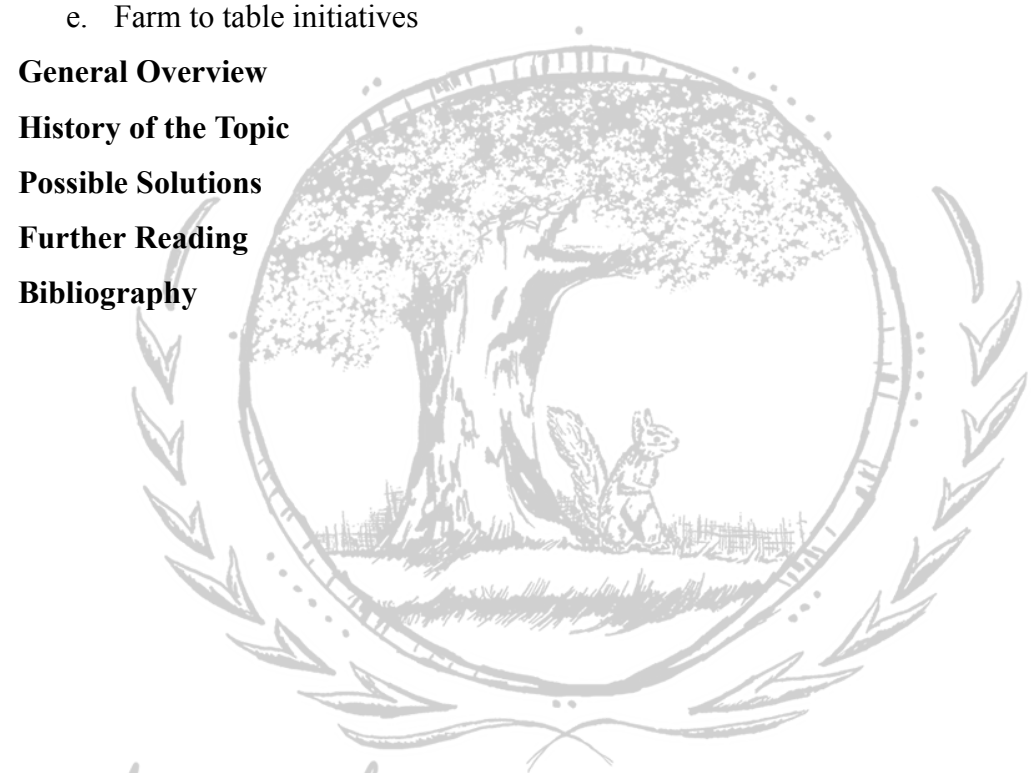


1. Introduction to the Agenda Item

A system of agriculture that allows farms of all sizes to be successful and boost local economies is one that is both socially and economically sustainable. A system like this would help the next generation of farmers, treat employees fairly, advance racial justice and equity, provide everyone with access to nutritious food, and put the needs of people and communities ahead of those of corporations.

Accompanying these objectives is a complete body of study known as agroecology, or the science of managing farms as ecosystems. Without compromising output or income, farms can prevent negative environmental effects by cooperating with nature rather than opposing it. And we may build a system that is truly sustainable by giving priority to science that examines the interdependence of environmental, economic, and social variables.

At every stage of life, proper growth, development, health, and well-being are dependent on good nutrition. Consuming a healthy diet helps lower the chance of developing chronic illnesses like diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer. But food has become more and more commoditized as a result of the capitalist mentality that creates the environment around it. Food is more than just a product that can be sold like any other product. Unlike other commodities on the market, food is inextricably and explicitly related to our existence as humans. Food ensures survival, but owning another good allows for social rewards.

2. Key Terms

a. Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA):

Crop sharing, also known as community-supported agriculture (CSA model), is a method that allows consumers to subscribe to the harvest of a particular farm or group of farms, strengthening the bond between producers and consumers within the food chain. This alternative socioeconomic model of agriculture and food distribution shares the farming risks between producer and consumer. The approach is a subset of civic agriculture with the main objective of using local markets to improve a sense of community. One way to think of community-supported agriculture is as a Commoning practice. It serves as an illustration of how the production and delivery of goods and services might be managed by the community. The verticality of state distribution and food regulation, as well as the horizontal axis of market-mediated food provisioning, are complementary to the structure of food provisioning through commoning. In certain nations, official policies also acknowledge and endorse this concept, which views market participants as "members of a community collaborating in pursuing a collective action for the commonwealth" rather than just rivals. Public-Commons-Partnerships (PCP), which are frameworks of collaboration between public administration and the cooperative sector, have also been formed with regard to food. In an effort to decommodify food and "strengthen the imaginary of community as a source of reward and space of emancipation," community-supported agriculture (CSA) has gained recognition as a crucial first step toward a more sustainable agri-food system.

b. Seed Banks:

A seed bank is a kind of gene bank since it keeps seeds in order to maintain genetic variety. Seeds can be stored for a variety of purposes. The first is to protect the genes that crop breeders require to boost crop output, disease resistance, drought tolerance, nutritional value, flavor, etc. In an attempt to preserve biodiversity ex situ, another is to prevent the loss of genetic diversity in uncommon or threatened plant species. Seed banks provide a means of preserving the historical and cultural significance of many plants that humans used to utilize frequently centuries ago but no longer do. Seed collections kept in continual low moisture and low temperature protect against the loss of genetic resources that would otherwise be lost in field collections or in situ. Natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and war can do harm to these alternate "living" collections. Considered seed libraries, seed banks can be used to produce genetically modified versions of current seeds and include important information about evolved plant stress management techniques. Seed banks frequently work for decades or even centuries at a time. The majority of seed banks receive funding from the government, and seeds are typically made available for public interest research.

c. Vertical Farming:

The technique of producing crops in layers that are piled vertically is known as vertical farming. In order to maximize plant growth, it frequently combines soilless farming methods like hydroponics, aquaponics, and aeroponics with controlled-environment agriculture. Vertical farming systems are frequently housed in buildings, shipping containers, tunnels, and abandoned mine shafts, among other types of structures. There will be 74 acres, or the equivalent of 30 ha, of operational vertical farms worldwide by 2020. The contemporary notion of vertical farming was put forth by Dickson Despommier, a Columbia University professor of public and environmental health, in 1999. An architectural plan for a skyscraper farm that could feed 50,000 people was developed by Despommier and his students. The design was successful in making vertical farming popular even if it hasn't been implemented yet. The principal benefit of

employing vertical farming methods is the enhanced crop production that results from a reduced land area need per unit. Due to the fact that crops do not grow on the same plots of land, there is an additional benefit that is often desired: the capacity to develop a wider variety of crops simultaneously. Furthermore, because they are grown indoors, crops are more resilient to weather-related disturbances, which means that fewer crops are lost due to extreme or unanticipated weather events. Vertical farming contributes to the protection of the local flora and wildlife because it uses less land than other agricultural practices and does not disturb native plants and animals.

d. Precision Agriculture:

Precision agriculture (PA) is a farming management approach that enhances agricultural production sustainability by monitoring, measuring, and adapting to temporal and spatial variability. It is employed in the production of both crops and cattle. Precision farming frequently uses technology to automate farming processes, enhancing their performance, diagnosis, and decision-making. Developing a decision support system for whole farm management with the aim of maximizing input returns while conserving resources is the aim of precision agriculture research. One of the several methods is phytogeomorphological, which links topological terrain features to the stability and characteristics of multi-year crop growth. The hydrology of the farm field is usually determined by the geomorphology component, which is why the phytogeomorphological method is of interest.

e. Farm to Table Initiatives:

A social movement known as "farm-to-table," also known as "farm-to-fork," and occasionally "farm-to-school," advocates serving local food in dining establishments and school cafeterias, ideally by purchasing directly from the producer (who could be a winery, brewery, ranch, fishery, or another kind of food producer that is not strictly a "farm"). A direct sales partnership, a community-supported agriculture program, a farmer's market, a nearby distributor, or the restaurant or school growing its own food are several ways to do this. A type of food traceability known as "knowing where your food comes from" is frequently included into farm-to-table cuisine, in which the source of the food is disclosed to customers. Many times, restaurants are only able to get a portion of the food required for their dishes locally, so only some dishes or ingredients are designated as local. The rise of the farm-to-table movement has roughly coincided with shifts in public perceptions about small-farm economics, food safety, freshness, and seasonality. The lack of readily available fresh, local ingredients; the bland taste of ingredients shipped from a distance; the nutritional integrity of shipped ingredients; the demise of small family farms; the disappearance of heirloom and open-pollinated fruits and vegetables; and the perils of a highly centralized food growing and distribution system are among the reasons given by proponents and practitioners of the farm-to-table model for their decision to adopt a more locavore approach to the food system.

3. General Overview

The multifaceted connection between supporting horticultural exercises and upgrading admittance to nutritious food unfurls through a rich verifiable embroidery and contemporary systems to defeat determined difficulties. Tracing all the way back to the starting points of settled cultivating networks, the course of rural improvement has seen urgent movements, from old procedures like the water system to the extraordinary Green Insurgency of the twentieth hundred years.

As social orders advanced, the industrialization of horticulture presented hardware and manufactured inputs, cultivating expanded efficiency however raising worries about natural supportability. The 21st century observes a scrupulous shift toward rehearsals that focus on natural equilibrium and long haul practicality. Agroecology, which emphasizes a holistic approach that is in harmony with natural ecosystems, and sustainable farming practices, which minimize the use of synthetic inputs, stand out as essential parts of this paradigm shift.

In equal, accuracy horticulture arises as a mechanical wilderness, using devices, for example, sensors and information examination to improve asset usage, lessen waste, and upgrade by and large proficiency. Broadening of harvests turns into a key methodology, for battling vermin and illnesses as well as for advancing dietary variety and healthful versatility.

Limiting food frameworks, with the advancement of ranchers' business sectors and local area upheld horticulture, gains unmistakable quality for lessening the ecological effect of significant distance transportation and encouraging direct associations among makers and consumers potential. At the same time, innovative work endeavors center around making manageable developments, from further developed crop assortments to harmless to the ecosystem rehearses.

Schooling and preparing programs assume a crucial part in this comprehensive methodology, outfitting ranchers with the information and abilities expected to embrace practical and nutritious cultivating techniques. This diverse procedure plans to explore the intricacies of present day food frameworks, guaranteeing expanded efficiency as well as flexibility, ecological stewardship, and inescapable admittance to feeding food — a significant starting point for a reasonable and impartial future.

4. History of the Topic

The historical backdrop of supporting rural exercises and improving admittance to nutritious food is well established in human civilization. Early horticultural practices date back millennia, denoting a shift from agrarian ways of life to settled cultivating networks. As social orders developed, so did horticultural methods and innovations.

Antiquated civilizations like Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China created progressed cultivating strategies, including water system frameworks and harvest revolution. These advancements established the groundwork for supported farming exercises, guaranteeing reliable food creation.

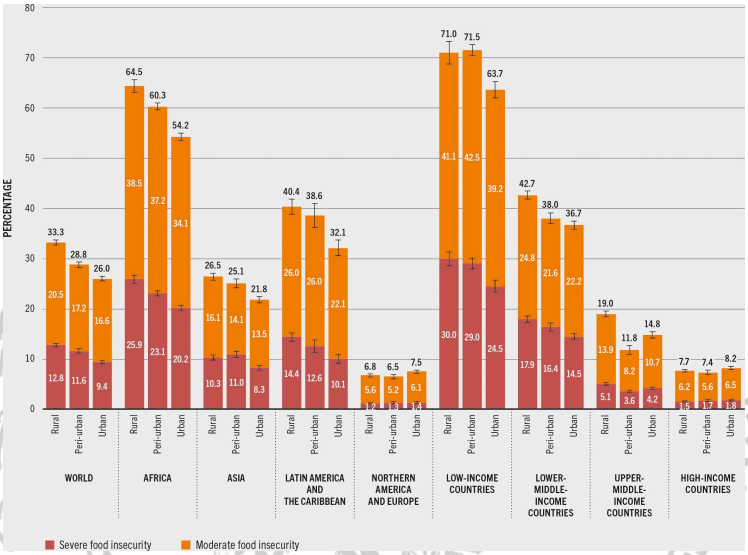
Europe's feudal system shaped agricultural practices in the Middle Ages, with serfdom and manors influencing land use and food production. The Renaissance time frame achieved farming progressions as logical comprehension of harvest development and soil the board extended.

The Horticultural Transformation in the eighteenth century denoted a huge defining moment, with developments like the seed drill and yield turn expanding productivity. The nineteenth century saw the effect of industrialization on farming, presenting hardware and composts.

In the twentieth hundred years, the Green Upheaval changed farming universally, utilizing present day advancements, high return crop assortments, and manufactured manures to increment efficiency. In any case, worries about ecological supportability and healthful variety emerged. In the last many years, a developing consciousness of the natural effect of ordinary horticulture has prompted the improvement of reasonable cultivating rehearses. Natural cultivating, agroecology, and permaculture acquired prominence as options that focus on long haul environmental equilibrium.

At the same time, endeavors to improve admittance to nutritious food have turned into a worldwide concentration. Nutritional education programs, community gardens, and food

banks all aim to alleviate food insecurity and encourage healthier eating habits. Today, the test is to offset horticultural efficiency with ecological manageability, guaranteeing admittance to nutritious nourishment for a developing worldwide populace. Developments in accuracy cultivating, ag-tech, and reasonable practices keep on molding the continuous history of supporting agribusiness and further developing food access.



Graph 1: Ratio of Food Insecurity for Each Area

5. Possible Solutions

The test of supporting farming exercises while upgrading admittance to nutritious food requires a complex methodology. Agroecology and reasonable cultivating rehearses stand apart as pivotal arrangements, underscoring an agreeable mix with normal environments, diminished dependence on engineered inputs, and the advancement of biodiversity. This approach keeps up with soil wellbeing, mitigates ecological effect, and cultivates long haul rural maintainability.

The mix of accuracy cultivating and brilliant advancements addresses another key arrangement. By sending sensors, robots, and information examination, ranchers can streamline asset use, prompting further developed crop yields, diminished squander, and expanded general effectiveness in rural cycles.

Differentiating crops arises as a reasonable methodology to upgrade rural flexibility. Empowering ranchers to differentiate their harvest determinations supports fighting irritations and infections as well as adds to a more adjusted and nutritious eating regimen for networks.

Supporting and advancing restricted food frameworks, for example, ranchers' business sectors and local area upheld horticulture, is instrumental in lessening the natural effect related with significant distance transportation. Additionally, these initiatives foster a food supply chain that is more resilient and sustainable by strengthening the connection between producers and consumers.

Interest in innovative work is fundamental for addressing difficulties connected with efficiency, flexibility, and healthy benefit. This remembers creating imaginative answers for supportable horticulture and further developed crop assortments that line up with both natural and healthful goals.

Moreover, schooling and preparing programs assume a crucial part in the reception of manageable practices. Giving ranchers the information and abilities expected to execute harmless to the ecosystem and healthfully rich cultivating strategies guarantees a more broad and enduring effect on worldwide food frameworks.

6. Further Reading

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