

Committee: FAO

Agenda Item: Reducing Global Hunger through Sustainable Agriculture

Country: Iceland

Delegate: MINA KARABULUT

Iceland is a small island country located between the Greenland Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. It is smaller than many countries. Iceland is a developed country according to UN. It ranks first in the Global Peace Index and third in the UN Human Development Index. Almost all of Iceland's electricity comes from renewable sources such as geothermal and hydroelectric energy. Iceland has cold climate, so it cannot grow as many fruits and vegetables as other countries, so it must import food. The country has one of the cleanest waters in the world. Fishing industry is an important part of the economy.

Hunger is not a critical problem in Iceland. Approximately 2.5% of the population suffers from hunger, so it focuses on progressing towards the completion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) worldwide. Iceland provides money annually to the World Food Programme, which works towards ending world hunger by 2030. Due to its environmental conditions, Iceland uses a delicate method to preserve food. Since 2013, Iceland has been drying some of its food using the geothermal heat from its many natural hot springs. These food preservers have helped reduce hunger in small towns and also stimulated the economy.

Iceland has one of the cleanest waters in the world. To protect its oceans, Iceland has implemented several sustainable fishing practices. It aims to prevent overfishing and allow healthy marine life. In the 1980s, the Icelandic government realized that radical measures were needed to protect fish stocks in the country's waters. A system of proportional catch quotas was chosen. Before the quota system, the understanding was "to catch as many fish as possible in the shortest amount of time," but now it has become "to get the maximum benefit from your quota." Ocean acidification is a problem, because the population is increasing, tourism is growing, and infrastructure is improving. All of these factors are increasing carbon dioxide emissions.

Iceland wants to prevent increasing carbon dioxide emissions by completing transition to sustainable energy. Iceland uses sustainable geothermal agriculture and food preservation methods. Iceland's top priority for the future is to ensure that hunger and malnutrition are never a problem, especially among the poor, the elderly, and the disabled. It aims to continue working in cooperation with other countries to find solutions to world hunger.

References

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