



## **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION**

**AGENDA ITEM: FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVEMENT OF NUTRITION  
AND PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

**SUBTOPIC: UNITED NATIONS FOOD SUMMIT 2021**

**CHAIR BOARD MEMBERS: DERİN ENGÜR, EDA KALLEMOĞLU**

## **CONTEXT**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Letters From Chairs.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Preface.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Introduction of FAO.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Agenda: FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVEMENT OF NUTRITION AND PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b>	
	<b>4.1: Background Information on the Issue.....</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>4.2 Major Parties Involved In the Issue.....</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>4.3 Timeline of Key Events.....</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>4.4 Previous Attempts Related to the Issue.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Subtopic: United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021</b>	
	<b>5.1 What is the Food Systems Summit?.....</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>5.2 What does the Summit Aim to Achieve?.....</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>5.3 What are Food Systems?.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Key Terms.....</b>	<b>12-13</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Useful Links.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>14</b>

## **Letters From Chairs**

Dear esteemed delegates,

I would like to start by thanking you for joining our MUN conference. I am Eda Kallemođlu, your Vice President in JFAO. It is truly happiness to guide you through our committee with my co-chair Derin Engür and I can say we are both looking forward to it.

Even though the pandemic has been hard for us, we have come together to join this prestigious conference online for the second time. Not being able to be face-to-face of course feels like a barrier, not only in MUN either. We had to limit the things we have been doing in our ordinary life; whether it be doing a sport, meeting up or simply going to the cinema. It is the most common thing to feel anxious, especially for first-times, but there's absolutely no need to. I am sure we will feel no difference with your enthusiasm. We must not let bad thoughts interfere with our experience, moreover never allow it to hold us back.

I wish for everyone to have fun, meet new people and have the best experience. My co-chair and I will always stand alongside you. If you are facing problems, you can contact me through my email; **ogrenci.ekallemoglu24.tedbodrum.k12.tr** .I wish you all the best regards.

**Sincerely,**

**Eda Kallemođlu**

**Vice Chair of JFAO committee**

Honourable delegates,

First things first, I would like to welcome you to the TBMUN 22'. I am Derin Engür. I also am the President Chair of the JFAO committee of this year. In the time that we have together, which is 2 days, I will be conducting our debates, support all the delegates that we have in our committee and be there for any of your questions with my lovely co-chair Eda Kallemođlu. I say with great pleasure that we are both looking forward to meeting you all and spending 2 full days with you.

Highly esteemed delegates; as you probably anticipate, Model United Nations is a crucial formation globally, especially nowadays in which all of humanity is challenged

on a daily basis. Thus, we need all of your bright minds to contribute to the global issues and be involved in the solution process. Even though we will not have the opportunity of meeting you all in person, I have no hesitation when I say that we will most definitely be grateful at the end of this conference. Our committee is a Junior committee as you know, so I am aware of the fact that most of you are at the very beginning of your wonderful MUN journey. And in order to make a good start, please do not hesitate to ask any and all kinds of questions either to me or my co-chair Eda. I have no doubt that you will perform at your best in the conference and hopefully, you will attend our meetings with nothing but excitement. You may contact me if you wish via my email which is [derinengur1905@gmail.com](mailto:derinengur1905@gmail.com) .

**Kind regards,**

**Derin Engür**

**The President Chair of the JFAO Committee**

## **2. Preface**

Hello dear delegates,

This is the study guide we prepared for TBMUN 2022.

MUN is a preparation for the real UN, a simulation for students to understand the real world problems and become involved. Just like UN, MUN is based on communication, friendly arguments, global issues and attempts to come to a conclusion. In MUN, you are no different than a delegate. You are here to represent your country with all your honor, almost as if you are their citizen.

Even though it seems too political, MUN can hold your greatest memories. You will have many opportunities to meet with new people, get to understand different cultures and experience an opportunity to understand what is happening with our world.

Our study guide consists of the information of FAO that will help you through our committee. If you have any doubts and troubles, feel free to contact us. We wish you a great conference!



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

### **3. Introduction of FAO**

The Food and Agriculture Organization was founded on 16th of October in 1945, Quebec, Canada and still stands in an important place today.

The main objective of the organization was to defeat starvation and advance nutrition with a Latin saying as their motto, “*fiat panis*”, which translates to “let there be bread” in English.

Their goal was not only to make sure people’s stomachs were full, but also continually checking the price to make sure the citizens could afford, testing the quality of the food they bought to make sure there wasn’t anything in it that would put them in danger.

FAO contains 197 member states in the timeline. The organization is active in over 130 countries and has field offices in all states, the headquarters being in Rome, Italy.

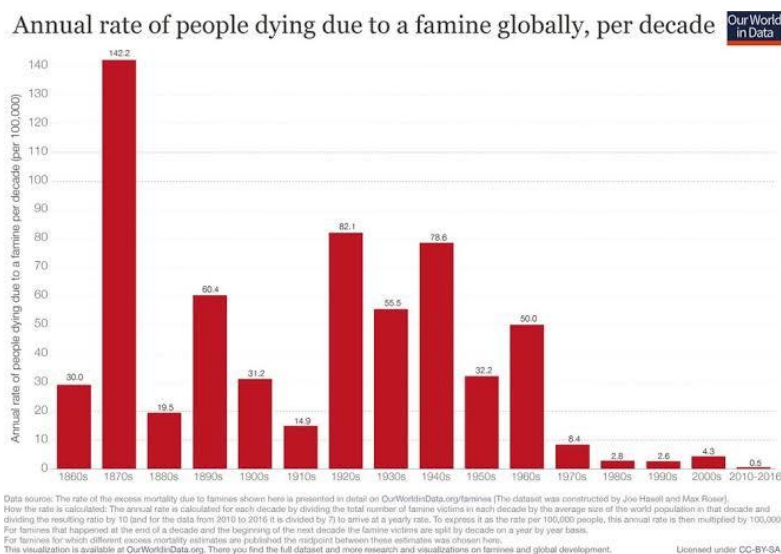
This agricultural organization doesn’t only focus on food incomes. FAO helps countries in need of help, providing educational and training programs to develop forestry, fisheries and agricultural data.

# AGENDA: Food Security, Improvement of Nutrition and Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture

## 4.1 Background Information

FAO, with the shortened version of Food and Agriculture Organization, is a nature and protection based organization where member-nation volunteers work to eliminate global world starvation and reduce the rates of poverty. It's purpose can be severely expanded with the addition of works to improve agricultural practices comprehensively to the world.

Keeping food balance and security is one of the most important goals the FAO was founded for. At the chart, you can see how effective FAO was after in the short time of being founded for 10 years:



Taking steps one by one, FAO has climbed and still continues to the main goal. They joined hands with many organizations and countries over the years, getting allies and opening the eyes of people since they were founded.

## **4.2 Major Parties Involved in the Issue**

China: China is the country with the top rates of production in the world. While they mostly use their products internally and export only some of their products, they are the country with the most significant rates of agricultural production and implementation of beneficial food systems.

India: India has a similar profile to China in the means of agricultural production and exportation. Due to their high amounts of population, countries such as India and China have high rates of agricultural production. India is also a country which implements new and beneficial food systems and agricultural measures.

USA: Although having one of the highest rates of production, USA' export rates are far more significant and related to the matter at hand. They are the country at the very top of agricultural export rates with 118.3 billion \$ annually.

Netherlands: Being the country with the second most export income and rates (with 79 billion \$ annually) the Netherlands is also included in the conversations on the matter

Germany: With the 3rd most export rates globally, Germany has an income of 70.8 billion \$ annually from agricultural exports

France: France is the country which is the 4th country on top considering the export income that they gain from agricultural products with 68 billion \$

Brazil: Brazil is the 1st country in the Southern America region with their export incomes which is a total of 55.4 billion \$ annually. <sup>1</sup>

While the member states mentioned above are the ones which are the most significant ones, almost every member states' agriculture should be considered a priority by the delegates since it is thought of as that by their respective governments. Thus, delegates may investigate their country's agriculture report. The ones wishing to do such a thing may find it through this link <https://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/en/>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.investopedia.com/financial-edge/0712/top-agricultural-producing-countries.aspx>

### **4.3 Timeline of Key Events**

#### **International Plant Protection Convention (1952)**

FAO created IPPC in 1952 to prevent spreading of pests and plants diseases in both house and wild plants.

#### **Codex Alimentarius (1961)**

FAO and WHO created Codex Alimentarius Commission in 1961 to keep track of food quality and standards, guiding the countries they were helping through fair trade.

#### **World Food Summit (1996)**

The World Food Summit was organized by FAO alone in 1996 and 112 Deputy Heads joined. The conference was about starting civil society organizations. The Summit came to the conclusion of the Rome Declaration being signed, which started the movement and protection of 'Right to Food'.

#### **Telefood (1997)**

This campaign was a campaign of concerts, sporting events and other social activities to catch the attention of the youth.

#### **FAO-EU Partnership (2009)**

FAO and European Union signed an initial aid package worth 125 million euros to support small farmers.



#### **4.4. Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue**

##### **1-) Reducing Waste**

The main problem starts with individuals. FAO has put out warning advertisements to reach out to people.

##### **2-) Farmlands**

FAO has given extra help and money to farmers for them to increase their work on nutrition

##### **3-) Continuously and Educational Help**

The top thing FAO focuses on is making people learn. They have taught people how and what to eat in order to keep both humans and ecosystems healthy.

#### **Subtopic: United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021**

##### **5.1 What is the Food Systems Summit?**

In 2021, UN Secretary-General António Guterres convened a Food Systems Summit as part of the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Summit launched bold new actions to deliver progress on all 17 SDGs, each of which relies to some degree on healthier, more sustainable and equitable food systems.

The Summit awakened the world to the fact that we all must work together to transform the way the world produces, consumes and thinks about food. It is a summit for everyone everywhere – a people’s summit. It is also a solutions summit that requires everyone to take action to transform the world’s food systems.

Guided by five Action Tracks, the Summit brought together key players from the worlds of science, business, policy, healthcare and academia, as well as farmers, indigenous people, youth organizations, consumer groups, environmental activists, and other key stakeholders. Before, during and after the Summit, these actors came together to bring about tangible, positive changes to the world's food systems.

The United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021 is a crucial organization for this committee's topic and further knowledge about it would be beneficial for the conference



## **5.2 What does the Summit Aim to Achieve?**

The UN Food Systems Summit's vision was to launch bold new actions, solutions and strategies to deliver progress on all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), each of which relies on healthier, more sustainable and more equitable food systems. The Summit was projected to awaken the world to the fact that we all must work together to transform the way the world produces, consumes and thinks about food.

The Summit process aimed to deliver the following outcomes:

1. Generate significant action and measurable progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Summit was to succeed in identifying solutions and leaders, and issuing a call for action at all levels of the food system, including national and local governments, companies and citizens.

2. Raise awareness and elevate public discussion about how reforming our food systems can help us all to achieve the SDGs by implementing reforms that are good for people and the planet.
3. Develop principles to guide governments and other stakeholders looking to leverage their food systems to support the SDGs. These principles will set an optimistic and encouraging vision in which food systems play a central role in building a fairer, more sustainable world. Principles of engagement
4. Create a system of follow-up and review to ensure that the Summit's outcomes continue to drive new actions and progress. This system will allow for the sharing of experiences, lessons and knowledge; it will also measure and analyze the Summit's impact.

The Summit resulted in:

1. Dramatically elevated public discourse about the importance of food systems leading to the achievement of the SDGs and what to do to get the public working for people and the planet.
2. Significant action, with measurable outcomes that enable achievement of the 2030 goals. This will include highlighting existing solutions and celebrating leaders in food systems transformation, as well as calling for new actions worldwide by different actors, including countries, cities, communities, companies, civil society, citizens and food producers.
3. A high-level set of principles established through the process that will guide Member States and other stakeholders to leverage their food systems capacity to support the SDGs. Distilled through all elements of the preparatory process, these principles will set an optimistic and encouraging vision in which food systems play a central role in delivering on the vision of the 2030 Agenda.

4. A system of follow-up and review that will drive new actions and results; allow for sharing of experiences, lessons and knowledge; and incorporate new metrics for impact analysis.<sup>2</sup>

### **5.3 What Are Food Systems?**

The term “food system” refers to the constellation of activities involved in producing, processing, transporting and consuming food. Food systems touch every aspect of human existence. The health of our food systems profoundly affects the health of our bodies, as well as the health of our environment, our economies and our cultures. When they function well, food systems have the power to bring us together as families, communities and nations.

But too many of the world’s food systems are fragile, unexamined and vulnerable to collapse, as millions of people around the globe have experienced first-hand during the COVID-19 crisis. When our food systems fail, the resulting disorder threatens our education, health and economy, as well as human rights, peace and security. As in so many cases, those who are already poor or marginalized are the most vulnerable.

The good news is that we know what we need to do to get back on track. Scientists agree that transforming our food systems is among the most powerful ways to change course and make progress towards all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Rebuilding the food systems of the world will also enable us to answer the UN Secretary-General’s call to “build back better” from COVID-19. We are all part of the food system, and so we all must come together to bring about the transformation that the world needs.

The term “food system” encompasses every person and every process involved in growing, raising or making food, and getting it into your stomach – from farmers to

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/vision-principles>  
<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/about>

fruit pickers to supermarket cashiers, or from flour mills to refrigerated trucks to neighborhood composting facilities. Billions of people make a living in the world's food systems. In 2017, farming alone accounted for 68 per cent of rural income in Africa, and about half of rural income in South Asia. Experts at the World Bank have estimated that the global food system is worth roughly \$8 trillion – about one tenth of the entire world economy.

The health of our food systems profoundly affects the health of our bodies, as well as the health of our environment, our economies and our cultures. When they function well, food systems have the power to bring us together as families, communities and nations.

### **KEY TERMS**

**Member State:** A member state is a state that is a member of an international organization or of a federation or confederation.

**Agriculture:** the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.

**Export:** a product or service produced in one country but sold to a buyer abroad.

**Food Systems:** the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved.

**Sustainability:** the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

**Food Security:** the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

**Nutrition:** the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

**Implementation:** the process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution.

**Summit:** a formal meeting between at least two parties or more.

**Production:** the action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials, or the process of being so manufactured.

**Product:** an article or substance that is manufactured or refined for sale or something that is grown and obtained from farming

### **USEFUL LINKS**

<https://www.fao.org/home/en>

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Organization](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_and_Agriculture_Organization)

<https://www.fao.org/publications/card/fr/c/CB1774EN/>

[https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoitally/documents/pdf/pdf\\_Food\\_Security\\_Concept\\_Note.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoitally/documents/pdf/pdf_Food_Security_Concept_Note.pdf)

[https://www.fao.org/wfs/index\\_en.htm](https://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)

<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/about>

<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/vision-principles>

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[https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoitally/documents/pdf/pdf Food Security Cocept Note.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoitally/documents/pdf/pdf_Food_Security_Concept_Note.pdf)

[https://www.fao.org/wfs/index\\_en.htm](https://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)

<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/about>

<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/vision-principles>

<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/zero-hunger-end-hunger-achieve-food-security-and-improved-nutrition-and-promote>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/foodagriculture>

<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/frequently-asked-questions>

<https://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/en/>

<https://www.investopedia.com/financial-edge/0712/top-agricultural-producing-countries.aspx>