

# PAMUN XVIII RESEARCH REPORT— QUESTION OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

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## Introduction of Topic

While the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition established the international right to adequate food and nutrition in 1974, more than four decades later, 815 million people, or one in every nine people, are undernourished. Agriculture, one of the most important factors when considering food security, is the largest single employer in the world, with over 40% of the world population employed in agriculture, and yet despite this, such a large number of people are still hungry to this day. As such, it is imperative to consider agricultural practices when working towards eliminating hunger and malnutrition, the central theme of Sustainable Development Goal 2.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations (UN) and adopted by world leaders which came into force on January 1 2016. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further in their hopes for the future. The UN plans to achieve these goals by 2030. Sustainable Development Goal 2 is as follows: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”. While the MDGs did make significant progress in eradicating hunger, according to the UN, over 815 million people are still undernourished; approximately one in every ten people on Earth are undernourished. As such, the UN hopes to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. (see appendix I to visit the UN website for Sustainable Development Goal 2)

## Definition of Key Terms

### Agriculture

Agriculture is defined as the “cultivation of land and breeding of animals and plants to provide food, fiber, medicinal plants and other products to sustain and enhance life.” Agricultural products can be grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials. For the purpose of this report, we will be focusing on the food output of agriculture.

### Food Security

Food security is defined by the World Food Programme (WFP) as follows: “People are considered food secure when they have availability and adequate access at all times to sufficient, safe, nutritious

food to maintain a healthy and active life.” Food security can also be looked at as the combination of three main elements:

- food availability (food must be available in sufficient quantities and on a consistent basis),
- food access (people must be able to regularly acquire sufficient quantities of food, through purchase home production, barter, gifts, borrowing, or food aid),
- food utilization (consumed food must have a positive nutritional impact on people; this entails cooking, storage and hygiene practices, individual health, water and sanitation, and feeding and sharing practices within a household).

It should be emphasized that food security is not only about providing people with the necessary calories, but also about providing them with the proper nutrition needed to sustain them in their day-to-day tasks.

## **Major Countries and Organizations Involved**

### **World Food Programme (WFP)**

The WFP is the food-assistance branch of the UN and the world’s largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security. It provides food assistance to an average of 80 million people in 76 countries worldwide, helping people who cannot produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families. The WFP is part of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and part of its executive committee.

### **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

The IFAD is an international financial organization and a specialized agency of the UN dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries. It was established in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**

The FAO is a specialized agency of the UN that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developing and developed countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet to negotiate and debate policy. In addition, it is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps countries transition to modern agriculture, forestry, and fishing practices.

### **United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**

The UNICEF is a UN program that provides humanitarian aid and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries, as part of the UNDG. Given that one in four children worldwide suffer from stunted growth, and an estimated 66 million primary school children go to school hungry, UNICEF plays a large role in providing food to these children.

## **Background Information**

### **1974-1977: The first World Food Summit and the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition**

The first World Food Summit, the 1974 World Food Conference, was held in Rome in 1974, under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). One of the major outcomes of the conference, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (see appendix IV), established the international human right to adequate food and nutrition, and acknowledged the various economic and political issues that can affect the production and distribution of food. It also recognized the common purpose of all nations to work towards eliminating hunger and malnutrition, and explained how the welfare of a nation's population depends on their ability to produce, distribute, and have access to nutritious food. Moreover, the World Food Conference also established the World Food Council (WFC), which was to serve as a coordinating body for national ministries of agriculture to reduce malnutrition and hunger. In addition, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established in 1977 as per recommendations of the World Food Conference.

### **1977-2000: The World Summit on Food Security and the Rome Declaration on World Food Security**

In subsequent years, the World Food Council was suspended in 1993, and its functions were absorbed by the FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP). Three years later, in 1996, the 1996 World Summit on Food Security was held in Rome, organized once again by the FAO. As a result of the conference, the Rome Declaration on World Food Security was created (see appendix V), which reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe, nutritious, and adequate amounts of food, and the fundamental human right of everyone to be free from hunger and malnutrition. Furthermore, it pledged political will, as well as common commitment to achieving food security for all and eradicating hunger in all countries worldwide. One of its immediate goals was to halve the number of undernourished people worldwide by 2015.

### **2000-2009: Millennium Summit, 2002 World Food Summit, and Right to Food Guidelines**

Shortly afterwards, in September 2000, the Millennium Summit was held in New York City, where the MDGs were created and adopted by the GA (see appendix II). Goal 1 of the MDGs was as follows: “Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger”. Two years later, in June 2002, the 2002 World Food Summit was held in Rome, from which the document, “Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later” (see appendix VI), was produced and adopted by governments who attended the 2002 World Food Summit. Among other things, the declaration called for the establishment of an Intergovernmental Working Group to prepare a set of guidelines on the implementation of the right to food. As a result, in November 2002, the FAO Council set up an Intergovernmental Working Group which began drafting the Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, otherwise known as the Right to Food Guidelines (see appendix VII), which strove to guide states in implementing the right to food under international law. The Right to Food Guidelines were adopted by the FAO in 2004.

### **2009-Present: 2009 World Summit on Food Security & resulting declaration and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

In following years, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) described the global food security situation as worsening and claimed that it continued to represent a serious threat, seeing as over 1 billion people were chronically hungry at the time. Moreover, food prices remained high in developing countries, and the financial crisis of 2007-2008, and the ensuing Great Recession only aggravated the situation by affecting jobs and deepening poverty. As such, the Council of the FAO took the decision to hold the World Summit on Food Security, and it was held in Rome in November 2009. The summit unanimously adopted the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security (see appendix VIII) committing all nations in the world to eradicate hunger at the earliest possible date. The declaration pledged to substantially increase aid to agriculture in developing countries, in order to make people in these nations more self-sufficient, and confirmed the target of reducing hunger by half by 2015, as laid out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security (see appendix V) in 1996. In addition, countries agreed to work to reverse the decline in domestic and international funding for agriculture, and agreed to promote new investment in the agricultural sector. Three years later, in 2012, the UN began leading the Post-2015 Development Agenda in order to define a new framework for global development to succeed the MDGs, whose deadline was 2015. This came to fruition in September 2015, when the GA adopted A/RES/70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, containing the 17 SDGs, after which the SDGs were officially adopted and came into force.

### **Additional Developments**

It is a well known fact that the global food supply is, at present, sufficient to meet the food needs of the global population. Despite this, however, around 815 million people are still undernourished. This

points clearly to the massive imbalance of food access, most notably, across geographic regions. In addition, it is estimated that over 50% of child deaths in developing countries, most of which are in South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Central and South America, are subject to malnutrition. Despite the massive global economy that facilitates the trading of goods to and from distant markets, food access is still largely dependent on geography. In addition, women face greater disadvantages with regards to food security. In many countries, laws governing land may include inequitable and exclusionary provisions, thus institutionalizing gender discrimination. Even where such legislation is not in place, customary rules and practices have restrictive consequences for women, limiting their access to key resources such as land and credit, thus affecting household food security and nutrition. Moreover, given that women are often limited in terms of their access to education and employment opportunities, their economic independence and bargaining position within a family is weakened, and thus translates into little or no voice in household decisions, feeding and caregiving practices that favor boys and men, food and nutrition insecurity, and lower levels of health.

## Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
1974	1974 World Food Conference held in Rome
16 November 1974	Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by governments who attended the 1974 World Food Conference
17 December 1974	Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the GA under resolution 3348 (XXIX)
December 1974	World Food Council established by the General Assembly (GA) by recommendations of the 1974 World Food Conference
1977	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) established as per recommendations of the 1974 World Food Conference
1993	World Food Council suspended, and functions absorbed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP)
13-17 November 1996	1996 World Summit on Food Security held in Rome
17 November 1996	Rome Declaration on World Food Security adopted by governments who attended the 1996 World Summit on Food Security

6-8 September 2000	Millennium Summit held in New York City
8 September 2000	Millennium Declaration adopted by the GA
8 September 2000	Millennium Development Goals officially adopted by all 191 UN member states (at the time)
June 2002	2002 World Food Summit held in Rome
June 2002	“Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later” adopted by governments who attended the 2002 World Food Summit
November 2002	FAO Council sets up an Intergovernmental Working Group to begin drafting the Right to Food Guidelines
November 2004	FAO adopts Right to Food Guidelines
2007-2008	Financial Crisis of 2007-2008
Late 2000s and early 2010s	Great Recession
16-18 November 2009	2009 World Summit on Food Security held in Rome
18 November 2009	Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security adopted by governments who attended the 2009 World Summit on Food Security
2012 - 2015	UN leads Post-2015 Development Agenda to define a new framework for global development to succeed the MDGs
25 September 2015	GA adopts A/RES/70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, containing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); SDGs officially adopted

## Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- World Food Conference, Rome, 1974
- Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 16 November 1974 (see appendix IV)
- World Summit on Food Security, Rome, 13-17 November 1996
- Rome Declaration on World Food Security, 17 November 1996 (see appendix V)

- Millennium Declaration, 8 September 2000, (**A/RES/55/2**) (see appendix II)
- World Food Summit, Rome, June 2002
- Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, June 2002, (see appendix VI)
- Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, otherwise known as the Right to Food Guidelines, November 2004, (see appendix VII)
- World Summit on Food Security, Rome, 16-18 November 2009,
- Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, 18 November 2009, (**WSFS 2009/2**) (see appendix VIII)
- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 25 September 2015 (published on 21 October 2015), (**A/RES/70/1**) (see appendix III)

## Main Issues

### Lack of Agricultural Biodiversity

Since the 1900s, almost 75 percent of agricultural biodiversity has been lost from farmer's fields. Moreover, in the 1950s and 60s, the Green Revolution introduced high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat to the developing world, replacing thousands of traditional and wild crop varieties on a massive scale. The same process still occurs today, with uniform plant varieties replacing traditional varieties, leading to extinction of traditional varieties of plants. This is mainly done to maximize the effectiveness of industrial agriculture, which requires genetic uniformity. Vast areas of land are often planted to identical or similar high-yielding varieties of crops in order to streamline all processes related to growing these crops, including irrigation, fertilization and pesticide use. As an example, in the United States, more than 7000 different apple varieties existed at the start of the last century. Today, less than 1000 remain, and just two different varieties account for 50% of the entire US crop. Even more alarming, in the Philippines, where farmers once cultivated thousands of rice varieties, only two varieties of rice accounted for 98% of all rice produced in the 1980s. As a result, poor farmers are less likely to be able to adapt crops and animals to their own ecological needs in a market that demands uniformity across different producers, and thus options for long-term sustainability and self-reliance are diminished. Moreover, in order to maintain pest and disease resistance, and to develop other traits such as drought tolerance or improved flavor, farmers need multiple varieties of crops; without them, a single disease can wipe out an entire variety of crops, leaving many without a reliable food source. A famous example of such an event was the Great

Famine in Ireland, in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Approximately two fifths of the population was dependent on the potato as a staple food that was available year-round; moreover, a disproportionate number of potatoes grown were of a single variety. Thus, when a disease found its way across the Atlantic and into Ireland, and potato production declined sharply, almost a million people died, and a further million left Ireland, decreasing their population by more than 20%. Of course, such a situation would have much more mitigated effects in today's global economy, but the effects are still serious enough to warrant change with regards to agricultural biodiversity.

## Land Degradation

Land degradation can be defined as a process by which “the value of the biophysical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land.” It is often viewed as a change or disturbance to the land, and is often perceived as undesirable. It occurs as a result of a combination of factors, including increasing population pressure, erosion, water scarcity, and the breakdown of traditional systems for soil fertility. As a result, land may become unsuitable or ineffective for farming, resulting in lower agricultural yields, which can be incredibly damaging to local economies, especially if the drop in production is significant enough to disrupt the local economy.

## Lack of Government Support

Moreover, farmers receive little support from their governments. For example, African countries, on average, spend only 3% of their budgets on agriculture, despite the fact that agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40% of the global population, with the number being even higher in developing countries. As a result, in the case that adverse events threaten farmer's livelihoods, local economies, or food security, farmers are often left to deal with the situation with little support from their governments, leaving many without a source of food. In addition, land tenures can also be problematic with regards to food security. A land tenure is the legal regime in which land is owned by an individual, who is said to "hold" the land. A tenure determines who can use land, for how long, and under what conditions. In other words, how people, communities, and others gain access to land is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. However, tenure systems increasingly face stress as the world's growing population requires food security. In addition, environmental degradation and climate change reduce the availability of land. As a result, inadequate and insecure tenure rights increase vulnerability, hunger, and poverty, leading to conflict and further environmental degradation as competing users fight for control of resources.

## Subsidized Exports

An export subsidy is “a government policy to encourage export of goods and discourage sale of goods on the domestic market through direct payments, low-cost loans, tax relief for exporters, or government-financed international advertising.” As a result, farmers are able to export their goods to differ-



ent countries more easily and engage in competition with foreign producers. However, in doing so, agricultural sectors in many Less Developed Countries (LDCs) were decimated since export subsidies were most utilized in developed countries, where surplus production was plausible. In fact, many countries went from being food exporters to food importers within a decade, and local economies that relied on agriculture were destroyed in the process. For example, the LDCs food import bill rose from U\$9 billion in 2002 to U\$24 billion in 2008.

### Cash Crop Economy

In recent years, several international financial institutions have advised LDCs to set up production and export of cash crops. A cash crop is an agricultural crop whose primary purpose is to be sold for a profit to parties usually separate from the farm. They are different from subsistence crops, which are those fed to the producers' own livestock, or grown for personal consumption. While growing and exporting cash crops can be beneficial to a country (take Tanzania for example), in many cases it distracts political focus from other issues such as food security, and reduces investment in staple food production, therefore decreasing food security. For example, if a certain LDC (hypothetically) increases production of a cash crop such as coffee, for which there is high demand in international markets, farmers in said country would be more likely to produce a higher amount of coffee, and as such, would need to devote more of their land to coffee production. As a result, overall production of subsistence crops, which are necessary for local populations, will decrease to some extent, meaning that there is less food available for locals to buy. While this doesn't imply that cash crops are universally detrimental to a population's food security, or that all governments are more interested in making a profit than feeding their population, the improper implementation of a system where cash crop production is increased can have damaging consequences; the cash crop economy can in fact be very beneficial to countries and can increase standards of living for those producing the crop if done correctly.

### Post-harvest losses

Post-harvest loss is the loss of food that occurs between the harvest of the food right up until human consumption. The fact that at least one third of all food produced is lost before it reaches consumers is alarming not just because it means that a significant amount of people could benefit if this number was lower, but also because it highlights the sheer amounts of resources wasted to produce food that never reaches the consumer. Post-harvest losses can occur in a variety of situations, ranging from on-site processing, transportation, and distribution. Some of the major causes of the large amount of post-harvest losses include poor storage conditions, such as an improper moisture content for a given grain, inadequate transport conditions, such as defective packaging, marketing practices, such as those which place too much importance on a fruit's aesthetic qualities, thereby leading to food losses of fruits and vegetables which do not meet aesthetic standards, as well as other socio-economic factors.

### Energy Poverty

Energy poverty is defined as the lack of access to modern energy services. With regards to agriculture, a lack of access to a specific energy service, such as electricity, poses a fundamental barrier to reducing hunger and ensuring that farmers can produce enough food to meet the world's needs by limiting the scope of on-site processing of agricultural products. In fact, 92% of households in sub-Saharan Africa have no electricity, and given that most, if not all, farms are in rural areas where electricity is less likely to be readily available compared to urban areas, energy poverty can have hugely consequential effects on food production.

## Climate Change

Climate Change, or Global Warming, increases extreme weather events globally, such as floods, droughts, and extreme temperatures. In addition, it brings with it unpredictable changes in weather patterns that can affect agriculture. Extreme weather events in LDCs increased fivefold from the period 1970-79 to 2000-10, resulting in over U\$14 billion in losses. Moreover, changes in land use, forestry, and agriculture account for over 70% of LDC greenhouse gas emissions, which further increases climate change, thus creating a vicious cycle where climate change adversely affects agriculture in LDCs, which then increases climate change.

## Shift in Dietary Preferences

Shifts in dietary preferences, such as those that tend to prefer meat as opposed to other foods, can have global consequences. Much of the population in developed countries, such as the US, see meat as an integral part of every meal. However, meat-rich diets pose a much larger threat to the environment than other foods. A kilogram of beef is about 30 times more demanding on the environment than a kilogram of plant protein. Moreover, one of the largest causes of a loss of biodiversity and, by extension, extinction, is the conversion of forest and woodland into grazing for cattle. Moreover, experts predict that if the populations of India and China were to adopt the same meat-rich diet as America, there would be a much larger stress on global resources.

## Lack of Access to Markets

A lack of access to markets where producers can sell their products can be severely damaging to the livelihoods of entire communities. Many rural farmers, especially young people, lack experience and knowledge of how markets work. Often, they lack business, management and entrepreneurship skills, and like many other smallholder farmers, they lack information about prices. In addition, access to information and education is poorer in rural regions, and ICT literacy is also lower. Moreover, the demand for higher value and processed food has increased dramatically, and has occurred simultaneously with the rise of supermarkets around the world, largely as a result of globalization. As a result, global markets require large steady supplies that are destined for supermarkets and thus this system favors large farmers over small-scale producers. Smaller farmers are required to maintain compliance with safety and quality standards, cover the costs of certification, invest in technology and infrastructure, and employ a skilled

labor force. As such, small farmers often find it very difficult to produce goods for global markets. They can, in theory, sell their goods to various kinds of markets, but improved access to regional, national, and international markets is necessary for them to sell their products at higher prices.

## **Previous Attempts to solve the Issue**

As mentioned previously, each of the four World Food Summits and their respective outcomes strove to work towards eliminating hunger and malnutrition. Moreover, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, and the World Food Council all work (with the exception of the World Food Council which was suspended in 1993) towards achieving food security worldwide. In addition, both the MDGs (goal 1) and the SDGs (goal 2) were put in place to end hunger and malnutrition worldwide.

## **Possible Solutions**

In this year's PAMUN conference, delegates are expected to write specialized clauses, which should later amount to a coherent resolution with each of them addressing a specific aspect of the topic. When writing their clauses, delegates are to focus on a specific aspect or a "specialized topic" of the general issue that are outlined by 'major issues' and 'possible solutions' of this report. During your conference, chairs will deliver their delegates with more specific instructions. However, please keep in mind that these ideas do not in any way set restrictions for debate. Moreover, each solutions has both its benefits and disadvantages that delegates should thoroughly consider.

### **Incentivizing Agricultural Biodiversity**

As mentioned previously, agricultural biodiversity is essential to long-term sustainability, self-reliance, pest and disease resistance, and flood and drought resistance. As such, it is imperative that agricultural biodiversity is increased throughout the world. Governments are responsible for the well-being of their citizens and as such should incentivize growing crops that are agriculturally diverse, either through paying farmers, increasing demand for diverse products, or other methods.

### **Increasing Government Support**

Moreover, despite the immense size of the agricultural sector, governments, on average, divert very few funds towards this sector. It is in the governments best interests to increase levels of food security within their nation and as such, governments should increase monetary support towards the agricultural sector. Moreover, existing or new agencies within the government should be tasked with managing the funds and ensuring the effective usage of such funds.

## Incentivizing Investment in the Agricultural Sector

More than 500 million farms worldwide provide food for 80% of the world population. As such, investing in smallholder men and women is imperative to increasing food security and nutrition for the poorest. In addition, it is the responsibility of the government to open the sector up to investment, possibly through allowing small farming companies to be publicly traded on the stock markets, or otherwise providing the means for ordinary people to invest in small farms.

## Eliminating Agricultural Export Subsidies

Seeing as export subsidies put local farmers, especially those in developing countries, at a disadvantage since they are forced to compete with foreign producers, it is imperative that export subsidies are eliminated completely. Through this, local farmers are able to make a living while also providing nourishment for themselves and their community. In fact, eliminating all forms of agricultural export subsidies is one of the targets of SDG 2.

## Conducting Public Awareness Campaigns

In order to combat many of the issues that face farmers, it is crucial that governments as well as NGOs are able to conduct public awareness campaigns. The consequences of issues such as land degradation can be mitigated with the right kind of education directed towards farmers. Moreover, the UN estimates that if women farmers had the same access to resources as men, the number of hungry in the world could be reduced by up to 150 million. As such, it is imperative that these public awareness campaigns advocate for equality in the agricultural sector.

## Reducing Post-Harvest Losses

Given that post-harvest losses result in one third of all food being produced to be wasted, it is imperative that governments issue regulations to combat loss of food once it has been produced. This can be done by introducing new legislation or improving and enforcing existing legislation that seeks to reduce post-harvest food losses.

## Combatting Energy Poverty

Combatting energy poverty is one of many steps that governments can take in order to better equip farmers with the ability to maximize their food production and processing, thereby increasing food security in surrounding areas. In addition, improving access to electricity is in the government's best interests as it improves the living conditions of people. This is ultimately the responsibility of governments and can be achieved through increasing spending on infrastructure projects and ensuring that these funds are used effectively.

## Combatting Climate Change

Finally, climate change needs to be addressed to improve agricultural productivity and reduce food loss due to adverse weather events. One of the most important things governments can do is to continue to fulfill their commitments to the Paris Agreement and take further action to reduce carbon emissions.

## For Further Inquiry

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What Is Food Security? United Nations World Food Programme, [www.wfp.org/node/359289](http://www.wfp.org/node/359289).

## Appendix or Appendices

I. Sustainable Development Goal 2 < <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>>

II. Millennium Declaration < <https://undocs.org/A/RES/55/2>>

III. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development < <https://undocs.org/A/RES/70/1>>

IV. Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition <

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V. Rome Declaration on World Food Security <

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.HTM>>

VI. Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later < [http://www.fao.org/docrep/MEET-](http://www.fao.org/docrep/MEETING/005/Y7106E/Y7106E09.htm)

[ING/005/Y7106E/Y7106E09.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/MEETING/005/Y7106E/Y7106E09.htm)>

VII. Right to Food Guidelines < <http://www.fao.org/3/a-y7937e.pdf>>

VIII. Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security < <http://www.fao.org/tem->

[pref/docrep/fao/Meeting/018/k6050e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/tem-pref/docrep/fao/Meeting/018/k6050e.pdf)>

IX. Document on agriculture and food security in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) - may be of use to delegates when brainstorming ideas < [http://unctad.org/en/Docs/presspb20116\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/Docs/presspb20116_en.pdf)>