

2 ZERO HUNGER



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FRESHMAN #2

TOPIC: MALNUTRITION



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Freshman #2

Malnutrition

Hello! My name is Madison Clark and I am currently a senior here at SMCHS. I am so thrilled to this year's co-chair for SOCOMUN XXVIII Freshman Committee #2! This will be my 4th year of MUN and I am so grateful for the opportunities that have been presented to me through this program. In my previous years of MUN I have been able to letter and receive the four-star delegate award. Additionally, I have had the privilege on traveling to Berkeley and even chairing this committee in past years. Outside of MUN I volunteer at St. Joseph's Mission Hospital, do yoga, and work at the campus store here at SMCHS! MUN is helped me grow my knowledge about world issues and has expanded my public speaking capabilities. I hope you find this program fulfilling and I can't wait to see what you guys accomplish in committee.

Hello delegates, my name is Caroline Hayden. I'm currently a sophomore at Santa Margarita, which means it is my second year in MUN. As a freshman, I was awarded two commendations and two research awards. Even though winning an award in MUN is important, it is also important to always try your best and I encourage you to try participating in a dual delegate committee, as I enjoyed competing in them very much. Looking forward to seeing you in committee and hearing your solutions!

Hello, my name is Jack Graham and I am a sophomore at Santa Margarita. I have been in MUN for two years and have enjoyed it very much. The lessons I have learned in MUN have helped me in my high school career through learning leadership and patience. I am apart of ASB and I am on the track team. I look forward to seeing you all in committee!

We are all so excited that you are here at SOCOMUN and looking forward to a committee full of fruitful debate. Throughout committee you will be giving speeches on the topic about your solutions. Make sure to align your solutions with your country policy! From here you will be commenting on speeches, caucusing, and ultimately writing resolutions. Within caucus groups you will be writing your group's ideas and finding ways to combat the issue of malnutrition on an international scale. At the end of committee, every country votes on the resolutions presented and this determines which resolutions will pass! MUN requires lots of collaboration, communication, and creative thinking so it's good to come in prepared with research and detailed solutions. MUN can also be a very daunting activity at first but this conference is a learning experience. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to email us at socomunfresh2@gmail.com See you in committee!

Background:

Malnutrition is when someone has a lack of or excess in necessary nutrients needed to survive. This term umbrellas the idea of being both underweight and overweight and is associated to terms such as obesity and micronutrient deficiencies. The issue of malnutrition is an international issue considering its effects on million of people. In fact, an estimated 1.9 billion adults and 41 million children are overweight. Along with this, there are around 159 children experiencing the effects of stunting and an estimated 462 million adults have a lack of sustainable nutrition. Millions of women of both pregnant and of reproductive age



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experience anemia and do not receive enough iron, which has been increasing the amount of birth defects and premature deaths for babies. Additionally, millions of families around the world are unable to provide nutritional foods for their families which has contributed to the sharp increases of both undernutrition and obesity. Children who are underweight are also more susceptible to serious illness and serious long-term health issues.

Two other categories of malnutrition can include wasting, which is an imbalanced ratio between weight and height, and stunting, or the low height-for-age ratio. There is a link between low economic stability and malnutrition and the United Nations has recognized this as a pressing issue. The World Health Organization recognized that the some of the most vital nutrients a person needs includes iodine, vitamin A, and iron. A lack of these vitamins in millions of people's diets is posing a major international health crisis and is affecting the development of many countries.

Seeing as malnutrition is a crisis affecting the whole international community, various organizations and the United Nations have dedicated their time and resources for the issue. The Once Acre Fund is an organization, guided by the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals, to bring awareness to the many uses and safety of soil when combatting malnutrition. Many resources require soil, which is slowly degrading on an international scale. Additionally, the GAIN NGO, or the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, recognizes how the SDG's are aimed to end malnutrition by the year 2030. They focus on all aspects of the issue and focused on increasing government and international spending.

Possible Solutions:

The solutions depicted below are just possible solutions and will not comply with every country's policy. You may use these solutions to assist you when writing your solutions but be careful to not copy them exactly. During committee it is important to have unique and original ideas that apply to the topic at hand and stay in line with your country policy. Additionally, it is assumed that solutions presented will be funded by the United Nations so focus your research more on the details of your solutions instead of funding!

One possible solution to combat the pressing issue of malnutrition is to first hold an international forum to outline the current rates of malnutrition within each country. Each country would have the chance to send a representative and will have the ability to enter their statistics of civilians with malnutrition. Along with this, each country will be able to present the actions they have done to combat the issue in their own country and on an international scale. Incentives would be provided to countries with high rates of involvement, based on their current GDP and resources. These incentives would also be offered to countries willing to assist other countries in their efforts. Some of these incentives will include financial support and involvement from United Nations related organizations. Overall, by having an international meeting, the international community can create more transparency, communication, and knowledge regarding the issue of malnutrition.

Another possible solution includes the use of alternative supplements to help those who are malnourished. These nutritional vitamins, already developed by scientists around the world, have the potential to provide necessary nutrients, such as iron and Vitamin A. Many people around the world experience the harsh effects of malnutrition because they lack access



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to nutrient rich foods, but the international community can work to distribute these supplements to even the most underdeveloped nations. This solution will require much attention to the development of technology and research so that these supplements are safe for various ages. Additionally, there are currently NGO's and international organizations dedicated to bringing these resources to malnourished families. These efforts also extend to the raising awareness to the international community, which is why it is imperative to support these organizations.

One final solution that can help you guide your research is advancement of various farming techniques and an educational program for both underdeveloped and developed nations. These farming techniques could potentially make the process of farming more efficient and therefore producing more nutrient-rich foods. Additionally, countries can start a program to teach families on how to be self-sustainable and advance their farming capabilities. Along with advancing farming, countries can invest in a new educational program to educate families and countries on the importance of eating nutrient-rich foods. Unfortunately, many families are unable to have access to these nutrients but it is also important to educate legislation on helping their citizens and citizens on the importance of healthy eating habits.

Questions to Consider:

These questions to consider are not required and are not expected of you to answer in committee but they are helpful in guiding debate and your research!

1. How has malnutrition affected the citizens of your country?
2. What policies/laws have been set in place to combat this issue on both a country and international scale?
3. What kind of organizations and policies does your country support regarding this topic?
4. To what extent has your country gotten involved with the topic? How has these actions affected the international community?
5. What is the involvement of the United Nations in the past for malnutrition in your own country and around the world?
6. What is your current country policy on the topic and how has this affected international affairs?
7. What are some non-governmental organizations, or NGO's, that have been successful in combating malnutrition?



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Goal 2 Targets. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

MUN Impact

We hope that you learn a lot about Model UN at our conference. We also hope that you learn about the world we live in and want to make that world a better place for everyone. Consider taking the next step and becoming a part of the MUN Impact Program <http://munimpact.org/>

To see what MUN Impact is doing related to SDG #2 look here <http://munimpact.org/sdg-page/sdg-2/>



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Works Cited

“Around 260,000 Children in DR Congo's Kasai Region Suffering Severe Acute Malnutrition | UN News.” United Nations, United Nations, news.un.org/en/story/2019/03/1034601.

The article talks about problems in Angola and other African countries with one of the effects of war resulting in Malnutrition. The website also lists facts about aid given by UNICEF. Some of the actions by UNICEF are repairing and building new schools for children and being able to feed over 200,000 malnourished children in African countries. The following article could potentially be viewed as biased because all the information presented relates to African countries. The following article could fit well in either the background or UN Involvement category because facts are presented and statistics on UNICEF aid are also listed.

“Goal 2: Zero Hunger - United Nations Sustainable Development.” United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/.

The article presents global facts and general information about the topic, listing reasons for the problem and different countries and areas affected. Also, estimates are also provided and an example of one of these estimates is that in 2050 and additional 2 billion people will be malnourished included those affected today. The following article is unbiased because the information presented is global statistics and no further input or opinion is included. The information presented will best fit under the background category because the facts and statistics are good information to include.

” UNICEF DATA, data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition/.UNICEF Data

The website contains general background information and graphs including numbers for how many people are affected by malnutrition and the effects of malnutrition. A paragraph summary is presented at the bottom of the article explaining the information in the graphs.



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Other statistics are also presented in this summary stating that if malnourishment affects a child for a time period over one thousand days can lead to stunted growth and impaired work performance. The following article is unbiased because the information presented is global statistics and no further input or opinion is included. This information would best be included in the background information because graphs provide important information to the topic.

“What Is Malnutrition?” World Health Organization, World Health Organization, 6 Feb.

2017, www.who.int/features/qa/malnutrition/en/.

The website provides background information on the topic and the effects of it. This article focuses on both the consequences of malnutrition and the actions made to prevent it. One of these actions made is called the “UN Decade of Action on Nutrition” and has an end goal of eradicating malnutrition. The following article is unbiased because the information presented is global statistics and no further input or opinion is included. This article would best fit under either background information or UN involvement because not only does it have facts, it also includes steps taken to get rid of malnutrition.

“Malnutrition.” World Health Organization, World Health Organization, www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malnutrition.

This website includes background information on the topic including various elements. The article is made up of key facts, forms of malnutrition, micronutrient-related malnutrition, scope of the problem, who is at risk, the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and WHO response. The following article is unbiased because the information presented is global statistics and no further input or opinion is included. The information included in the article would anywhere in the paper because the information included includes many topics; However, it would be most effective in either the background information or UN Involvement because more information is presented relating to these topics.



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“5 Reasons Soil Health Is Key To The U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.” *One Acre*

Fund, oneacrefund.org/blog/5-reasons-soil-health-key-un-sustainable-development-goals/.

The One Acre Fund is an NGO that strives to end hunger by helping smallholder farms in developing countries. They provide financing, seeds and supplies, training for farmers to develop their own farms to feed their families and communities. In one specific article published titled, “5 Reasons Soil Health Is Key To The U.N. Sustainable Development Goals” states their take on how important keeping the soils that farmers farm healthy to help prevent malnutrition, poor harvest, and chronic hunger for millions. It states 5 crucial points as to why preserving the health of soils can change millions of lives globally. The One Acre Fund is a great resource that helps provide information about the involvement and dedication NGO’s assert into helping those who are suffering.

“Ending Malnutrition by 2030 Means Running a Different Race. Let's Start Now.” *Global*

Alliance for Improved Nutrition, 1 Apr. 2019, www.gainhealth.org/knowledge-centre/ending-malnutrition-by-2013-means-running-different-race/.

GAIN is an NGO that was developed at the 2002 UN General Assembly on Children to help bring awareness to hunger and malnutrition globally. They work to provide proper nutrition for people living in poverty by working on food fortification and assisting communities to develop more nutritious crops on their farms. GAIN published an article, “Ending Malnutrition by 2030 means running a different race. Let’s start now,” which speaks about their take on how they can have a bigger impact on defeating malnutrition worldwide if they “run a different race.” They state that the new “race” needs to be focused on ending



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malnutrition in all its forms, and it needs to respect nature's limits. It is a great resource about an NGO whose thinking outside the box to try and make a bigger impact.

Fao.org. "SOFI 2018 - The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World." *Www.fao.org*, www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations published a report on The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World in 2018. This report details the numbers and facts of all those suffering from hunger and malnutrition. This report helps to see truly how many are affected by malnutrition throughout the world. It gives insight into how urgent a solution and progress in decreasing the numbers of people suffering from not getting the nutrients they need from their diets each day. Also, it includes awareness to progress that has already been achieved, but there is still much more that needs to be done to reach success. Lastly, it details what can be done to ensure nutritious and enough food for all in the future.

"UN General Assembly Proclaims 2016-2025, the Decade of Action on Nutrition." *SUN*, 22 July 2016, scalingupnutrition.org/news/un-general-assembly-proclaims-2016-2025-the-decade-of-action-on-nutrition/#.V9qvQfl96Hs.

The UN General Assembly proclaimed 2016-2025, the Decade of Action on Nutrition. This resolution recognizes improving food security and nutrition are essential to achieving the entire 2030 agenda. This resolution helps identify the UN's involvement toward improving malnutrition through their action of adopting the resolution "Decade of Action on Nutrition" to bring awareness to other countries on how important welcoming this resolution into their governments is to help make it a success. It also helps to see how important the issue of malnutrition is to the UN, that they have taken serious actions to make it a priority to decrease the suffering of malnutrition worldwide.



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United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition – Nutrition News 2019.

The United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) published their first issue on Nutrition news for 2019. This issue details their recent efforts and resolutions to help optimize the Nutrition decade and decreasing malnutrition. This source is a great resource to learn about the most recent accomplishments toward improving malnutrition. It provides great evidence into the UN's involvement currently and great background as to what the UN has already resolved and how it can be further expanded upon.

“5 Ways to End Malnutrition.” *Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition*, 14 Oct. 2014,

www.gainhealth.org/knowledge-centre/five-ways-can-help-end-malnutrition-3/.

This article gives a good description and definition of what malnutrition is. Malnutrition is the condition that develops when the body does not get the right amount of vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients it needs to maintain healthy tissues and organ function. There are two types of malnutrition the first is undernutrition which is when the body does not receive enough essential nutrients and there is overnutrition which is when the person may have dietary imbalances of excesses that can cause diabetes. This article explains a clear definition of the types of malnutrition. It also explains some of the causes and symptoms and way an individual can solve this problem. This website also provides a treatment plan except this is more geared towards those with access to medical care and attention. Not only does this article discuss a treatment plan but it also suggests an important key to solving this problem which is prevention. This article would be great for the background information of the topic. Although this article does not go deep in depth it does discuss ways to prevent this problem and some basic information.



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“Global Malnutrition.” *Action Against Hunger*, 16 Jan. 2014,

www.actionagainsthunger.org/hunger/global-malnutrition.

This article discusses malnutrition around the world and how malnutrition can be a huge problem. Areas prone to deadly outbreaks often are areas of conflict or agricultural communities who are exposed to hunger during the annual hunger gap. Along with climatic shocks, shifting weather, political problems, and economic instability many people around the world are prone to malnutrition. This article discusses how nearly a billion people are affected by hunger and how anyone around the world, especially developing countries, can experience malnutrition. This article discusses taking a global action against hunger. This talks about not only providing the people with daily nutrients but access to clean water and healthcare.

“Malnutrition.” *The Free Dictionary*, Farlex, medical-
dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/malnutrition.

This article gives a clear definition and defines the concepts of malnutrition. The effects of malnutrition is having an unhealthy weight or something known as stunting, which is when a person no longer grows. This is a cumulative process and develops over a long period of time this can result in swollen feet, face, or limbs. This also discusses a third type of malnutrition which is micronutrient deficiency which is not getting enough vitamins and minerals a day. Without these daily nutrients a person is more prone to developing deadly diseases, due to a weak immune system. This website is a good source that not only discusses the world’s statistics on hunger but also goes into detail about the minor issue of micronutrient deficiency. This article also goes into depth about how a child or young adult’s body may react to malnutrition. A person may waste or stunt causing many problems with bodily functions. This is a detailed website that discusses the problems a person may experience



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with malnutrition. This paper also discusses the past actions of the United Nations and other programs.

“World Hunger, Poverty Facts, Statistics 2018.” *World Hunger News*,

www.worldhunger.org/world-hunger-and-poverty-facts-and-statistics/.

Malnutrition is a huge problem and that is what this article discusses. Around 1.9 billion adults are overweight and 462 million are underweight. Many families cannot afford the nutritious food or may not have access to these foods. This article discusses how it is possible for someone to be overweight and micronutrient deficient. This also discusses how the UN plans to decrease this problem by coming up with an action plan from 2016 to 2025. This article is a good example on for using past UN actions and also discussing how a person can be lacking on nutrients even in developed countries. This article talks about how many developed countries people may be micronutrient deficient because the person is consuming unhealthy foods without even knowing the real cost of an unhealthy decision. This article is a great example of how people even in America can experience these problems. This article also explains the statistics of how each type of person for example a pregnant woman may be affected by this global problem. This is a perfect way to educate the public on the problems of malnutrition.



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