



Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Topic: Steps to Eradicate Hunger

Chair: Paola Castro Fernández,
Montserrat Leiva Pérez Retana

Background

The Food and Agriculture Organization's goal is to achieve a food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO is uniquely placed to guide countries to turn the political commitment into concrete action.

Recurring drought, conflict, and instability have led to severe food shortages. Many countries have struggled with extreme poverty for decades, so they lack government and community support systems to help their struggling families.

A compressed cycle of recurring drought is plunging the same communities into drought again before they have a chance to recover sufficiently from the last one.

Droughts have become more frequent and intense in recent years in Western, Eastern, and Southern Africa. These droughts affect food-production systems in fragile contexts in similar ways that conflict does. Less food and water also means vast numbers of dead livestock in affected areas.

For the fourth year, there has been an increase in the number of people suffering from hunger. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, 39,3 million people live undernourished in the region, an increase of 400 000 people since 2016.

According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018 (SOFI), globally almost 821 million people - approximately one in nine- were victims of hunger in 2017, an increase of 17 million in relation to the previous year.

“In the region we are stuck in the fight against hunger. In 2014, hunger affected 38,5 million and in 2017 it exceeded 39 million. These figures are a strong and clear call to redouble efforts at all levels,” said FAO’s Regional Representative, Julio Berdegúe.

Berdegúe explained that the increase in hunger at the regional level follows the global trend and moves us away from meeting the Sustainable Development Goal 2— Zero Hunger by 2030.

Hunger cannot be solved by only increasing food production since food insecurity is due to the deficiency of resources needed to produce food or/and the lack of incomes.

Guide Questions:

1. What is your country’s position towards this situation?
2. Which action focused on eradicating hunger has been the closest to achieve it? Why did it fail?
3. Is your country taking actions? If so, why it is not thriving?
4. Which are some long term and short terms solutions that could be proposed?

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