



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Time for opening speech : 90 seconds

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITTEE:

The United Nations Development Programme, also known as UNDP, is a United Nations agency that works with 170 territories in order to reduce inequality based on different goals proposed by the committee itself. It was based on the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, created in 1949. But the modern committee that is known nowadays was confirmed in 1966 by the General Assembly. In the first place, it presented the Sustainable Development Goals; a universal call to protect both the planet and society, searching in this way creating a better world in terms of environmental and social equality. Then, it can be seen the Human Development Records focusing on expanding human wealthiness, in this way raising awareness of opportunities for people and helping in their own choices. Lastly, the third term in which UNDP is based on is the Development Challenges and solutions, is based on a work confirmed by three challenges that can be adapted to every country for helping address the specific issue it is going through. The said

challenges are the eradication of penury in all forms. Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crisis and shocks.

TOPIC A: EVALUATION OF SDG'S

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

SDG's also known as the Sustainable Development Goals, were created in 2015 by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. They were composed to create goals where all nations part of this intergovernmental organization worked cooperatively to achieve multiple sustainable developments. The conference's roots were established by Rachel Carson in 1962 where she wrote the famous ecologist book "Silent Spring". With it, the world started to understand the damages of pesticides and to create the Global Environment movement. After decades of protests and more reports about the topic, in 1983 the World Commission on Environment and Development was created; in which tried to create sustainable goals. Shortly after it was dissolved. In 1992 the Earth Summit was created in Rio de Janeiro where 117 states gathered to discuss economic development.



In the third decennial meeting which took place in 2012, the development goals were discussed but not implemented. Later on, in 2015 the General Assembly defined and culminated the creation of the goals.

CAUSES:

As humans, each and every individual has certain rights which are part of the Sustainable Development Goals, and many organizations have been denied different aspects of them. Some examples of the rights that have been transgressed are : Right to medical care, right to shelter, right to freedom of expression, etc.. Therefore the SDG's supposedly are covering multiple areas for the well being of the individuals which constitute society.

Many countries have done their part in trying to achieve the goal of the sustainable development goals which help citizens in many areas. They help them have fair jobs, create economical growth, access to gender equality, no hunger, climate actions, peace justice and strong institutions, responsible consumption and production, and many more. For it to be developed they need funds from the governments to invest, in the following uses: creating clean water, passing laws for gender equality or building schools for education.



Consequently, for all the people in the world to have the same treatments they need the United Nations Development Program and Networks created evaluators so the requirements can be fulfilled by the governments to do exactly as they agreed on the 2015 earth summit. Countries and Governments can argue that in their opinion they are successfully achieving the SDG'S.

Because for the goals to be achieved in every country implementations were made in which evaluators make sure nations are making progress toward the 2030 goal. Some of the reasons standards were created are:

- To create evidence about the projects and evolution each country has made to accomplish the goals.
- To demand countries that aren't working toward completing them by the deadline. The UN and intergovernmental organization to pressure nations to create action.
- For 2030 (the deadline by which the sustainable goal development must be achieved) all nations present a similar project.

- Countries and Governments can argue that in their judgment they are successfully achieving the SDG'S.
- To present to investors and to partner nations that in the Economical and Social Council has work on creating a more sustainable world.

As a result that all nations are not legally bounded countries haven't been investing time and resources into achieving this goal. These goals are very important for humanity because they can have a big impact on our society, this is due to the developing countries. This is because people won't have the same rights and resources provided by the community and governments which tragessees fundamental documents such as the UN charter.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

#1 No poverty

Eliminate extreme poverty, which is currently defined as a person making less than \$1.25 a day, for all people worldwide by the year 2030.

Reduce by at least 50% by 2030 the proportion of people of all ages who, by

national standards, live in poverty in all of its manifestations.

By 2030, establish extensive coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. Implement nationally suitable social protection systems and policies for all, including floors.

By 2030, make sure that everyone, especially the poor and the most vulnerable, has equal access to economic resources, as well as ownership and control over other types of property, natural resources, appropriate new technologies, and financial services, including microfinance.

By 2030, increase the resilience of the poor and those who are vulnerable and lessen their exposure to and susceptibility to natural disasters, economic shocks, and social upheavals. Make sure that considerable resources are mobilized from a range of sources, including through improved development cooperation, to give developing countries, especially the least developed ones, appropriate and reliable means to implement programs and policies to overcome poverty in all of its forms.

To encourage increased investment in initiatives aimed at eradicating poverty, build effective policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels



that are based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development policies.

#2 Zero Hunger

By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure that everyone has access to enough food throughout the year, with a focus on the underprivileged and those in vulnerable situations, such as infants. End all types of malnutrition by 2030, including reaching the goals for preventing stunting and wasting in children under five years old by 2025. You should also take care of the nutritional needs of older people, pregnant and lactating women, and teenage females. Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers by 2030, especially for women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers. This can be done in part by ensuring that all producers have equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value-adding and non-farm employment.

Implement resilient agricultural practices that boost productivity and production, support ecosystem preservation, bolster capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and gradually improve land



and soil quality by 2030. Ensure sustainable food production systems.

Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, domesticated animals, and their related wild species by the year 2020, including through well-managed, diverse seed banks at the national, regional, and international levels, and encourage access to and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, as per an international agreement.

Invest more in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant maintenance, including through improved international cooperation, to increase agricultural productivity in developing nations, especially the least developed nations, and livestock gene banks. In accordance with the Doha Development Round's mission, eliminate all forms of agricultural export subsidies and any export measures with an equivalent impact in order to correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in global agricultural markets. Adopt measures to guarantee that food commodity markets and its derivatives are operating properly, and to make it easier for prompt access to market information, including on food

reserves. This would assist to reduce extreme food price volatility.

#3 Good Health and well-being

Reduce maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100,000 live births globally by 2030. End avoidable infant and child mortality by 2030, with all nations aiming to lower neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least 25 per 1,000 live births. End AIDS, TB, malaria, and other neglected tropical diseases epidemics by 2030, and fight hepatitis, water-borne illnesses, and other infectious diseases.

Reduce early mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third by 2030, while promoting mental health and overall wellbeing. Bolster efforts to prevent and treat drug abuse, particularly the misuse of alcohol and narcotics. Reduce by half, by 2020, the number of people killed and injured globally in traffic accidents. Ensure that by 2030 everyone has access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information, and education, and that reproductive health is incorporated into national policies and programs. Realize universal health coverage, including financial risk mitigation, access to high-quality necessary medical services, and access to essential medicines and vaccines that are both safe and inexpensive. Reduce

by a significant amount the number of illnesses and fatalities caused by air, water, and soil pollution and contamination by the year 2030. Whenever necessary, step up the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all nations. Reduce maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100,000 live births globally by 2030.

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Reduce early mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third by 2030, while promoting mental health and overall wellbeing. Bolster efforts to prevent and treat drug abuse, particularly the misuse of alcohol and narcotics. Reduce by half, by 2020, the number of people killed and injured globally in traffic accidents. Ensure that by 2030 everyone has access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information, and education, and that reproductive health is incorporated into national policies and programs. Realize universal health coverage,



including financial risk mitigation, access to high-quality necessary medical services, and access to essential medicines and vaccines that are both safe and inexpensive. Reduce by a significant amount the number of illnesses and fatalities caused by air, water, and soil pollution and contamination by the year 2030. Whenever necessary, step up the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all nations.

#4 Quality Education

By 2030, ensuring that all boys and girls receive primary and secondary education that is free, equitable, and produces good learning results for Goal-4. Assuring that all girls and boys have access to high-quality pre primary education by the year 2030 will prepare them for primary school. Ensure that by 2030 all men and women have equitable access to cheap and high-quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including higher education.

Increase youth and adult populations with relevant skills, such as technical and vocational ones, for employment, good jobs, and entrepreneurship, by a significant margin by 2030. Reduce by a significant amount the number of illnesses and fatalities caused by air, water, and soil pollution and contamination by the year 2030. Whenever necessary, step up the



implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all nations.

#5 Gender Equality

Put an end to all types of prejudice against women and girls worldwide. Eliminate trafficking, sexual exploitation, and all other forms of violence against women and girls in both the public and private domains. Eliminate all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, child marriage, and forced marriage. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and family as nationally appropriate within the Beijing Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the publications produced by their review conferences. Implement changes to ensure that women have equal access to economic resources, including land ownership and control, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in conformity with national laws to increase the use of enabling technology, especially information and communications



technology, to support women's empowerment. Adopt and reinforce sensible laws and policies that will promote gender parity and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels.

#6 Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure that everyone has equitable access to clean, inexpensive drinking water by the year 2030. End open defecation by 2030 and ensure that everyone has access to sufficient sanitation and hygiene, paying particular attention to the needs of women, girls, and those in vulnerable situations. Reduce pollution, stop dumping, limit the release of dangerous chemicals and materials, cut the percentage of untreated wastewater in half, and significantly increase recycling and safe reuse globally by the year 2030. Increase water use efficiency significantly across all sectors by 2030, and ensure sustainable freshwater withdrawals and supplies to manage water shortage and significantly lower the number of people affected by it. Integrated water resources management should be implemented by 2030 at all levels, especially through transboundary collaboration.

#7 Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure that everyone has access to modern, cheap, and dependable energy services by the year 2030. Increase significantly the



proportion of renewable energy in the world's energy mix by the year 2030. Double the pace of global energy efficiency growth by 2030.

#8 Decent work and economy growth

Maintain per capita economic growth in line with local conditions, with the least developed nations in particular needing at least 7% annual GDP growth. Increase economic productivity through innovation, technical advancement, and sector-specific attention to high-value added and labor-intensive industries. Encourage the formalization and expansion of micro, small, and medium-sized firms through promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, as well as through access to financial services. According to the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, developed countries should take the lead as we work to gradually increase global resource efficiency in consumption and production through 2030 and try to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

#9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Create high-quality, dependable, long-lasting, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transnational infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly increase industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs. Increase small-scale industrial and other enterprises' access to financial services, particularly affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets, particularly in developing countries.

Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them more sustainable by 2030, with increased resource efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting in accordance with their respective commitments.

#10 Reduced Inequalities

By 2030, achieve and sustain income growth for the bottom 40% of the population at a rate greater than the national average.

Empower and promote social, economic, and political inclusion for all by 2030,

regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce outcome inequalities, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action.

Adopt policies, particularly fiscal, wage, and social protection policies, to achieve greater equality over time.

#11 Sustainable cities and communities

Ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services by 2030, and upgrade slums.

Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transportation systems for all by 2030, notably by expanding public transportation, with special attention paid to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, as well as capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management, in all countries by 2030. Boost efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage.

#12 Responsible consumption and production

Implement the 10-year framework of programs for sustainable production and consumption, with all nations participating and rich nations taking the lead while also taking into account the capabilities and development of developing nations. Realize efficient use of natural resources and sustainable management by 2030. Reduce food losses along the production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030. Halve global per capita food waste at the retail and consumer sectors. Reach environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycles by 2020, in accordance with accepted international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water, and soil in order to minimize their detrimental effects on human health and the environment.

#13 Climate action

Prevent and drastically reduce all forms of marine pollution, particularly that caused by land-based activities, such as nutrient and marine debris pollution, by 2025.

To attain healthy and productive oceans by 2020, marine and coastal ecosystems must be managed and protected sustainably to prevent substantial negative effects, especially through boosting their resilience.

Reduce the effects of ocean acidification and deal with them, for example by improved scientific collaboration on all levels.

#14 Life Below Water

Prevent and considerably reduce marine pollution of all types, especially that resulting from land-based activities, such as marine debris and nutrient pollution, by the year 2025. By 2020, marine and coastal ecosystems must be managed and protected sustainably in order to prevent serious negative effects, particularly by boosting their resilience, and to take steps toward their restoration in order to attain healthy and productive seas. Reduce and combat the effects of ocean acidification, notably through improved inter-disciplinary scientific collaboration at all levels.

#15 Life on land

By 2020, make sure that terrestrial and inland freshwater habitats, including forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, are conserved, restored, and used sustainably in accordance with obligations under international agreements. Promote the adoption of sustainable management of all types of forests by 2020, put an end to deforestation, repair damaged forests, and significantly boost afforestation and reforestation worldwide.



#16 Peace, justice and strong institutions

Reduce globally the incidence of all forms of violence and the associated fatality rates.

Put an end to the mistreatment, trafficking, exploitation, and torture of children. Ensure that everyone has equal access to justice and advance the rule of law on a national and worldwide scale.

#17 Partnership for the goals

Improve domestic capacity for collecting taxes and other forms of income by stepping up domestic resource mobilization, including through international assistance to underdeveloped nations. Developed nations should completely carry out their promises to provide official development assistance, including their pledges to meet the goals of providing 0.7% of their national income (ODA/GNI) to poor nations and 0.15–0.20% of their ODA/GNI to least developed nations. ODA suppliers are urged to think about aiming to give the least developed nations at least 0.20 percent of their total ODA/GNI. Increase financial support for emerging nations by obtaining it from various sources.

REPERCUSSIONS:

Since the actions taken by nations haven't been the most effective and have no signs of progression. agencies and networks have been created towards retrieving data and analyze it. For example, Iled (international institute for environment and development) and EVALSDGs are two networks that seek to Promote the development of the SDGs and to Orient and support the review process on the SDG Agenda of 2030 by making evaluations of the progress. They have made reports on how to evaluate effectively the sustainable development goal because it can't be measured and aren't the same situation in every country.

With the slow progression, developing countries are having toward achieving the SDGs,. Countries with enough monetary resources have been investing in third-world countries that don't have enough funds to spend on building schools. For example, Japan has been an example of countries investing and developing in nations in Africa. In 2022 they made a project of investing 4 billion dollars for ecological growth which is connected with the 13-goal climate action. Many other countries have done similar work toward helping emergent nations completing the most vital goals which are water, shelter, security, and education. Also with current sanitary and



political events many of these goals were needed to be placed aside because there were threats imminents affecting nations. For example in the beginning of 2020 a sanitary crisis emerged because of COVID-19 therefore governments needed to pay attention to hospitalisation of the virus and investing in mass vaccination. As well countries involved in recent wars needed to spend the government funds in military instead of building schools, hospitals, etc.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Actions taken by the United Nations

In the last decade, the General assembly has decided to unify different indicators to evaluate the SDGs. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators also known as IAEG-SDGs) was developed by the United Nations Statistical Commission on March 6, 2015, during its forty-sixth session. It is made up of Member States and includes regional and global organizations as observers. In July 6 2017 the general assembly decided to unify the way they assess and evaluate the Sustainable Development Goals. Because of it a resolution was created "Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The Statistical Commission will refine the indicator framework every year and conduct



a thorough evaluation at its fifty-first session in March 2020 and its fifty-sixth session, which will take place in 2025, according to the Resolution. Indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States, will supplement the global indicator framework.

Implementing the indicator framework is the primary goal of the IAEG-SDGs' yearly work program, which is approved by the UN Statistical Commission each year. The program activities include a work stream on data disaggregation, frequent reviews of methodological advancements, and issues relevant to the indicators and their data. This program has to take in mind different factors and variables that can affect the evaluation of a country's development. This is because the situations each nation has economically and politically wise is different from others; for example, some countries might be in an economic recession or at war.

Even though the United Nations make their evaluation of the SDG's non-governmental organizations such as Cambridge university press has made a report with conjunction Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solution network to evaluate the progress of the majority of the United Nations Member States. In it, they evaluate



the progression of each Sustainable development goal with percentages of development.

Actions taken by Countries

With all the information created from the evaluation of the progress, countries with all the reports have more than enough information about where the government investments must go on. This is something that not all countries can afford to make because of their lack of monetary resources. Because of it countries that were ranked high on their evaluation in the progression of the SDGs have decided to help countries in need. For example, Finland (the country which had one of the highest ranks in the latest evaluation by the uN and Oxford) has made donations to countries in the African horn (Ethiopia and Somalia) to help achieve zero hunger. Many other countries with resources have tried to help countries in need mostly in center Africa.

ORIENTATION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE:

Overall, delegates must be able to address the multiple aspects in which the United Nations Development programme has complied with the Sustainable Development goals. Additionally, delegates must bear in mind the jurisdiction of each and every of the delegations which they are



representing, with the purpose of identifying which of the sustainable development goals, their gubernamental figures along with the foreign politics on every of the countries, following explicitly, and which are the aspects to improve.

ORIENTATION QUESTIONS:

- How does the evaluation of the Sustainable Development goals can affect the investments done in the development countries?
- Which are the main programs that evaluate the SDGs?
- How can the SDGs way of evaluate have an impact on the results of the reports?

SOURCES

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TOPIC B: THE IMBALANCE BETWEEN PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

The relationship between production, distribution and consumption has been present ever since many centuries ago since the beginning of the economy. This term is defined as ' a complex system of interrelated production, consumption, and exchange activities that ultimately determines how resources are allocated among all the participants. The production, consumption, and distribution of goods and services combine to fulfill the needs of those living and operating within the economy.' (Kenton, 2022). In this way, the relationship between the three concepts covered is based on market-based economies, in which, in a system of supply



and demand; the producers are the ones who determine what is sold, made and the prices that are given to each product. Then, they will invest in what the consumer wishes, expecting in this way to succeed in the sale.

This process ends up in an imbalance because as the demand for a product rises, proportionally the prices start rising too, causing that said product becomes inaccessible. Furthermore, the whole process of production in supply and demand causes a great imbalance economically because as products demand rises, then the resources are lower; triggering the proportional rise of the price. In this way causing many issues such as; unemployment, inflation or balance of trade.

This is clearly most of the purposes that UNDP searches to fight, as the agency's purpose is to eradicate poverty and promote equality. In other words, the goal is to give everyone the best life affordable based on resources and experience. Thus proving the great impact negatively the imbalance between production, distribution and consumption can have in a society, as it is only the impulse to continue fomenting the great scale of poorness the world has in a generality.

In this way the twelfth Sustainable Development Goal is based in trying to correct this whole situation; Responsible Consumption and Production. The sentence provided by the UN itself to define this goal is 'Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns'. Primarily, the whole purpose of the organization is to protect the resources from overconsumption by trying to keep a balance between production and consumption to take advantage of the resources the planet provides, incentivizing the responsible use of them. It is based on eleven specific targets that promote the action the rest of the world can take against the issue.

- Implement the 10-year sustainable consumption and production framework
- Sustainable management and use of natural resources
- Halve global per capita food waste
- Responsible management of chemicals and waste
- Substantially reduce waste generation

- Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting
- Promote sustainable public procurement practices
- Promote universal understating of sustainable lifestyles
- Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production
- Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism
- Remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption

As an outline of the whole topic was made, then it can be said how we will focus on two specific areas of the imbalance in production, distribution and consumption, this being food and energy.

Food:

Food production has been seen from more than ten thousand years ago, with the start of agriculture as the main economic system. It is directly related to the creation of city-states, in which the arrangement was

based on a relationship of buyer-producer. Trade was a main concept in times such as the Roman Empire and Middle Ages. This concept can be defined as 'the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries' (Cambridge, 2022). Therefore, it can be said how the whole system was based on exchanging goods for money, in this way creating a chain of the producer (the sellers) and the consumers (the buyers). And one of the main goods of the time was food.

Still, this system evolved due to the great impact the Industrial Revolution had in the 20th century because with the new dependency on machines, then, the food production started basing themselves more on the new technologies than the workforce. All this influences the decrease of the per-unit cost of products in food. Nevertheless, this century impacted greatly in the development of global trade, especially due to both of the World Wars. The economic fall due to the conflict led to food shortages. So, the solution taken in general was changing the system from that characteristic trade that had been working since almost the beginning of the economy itself to a supply-demand one. This is based, as it was said before, in the increase of the supply and reduction of the costs of food in this way causing a total switch in the

society's economical culture. But this eventually led to the imbalance known nowadays. As a result, marketing started basing their strategies on the public demand instead of the actual needs, causing for certain products to lose their value and for the most popular ones to start a chain of dependency. Still, it is well known how food depends on specific conditions that can't be really controlled, but they only end up flourishing. Some examples may be economics, weather or technological innovation.

Energy:

In terms of energy, its main changes could be divided in two, as in history it is shown how there was a main point where it took off potentially. So, it will be shown the difference in energy production in the preindustrial era and industrial era.

Preindustrial era:

During the preindustrial era, the modus vivendi was based on who was the strongest both physically and mentally; who was the most clever to hunt food and find a shelter. In this way, most of their living depended on -as it was said before- agriculture. In this way, the fuel to development was based on natural resources such as straw, wood or even

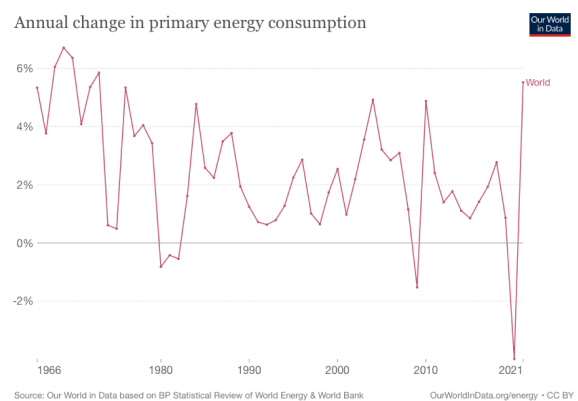
charcoal. In this way, power didn't depend on technologies but on the strength of human beings and animals. Basically the raw materials were actually exploited, having in this way systems that nowadays wouldn't be considered sustainable. Inventions like waterwheels and windmills kept the society standing at the time.

Industrial era:

The discovery of prime movers such as coal and oil was a complete change in energy's history as it was proven how it could provide power in any time and place independently from the conditions. In this way, the abundance of fossil fuels became a prime material and started being the most important matter used in order for energy production. This was one of the main points that impelled the industrial revolution to become such a boom at the time, in this way, creating key inventions for today's technologies like the steam engine. But, as it was proven the impact these materials had on the development of energy, then they started to be exploited, in this way starting to increase the abuse of these resources.

In this manner, it can be seen and proven how the industrial revolution and era had a great impact in what energy is and how it is

found nowadays. But eventually this system only caused a terrible imbalance in society and resources. But what happens? People are getting richer and the population is growing at one of the fastest rates ever seen and as those values increase, the demand does it proportionally. And nowadays, the energy production -and even less the consumption- is being as efficient as it once was because the resources are starting to lack. So, a change of prime material -a cheaper one, or basically, a substandard- is being implemented, coming from fossil fuels to low-carbon. It may not seem that important, but the rates of energy consumption have decreased potentially ever since the Industrial Revolution, coming from a peak to almost a crisis.



In spite of that, the whole process will be analyzed during the text, entering into more details about what, how, why everything is happening and what solutions can be taken to try to make a change about the

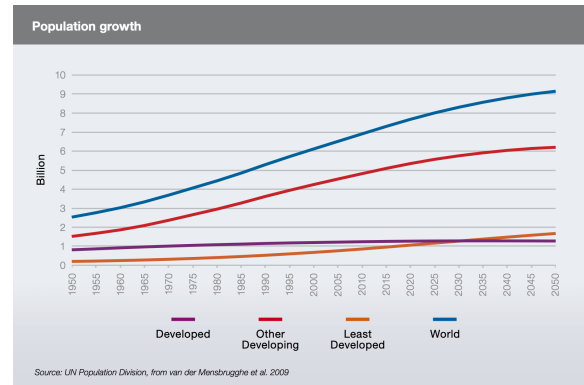
imbalance in both food and energy consumption, distribution and production.

CAUSES:

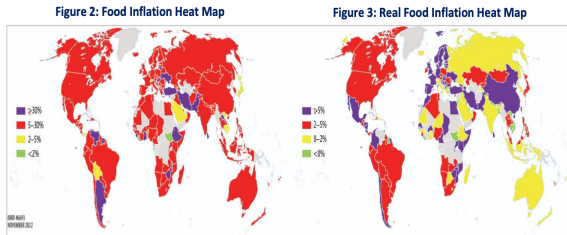
During the years, as it could be seen before, the relationship between production and consumption in both food and energy has had a radical change, causing for it to have a notable imbalance. But still, why is this? What had gone wrong for such a harmonious system to end up in crisis? This will be explained in this section.

Food: Population growth:

It is well known how the fast rates of population growth have greatly affected several aspects in general life nowadays, but something that it influences directly is the imbalance of food production and hence consumption. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (FAO), the world population is expected to grow at least more than 2.3 billions between 2009 and 2050. And it is estimated that most of these values are focused on developed countries such as sub-Saharan Africa which is expected to grow (+114 percent).



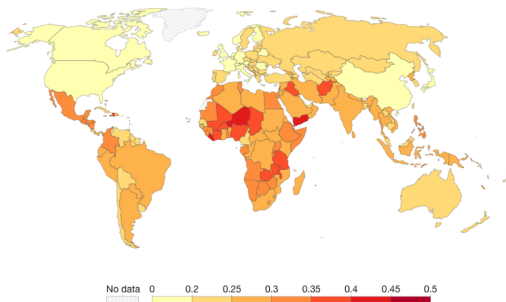
According to the Aspen Institute food production depends on natural resources like croplands and water supply, which are currently at risk due to the fast rates of population growth. This is caused by the pressure put into the already limited land, causing the forceful expansion of it. And this has a great impact on the environment leading to issues such as destruction of forest resources and overexploitation of land, reducing even more the already reduced supplies. On other hand, the FAO has estimated how in 2050 the food will need to be doubled in order to cover a minimum diet for everyone. So, basically the problem comes with the fact that as population increases then the lands need to be more exploited ending up with even less resources in long terms. Nowadays, there are great indexes of food inflation



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics.
 Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from July to October 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

Thus, the problem comes within the world per capita production, which is decreasing considerably but still the consumption is increasing. But why is this happening? The issue comes when the low-income consumers with proportional per capita consumption are increasing at greatest rates in the world's population. Therefore the difference between the growth rate of demand and consumption is clearly dissimilar. This is due to the difference in prices, as if this value wasn't so imbalanced then, both rates would be basically the same. Consequently, the equation of all this matter is the growth rate of consumption being the result of the difference in demand depending on the change of prices.

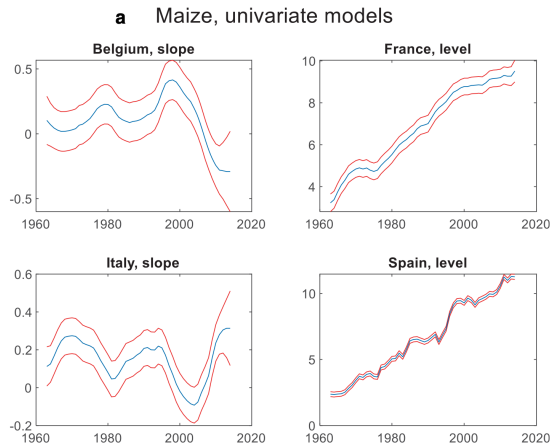
Inequality in per capita calorie intake, 2020
 The inequality in dietary calorie intake is measured as the coefficient of variation (CV) of energy intake. It represents the spread of intakes around the mean. Higher CV values represent larger levels of dietary inequality.



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. OurWorldInData.org/food-supply - CC BY

Climate change:

According to the World Economic Forum 'the countries most at risk of food shortages are also worst affected by rising temperature'. Being this validated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which assures that the higher the climate conditions are, whether on temperatures or in specific events, the lower the reliability of food production is. This can be proven by the fact that at least 30% of the expected European crops have failed due to climate conditions.



Source: The World Economic Forum

The UN Foundation has gathered enough information to expose how several food productions have been harmed or destroyed by different climate factors. For example, forceful rains have destroyed crops in areas of East Africa and SouthWest

Asia, in this way, ruining most of the good supplies. Also, blazing fires have completely devastated millions of acres of nourishment of corn and soybean production.

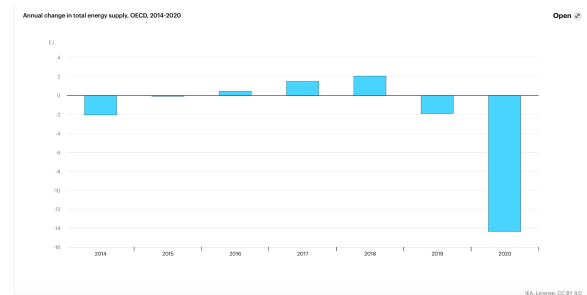
This clearly has a great impact on food consumption, because as the whole production is mostly or even entirely destroyed then there are not even resources to consume. But still, it is a key feature to a healthy life to consume the minimum quantity of food. In this way, people are consuming more than it is produced, causing a clear imbalance between both of them. There are less resources but more demand.

Energy: Climate change

As it was said before, nowadays the main energy system is based on fossil fuels. But, it is well known how they are one of the main causes for pollution. Harvard University exposes the issues of this type of energy as 'fossil fuels create air pollution that harms our health and generates toxic emissions that drive climate change.' In this way, it can be seen the impact The Paris Agreements actually had. Organizations such as the European Union have decided to start changing their energy systems in order to reduce at least 90% the greenhouse gas emissions for 2050. But, even though it is a great initiative, it has been more of a harm

than a solution, as the production of energy has decreased potentially.

Energy presented a peak in the 90's, having a notorious balance leading to an easier life for people. But nowadays the energy has reached alarming levels in which energy production has had a decrease of at least 150% between 2017 and 2020.



IEA, Annual change in total energy supply, OECD, 2014-2020, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/annual-change-in-total-energy-supply-oecd-2014-2020>, IEA. License: CC BY 4.0

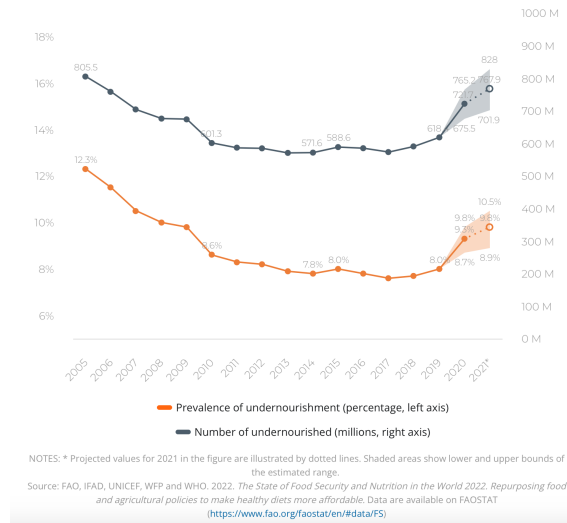
This has clearly greatly affected people's consumption. The new incentives search for the implementation of more sustainable sources of energy, such as solar power, but that has caused a great imbalance in terms of production-consumption. It is evident how demand is greater than the energy produced, causing for the few resources left to be overexploited.

REPERCUSSIONS:

Hunger:

The development of the second SDG is the consequence of the imbalance in food, being this the goal of 'Zero Hunger'. It is well known that hunger is one of the main and most concerning issues nowadays, as it is one of the main causes of mortality. The UN has estimated that at least thirty million people die annually due to lack of food. But what exactly is hunger? This term is defined by The FAO as 'an uncomfortable or painful physical sensation caused by insufficient consumption of dietary energy. It becomes chronic when the person does not consume a sufficient amount of calories (dietary energy) on a regular basis to lead a normal, active and healthy life'. Nevertheless, how is all this even related with food imbalance in its production and consumption?

As there is not enough food for the demand it has, then, the resources start lacking leading to not having the ability or chance to cover what the consumers ask and need. This could be proven throughout 2021, where the FAO showed how between 702 and 828 million people faced hunger during 2021.



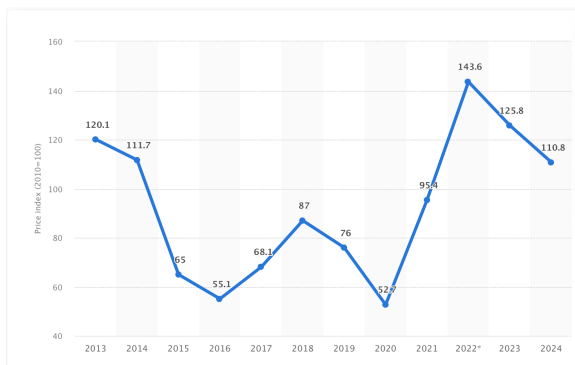
The issue that has been addressed throughout the text is one of the clearest causes for the malnutrition and poor development of millions of people, especially those who live in undeveloped countries and depend on the resources they have.

Energy:

Monetary issues:

Energy has been directly affected by several issues, such as the Russia and Ukraine war, influencing problems such as the economic crisis. Right now, energy is going through a high rate of inflation, thus achieving the increase of poverty, leading to a chain of events that ends up in the imminent closure of factories in the industry. A great example of this is the dependency of Europe in Russia for their gas supply, as due to the conflict occurring, the rationing is noticeable leading up to shortages in fuel.

Because of the cuts that had occurred, the necessity to increase the prices of energy bills is something constant in a global way. It is well known how in both underdeveloped and developed countries, the budgets spent on both energy and food are already large, and with the rise of the prices then there has been a proportional increase of poverty and the retrogression of achieving the seventh SDG; *Affordable and clean energy*.



Source: Statista

CURRENT SITUATION:

International actions:

Food:

A known incentive that has been searching for a solution to the issues caused by the imbalance in food production and consumption is the Sustainable Development Goal 2 which is based on the purpose of achieving a world without hunger by 2030. According to the UN, 30% of the world's population were suffering from food insecurity by 2020, which is clearly a great value that needs to be solved

as soon as possible. Therefore, the UN Sustainable Development Goals created a list of targets in order to accomplish this goal.

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.

But even though this goal searches for a greater good, it simply seems pretty far away to be achieved. As it could be analyzed to this point in the guide, right now, we are in a position in which there will be needed more time to replenish the lost resources or the operation will simply fail because food is not obtained as easily as before. Hence, as the target is 2030, the most probable consequence of these incentives is to actually find even less resources than the ones that exist nowadays, as food doesn't seem to be improving but instead falling rapidly and dangerously.

On the other hand, another campaign made in order to either eradicate or reduce hunger in the world is 'The CELAC plan for food and nutrition security and the eradication of hunger 2025'. It is a project made by -as its name says- the CELAC organization (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) in collaboration with the FAO. It was established under four

pillars of goals and targets that search for the reduction of food insecurity in the zone.

This are:

1. Coordinated food security strategies through the formulation of national and regional public policies to face the challenges of food security, with a gender approach and incorporating a human rights perspective, in particular the Human Right to Food.
2. Timely and sustainable access to safe, adequate, sufficient, culturally relevant nutritious food for all people, especially the most vulnerable, in order for them to develop and fully maintain their physical and mental faculties:
3. Nutritional well being and assurance of nutrients for all vulnerable groups, respecting the diversity of eating habits.
4. Stable production and timely attention to socio-natural disasters that can affect food availability

Source: The CELAC plan for food and nutrition security and the eradication of hunger 2025. This project has helped in numerous amounts to reduce hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba or Mexico currently have lower than 5% of hunger. But still, independently from the advances, South and Central

America are still places that are both full of poverty and with it; hunger. UNICEF estimated that approximately 41% of Latin America and the Caribbean currently suffer from food insecurity. Thus, the initiative is the first step in order to achieve the goal to eliminate the global disease that hunger represents. However there are still a lot of areas to cover and a lot of issues to resolve, such as the great amount of violence, if we are to search for a solution to this problem.

Energy:

With the risk of having a total gas cut-off due to Russia and Ukraine's war, the European Union has decided to impose some incentives in order to protect the members of the continent from suffering an energy crisis if the situation above is presented. On one hand, there is a short term imperative in which it has been already reached an overall reduction of Russian gas imports from 40% to approximately 20%. This was achieved in the EU-Azerbaijan Cooperation Council, where a 'Memorandum of understanding on a Strategic Partnership on Energy' was signed. This led to an accord that was built around diversification of alternatives of energy, becoming in this way independent from Russia. Also, The UN has taken action in the matter, creating a Plan of Action called 'UN-Energy' in order to improve energy quality, sustainability and



affordability. This was developed by an Energy Compact Action Network in which a relationship between government with necessities and governments serving as providers present a budget of \$600 billion to support the initiative. It was proved how it could actually work after there could be a great improvement in energy access of quality in countries such as Nigeria. Mr. Liu Zhenmin, the Under-Secretary-General of Economic and Social affairs said 'The Global Roadmap that emerged from the High-level Dialogue calls for strengthened efforts by the UN system supported by UN-Energy, including the creation of a global multi-stakeholder Energy Compact Action Network. I welcome today's launch of the UN-Energy Plan of Action and the Network. This will help us sustain the momentum by generating concrete action towards clean and affordable energy and net-zero emissions.' Being this not only a proof but an inspiration to keep the project valid with the purpose of not only improving energy but life quality.

The Sahel:

The Sahel is a region in Africa conformed by Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania and Guinea. It is facing a humanitarian crisis based on factors such as violence, poverty and food insecurity. This study case will be

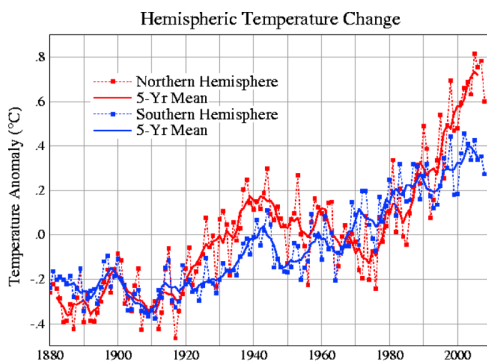


focused on the last term. In The Sahel, according to the OCHA, is expected for over 29 million people to suffer food insecurity. But why is this exactly happening? Two simple reasons; violence and climate change.

On one hand, this region is characterized for being one of the most dangerous in the world because of the armed conflict. The daily fight for their lives is provoked by religious extremists or citizens themselves choosing to fight over the few resources left. Therefore, as there is a constant conflict, then the crops can be easily destroyed in any of the hundreds of fights there are. Also, in fear of getting harmed or even worst; exterminated, people have decided to flee the zone leaving everything behind, including clearly their crops. And when they arrive at a new, more secure place, then growing them again is one of the most difficult tasks, And that will be explained in the next text.

The temperatures in The Sahel zone have an increase of 1.5% in comparison of the global average, which represents a great value that can be mortal (either in a direct or indirect way). When people flee their homes to try to find some security, they only find environmental insecurity. As temperatures are so high this ends up in imminent drought conditions, which the OCHA

associates with the ones present in 2011/2012, in 2004, and in 1983/1984. This is clearly the main reason why the crops are simply unable to grow, causing a food deficit that has been the foundation for the high food insecurity present in the region.



Source: *GeoPhysical Fluids Dynamic Laboratory*

There is no food to produce but a lot of demand, which has led to a clear imbalance. Monopoly businesses have clearly taken advantage of the precarious situation presented in this community, causing both local and international markets to find the necessity to raise the prices. There is a clear inflation that has led to even more poverty and even more hunger.

Until the moment, the UN hasn't found a real solution to this issue even though they have gone to help in aspects such as bringing supplies and resources and helping in the resolution of conflicts. The only help that can be brought from home is to donate in the official sites of the United Nations, as, in their position both we and them can't do much to help solve the situation.

The effect on Europe's energy supply of Russia and Ukraine's war:

At this same moment, Europe is suffering from an alarming crisis in which their energy is being decreased to the point of almost being cut off completely. And it is all due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Russia is described as an energy superpower as it was proven that it currently has the largest gas reserves of Europe, in this way, being the main provider of resources such as gas, coal, oil and oil shale. Therefore, basically the whole energy development in the European Union depends on what the already mentioned country has to offer. And till this year, that relationship was going pretty well. Until the war started. Nowadays Europe is divided on the allies of Ukraine and Russia, causing a great pressure on the second as the European Union has cutted the economical and trade relationships with it as a way to defend the eastern country. And Russia has decided to counterattack by interrupting slowly the fuel sports to the rest of the continent, in this way, causing for the prices to rise potentially ending up in an imminent inflation. Thus the demand is clearly growing as energy is a basic aspect to have a normal life but the production is pretty static as Russia refuses to export its own resources as a way of protest. This has forced the rest of the countries to start



finding other solutions, such as the use of polluting coal as an extreme measure of crisis.

But still The European Commission had a meeting in September where measures against Russia's clear manipulation were discussed. In it, it was decided to force the community to use less energy in situations where it isn't really needed, incentivizing the use of windfall charges having as a reward the energy being returned to the consumers. Nevertheless, there weren't any conclusions reached and right now, by November 2022, European people are fearing how they are going to make it through the low temperatures in winter without any energy to protect them.

ORIENTATION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE:

Considering the topics encompassed throughout the guide, being the evaluation of SDG's and The imbalance of production, distribution and consumption of food and energy. UNDP will ask for the delegates to discuss the implementation of SDG's in the countries' politics and how they have affected the development of each one of them taking into account factors such as social, economical and political situation in each one of the nations. Therefore, achieving a solution that can help both the



execution of the Sustainable Development Goals and analyze in which way can they help in current conflicts. On other hand, it will also be needed for the delegates to debate about the current situation of production, consumption and distribution in terms of food and energy. Being this argued taking into account how high the imbalance is and how is it affecting the country in aspects such as economy and social issues. In this case, it will also be needed to be found a joint solution which purpose is to solve the imbalance in a logical way, once again considering the aspects previously mentioned.

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. ¿How is the food and energy production and consumption in your country?
2. ¿What strategies has your country implemented for improving the production-consumption conditions in food and energy?
3. ¿Is your country facing a crisis in terms of food or energy? ¿How is it approaching it?
4. ¿Is your country in favor of sustainable styles of energy?

5. ¿What is the demand for both consumption and production in your country?

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