

Country: Russian Federation

Issue: Addressing the Ongoing Global Crisis of Food Insecurity

Committee: United Nations Development Program

ISSUE AND POSITION: With roughly 10% of the world's population currently facing inconsistent access to food and recent climatological changes and international conflicts that are hindering the growth of the world's food supply, food insecurity has become increasingly prevalent on the international scale. Russia would like to express its dedication to cooperating with the international community to mitigate the effects of recent global developments on the rapidly worsening situation of food insecurity.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: As the producer of well over 100 million metric tons of food products annually, Russia plays a significant role in contributing to the food supply of many countries around the world. In 2022, the country adopted a new version of its Food Security Doctrine to prevent the importation and cultivation of genetically modified seeds and outline a new method for promoting food-security and self-sufficiency through the development of Russia's agricultural sector among several other goals. The original version of this doctrine laid the groundwork for the creation of the Eurasian Center for Food Security, which aims to increase regional cooperation and advance networks for research on food security. While Russia's policy intends to further its goal of ensuring access to food for itself and its neighbors, current regional conflicts have interrupted the country's ability to provide for the world's food supply. Since the start of Russia's special military operation in Ukraine and the subsequent creation of several tariffs against the country, Russia has not been able to export food in its usual quantities, and this disrupted supply chain has resulted in both an 11% reduction in food exports from the region and a 13% increase in global food prices. On a global scale, the United Nations identified the right to food as a part of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals were created with the goal of achieving zero hunger. Currently, many of the UN's approaches to addressing world hunger involve providing funding for new agricultural technology through organizations like the World Bank or protecting supply chains of staple crops with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

PROPOSED ACTION ON THE ISSUE: To combat these issues, Russia proposes the Triangle Plan, which consists of three major parts: Cooperation, Development, and Identification. "Cooperation" outlines provisions to minimize restrictions to food trade across borders. By dividing the world into regional economic zones, biennial forums can be created to facilitate international communication between governmental leaders and other major stakeholders from the private sector. These forums will aim to create modern trade agreements that reduce the negative impact of trade limitations on civilian food security. "Development," the second step, is intended to improve agricultural efficiency, with efforts directed primarily towards the least developed countries. It assists countries in providing aid to their agricultural sectors through the creation of a program that educates farmers on practical methods for sustainable farming, identifies best legal practices for entering public private partnerships for agro-industrial advancement, and hosts workshops for government leaders on ensuring the affordability of food products. The final section, "Identification" creates an international advisory board by partnering with and compiling information from global research institutions. In addition to the analytical benefits of gathering aggregate data, this body will use economic, political, and climatological data to create a forecast system that identifies potential threats to global food supplies. With a monitoring and response system put in place, the UN and other international agencies will be able to provide immediate assistance and reduce the impact of international food crises.

Works Cited

- “Food.” *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/food>.
- Glauber, Joseph, and David Laborde. “How Sanctions on Russia and Belarus Are Impacting Exports of Agricultural Products and Fertilizer.” *Ifpri.org*, <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/how-sanctions-russia-and-belarus-are-impacting-exports-agricultural-products-and-fertilizer#:~:text=The%20data%20show%20that%20Russian,levels%20between%20January%20and%20August>.
- “Russia: New Food Security Doctrine Adopted.” *USDA Foreign Agricultural Service*, 20 Jan. 2023, <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/russia-new-food-security-doctrine-adopted>.
- “Russia: The Eurasian Center for Food Security Is Launched.” *World Bank*, World Bank Group, 24 Mar. 2021, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/03/26/eurasian-center-for-food-security-launched-in-russia>.