



CVHS MUN XVI



Futuristic Security Council

All position papers should be sent to our committee's email address:

cvhsmunfsc2023@gmail.com

Position paper due January 7th by 11:59 p.m. If you have any queries or problems, please contact us via email!

Introduction:

Hi my name is Grace Dhaliwal and I will be your head chair for this conference. I have been in MUN for three years and I am a senior at Capo Valley High School. Inside of school, I am the President of CVHS Bhangra and I also dance with UCLA. Outside of school, I help and work with my family at our 7-11. With being in MUN, I enjoy learning more about global issues and conversing on it, and I hope you enjoy the experience at this conference.

Hi my name is Sophia Farrish and I will be your co-chair for the conference. I have been in MUN for two years and I am a Junior at Capo Valley High. I like to read, stay up to date on the news, watch movies, and hang out with my friends. I am a part of the Murder Mystery Club here at CVHS, and last year I took both Spanish and French. I have volunteered at the Shea Center in San Juan Capistrano, and at my old preschool in Dana Point. As a Junior, I am very busy with schoolwork (I currently have a full schedule). Anyways, I'm looking forward to meeting all of you at our conference, and I hope you have fun!

Hi, my name is Dulcekassandra Fabian. I'm a junior at Capistrano Valley Highschool and I will be your co-chair this year. At school, I'm part of the choir and the Spanish immersion program. My sport is golf and I have been part of the team since freshman year. Although due to my busy schedule I don't have golf as a class I still have the chance to compete in matches. I



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have enjoyed my sport very much as a person who loves the outdoors and getting to beautiful pictures of flowers. It's my third year in MUN joining to improve my public speaking skills so I'm excited to be your co chair this year. Can't wait to meet you all at the conference.

Topic #1: Food Insecurity

Background:

With not enough food to provide for the growing population, it has been found that recently in the year of 2020, about 720 to 811 million people faced hunger. Areas which constantly face conflict, climate change, and inequalities in the economic sector are considered as one of the major contributors which severely slow down the progress causing the situation to become worse. It has also been depicted that with no proper attention being given to this issue, around 660 million people may still face hunger by the year of 2030. Not only that, but with the population increasing at rapid rates, food shortages have become more and more abundant and common across the world. Not only are underdeveloped countries already struggling from this issue, but developed countries have also started experiencing these. In the United States itself, about 38 million Americans were food insecure, and most of them included children. The USDA, also known as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, defines this issue as the lack of access to food due to financial resources. Food insecurity and hunger are both commonly associated in this issue, however, it is important to understand that they are both two completely different subjects. Hunger is known as the personal discomfort whereas food insecurity refers to the lack of available resources in order to acquire food. Food insecurity doesn't just come with one consequence, many other factors also tie into it. Lack of affordable housing, high medical costs, social isolation, and economic/social disadvantage are some of the reasons that may cause one to



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face this issue. So far, in order to solve this issue, the United Nations Secretary General in 2012 launched a program known as the Zero Hunger Challenge, which was established in order to achieve a global response aiming at eliminating hunger within a generation. Still, more plans have yet to be established for those who are currently suffering in the Russian-Ukraine War.

UN Involvement

To contribute to food security, the UN has sought to end world hunger. In a UN forum, the Director-General of FAO approved the agenda of ending world hunger by 2030. Although this goal seems unlikely to reach due to the lack of noticeable change, the UN has worked to make progress. In 2008 the United Nations Secretary-General established a High-Level Task Force. HLTF consists of 23 members, with their primary goal being to provide an international community that works towards achieving food security. They have worked with countries to provide financial plans to reach their destination. Within the UN also exists the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). FAO aims to help people have regular access to quality food. They have helped countries modernize agricultural and fishing techniques. During the epidemic, the FAO also examined basic food money trends and food distribution.



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Possible Solutions:

There are millions of people around the world struggling from food insecurity. The Futuristic Security Council is in charge of the decisions that will affect the future. The topics should consider how your country's decisions will change the future.

Make sure that when writing/discussing your country's policies, that you stick to your country's point of view or its policy. These positions are merely assumptions of what will happen in the future.

One short term solution could be temporary government issued programs that distribute foods to families or people in need. But this could only be a temporary solution, since there would be no economic reward for any country involved. This would work if the country that you have has a larger economy.

A long term solution would be agricultural and economic renovations. Find new techniques in which you can easily mass produce and plant food. If your country has a lower GDP find an economic and cheaper way to produce these foods.



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Bloc Positions:

- 1. African Bloc:** A country bloc with one of the lowest economies, they might be more focused on shorter-term cheaper plans.
- 2. Asian Pacific Bloc:** This bloc will mostly focus on how to prevent the same issue from happening to their countries, but will provide aid for the other countries.
- 3. Western Europe and others Bloc:** The country bloc with the highest economic value, they will concern with humanitarian aid. They also will focus on the long term solutions instead of short term ones.
- 4. Latin American and Caribbean Bloc:** This block is mostly concerned with the humanitarian aid issues, and won't be afraid to mention an NGO.
- 5. Western Bloc:** This bloc includes any countries that are a part of the western hemisphere (not including the latin america bloc and the caribbean bloc). Like the European bloc, this bloc focuses on humanitarian aid and economic long-term plans.

Questions to Consider:

How does climate change affect underprivileged families facing food insecurity?

What does poverty look like in different countries/regions (please do not use stereotypes)?

What are some long-term solutions to food insecurity?

What are some non-profit organizations that help with these issues?



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Topic #2: Ocean Level Rising

Background:

With the sea levels rising, our populations are suffering as well. Sea level along the US coastline is expected to rise about 10-12 inches in the next 30 years. Not only will that amount continue to rise, but it will also progress to affect the inland areas and flooding will occur 10 more times than average with the component of local factors. In addition to that, many coastal communities have already started to witness the difference. Our beaches, which people love to cherish and go to all the time for pleasure in the summer, are already suffering. The more saltwater intrusion there is, the more coastal habitats are destroyed with increased salinity becoming a major factor. Saltwater intrusion most infamously causes droughts, including the drought that the state of California is facing right now. According to the Circle of Blue, globally “more than 1 billion people rely on coastal aquifers for drinking water and irrigation”. In India, the city of Chennai has some of the worst groundwater quality with, “a stretch of nearly 14 km experiencing seawater intrusion”. With lower groundwater quality, it makes access to water more difficult for many families around the world. Along with coastal habitats entering a period of crisis, the economy will go down proportionally the negative way as well.

UN involvement:

With Global warming being a main focus to the UN, ocean level rising has been acknowledged and solutions have been discussed. Meeting up to discuss the 70 states affected by sea level rising by lack of resources and displacement and reflecting on how to mitigate the threats



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provoked by sea level rising. They are aware that to achieve the change they must take action considering the opinions of scientists and other experts to reach their goals. The UN also encourages the transition to low- and zero-carbon emissions to handle the problem. The UN had adopted a ten year climate action plan, consisting of a 45 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The UN system has also worked to have a downward movement of carbon emissions, having the reduction of carbon emission as one of the SDG goals. They have also been one of the top funders of climate change spending in the years 2019-2020 about \$321 billion.

Possible solutions:

The issue of rising ocean levels affects not only the human population, but the ecosystems and the animals living in them. All of the decisions that are made will impact the future of not only your country, but the world. So make sure that the claims that you make, represent your country and their policies. I'm sure that if you're in the African Bloc or in the Caribbean Bloc you will have less expansive projects and solutions to rising ocean levels.

A few short term solutions could involve government and non-profit funded programs to help spread awareness and education. Or government funded volunteer work, but these are only short term solutions since we can only do so much with education and volunteering.

Some long term solutions would be improving and updating infrastructure, and making them more eco-friendly. These long term solutions can cost a lot, but may save money in the long run. A few ideas would be building seawalls, raising roads, and improving sewage systems.



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These solutions can be quite expensive, so it is important to make sure that the country you represent has the resources to fund the long term solutions.

Bloc Positions:

- 1. African Bloc:** One of the bloc's with the lowest economies, these countries will be less concerned with the topics. They will focus on easy, short term solutions.
- 2. Asian Pacific Bloc:** These have great concerns over rising ocean levels. Make sure these solutions are long-term, and involve expensive budgets.
- 3. Western Europe and others Bloc:** This country bloc is also concerned about the topic, and will be implementing long-term solutions.
- 4. Latin American and Caribbean Bloc:** These countries are underprivileged compared to some of their counterparts in the Europe Bloc and the Asian Pacific Block. These countries will have short-term solutions.
- 5. Western Bloc:** This bloc focuses on humanitarian and economic issues, and will be implementing long term solutions, and will involve large projects (most likely).



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