

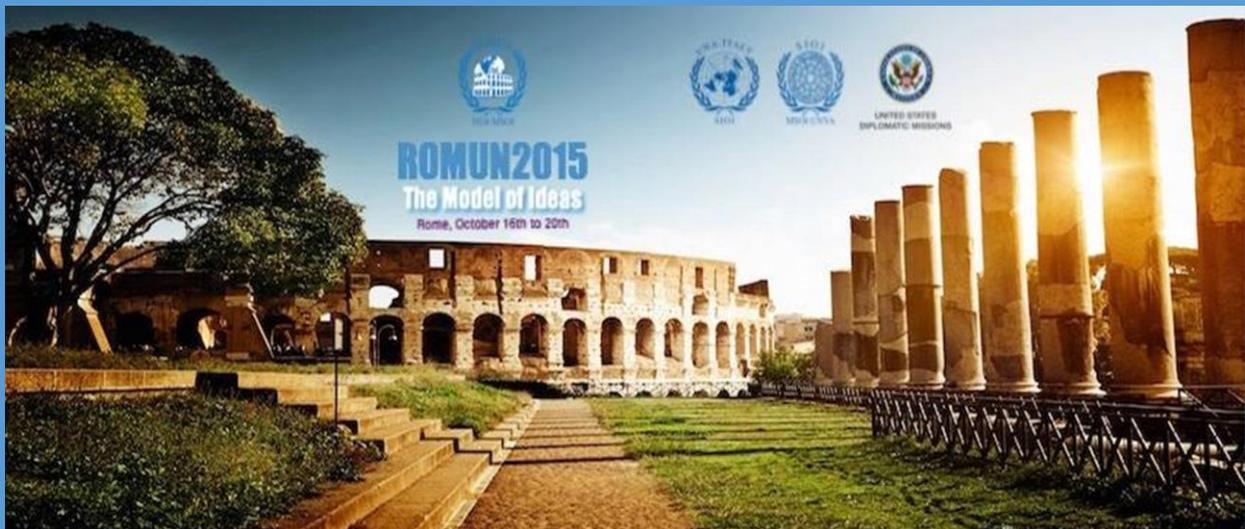


ROMUN

STUDY GUIDE ROUNDTABLE 1

FEED HUMANITY, SECURE THE WORLD

Ending hunger and achieving food security to eradicate poverty and ensure healthy



ROMUN 2015



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Letter from the Secretary General

Distinguished participants to ROMUN2015, Honourable delegates,

It is with pleasure and a great sense of responsibility that I welcome you to ROMUN2015!

ROMUN2015, the most prestigious Model of the United Nations Organisation in Italy, is organised by the Italian Society for International Organisation/United Nations Association of Italy in partnership with the United States Diplomatic Missions in Italy, and will be held from 16 to 20 October in Rome, Italy. Its main theme is food security and sustainability. This is not a coincidence, as 2015 is an exceptional turning point for the international agenda on both issues.

Since the Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations are specifically working to raise awareness on the paramount importance of developing a sustainable way of life at all levels and addressing those critical matters, old as humanity itself, which are connected with the idea of a fully sustainable planet: granting basic education, reliable health services, and access to nutritious food for all.

The amazing technological shift, particularly in the field of communications, and the massive geopolitical changes of the past few years make it necessary to continue to work hard to overcome the challenge laid down 15 years ago with an effective and well-balanced agenda from today to 2030.

In recent months, great efforts have been made to develop a responsible and effective Post-2015 Development Agenda and in one week's time, from 25 to 27 September, world leaders will meet in the international UN Headquarters in New York in order to finally adopt a resolution for a sustainable development agenda which encompasses the next 15 years, setting 17 goals and 169 targets.

Italy is currently at the frontline of this international debate and, thanks to the EXPO2015 in Milan, a world exhibit wholly focused on food and sustainability, it is currently one of the most inspiring places to be worldwide. Rome, which houses the Headquarters of International Organisations such as the FAO, the IFAD and the WFP, provides the best location for a youth conference on food security and sustainability.

From Tuesday 15 September, we will launch, in collaboration with MunPlanet, an innovative Internet-based platform for Delegates to start negotiation over one month before the actual conference. Each of you will receive a personal invitation by email. All you need to do is to click on the link, log in, and start negotiating with young people from all over the world, both in your assigned Roundtable and in the General Assembly. In your Roundtable you will be responsible for representing your interests and proposals related to a specific topic, while in the GA you will be called to give your contribution to the draft ROMUN2015 Youth Roadmap. This is a unique opportunity to multiply the results of your efforts and proactivity, virtually extending the length of the overall experience from less than one week to over one month. Chairs and Rapporteurs will direct and guide you along the track.

Delegates and participants to ROMUN2015, you have a real chance to participate in human enhancement through the only worthwhile way: dialogue and mutual understanding. Don't miss it, make it count! I am looking forward to meet you all on 16 October in Rome!

*Edoardo Morgante
Secretary General of ROMUN2015*

Letter from the Chairs

Dear Delegates,

It is our pleasure to welcome you to Roundtable 1 at ROMUN2015.

As chairs of the Roundtable 1, we are highly expectant of your participation in this extraordinary ROMUN 2015 trip. We believe that you made a great choice by choosing this committee.

We are particularly delighted that you are drawn to the intellectual challenge of tackling the problems of the international community. This goes without saying that we are excited about the exceptional privilege of meeting all of you. We are convinced that this roundtable will offer you a rewarding and enjoyable experience, as it lights up the city of Rome during the conference.

Model United Nations conferences are fantastic platforms to gain a better understanding of world systems, diplomacy, and the art of communication.

The agenda of Roundtable 1, " FEED HUMANITY, SECURE THE WORLD - Ending hunger and achieving food security to eradicate poverty and ensure healthy lives", is one that is crucial for global advancement. It covers matters that are technical and have no easy solutions. Please do not limit yourself to reading just this study guide. We highly recommend that you do further research, as you prepare for our chamber sessions. We also expect that you carry out detailed and insightful analysis, as you improve your negotiation and oratory skills. These abilities will be essential during our sessions.

Your job as a delegate is to bring on ideas and solutions, while you challenge others, in order to write effective and comprehensive resolutions that we will all be proud of at the end of the conference.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch with us if you need any help. We will be happy to answer all your questions and provide all the required help.

We look forward to seeing you in October!

Roundtable 1 Chairing Team,

Anas Chihab, Ursula Liliam Castillo Guevara, Célia Pellet, Joseph Mensah



Introduction

One billion people (close to a sixth of the world's population) are suffering from chronic hunger. The long-term effects of this crisis, if not effectively tackled would be far-reaching and totally devastating. From the biological point of view, hunger weakens people and their immune systems, consequently making them prone to all sorts of sicknesses and infections. Child growth and development are also hindered by hunger and under nutrition. What is even more disturbing is that half of all child deaths in developing countries are connected with hunger and under nutrition. Hunger makes it impossible for adults to work, to the best of their abilities; children struggle to learn as well. In a nutshell, sustainable socio-economic becomes unbelievably hard to achieve under these conditions.

Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 3, aim to tackle the deeply rooted problems of hunger, poverty and poor health that the Millennium Development Goals could not fully cover. The foal of Roundtable 1 at ROMUN would be to delve deep into these goals and propose practical, critical and game-changing solutions to these major issues.

The goals as drafted are as follows:

- *Goal One: End poverty in all its forms everywhere*
- *Goal Two: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*
- *Goal Three: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages*

As clearly stated, poverty leads to hunger and under nutrition, which consequently lead to poor health. By virtue of the fact that poor people simply cannot buy food to fill their stomachs, their ability to obtain healthy and nutritious food is always close to zero. These poor families often spend more than half of their income on food they need to survive, with very little to fall back on.

Another major challenge that the world faces has to do with the movement of food from highly "diffused" areas to deficit regions, due to poor road infrastructure and obstacles at the various barriers and checkpoints in these regions. Global food security will only become more challenging in the future, mainly because of income growth in middle-income countries and the ever increasing mortality rate in the developing world. The global demand for food is expected to rise by 50% by 2030 years.

Between mid-2007 and mid-2008, the issue of rising global food prices moved to the very forefront of the international political agenda. Tens of millions were pushed into hunger and poverty as a result; civil unrest flared up in locations all over the world; over thirty countries introduced export restrictions on food, even as many importing countries attempted to tackle the issue through subsidies and price controls.

Today, climate change, scarce water supply, and competition for energy resources from industry, and urbanization, are expected to threaten agricultural productivity, which is already lagging worldwide. By 2050, 70 percent of the world's population is expected to live in cities. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicts that by 2050, the expanded world population will be consuming two-thirds more animal protein, with meat consumption rising nearly 73 percent and dairy consumption growing 58 percent over current levels.

The quality and availability of primary health care is of paramount importance as well. Today, health systems in all countries play a bigger and more vital role in the people's lives than ever before. Article 25, clause 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that *"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of her/himself and for her/his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services..."*

Even though major progress has been made in improving health systems in member states in the past decade, the current health and social care systems have failed to keep up with the needs of an ageing population, the changing burden of disease, and rising patient and public expectations.

A significant boost in global food production is also crucial to meet the current growing demands. Technological advancement and innovation would be needed to produce increases in yields, seriously needed to boost food production across the globe, sustainably.

This is already a great challenge. According to Godrey et al, it requires that we *"match the rapidly changing demand for food from a larger and more affluent population to its supply; do so in ways that are environmentally and socially sustainable; and ensure that the world's poorest people are no longer hungry."*

There is a need for delegates of Roundtable 1 to appreciate the fact that the scale of challenges and obstacles that the world's policy-markets and peoples will face in the decades ahead are significant and daunting. Addressing them will involve considerable risk, uncertainty and of course, turbulence. In light of this, delegates will be expected to propose critical and game-changing solutions.

With timely and decisive intervention and action, there is every prospect of attaining the long-delayed goal of a hunger-free and poverty-free world.

Discussion of the Topic

SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The first Sustainable Development goal is about ending poverty in the world from every possible perspective. As the goal seems straightforward and well targeted, SDG 1 can be considered as a duplication of all the upcoming SDG goals and can adopt many of SDG's targets, i.e. Health, freedom, nutrition, etc.

To continue the global efforts initiated with the MDGs and to go further in minimizing poverty in the world, the UN set a Sustainable Development Goal for the eradication of poverty by 2030.

The goal includes 5 targets and two suggestions of means of implementation:

Target 1.1: The target requires by 2030 to “eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day”.

This target is defined to make the level of poverty globally less than 3% by making the red line of poverty measured as 1.25 dollars. This target raises the issue of currencies and makes the reliability of choosing 1.25 dollars a day questionable. The World Bank Group chose the PPP 2005 rate (Purchasing Power Parity) to measure the level of poverty for target 1.1. As shown in the table below, drawn by the World Bank Group without considering the changes in PPP in the past 15 years, the rate of poverty will decrease, and might get closer to the 3% goal that is set by the UN. This is why another target takes into account the various national currency standards; two approaches that will be implemented in tackling the issue of extreme poverty.

Target 1.2: The target requires by 2030 to “reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”.

This target is considered as a controversial issue for many political analysts. The Sustainable Development Goal 1 is about eradicating poverty. However, this target in particular aims to cut the level by half. There is a need to set new measurement and to improve processes and tools at the disposal of the UN in order to monitor future progress.

To avoid confusion, it is necessary to establish the difference between SDG1.1 and SDG 1.2 - the measurement of poverty. The first one measures income while the second one measures conditions of life (nutrition, health, education, water, mortality, electricity, etc.) that other SDGs will focus more on. To help you in your research, here is a small table to illustrate the target and related SDGs.

MPI Dimension	Type	Weight	Definition of indicator and its deprivation cut-off	Related SDG
Education	Years of Schooling	1/6	No household member has completed at least six years of schooling	SDG4 .1/4.6
	School Attendance	1/6	A school age child up to grade 8 is not attending school	SDG4.1
Health	Child Mortality	1/6	Any child under the age of 5 of an ever married woman has died in the household	SDG3.2
	Nutrition	1/6	A household member is malnourished, as measured by the BMI for adults and by the height for age z-core calculated using WHO standards for children under age 5.	SDG2.2
Standard Of Living	Electricity	1/18	Household with no electricity	SDG7.1
	Sanitation	1/18	Household Sanitation facility is not improved and shared with other household	SDG6.2
	Water	1/18	No access to Water and need of more than 30 minutes walk	SDG6 .1
	Housing	1/18	Dung Floor, dirt, and sand	SDG11 .1
	Fuel	1 /18	Dirty cooking fuel	SDG7.1
	Assets	1 /18	No assets related to information accessibility.	SDG8.5/10.2
Source	UDP (2014) and OWG (2014)			

Target 1.3: The target requires “implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable”.

This target is made to look into conditions separately and treat the data for individuals rather than the group. The percentage covered by the social protection system is disaggregated by old age, unemployment, and people with disabilities, pregnant women and newborn children, and vulnerable people. Vulnerable people can be considered as:

- People receiving a pension.
- Households receiving child support.
- Unemployed people receiving unemployment benefits.
- Disable people receiving disability benefits.

- Women receiving Maternity benefits.
- Workers covered against Occupational accidents.
- Poor people receiving other benefits.

The choice of focusing on “the poor and the vulnerable” can be debated. Especially since previous UNHRC resolutions, including but not limited to Resolution 7/9, adopted on 27th March, 2008, have addressed the issue of people not living in poverty but needing protection due to their disabilities.

Target 1.4: The target requires by 2030 to ensure that all human beings “have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance”.

This target can be seen as one of the hardest targets to measure and achieve before 2030 especially in corrupt countries. To make sure people have equal rights to resources, there is a need for collaboration between the UN and every country to collect data about land ownerships and fully support each country’s strategy for fighting corruption. Unlike the other targets, this target does not depend on social economics as much as it depends on internal politics of each country, and how it is implemented in each state. This target can be very critical and cannot be skimmed from the outside.

Target 1.5: The target requires by 2030 to “build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters”.

This target represents a new challenge and hadn’t been addressed by the MDGs. The past 15 years have shed light on many civil wars, bankruptcies, the appearance of new diseases, earthquakes, economical crises, revolutions and political disasters. The United Nations were not prepared for most of these events and could not anticipate them, leading to undesirable results effect on the people. This target focuses on each and every external event that can shake the stability and the well being of the human being.

Besides the 5 main targets under SDG 1, there are 2 *suggestions of means of implementation* that the United Nations is taking into consideration through its agencies, to provide the necessary needs to eradicate poverty in the world by 2030.

Target 1.a: The target requires to “ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions”. Target 1.b: The target requires to “create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions”.

SDG2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1	<i>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</i>
2.2	<i>by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons</i>
2.3	<i>by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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</i>
2.4	<i>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</i>
2.5	<i>by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed</i>
2.a	<i>increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries</i>
2.b	<i>correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by 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</i>

2.c	<i>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</i>
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At the 1996 FAO World Food Summit (WFS), and again at the 2002 Millennium Summit, the international development community established an ambitious agenda for reducing hunger and poverty. The MDGs and WFS both set targets for 2015, using 1990 as a benchmark. The MDG 1 included two targets:

- i) halving the proportion of population undernourished and
- ii) halving the proportion of people living in poverty.

At the global level the MDG hunger goal to half the proportion of the undernourished does appear to be within reach, presuming high levels of investment in, and policy commitment to enhancing food security. The projection to 2015 is 11 percent.

The poverty reduction goal of MDG 1, to halve the proportion of poverty between 1990 and 2015, is on track based on the World Bank poverty projections (less than US\$1 per day).

At present, hunger and poverty projections imply that:

- a) At a global level, the goal of halving by 2015 the proportion of hungry people may be achieved, provided high levels of investments and policy commitment are targeted towards hunger reduction.
- b) The goal of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in poverty from that prevailing in 1990 may be achieved– the proportion has fallen from 29.0 percent in 1990 to 12.3 percent in 2015.
- c) The absolute numbers of people living in poverty may not be halved, as they decline from 1.27 billion in 1990 to 0.75 billion in 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals Report of 2009 states that *“Globally the target of reducing the poverty rate by half by 2015 seems like to be achieved, while estimating at 1 billion the sheer number of people likely to remain in extreme poverty by the target date of 2015”*.

Globally, the MDG target on the proportion of people living in extreme poverty has been met five years ahead of the target date and extreme poverty rates have fallen in every developing region. Despite this impressive achievement at the global level, 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty. Numbers of people going hungry remain disturbingly high one in eight worldwide and globally an estimated one in six children under five is underweight.

Agricultural growth plays a critical role in enhancing food security and reducing poverty in developing countries.

Environmental sustainability: the overexploitation or misuse of natural resources too often compromises people's food security. To a great extent, the achievement of most of the MDGs depends critically on progress in improving nutrition and reducing hunger.

There is ample evidence that combating hunger and extreme poverty requires a renewed and expanded commitment to agriculture and rural development in developing countries.

Overall, some 70 percent of the poor in developing countries live in rural areas and derive their livelihoods from agriculture directly or indirectly. This dependence on agriculture is greater in those countries where hunger is most prevalent.

Increasing employment and incomes in agriculture stimulates demand for non agricultural goods and services, providing a boost to non farm rural incomes as well.

Public investment in infrastructure, agricultural research, education and extension is essential in stimulating private investment, agricultural production and resource conservation.

However, policy interventions for addressing this challenge ought to be designed in the context of emerging global, regional and national trends. This section discusses four major trends that are shaping the future food economy and consequently the prospects for meeting the hunger and poverty goals.

These are:

- i) Rapid urbanization in the developing world and its impact on food markets;
- ii) Increasing integration of global food markets through trade;
- iii) Deterioration of natural resource base and the degradation of the global and local commons; and
- iv) Rising transactions costs in the acquisition and use of science and technology for development.

SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The third goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is an example of the post-2015 agenda's spirit. After aiming to ensure healthy lives for mothers and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, the UN aims to extend its actions for ensuring healthy lives for all at all ages. Adding the word "well-being", defined as "a state of health, happiness, comfort, and prosperity", marks a new dimension of UN's work towards a sustainable future and better lives for all.

Reaffirming, achieving and extending the MDGs

The following targets are the challenges of the MDGs that require more efforts in order to finally put them behind us. These issues have in common, the ability to affect especially young women, living in rural areas and among poor communities, mostly in developing countries.

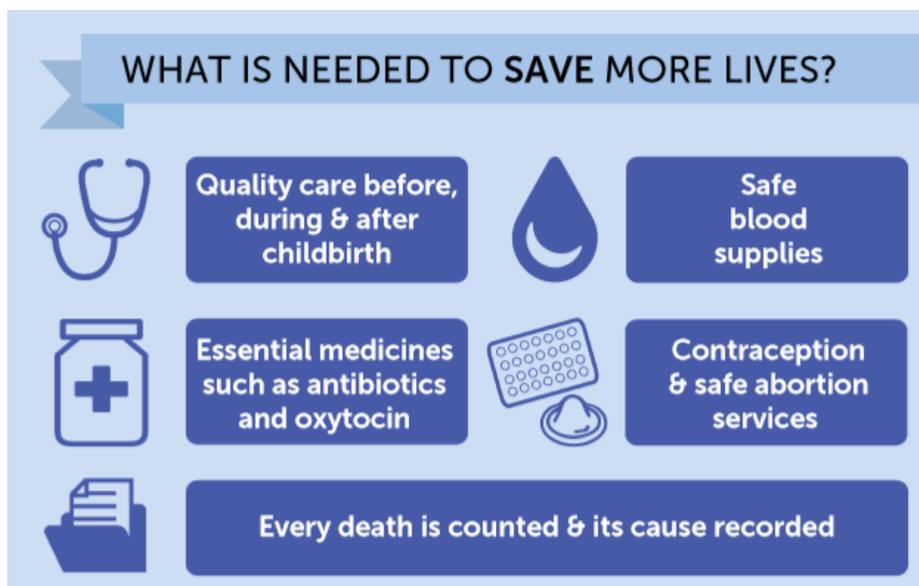
Intended, safe and medically attended pregnancy = protected women and children (targets 3.1, 3.2 and 3.7)

In 2014, 71% of pregnancies were attended by medical care but this data hides great disparities among regions. Today, 99% of pregnancy-related deaths occur in developing countries and the most dangerous place for a woman to have a baby is in the sub-Saharan.



What are pregnant women dying from? According to a study of the World Health Organization in 2014: the first cause of deaths (28%) is "pre-existing medical conditions exacerbated by pregnancy (such as diabetes, malaria, HIV, obesity)". Others majors causes are "severe bleeding" (27%), "pregnancy induced high-blood pressure" (14%) and "infections (mostly after childbirth)" (11%).

The third SDG shows great ambition: reducing the maternal mortality ratio to 70 per 100,000 live births (MMR in 2013: 210/100,000, half of what is was when MDG5 was set).



Although “the mortality rate for children under age five dropped almost 50 per cent, from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 48 in 2012”. Today, SDG 3 calls for the end of “preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children”. A goal highly achievable if addressed properly since “more than 80% of all newborn deaths result from preventable and treatable conditions.”

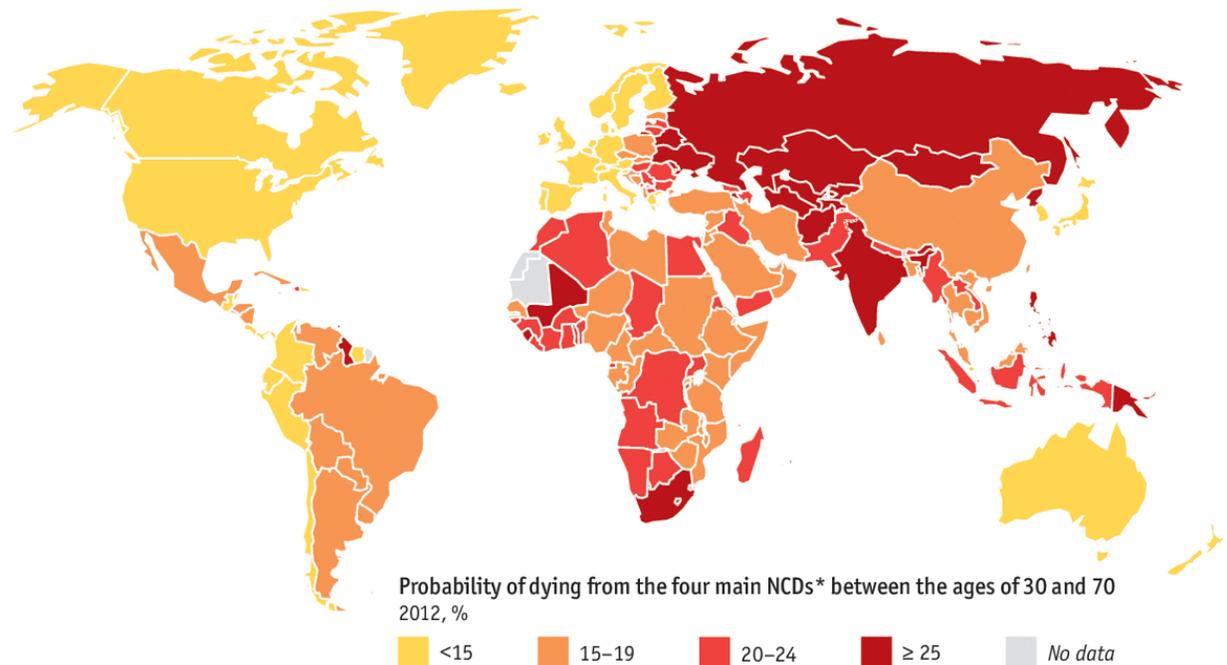
Continuing the unmet MDG on universal access to reproductive health, SDG 3.7 details key aspects of the issue: “family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes”. A woman who is well-educated, well-treated for an eventual disease and who decides of her pregnancy, is more likely to give birth to a healthy baby while remaining healthy herself.

Combating communicable and non-communicable diseases = healthy lives for all (targets 3.3 and 3.4)

While the MDGs addressed the issue of communicable diseases, challenges of the 20th century, the SDGs acknowledge new challenges non-communicable diseases.

“Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) also known as chronic diseases, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The 4 main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.”– WHO

Probability of dying prematurely from non-communicable diseases



Source: WHO

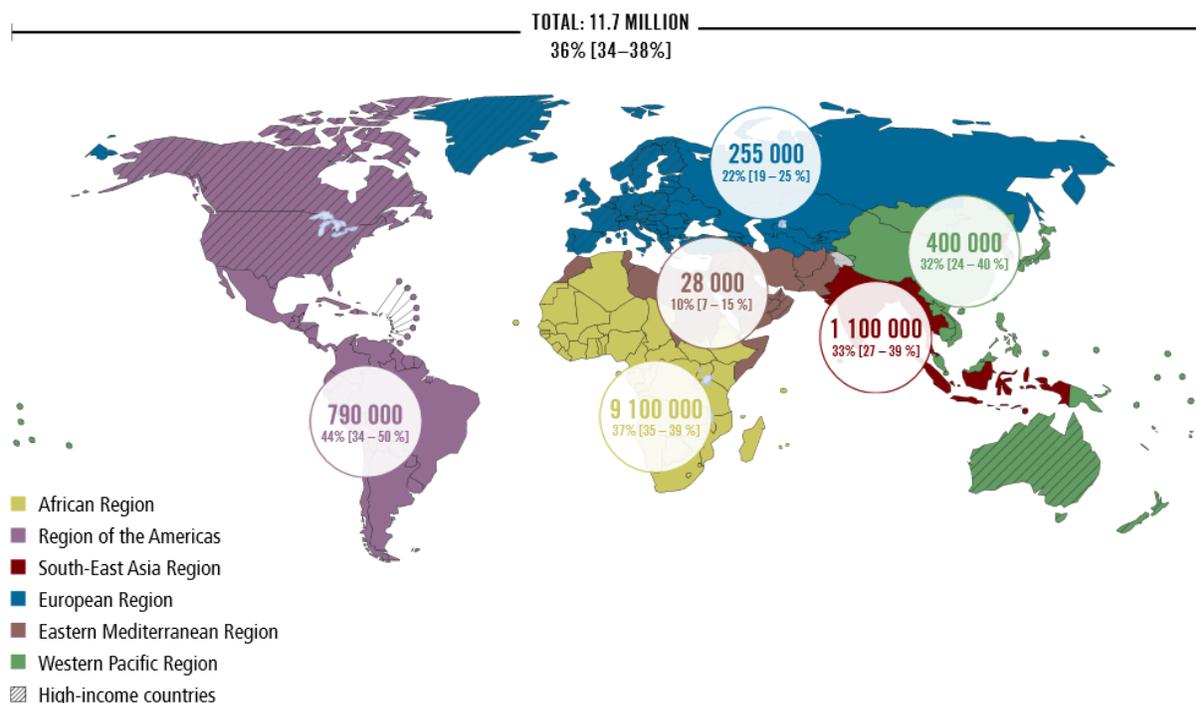
*Non-communicable diseases: cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes

Economist.com

“The world community has grown increasingly aware of the global threat and economic consequences derived from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) which account for over 60 per cent of deaths worldwide.”

With HIV being the sixth cause of death worldwide and the second in low-income countries in 2012, efforts need to be directed towards the most affected areas, indeed “more than 75 per cent of the new infections in 2013 occurred in 15 countries.” In 2012, an estimated 35,3 million people living with HIV worldwide, yet only 9,5 million people were receiving Antiretroviral therapy (ART). In order to achieve the SDG target, its coverage must be extended and education of young people about HIV needs to be improved and spread. In areas most affected by HIV infection, practicing safe sex is the best way of reducing the chance of contracting the virus.

Number of people receiving ART and percentage of all people living with HIV receiving ART in low- and middle-income countries overall and by WHO region, 2013^a



^aCountry income classification by the World Bank at the time of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS.

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS).

When it comes to other communicable diseases, much has been done. “Between 2000 and 2012, an estimated 3.3 million deaths from malaria were averted due to the substantial expansion of malaria interventions. About 90 per cent of those averted deaths—3 million—were children under the age of five living in sub-Saharan Africa.” Hence the importance of assessing the links between targets and goals!

Target 3.d focuses on developing countries, where access to vaccines and essential medicines is a great challenge, since many factors affect availability and prices of such supplies. A MDG Gap Task Force Report of 2014 “MDG 8 - The State of the Global Partnership for Development” calls for the collaboration between the international community and pharmaceutical companies and for Governments to make full use of means available to them, such as the Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. This report also draws the attention on middle-income countries, which –unlike low-middle-income countries- have not benefit from the international support efforts, leaving them with major challenges.

New challenges for a broader work of the UN, key to a sustainable future

Challenges of the 21st century (targets 3.5, 3.6, 3.9 and 3.a)

About 1.3 million people die each year from road injuries, representing the 9th cause of death worldwide. Most alarmingly, it is the leading cause of death among young people (15-29 years old). There is an urging need for adequate laws to reverse this trend, which need to protect drivers but also “vulnerable road users”: pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists (WHO). Five risk factors need to be addressed: speed, drink-driving, helmets, seat-belts and child restraints.

For its part, alcohol is responsible for 3.3million deaths each year and is linked to 25% of the total deaths. According to the WHO, “beyond health consequences, the harmful use of alcohol brings significant social and economic losses to individuals and society at large”. An observation that can be extended to any kind of substance abuse.

Towards a universal health care system = the right to dignity (3.8, 3.c and 3.d)

“At least a billion people suffer each year because they cannot obtain the health services they need.” (WHO) And millions of people face financial difficulties after having to pay for health services. Universal Health Coverage aims at countering these two problems. The health care systems that will be designed must take into account the fact the future increase of the health care force to meet the need of an increasing population. “The full spectrum of essential, quality health services should be covered including health promotion, prevention and treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care. (WHO)”

Mandatory Reading

1. Open Working Group Proposal For The Sustainable Development Goals and Targets:

<http://www.icsu.org/publications/reports-and-reviews/review-of-targets-for-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-science-perspective-2015/sdgs-report-supplement-goals-and-targets>

2. Post 2015: How to Reconcile the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

<https://post2015.files.wordpress.com/2013/01/loewe-2012-post-2015-mdgs-and-sdgs-english.pdf>

3. The State of Food Insecurity in the World – FAO 2014: Strengthening the enabling environment for food security and nutrition

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4030e.pdf>

4. Multidimensional Poverty and the Post-2015 MDGs

<http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/MPI-post-2015-MDGs-FINAL.pdf>

5. World Health Statistics reports on global health goals for 194 countries. Indicatorcompendium

http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/WHS2015_IndicatorCompendium.pdf

6. WHO fact sheets on <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/en/> regarding all health issues

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<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8141Interactive%20Dialogue%201%20-%20Poverty%20and%20Hunger.pdf>

http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Goal_1_fs.pdf

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http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg1/

<http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/topics/millennium-development-goals-mdgs/goal-1-eradicate-extreme-poverty-and-hunger/>

<http://www.fao.org/post-2015-mdg/mdg/goal-1/en/>

<http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/MDG1.html>

<http://www.ifad.org/events/rio/resources/statement.htm>

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/#>

United Nations, “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014.”

WHO, UNICEF. “Every Newborn: An Action Plan to End Preventable Deaths: Executive Summary,” 2014.

World Health Organization, “Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs, 2013–2020”, Geneva, 2013

WHO, UNICEF. “Every Newborn: An Action Plan to End Preventable Deaths: Executive Summary,” 2014.

WHO fact sheets:

Road traffic accidents <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs358/en/>

Maternal mortality <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/#>

Non communicable diseases <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>

Position Paper Guidelines

A Position Paper is a document divided into 3 parts (A, B, and C) in which you should present an elaboration of the topic of your Roundtable, a general stance of your assigned Country, International Organization, or NGO, and proposals for solution.

STRUCTURE

- A.** An overall analysis and elaboration of the topic itself. More like a breakdown. Students should go beyond the Study Guides. Do not repeat what the study guide says, but tie the points together.
- B.** The general stance of your country on the topic and mention any treaties, agreements and policies that your country follows with regard to the topic.
- C.** This part should mainly focus on the solutions that could be brought out to the committee. These proposals do not need to be explicitly followed by your country or mentioned in any particular source on the Internet. These can be your own ideas. Ideas you believe that you can present, representing your assigned Country, International Organization, or NGO. Delegates are allowed to tweak their foreign policy to come to a consensus, however do keep in mind that foreign policy should not be consistently misrepresented.

FORMATTING

The main text of the position paper (parts A, B and c) must follow the formatting format:

- Use font 'Times New Roman' and size 12
- Keep the margins to 1.5 cm on all sides
- Line spacing should be 1.5
- Character spacing should be normal
- The body of the text should be justified
- The citations of the written submission must follow the following format:
 - Use font 'Times New Roman' and size 9
 - Line spacing should be single
 - Character spacing should be normal
 - Body of text should be left aligned

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Word limit should be strictly followed (1000 words including citations)

Include a section of the references you have cited. References should be included as footnotes.

The country's watermark can be used if the delegate wishes however this should not reduce the readability of the document.

Footer should have your name on the right and your respective Roundtable on the left

Save the document as a pdf with a name in the format: “<Country/IO/NGO>_<Name>.pdf ”

The latest date for the submission of the Position Paper is 30TH SEPTEMBER MIDNIGHT CEST. Delegates who submit their position papers after this deadline will not be eligible for awards.

All delegates should send their position papers to the following e-mail address of Roundtable 1: RT1.romun2015@gmail.com. Please find below a Position Paper template for you to use.

<h3>POSITION PAPER</h3>	
Name:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 80px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">Country flag</div>
Country:	
School:	
<u>TOPIC</u>	
A.	
B.	
C.	
<hr/>	
[1]	
[2]	