

# VIRGINIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS



GLOBAL FOOD LOBBY

Chair: Alexa Iadarola



## Global Food Summit Dossier

In attendance are representatives from nation states and government agencies, independent nongovernmental organizations, and corporations, all of whom play a unique and significant role in the management and mobilization of food and labor resources across the planet. Every seat at our table represents a different set of interests, priorities, and goals. Some are founded in national security, some in a commitment to human rights, and others in a dedication to a wide profit margin. All voices have equal voting power. **A comprehensive solution to food insecurity cannot be realized without the active participation of all those present.**

Recall that you will be asked to vote to determine which topic to first address: climate change or market access. Choose wisely--each stakeholder has a preference.

### POSITIONS

#### ◆ **Coordinator for Development for Feed the Future, USAID**

The Coordinator for Development for Feed the Future, a position currently held by Beth Dunford, is responsible for handling the U.S. Agency for International Development's flagship food security initiative as set forth in the U.S. Global Food Security Act of 2016. USAID is the lead U.S. Government agency working to achieve two goals: (1) to end extreme global poverty and (2) to increase the resilience of democratic societies abroad. The work of USAID is integral to a greater national security strategy. The Feed the Future initiative specifically targets the second goal of USAID by extending partnerships to 12 target countries with the intention to draft joint statements of commitment to advance food security in hunger-stricken communities. The Coordinator for Development for Feed the Future is at the front lines of strategy development at USAID. Dunford is responsible for assessing the work of the United States abroad to achieve global food security and for defending U.S. policy.

#### ⊕ **Head of Agricultural Supply Chain, Cargill, Inc.**

Cargill, Inc. is an American privately owned global corporation based in Minnesota that provides food, agriculture, financial and industrial products to large-scale agriculturalists. It is the largest privately held corporation in the United States. Its primary business is that of commodity trading, specifically of corn, palm oil, and livestock feed. Cargill is responsible for 25 percent of US grain exports and supplies roughly 22 percent of the US meat market. Cargill processing plants supply a vast majority of American fast food restaurants. While most Cargill commodities are farmed in the United States, the corporation exports from over 50 countries and has processing plants in 70 countries. Cargill entered global headlines in 2005 when it was sued in federal court by the International Labor Rights Fund for human rights abuses against children trafficked into Cote d'Ivoire to work on Cargill cocoa bean plantations. Since then, animal rights organizations and environmental groups have kept a close eye on Cargill. Gert-Jan van den Akker is the standing Head of Agricultural Supply Chain and is responsible for deciding where Cargill sources its commodities and to a lesser extent where it exports goods. Van den

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Akker is on self-coined “good terms” with USAID, which annually purchases a bulk of Cargill’s surplus corn in the United States for use in its Food for Peace program.

#### † **Director of Operations, International Committee of the Red Cross**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) aims to immediately assist people across the world affected by armed conflict. They are often the first responders at disaster sites in war-torn countries of the Global South and are notably impartial in all disputes. Dominik Stillhart is the standing Director of Operations for the ICRC and is responsible for assessing current Red Cross programs, especially those aiming to help food insecure populations. According to Stillhart, the most crucial ICRC operations are at work in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. He believes that food insecurity is the primary driver for migration and is a precursor to civil conflict. If we eradicate food insecurity, we can better address civil conflict.

#### ♦ **Minister of State for International Development, United Kingdom**

Rory Stewart is a standing joint Minister of State for International Development in the United Kingdom and has been at his current post since June. He represents the UK Department for International Development and reports to the House of Commons. When asked about the most crucial issues affecting global food security, he insisted that climate change and its dramatically disproportionate effect on smallholder farmers in the developing world is the number one issue in the uphill battle to achieve justice for the world’s poor. The UK Department for International Development is a key ally of USAID, but conservative voices in government seek to limit the resources available for programs abroad.

#### †† **President, FoodFirst Information and Action Network (FIAN International)**

FIAN International, previously the FoodFirst Information and Action Network, is a nongovernmental organization operating all across the globe to eradicate food insecurity. Anita Klum, FIAN International’s president, has publicly supported a global right to adequate food, and the notion that every human being has a right to be free from hunger is a driving motivator behind the group’s work. FIAN focuses on providing food assistance to rural groups with a focus on vulnerable subgroups such as women and children. Klum believes that nongovernmental organizations serve a key purpose in holding states accountable for violations of the right to food. FIAN has a special consultative status within the United Nations, granting the organization a platform within the FAO to advocate for state responsibility, the importance of conservation, and to educate about gaps in nutritional provision for the world’s children.

#### ⊕ **Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, South Sudan**

Joseph Lual Acuil is the current Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management for South Sudan. The country is on the verge of famine, a condition augmented by years of war and drought. After nearly three years of civil conflict, South Sudan remains one of the most food-insecure countries in the world despite its declassification from famine status under the IPC 5 in June due to a massive influx of foreign aid. 2017 concludes as the single most food-insecure year in the history of South Sudan with over 50 percent of the South Sudanese population having experienced crisis-level hunger at least once in the last year, causing an exodus of

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roughly 2 million refugees across the South Sudan border and the internal displacement of another 2 million. Rates would be higher if it were not for high levels of commodity-based food assistance from other countries, the United Nations, and nongovernmental organizations. The Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, in addition to the management of conflict response, is responsible for coordinating the delivery of aid programs. The United States alone committed over \$330 million in aid to South Sudan in 2017, partnering up with the World Food Programme and UNICEF to provide enough assistance to feed 2 million people for three months in areas that have been entirely cut off by climate change-enhanced and record-breaking floods.

#### ◊ **Vice President of Climate, Monsanto Company**

Mike Stern is the current Vice President of Climate at Monsanto and is responsible for managing the company's reaction to climate-related allegations as well as assessing the climatic impact of Monsanto products. Monsanto is a publicly traded American multinational agrochemical and agricultural biotechnology corporation based in Missouri. One of the more controversial Summit participants, Monsanto is famed for its role in the development of Agent Orange, an herbicide developed for the U.S. Military that became a leading component of the U.S. herbicidal warfare initiative during the War in Vietnam. Since then, Monsanto routinely faces criticism for its work in genetically modified crop seed and herbicides as well as the development of synthetic growth hormones detected in milk distributed in the United States. Monsanto provides its products and services to large-scale agricultural operations throughout the world and is credited for record-breaking outputs per acre across agrobusiness.

#### ◆ **Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria**

Audu Innocent Ogbah, the standing Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria, is responsible for managing the programs championed by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) as well as maintaining a relationship with aid-granting nations and organizations. FMARD's primary goal in 2017 was to motivate more Nigerians to invest in domestic agriculture by eliminating risk associated with agricultural loans. The ministry also aims to invest in agricultural productivity and food production enhancement mechanisms in order to target food and nutritional insecurity in Nigeria. Despite the ministry's efforts, poverty and armed conflict contribute to high levels of food insecurity across the country. As of August 2017, conflict in northeastern Nigeria displaced 1.7 million people within the country and motivated nearly a quarter million people to flee to neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, thinning food resources in the region. Agricultural production has been interrupted by Boko Haram-related violence, ultimately suppressing household purchasing power and incomes. Nigeria is at risk of famine, despite receiving over \$250 million in aid from the United States in 2017 and over 112,000 metric tons of commodity assistance.

#### ◆ **Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Honduras**

Honduras is one of the three countries that make up the Northern Triangle of Central America notable for its high rates of crime, violence, food insecurity, and political instability. A 2014 dry spell stimulated an American migration crisis, leading to a 593% increase in the number of unaccompanied Honduran children apprehended at the United States border. Between the three

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states, the 2014 dry spell affected the food security of over a million people, adding to the 36 percent of Honduran households that suffer from severe or moderate food insecurity. Many scholars cite the 2014 climatic disaster as a key example of natural hazards in the region that continue to displace thousands of people per year. It is clear that climate change induces migration in Honduras, for 1 in 10 households sent a family member abroad to remit wages after the 2014 dry spell. Increased threats to food security and accelerated migration present a challenge that may be too large for Honduras to address alone. Already, Honduras boasts the highest murder rate in the world with over 90 homicides per 100,000 people. This rate has tripled since 2003. This, in addition to high rates of income inequality, multidimensional poverty, and poor resource distribution, cultivates an environment of political instability that is not unfelt by Jorge Wolf, the standing Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Honduras. Jorge leads the Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería hoping to improve his country's resilience to climate change-induced disasters.

◊ **President and Principal Geostatistician, Geosystems International, Inc.**

Mario E. Rossi is the President and Principal Geostatistician at Geosystems International, based in Florida. He founded Geosystems International in 1994 as an innovation in technology firm dedicated to helping clients in the mining and environmental sectors. Geosystems conducts risk assessments by recruiting the world's top geostatisticians with the capacity to analyze global environmental and geological data. Rossi is not present at the Summit to provide his services, even though many participants are also his clients. He is here to influence the debate and to make sure that countries consider the enormous economic burden of strict environmental regulations. He supports food security procurement efforts and believes that all people deserve the right to eat, but perhaps a solution can be found in a new trade agreement rather than yet another piece of global warming legislation. After all, addressing trade imbalances and food deserts is a more immediate way to get food to hungry people, right?

◆ **Secretary of Economy, Mexico**

The enclosed report that claims a link between food insecurity and migration is not surprising to Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal, the Secretary of Economy for Mexico. Mexico has observed changes in migration across its northern border in response to droughts in the western part of the country over the past six decades. However, what brings Villarreal to this Food Summit is the potential to discuss trade. Villarreal, despite his qualms, agrees with U.S. President Trump that NAFTA is indeed broken. However, he insists that it needs to be updated to account for newly discovered energy reserves and market transformations, rather than discarded. Ethanol is becoming an increasingly viable energy source, which in the last decade has dramatically changed the market for corn commodities in North America. This has had debilitating effects on Mexico, a country that used to export corn. Now, because WTO regulations are not well enforced, permitting massive American subsidies for corn-producing companies like Cargill, Mexico has been unable to match the depressed prices of corn flooding into the global market from the United States. Agricultural workers were driven from the corn fields of Mexico and limited availability of alternate livelihood options in rural parts of Mexico motivate northward migration.

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### ◊ **President, ExxonMobil Development Company**

Liam Mallon is the sitting president of the ExxonMobil Development Company, a global corporation that engages in the planning and execution of Exxon's oil and gas development projects. The company is truly international in scope with projects all over the globe, with prominent development sites in West Africa, Venezuela, and Qatar. Recently appointed president, Mallon's presence at the Global Food Summit is critical to conversations on trade and transport, for a constantly increasing proportion of the world's population purchases their food at a market. As farms increase in size and the people farming decrease in number, we will need better, more innovative ways to transport food across longer distances. Further, as farming becomes increasingly a capital intensive task, access to cheap, available energy will be crucial to realizing economies of scale in agriculture. The voice of ExxonMobil will be critical in this process, and Liam knows it.

### ♠ **Executive Director, Oxfam International**

Oxfam International is a leading international charitable confederation of nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations working to alleviate global poverty and the challenges disproportionately faced by the world's poor. Executive Director, Winnie Byanyima is a global leader on issues of women's rights, peace negotiation, and democracy. She has an extensive background in global governance, having served various posts within the United Nations. She is committed to the Millennium Development Goals and she believes that if everyone at the Summit comes prepared to join hands in the effort to eradicate global hunger, we can not only ameliorate the pains of the current migration crisis making the need so dire, but we can change the world for the better for years to come. Her extensive experience working with organizations like Oxfam as well as the African Union Commission and the United Nations Development Program makes her a critical voice at the Summit's table. She understands the motives that drive participants and has spent months brainstorming how to motivate all the players at the Summit to commit to ending world hunger.

### ♦ **Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, & Food, Guatemala**

Mario Estuardo Mendez is the Guatemalan Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food. He comes to the Global Food Summit burdened, all too aware of the complex challenges faced by policymakers attempting to improve food security. Guatemala is one of the three countries of the Northern Triangle of Latin America historically plagued by violence and political instability. Currently, 25 percent of households in Honduras suffer from severe or moderate food insecurity, and between 2011 and 2013 over 30 percent of the country's children under five were undernourished, a sign of a true food security emergency. The regional dry spell of 2014 threatened to further increase these already high rates and motivated the selection of Guatemala as a United States McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program recipient. Under the stipulations of McGovern-Dole, the United States provides food assistance in the form of school lunch programs for Guatemalan children. In theory, the Guatemalan government is expected to take over the U.S. program in 2017. Mendez is expected to be a key player in that process.

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◊ **Vice President and Worldwide Controller, Amazon, Inc.**

Shelley L. Reynolds is a Vice President at Amazon, Inc. and also serves as Amazon's worldwide controller. She is the lead manager of Amazon's finance activities. Amazon opted to send Reynolds to the Summit over other executives because the company prioritizes profits. Initiatives like *Amazon Smiles* have been tremendously successful at connecting consumers with fundable nonprofit organizations and Amazon looks forward to playing a leading role in helping the Summit devise a creative solution to the challenge of food insecurity within migrating populations. However, Shelley's job is to play a careful balancing game. She is tasked with making sure that the Summit discusses solutions of which Amazon can be a leading party, such as trade efficiency remedies or market information access expansion initiatives, without committing the company to tragic losses. Gone are the years of deep deficits for Amazon. Corporate leadership is excited to use the world's largest distribution network in history to help eradicate food insecurity, but the temptation of profit is also at play. Successful strategies will be ones from which Amazon can walk away with a profit.

◊ **Chief Supply Chain Officer and Executive VP of Global Business Solutions, General Mills, Inc.**

General Mills is an American multinational manufacturer and marketer of branded consumer foods. General Mills' products are processed and then sold to consumers through retailers. So, while General Mills has little involvement or interest in the productivity of local, rural, subsistence agricultural efforts, the corporation is deeply interested in the way Summit attendees consider large industrial agricultural corporations. It is those corporations, like Cargill, Inc., that service General Mills. If the international community grows cold toward them, production prices will increase at General Mills facilities as resource prices spike. John R. Church, the standing Vice President of Supply Chains and Executive Vice President of Global Business solutions is preoccupied with this precise problem. At the Summit, he is most interested in procuring markets for General Mills products, which the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program successfully provides in developing states. He supports the McGovern-Dole program and any other initiatives which introduce emerging markets to the foods provided by General Mills.

◆ **Minister of Agriculture, Somalia**

The Federal Government of Somalia is newly established, formed in 2012. Civil conflict plagues the country still after years of civil war, for pockets of land are still held by insurgent groups well into 2017. For this reason, Somalia is ranked the second most fragile state in the world by the Fund for Peace according to their fragile state index, a scoring tool that considers the state security apparatus, economic development, security for vulnerable civilian groups and other indicators. The situation in Somalia remains dire, despite the successes which accompany the formation of a federal government. Said Hussein Iid, Somalia's Minister of Agriculture, is present at the Summit because he is well aware that his state cannot undertake the intensive process of societal adaptation to climate change through agricultural resilience mechanisms. Somalia desperately needs the assistance of the world's onlookers to save itself from food insecurity and its debilitating effects on government stability. Hussein Iid is eager to get facetime with as many nongovernmental organizations as possible, and perhaps can generate

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enough support to lobby assistance-granting states to address food insecurity in Somalia, even if only for the sake of diplomatic gains.

#### ◊ **Director of International Affairs, International Dairy Foods Association**

Beth Hughes is the current Director of International Affairs at the International Dairy Food Association (IDFA), Washington, D.C.'s leading dairy manufacturing and marketing industries lobbying group representing over 550 companies and the bulk of a \$125 billion industry. IDFA is made up of three organizations: the Milk Industry Foundation (MIF), the National Cheese Institute (NCI), and the International Ice Cream Association (IICA). Association members own and operate nearly 600 dairy processing plants. They work to place pressure on nation states with unfavorable trade policies, such as Canada's new protectionist dairy policy. Hughes is present at the Summit to advance the interests of American dairy producers by advocating for the maintenance of the current aid regime whereby aid is distributed in-kind to recipient states. This system guarantees that U.S. companies are able to source nearly 100 percent of distributed USAID food aid. To change the system to a locally sourced model is to take business away from American firms. She hopes to meet other participants who feel similarly.

#### ◆ **Minister of Health, Yemen**

As of October 2017, Yemen is at risk of famine. According to the Famine Early Warning System Network, the situation is "the largest food security emergency in the world." The FAO estimates that 6.8 million Yemenis are currently facing food emergency status with another 10.2 million in crisis. Since June 2016 there has been a 21 percent increase in food insecurity due to the raging conflict in the region. The Yemen case is a prime example of the potential to weaponize food insecurity. Before the onset of war, Yemen imported 90 percent of its consumed food, the majority of which entered the country through the port city of Hodeidah. Now, rebel Houthis and the Hadi-backed coalition battle for control over the city, and thus the ability to control food access and availability for millions of Yemenis. The Minister of Health, Nasser Ba'aom, recognizes the problem as one essential to the health and wellbeing of citizens and calls upon the international community for assistance. He aims to utilize the Food Summit as a pulpit from which to appeal to international organizations and assistance-granting countries for help. The food security challenge has reached a point beyond which Yemen can solve on its own.

#### ◆ **Alternate Minister of Immigration Policy, Greece**

Ioannis Mouzalas is the current Alternate Minister of Immigration Policy in Greece and is also one of the founding members of the Greek chapter of Doctors of the World (formally Médecins du Monde), a medical humanitarian organization providing long-term medical care for the world's most vulnerable people. The organization targets four groups: those suffering at the hand of conflict and crisis, those at the receiving end of harm, those in need of maternal and child medical care, and migrant populations. Thus, Mouzalas is sympathetic to the plight of migrants traveling through Greece and understands that food security challenges largely drive migrants' decision to leave or to stay. However, his belief in the power of food security as a policy carrot complicates his position as a politician in Greece, where he is asked to devise policies that effectively mitigate the migrant crisis primarily by suppressing migrant motivation to come to Greece. Providing food security for migrating populations is not a popular policy

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amongst his peers out of fear that migrants will opt to stay on the Greek islands and establish permanent settlements. This would tragically affect the Greek economy in ways that could not possibly be sustained. Mouzalas seeks to mitigate the migration crisis by calling upon European resources to support the economies of Greek islands sustaining the bulk of migrant transit.

◆ **Head of Operations, Controlling, and Statistics, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany**

Rudolf Knorr is the recently appointed Head of Operations, Controlling, and Statistics within the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. He leads German efforts to account for every refugee entering into Germany and to detect overall trends in migration. His job is largely to detect and confirm the main drivers pushing refugees and other migrants across the German border and to recommend policies that can be implemented to either stop the flow of migrants or to create programs to better assist refugees. Understanding the connection between food insecurity and migration is key for Germany as they further commit to assisting refugee populations. In the last year, German contributions to the World Food Programme have tripled as Knorr becomes convinced of the driving power of food insecurity to generate instability within rural communities. He looks forward to discussing the impact of climate change on food insecurity across the developing world and its influence over civil conflict escalation in key regions. The Syrian conflict is largely the consequence of prolonged food insecurity due to rising market prices and unpredictable agricultural yields in the face of climate change, Knorr reminds.

⊕ **Chief Operations Officer for Agriculture, DowDuPont, Inc.**

While DowDuPont's formal Agricultural Division is relatively new, the publicly traded American multinational chemical corporation is an old-time contributor to the agricultural community in the United States and the sourcing sites of American agricultural companies in over 130 countries. The Agricultural Division is dedicated to providing large-scale farmers with chemical solutions to make their practice more lucrative, drive down costs, and increase production yields. Slightly more than half of Dow Agriculture products enhance seeds through genetic modification. The other 50 percent of products are dedicated toward crop protection services, such as pesticides and herbicides. James Collins, Chief Operations Officer for Agriculture, recognizes the emerging market in sustainability and is eager to come to the Global Food Summit prepared to discuss ways that the developing world can harness technological solutions in an era of climate change to enhance productivity and eradicate local food insecurity.

◆ **Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia**

Eyasu Abraha Alle is the standing Minister of Agriculture for Ethiopia, overseeing Ethiopia's agricultural and rural development policies, the two primary focuses of which are conservation and the use of forest and wildlife resources and facing food security challenges. Within the next year, the Ministry of Agriculture seeks to engage in work to increase overall agricultural production in the face of a changing climate in order to boost economic performance and increase availability of agricultural goods at market. Roughly 10 percent of the Ethiopian annual budget was dedicated to such programs in 2017. Nevertheless, many Ethiopian rural communities remain food insecure and Ethiopia receives a significant portion of the total funds

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allocated toward food aid. Several U.S. McGovern-Dole Food for Education programs are established in Ethiopian schools. USAID has expressed frustration with the Ministry of Agriculture's difficulty in managing the programs as stipulated in initial agreements. Eyasu Abraha Alle is at the Summit to advocate for Ethiopia and to ensure that its needs are addressed.

◆ **Minister of Development, Industry, & Foreign Trade, Brazil**

In 2002, Brazil brought a case against the United States in the World Trade Organization (WTO) on the issue of unfair subsidies on American cotton producers that violated WTO regulations. Brazil argued that the United States failed to abide by the commitments made during Uruguay Round negotiations. In 2009, the WTO released a decision on the matter, declaring that the United States and the European Union misrepresented subsidy programs as "non trade-distorting." The incident has made the relationship between Brazil and the United States a precarious one in recent years over matters of trade, something of which Marcos Pereira, Minister of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade, is cognizant. He brings to the Summit the concern that food insecurity eradication programs should not be at the cost of world trade agreements, regulations, and expectations.

◊ **Fresh Meats & International Group President, Tyson Foods, Inc.**

Tyson Foods, Inc. is a publicly-traded American multinational food corporation. It is the world's second largest processor of chicken, beef, and pork, and exports the largest percentage of beef outside of the United States. Subsidy, trade, and commodity programs and policies within the United States are important to Tyson because they affect exports and therefore profits. The corporation has been the face of much heated debate over the use of antibiotics in meats, reports of animal abuse inside processing facilities, and employee maltreatment. Tyson has a rocky relationship with Oxfam, a nonprofit that has reported on Tyson in the past. Noel White, Tyson's newly appointed Group President of Fresh Meats, comes to the Summit prepared to take on criticism from some participants, yet he has an ambitious mission. He seeks to influence the debate in a way that provides Tyson Foods with an irreplaceable position in the food security campaign in the hopes that developing countries will provide new markets for Tyson products.

◊ **Executive Vice President of Integrated Supply Chain, Mondelēz International, Inc.**

Mondelēz is a publicly traded American multinational confectionery, food, and beverage company. Like General Mills, Mondelēz, formerly known as Kraft Foods, specializes not in agricultural production, but fine food processing. It is the company behind brands such as Nabisco, Chips Ahoy!, Oreo, Toblerone, Trident, and Ritz, and currently operates in 165 countries with an annual revenue of approximately \$30 billion. Daniel Myer, the current Executive Vice President of Integrated Supply Chain, is responsible for establishing relationships with companies and individual suppliers who provide Mondelēz with commodities to turn into processed products. Mondelēz spends hundreds of millions of dollars on bulk corn and wheat shipments every year. Myer comes to the Global Food Summit to make sure that the prices of those raw commodities stay low so that he can turn as large of a profit as possible. He is also interested in providing Mondelēz's services to hunger relief efforts as long as doing so paints Mondelēz in a positive light and provides market opportunities in the future.

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### † **Senior Vice President of Programs, Project Concern International**

Janine Schooley is the Senior Vice President of Programs at Project Concern International (PCI), a nonprofit organization dedicated to empowering all people everywhere to enhance access to and quality of health and food systems across the globe. PCI is specifically committed to ending global hunger with projects in 14 countries, including India, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Guatemala, all of whom are present at the Summit. Primary PCI assistance exists in the form of grassroots community intervention, similar to the work of Heifer International. PCI works with communities to distribute food through school lunch programs. Since 2001, PCI has provided over 154 million meals to school children around the world. The assistance provided by PCI mirrors that provided by the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program within the United States Agency for International Development. In fact, PCI operates in many countries that also receive aid under McGovern-Dole. The program is relevant to the strategic operations of Project Concern International. Climate change and its impact on urbanization rates is also a target interest of PCI.

### ♦ **Minister for the Development of the Russian Far East, Russia**

The Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East is a relatively new agency formed in 2012. It is responsible for economic and social development programs targeted at the Russian Far East, an area of Russia bordering China and North Korea. In 2016, Russia approved a program aiming to resettle 500,000 Ukrainians in the Far East by offering free land to refugees. The Ministry, led by Alexander Calushka, has spearheaded development programs in market competition, job training and human capital development, trade facilitation, infrastructural development, and network communication integration. The Minister is expected to be a good resource for the Summit as participants struggle to consider program opportunities. The Ministry for the Development of the Russian Far East has tried its hand at many development projects-- Calushka has ideas as to what does and does not successfully lead to food security. Keep in mind, however, that Calushka comes to the Summit with an eye peeled for opportunities to expand Russia's influence across the developing world.

### ♦ **Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food, & Public Distribution, India**

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the Indian Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution, recognizes that food security cannot be achieved with blanket aid policies. Every community is different along with their needs. In India alone, food insecurity is produced by a plethora of factors: drought, monsoon season climatic changes, poverty, income inequality, and even infrastructural instability. The Minister disagrees with many people present at the Global Food Summit and believes that food aid distributed in-kind at the international level is not the best solution to global food insecurity. Rather, local sourcing is the best way to ensure that markets remain accessible after aid is distributed. He recognizes that the battle for locally sourced aid is an uphill one, but he is committed to the endeavor.

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### ♦ **Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock, Afghanistan**

Afghanistan is not as developed as neighboring states, with 26.7 percent of the Afghan population living in urban areas, compared to Pakistan's 39 percent. However, the urbanization rate is growing quickly, currently sitting at just under four percent growth per year. Rural communities are struggling to sustain the impacts of climate change on traditional agricultural practices, despite recent improvements. Millions of Afghans still live in abject poverty and are unable to undertake the adaptive measures necessary to survive in a world of climate change. While 40 percent of Afghanistan lives below the poverty line, infant mortality rates are soaring. According to the World Food Programme, 41 percent of Afghan children under age five suffer from stunted growth due to lack of adequate access to food and nutrition. 10 percent of children are severely malnourished. The immediate target area to sustain food security in Afghanistan is building school lunch programs. Statistically proven to lead to higher school attendance, especially for girls, school lunch programs not only create stable, in-kind assistance streams but also provide nations with interests in Afghanistan to enter school system. This is a significant concern for Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock, Asadullah Zameer, who strives to draw attention to the challenges faced by Afghanistan at the Summit but also fears the consequences of external influence on state legitimacy and development.

### ♠ **Secretary General and CEO, CARE International**

CARE International is a leading global humanitarian aid agency primarily responsible for delivering emergency relief and for monitoring the progress of long-term development projects across the globe. CARE has been able to achieve comprehensive data analysis projects in the far, rural corners of unstable states of the developing world, notably in Afghanistan and South Sudan. Its command of data to drive policy solutions is well respected in the nonprofit community. CARE is one of the oldest and most prominent nongovernmental agencies present at the Summit with significant influence over the narrative of assistance. CARE's deep diplomatic power is sourced in the fact that it remains nonsectarian and strictly impartial, a feat that cannot be boasted by other aid organizations. CARE's influence comes with a curse, however. Wolfgang Jamann, Secretary General and CEO, must be very careful to recognize the difference between conversations about assistance and those about politics. His recommendation will be heeded strongly by other actors in the room, but only because it is assumed to be an impartial one.

### ♦ **Minister of Justice and Public Security, El Salvador**

El Salvador boasts one of the highest proportions of its population living outside of state borders in the Western Hemisphere, with over 18 percent of El Salvadorans living outside of the country. They are largely driven by political instability, economic stagnation and lack of opportunity, food insecurity, and community violence. El Salvador is one of the three countries of the Northern Triangle of Central America, notable for its high rates of crime, violence, food insecurity, and political instability. While overall rates of food insecurity have been significantly reduced in El Salvador in recent years, extreme political instability, poverty, and inequality present major hurdles to state development endeavors, a reality known all too well by Benito Lara, El Salvador's Minister of Justice and Public Security.

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#### ◆ **Minister of Commerce and Foreign Assistance, People's Republic of China**

China exports commodities to many importing states across Asia and the Middle East, including North Korea, Afghanistan, and Syria. The agricultural machine leading Chinese production is becoming increasingly industrialized, yielding new opportunities for companies formerly conducting service exclusively in the United States. Zhong Shan, China's Minister of Commerce and Foreign Assistance has committed many years to the careful cultivation of relationships with the likes of the Monsanto Company and DowDuPont, both of which are rumored to be conducting large-scale agricultural revival initiatives across the Chinese countryside. Zhong Shan is motivated by the threat of deeply subsidized American commodities flowing from the breadbasket of North America, stimulating a tempting race to the bottom that American producers can sustain thanks to exceptional government protection services that are simply unrivaled by Chinese programs. In-kind food assistance may be a great way to stimulate Chinese production. Zhong Shan is present at the Summit to grow the Chinese food aid portfolio.

#### ◆ **Minister of Customs and Trade, Turkey**

Bülent Tüfenkci, the Turkish Minister of Customs and Trade is especially interested in the topic of food security and looks forward to Summit deliberations. Foodstuffs make up roughly 5.3 percent of total Turkish imports, so much of Turkey's consumed food is produced within the state. Tüfenkci is currently preoccupied with pending negotiations for Turkish entry into the European Union, a conversation that has been put on hold indefinitely in the wake of the still-raging Syrian refugee crisis. With international borders including Iraq and Syria, Turkey welcomes more people fleeing conflict than any other country in the world. Thus, any conversation about food security and its relationship with migration and instability is one relevant to the Turkish government. There are currently 3 million refugees in Turkey, 2.7 million of which are Syrian. The vast majority of food aid received from the World Food Program and others has gone directly to refugee-targeted assistance efforts.

#### Φ **Chief Technology Officer, The Climate Corporation**

Mark Young is the standing Chief Technology Officer of the Climate Corporation, a subsidiary enterprise of the Monsanto Company. He leads teams of engineers and lobbyists working to examine weather, soil, and field data to come up with new technologies that will boost agricultural yields, specifically on large farms owned by American firms, such as Cargill, Inc. The company's digital agriculture platform, Climate FieldView™, uses farm-sourced data to provide farmers with actionable insights about seed selection and planting, disease and pest control, fertility management, and more. The company has roots as a startup, so Young tends to be more sympathetic to nonprofit, grassroots organizations looking to seize the productivity secrets of the Climate Corporation. However, he does note that he leads a for-profit enterprise and is responsible to his clients in agribusiness. The Climate Corporation also has a history of completing federal licensing work, having been contracted by the federal government several times in the last 20 years to oversee Farm Bill crop commodity programs.

◆ *nation states and government agencies*

⌘ *nonprofit or nongovernmental organizations*

⊕ *private corporations or enterprises*

### ‡ **Chief of Mission Effectiveness, Heifer International**

Heifer International is a worldwide nonprofit organization with religious roots working in over 40 countries around the globe to eradicate poverty and to achieve food security for the world's poor through sustainable, household-level development. Hilary Haddigan comes to the Global Food Summit to help participants reimagine food aid. What if instead of distributing rationed commodities, which is the standard procedure currently backed by most firms in the world of agribusiness, rural households without access to sustainable food markets were given the means to produce their own food? Heifer is all about training families to feed themselves through the gifting of livestock, such as cows, goats, and chickens. As the Chief of Mission Effectiveness, Hilary Haddigan is responsible for noting where Heifer's programs are the most successful. She is interested in determining what makes some households or communities more resilient to things like climate change than others.

### ‡ **Chief Executive, French Development Agency**

The French Development Agency (AFD) is the primary arm of the French global aid and food assistance initiative. AFD is responsible for providing financial and technical assistance to the developing world struggling to combat food insecurity. Rémy Rioux is the sitting Chief Executive of the public development bank and is one of the highest-ranking government officials participating in the Summit. He is in charge of determining the agency's goals. Currently, the French Development Agency sends financial assistance more often than in-kind aid to 108 countries at over 2,500 project sites. The bulk of agency work is dedicated to former French colonial zones in Africa and the Middle East as well as to current French overseas provinces. Rioux must decide whether the current regime of French global aid is working and what France's role will be going forward.

### ‡ **President and Founder, Engineering for Change**

Noha El-Ghobashy is the President and Founder of Engineering for Change, a nonprofit organization connecting licensed engineers around the world with development projects. It serves as an online learning site where engineers can learn new sustainable techniques and as an innovation lab. El-Ghobashy's message is that engineering has the capacity to change the world for the better and that platforms like Engineering for Change can empower community members to embrace solutions to their toughest adaptive challenges, even if those solutions are devised hundreds of thousands of miles away. She was invited to the Summit because of her expertise in community organization and coordination as well as her perspective regarding the role of civic associations in disaster management. Noha's platform becomes increasingly relevant in an era of climate change. Noticing that most rural communities in developing areas do not know how to adapt to climate change, she sees the opportunity to expand Engineering for Change as a means of connecting and empowering communities.

### ⊕ **President, International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots**

Don Marcus is the current president of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots (IOMMP), a global organization of the world's most highly trained professional mariners. The organization is a union with extensive history lobbying in Washington. Within the United States, most members are licensed deck officers on U.S.-flag commercial vessels sailing offshore.

◆ *nation states and government agencies*

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⊕ *private corporations or enterprises*

However, there are five member groups that Marcus must keep in mind while representing his organization at the Global Food Summit: the Offshore Group, the United Inland Group, the Pilots Group, the Atlantic Maritime Group, and the Federal Employees Membership Group. Don comes to the Global Food Summit to get some one-on-one time with key policy makers with influence over the United States' development aid policy, having worked as a lobbyist in the swamp of Washington for decades. Currently, any assistance granted to a foreign country under Title II of Food For Peace must (1) be in commodity form and (2) must be transported on a U.S.-flag vessel. This is guaranteed business for Marcus and his men. There are rumors that some participants in the Summit not only want to bring up trade and market access, but are even eager to dispose of these stipulations tied to food aid. These actors want to permit countries like the U.S. to engage in local sourcing. This would be catastrophic for the IOMMP, and Marcus is prepared to defend the current policy.

† **Chief Operations Officer, World Vision, U.S.**

Edgar Sandoval is the standing Chief Operations Officer at World Vision, U.S. and is primarily responsible for making executive decisions regarding where the United States division of World Vision operates. Currently, the Evangelical Christian humanitarian organization has active projects in nearly 100 countries, where they focus on developing grassroot industries as a means to empower women in rural communities, in turn enhancing access to health and food networks. World Vision aims to “help communities develop the perfect recipe for sustainable success,” core components of which involve economic empowerment, gender equality, health, clean water, food security, and the cultivation of the Christian Faith. Sandoval comes to the Summit in order to learn more about the sites that need the most help and to share World Vision's community engagement expertise.

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## CAUCUS GROUPS

At certain points throughout the Summit there will be mandated group caucus opportunities. During this time, all delegates will meet with their predetermined groups listed below and engage in a short unmoderated caucus. The purpose of these caucus groups is to simulate the lobbying and legislative process. This is your opportunity to utilize guaranteed facetime with delegates whose interests either mirror or impact your own. Note that there will also be opportunities to initiate open unmoderated caucuses.

## YELLOW

United States <i>Agency for International Development</i>
Cargill, Inc. <i>Head of Agriculture Supply Chain</i>
Tyson Foods, Inc. <i>Fresh Meats &amp; Intntl. Group President</i>
International OMMF <i>President</i>
International Dairy Foods Assoc. <i>Director of International Affairs</i>
Afghanistan <i>Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock</i>
General Mills, Inc. <i>Chief Supply Chain Officer</i>

## BLUE

United Kingdom <i>Minister of State for International Development</i>
Oxfam International <i>Executive Director</i>
Mondelez International, Inc. <i>Executive Vice President of Integrated Supply Chains</i>
Germany <i>Federal Office for Migration and Refugees</i>
Turkey <i>Minister of Commerce and Trade</i>
Greece <i>Alternate Minister of Immigration Policy</i>

◆ nation states and government agencies

≡ nonprofit or nongovernmental organizations

Ⓒ private corporations or enterprises

**RED**

China <i>Minister of Commerce and Foreign Assistance</i>
Amazon, Inc. <i>Vice President and Worldwide Controller</i>
Monsanto Company <i>Vice President of Climate</i>
DowDuPont, Inc. <i>COO for Agriculture</i>
India <i>Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food &amp; Public Distribution</i>
Heifer International <i>Chief of Mission Effectiveness</i>
Brazil <i>Minister of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade</i>
Russia <i>Minister for the Development of the Russian Far East</i>
ExxonMobil <i>President of ExxonMobil Development Co.</i>

**PURPLE**

World Vision, U.S. <i>Chief Operations Officer</i>
Ethiopia <i>Minister of Agriculture</i>
Nigeria <i>Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development</i>
France <i>French Development Agency</i>
Engineering for Change <i>President</i>

- ◆ nation states and government agencies
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**ORANGE**

South Sudan <i>Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management</i>
Somalia <i>Minister of Agriculture</i>
Yemen <i>Minister of Health</i>
International Committee of the Red Cross <i>Director of Operations</i>
FIAN International <i>President</i>
CARE International <i>Secretary General and CEO</i>

**GREEN**

Guatemala <i>Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food</i>
Mexico <i>Secretariat of the Economy</i>
Project Concern International <i>VP of Programs</i>
The Climate Corporation <i>Chief Technology Officer</i>
Honduras <i>Minister of Agriculture and Livestock</i>
El Salvador <i>Minister of Justice and Public Security</i>
GeoSystems International, Inc. <i>President</i>

- ◆ nation states and government agencies
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- Ⓞ private corporations or enterprises

We appreciate your feedback about our conference. Please direct all inquiries and comments to our Secretary-General.

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#### Non-Affiliation Statement

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