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Agenda item: Food Security

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The General Assembly,

Emphasizing that we must aim by 2030 to ensure all people, including the poor, people in vulnerable situations, and infants, have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 2 "Zero Hunger",

Recalling also the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, and noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, as well as the Framework for Action, which provides a set of voluntary policy options,

Recalling its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010, 66/220 of 22 December 2011, 67/228 of 21 December 2012, 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 69/240 of 19 December 2014, 70/223 of 22 December 2015, 71/245 of 21 December 2016, 72/238 of 20 December 2017, 73/253 of 20 December 2018 and the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment,

Noting its satisfaction to the actions and measures taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to combat food insecurity and malnutrition,

Reaffirming that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, as presented in the 1996 World Food Summit, and recognizing its importance to be achieved by 2030,

Regretting that some people are suffering from hunger because they cannot afford enough food due to high food prices, conflicts, climate change, and land grab,

Regretting that most people who suffer from hunger work in a poor environment, and recognizing that ensuring their lives will end hunger,

Concerned that meat production may contribute to environmental damage and increase competition with food,

Expressing its satisfaction with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Economic and Social Affairs Bureau's stable and quantitative analysis and monitoring of the impact of biofuels on international agricultural prices and warnings issued to target countries when global food security is threatened,

Recognizing that bio energy generated from food waste and inedible crops has a positive effect on not only the energy problem but also food security, as it will prosper economic growth, increase job opportunities, further rural development, stabilize the income of farmers, and prevent climate change that devastates crop production,

Alarmed that the growing scarcity of natural resources will and is already affecting agricultural production, and emphasizing the need to shift to sustainable agriculture, which we believe is an effective long-term policy for eradicating hunger, in order to protect resources as well as providing adequate food for future generations,

Concerned that the overuse of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals degrades the land, and that many farmers do not possess knowledge or experience in maintaining farm lands and cost management sustainably,

Recognizing the urgent need to develop food distribution systems to resolve the inter-regional and inter-population disparities of food supplies,

Alarmed that one third of food produced are being wasted, and these should be used to ensure food security,

Emphasizing that food must be distributed swiftly, and therefore when conducting multilateral food aid, its process must be devised, and be ideally conducted within regions,

Recognizing that rising grain prices are a food security threat that threatens food availability for all, and thus countries may need to quickly adjust export volume,

Convinced that the three categories of freedom according to the report of Secretary-General, "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005), namely, freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to live in dignity, are essential for both developed and developing countries and indispensable for the peace and stability of the world, that are required to achieve sustainable agriculture,

1. *Recommends* Member States to promote research and development of Cultured Meat, Alternative Meat, and insect food, and to acquire financial and technical support from FAO and IFAD, to reduce the effect meat production has on natural resources;
2. *Encourages* member states to take measures on meat production as follows;
 - a. To pay close attention to the use of grains as feed while considering national demand for grains,

- b. to pay close attention to the effect the process of meat production has on natural resources,
 - c. To take measures such as setting subsidies on the other food in order to address a) and b);
3. *Recommends* Member States to promote bio energy generated from food waste and inedible crops, and second-generation biofuels, as well as its research, and investigation on whether introduction of biofuel is appropriate or not, in order to prosper farm villages;
4. *Requests* Member States to receive financial and technical aid from FAO and IFAD if needed, as well as to cooperate internationally to promote research and development on technologies to achieve sustainable agriculture including organic farming, the use of biofertilizers, drip irrigation, diversifying durable crops, at universities and other research institutes, in cooperation with local farmers;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to introduce a farmers-led farmland managing system through financial and technical supports from FAO and IFAD if needed, as well as through cooperating with research institutes within the country and abroad, such as by having the farmers set up canal irrigation facilities that they can maintain sustainably by themselves, and having the farmers participate in the area's farm management plan;
6. *Requests* Member States to promote urban agriculture and establishment of plant factories using rooftop and indoor space by providing know-how and investment by existing international institution such as FAO and companies;
7. *Encourages* Member States, and NGOs, and other international organizations, to conduct education on the following;
 - a. improve businesses such as technical investment, and tackle issues including landgrab for local farmers,
 - b. the possible effect meat production has on environment, food shortage and individual's diet and nutrition,
 - c. the importance of balanced nutrition for developing countries where this idea is not rife,
 - d. knowledge about the agriculture of the own country,
 - e. the way of the environmental conservation,
 - f. knowledge about the current situation and measures of the food loss;
8. *Requests* member states to develop systems regarding landgrab accordingly;
 - a. to develop international code-of-conduct on land purchasing,
 - b. to emphasize the strong need to ensure the return for people who were affected by landgrab in a), especially financial support and the development of infrastructure to ensure the well-being of those who were affected,
 - c. to encourage all nations to cooperate with private companies, including grain majors, to provide comprehensive, demand-based support to promote cooperation that are recognized by a third party;
9. *Calls Upon* Member States to provide technical support and information sharing for the transportation and storage of food, developing farmland, storage, and distribution infrastructure, and fundamental knowledge for farming, through FAO and UNDP;

10. *Urges* Member States to conduct the following in order to prevent food centralization and distribute the surplus food;
 - a. to cooperate with local authorities and farmers, and purchase surplus food from regions with excessive food supply at low prices and transport those to areas in need, in a swift, secure and efficient manner,
 - b. to cooperate with neighboring countries, and with both countries' approval, transport surplus food to countries in need, bearing in mind that this procedure must be swiftly devised,
 - c. to introduce Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in those processes in order to secure transparency, prevent mismatches, and smooth procedures;
11. *Encourages* Member States to conduct the following to lessen food loss;
 - a. converting wasted food to biodiesel energy,
 - b. providing a worldwide food bank through FAO;
12. *Recommends* Member States to consider introducing Tobin tax;
13. *Requests* Member States to improve the profits of suppliers in developing countries by promoting the Food Value Chain, and fair trade, and performing investment activity which contribute to the reinforcement of resilience of local farmers for sudden rise of food prices caused by excessive food speculations;
14. *Encourages* Member States to actively make use of the WFP's food aid for short-term needs;
15. *Recommends* Member States to discuss and create a new international framework for controlling exports in the near future, when in the event of high grain prices;
16. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the access to geographic and weather information in order to improve the efficiency of agriculture;
17. *Calls Upon* Member States to continue discussing on this agenda of food security in future conferences;
18. *Encourages* Member States, in the short term, to support urgently needed food, promote regular shelters by NGOs and NPOs in the medium term, to encourage NPOs and NGO-based investigation agencies to establish to monitor agriculture and agricultural development support and infrastructure to prevent food from remaining in the long term as an extension of regional support, create a family register in each country to realize personalized support, and promote a plan to prepare food stocks and prepare for emergencies;
19. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing the fair trade system without the open discrimination that is universal, and was based on a rule.