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Agenda item: Food Security

Sponsor: DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Panama, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen,

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the primary right of eating is should be affordable freely for all the people to go into any action,

Affirming that the principle of this conference is establishing “the world everyone can overcome any problems together” and the starting point on the future plan of international cooperation and development,

Emphasizing the necessity for, by 2030, wiping out all forms of nutritional deficiency and providing socially disadvantaged people including poor classes with permanent, enough nutrient intakes in order for them to be eliminated wherever any anxieties of hunger, and that all states should complete preparing for independent agriculture without other countries’ support for sustainable development,

Affirming the necessity of equally providing under states’ actor and international frameworks all people in a community whose right of security should be secured by the role of his states with roads to food everywhere, establishing systems that stabilize supply, developing infrastructure, and constructing the facility of food secured physically,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) goal 10 “Reduce inequality within and among countries” and goal 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” and its process of trade and systemic issue and the principle of World Trade Organization (WTO), “Freedom, indiscriminate, Diversified and Reciprocity” and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) ,

Deploring the international food monopolar concentration makes the matter of not enough food circulation and situations of non-stable price of food, attributing to states’ and enterprises’ selfish monopoly of food circulation, and causes people to meet with misfortune,

Convinced the food issues’ fundamental resolution and world peace will never come as long as the economic trouble of developed countries is not solved by international cooperation,

Affirming the first awaiting solution is to achieve the extremely wholesome and equal food circulation and to make sure

of the amount of circulation that meet that of demand for the future self-sustaining food production by everyone in the world community,

Reiterating the importance of shared information of domestic and international agricultural situation among nations, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, and other related organizations,

Affirming the necessity of system improvement for the view to securing future food security and self-sustaining food production, with fearing the situation much shown in developing countries that there are lands available as a cultivated field while it remains unused effectively because of political, technical, or financial problems,

Concerned the increase of meat consumption with the diminution of eatable food by its production for feedstuff, along with the world population problem and environmental one,

1. *Stresses* all states under international cooperation, to try to transfer and share the information to the world food affairs led by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) for the accurate grasping of people suffering from hunger, and to positively share information about their food and agricultural statuses in a close cooperation with United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), and the necessity of rapid increase of food aid from international organizations under Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) and Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) in order to smoothly provide them with minimum necessary food wherever;
2. *Requests* states to devotedly make technical support for developing countries unsecured food security and the peoples along with Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) by FAO that participates in food distributing contributing to their or their descendants' continuous benefits of quality and quantity of food for long time, and agricultural development policy by World Bank (WB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) that contributes to sustainable agricultural development as follows:
 - a) developing infrastructure and restore roads to improve distribution,
 - b) developing farmland, and technology to efficiently use limited resources,
 - c) strengthen trade in order to obtain fund to endorse agriculture,
 - d) Precautionary measures in times of emergency, such as starvation and natural disaster, when people are in more need of food;
3. *Requests* states taking into consideration the environment, to advance food production in undeveloped states by reclaiming land for agricultural purposes, in order to protect food security and distribute sufficient food with enterprises;
4. *Requests* states, taking into account the environmental problem, and in order to distribute food to citizens, to reclaim land that can be changed into agricultural application in developed countries in particular least developed countries and to develop and utilize them in order to make it possible to advance more food production with enterprises;
5. *Urges* developed countries that have expanded overseas to actively participate in business-led agriculture in their host countries in exchange for securing employment through the following fair contracts with local farmers:

- a) requiring investigating and advancing companies to formally document and submit contracts with local farmers to the ILO (United Nations Labour Organization),
- b) engaging the ILO once every three years in an audit of compliance with the contract and employment security, and share the results with the host country and the parent country of the company.