

Code: Resolution 2-1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Rights Policies

1 *Having adopted* the definition of food security established by the World Food Summit in 1996
2 stating that “food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access
3 to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs, and food preferences for an
4 active and healthy life”,

5
6 *Approving* of A/RES/65/219, which states that food insecurity is limited by a lack of money and
7 /or other resources during different times of the year,

8
9 *Affirming* the 2013 State of Food Insecurity in the World published by the Food and Agriculture
10 Organization (FAO), which aimed to enhance agricultural productivity and increase food
11 availability, especially when smallholders are targeted,

12
13 *Recalling* Article 25 paragraph 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that
14 everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself
15 and of his family, including food,

16
17 *Further recalling* Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural
18 Rights which states that the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and
19 his family, including adequate food and to the continuous improvement of living conditions,

20
21 *Having examined* A/RES/66/210 that calls for greater international cooperation in the context of
22 development to bolster domestic food economies and to stabilize them in countries that are
23 overly dependent on imported goods,

24
25 *Bearing in mind* the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger
26 Education Service which provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the Food Insecurity in the World Report’s conclusion that the majority of the
29 world’s approximately 850 million undernourished live in developing states,

30
31 *Having considered* GA/RES/63/147, which states that 80 percent of hungry people live in rural
32 areas and 50 percent are small-scale farm-holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable
33 to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of inputs and the fall in farm incomes,

34
35 *Having further considered* that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an
36 increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural

37 policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, achieve food security and
38 rural development,

39

40 *Fully believing* that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local
41 enterprises is a key element for food security and the provision of the right to food,

42

43 *Noting* in A/RES/52/216 the importance and pervasiveness of civil service organizations within
44 local communities as trusted employers and mediators,

45

46 *Considering*, as per the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, the importance of the
47 possibility of natural disasters or other emergencies that may have substantial effects on regions'
48 food security and the importance of the monitoring and assessment of states' current food
49 insecurity and their progress implementing strategies and policies,

50

51 *Further noting* A/RES/43/53 in expressing the significance of climate change in the scope of
52 food insecurity,

53

54 *Taking into account* the possibility of natural disasters or other emergencies that may have
55 substantial effects on regions' food security and the importance of the monitoring and
56 assessment of states' current food insecurity and their progress implementing strategies and
57 policies,

58

59 *Realizing* GA/RES/66/188 in stating that the international financial system should support
60 sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development, and hunger and
61 poverty eradication efforts in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization
62 of all sources of financing for development,

63

64 *Further affirming* A/RES/56/125 in stating the expanding role of women in international
65 research and training as per continued progress of the International Research and Training
66 Institute since 2002,

67

68 *Observing* GA/RES/66/216 in stating that that gender equality is of fundamental importance for
69 achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable
70 development, in accordance with the previously stated resolutions of the General Assembly and
71 United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a
72 multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained and inclusive economic
73 growth, in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and
74 services,

75

76 *Further noting* that the potential increase in crop yield that would be caused by closing the
77 gender gap in agriculture could potentially reduce the number of hungry people by 12 to 17
78 percent as stated by the FAO in their Food Insecurity in the World Report of 2010-2011,
79

80 *The Food and Agricultural Organization,*
81

- 82 1) *Encourages* the support of sustenance farming programs by Member States as a means of
83 affordable and renewable food for all member-states and recommends additional
84 innovation through;
 - 85 a. Educating individuals in local communities in the merits of small vegetable
86 gardens in order to diversify diets in a localized manner by providing basic
87 instruction and resources,
 - 88 b. Establishing communication between landholders and skilled agricultural laborers
89 while preserving stable land-rights,
 - 90 c. Providing evaluation based loans systems for collective ownership of necessary,
91 heavy* agriculture machinery provided through international aid programs and
92 partnerships,
 - 93 d. Increasing access to voluntary Micro-Finance opportunities to support
94 small/medium farm workers,
 - 95 e. Partnership opportunities between local municipal administrations and
96 universities and other research institutions,
 - 97 f. Additional support of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) contingent
98 upon demonstrated sensitivity to the welfare of marginalized groups in societies,
99 specifically women and indigenous peoples;
- 100
101 2) *Encourages* member States to diversify their seeds, production, crop rotation, and
102 research to best utilize available resources and promote long-term soil health in the
103 interest of self-sufficiency;
- 104 3) *Calls upon* Member States to establish mutually beneficial partnerships with universities
105 and research organizations utilizing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and non-
106 governmental organizations (NGOs) as a means of building trust within local, rural
107 communities to:
 - 108 a. Investigating into natural and artificial barriers affecting food security and
109 availability,
 - 110 b. Promote investment and work in research and development agencies to develop
111 agricultural technologies,
 - 112 c. To develop and research foods that grow successfully in virtually any
113 environment, are highly nutritious, and provides high yield,
 - 114 d. Incorporate the ongoing recommendation of the High-Level Panel of Expert
115 (HLPE),
 - 116 e. Determine ways through new methods and technologies to increase the shelf-life
117 of stored foods;
- 118

- 119 4) *Invites* Member States to create programs and initiatives that sponsor cooperation
120 between NGOs and local expertise such as the International Center for Agricultural
121 Research in the Dry Areas and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) in
122 order to provide local farmers with knowledge of the true market value of crops,
123 education in modern horticultural and agricultural methods and technologies;
124
- 125 5) *Expresses* the need for individual governments to establish policies to aid in providing
126 food security in the case of an emergency or period of instability such as the creation of
127 elevated areas for the production of food referred to as crop terraces as a counter-measure
128 against flooding and typhoons;
129
- 130 6) Supports the advancement of smallholder farming to increase food protection while
131 striving towards the common goal of food security. Smallholder farming can achieve this
132 goal by:
- 133 a. Paying particular attention to ensure farming practices are climate-smart by
134 consulting experts in the field of environment and climate,
 - 135 b. Bringing together communities with similar climates and challenges for
136 collaborated efforts among all participants,
 - 137 c. Setting up localized farmer – to – farmer training to allow locals to take a role in
138 the development program,
 - 139 d. Promoting the improvement of access to resources through the practice of
140 microfinance;
141
- 142 7) *Calls upon* Member States to endorse the involvement of women, indigenous
143 populations, the disabled and other historically disadvantaged groups into the agricultural
144 sector by:
- 145 a. Promoting participation in the agricultural market through NGO-led education
146 programs which focus on training in basic market principles and sustainable
147 agriculture practices,
 - 148 b. Reaffirming the importance of increasing participation in global and local markets
149 the through the right to collective bargaining,
 - 150 c. Recommending that member states give equal opportunities to access markets and
151 financing, in particular micro-financing;
152
- 153 8) *Further encourages* Member States to decrease the amount of food waste among member
154 states through improvement of safe storage as well as increasing the longevity of shelf-
155 life for the purpose of mitigating food waste.
156

Code: Resolution 2-2

Committee: The Food and Agricultural Organization

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Right Policies

1 *Emphasizing* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, that establishes
2 the right to a standard of living adequate for the well-being of himself and his family,
3 including food,
4

5 *Reiterating* the statement made by FAO Director-General da Silva which drew a direct
6 connection between food security and sustainability,
7

8 *Recognizing* the importance of involvement of governmental as well as non-
9 governmental organizations, such as Eco-Viva and the One Acre Fund, in the effort to
10 utilize free market influences in the decrease of food prices, securing the advancement of
11 food security and availability,
12

13 *Noting* the vulnerability of monocropping or producing too narrow a range of crops to
14 weather events, pests, and diseases as found by the Consultative Group on International
15 Agriculture Research,
16

17 *Affirming* the initiatives of the National Family Farming Programme in Brazil
18 (PRONAF), that assists small family farmers in accessibility of resources and education
19 on new agricultural technology,
20

21 *Bearing in mind* that 95% of the FAO's funding is voluntarily contributed by various
22 forms of trust funds created by the UN such as the UN Joint Programmes and the key
23 role Member States and intergovernmental organizations play in distributing funding both
24 domestically and internationally,
25

26 *The Food and Agricultural Organization,*
27

- 28 1) *Urges* Member States to adopt the right to food that is accessible, sufficient,
29 safe and nutritious through, for example:
30 a. Framework laws,
31 b. Constitutional amendments,
32 c. Written statements or press release issued by the governing body,
33 d. Commitment to international laws;
34
- 35 2) *Calls upon* food-right based NGOs, such as Action Aid, to implement the
36 seven step approach to executing the Right to Food Guidelines in willing
37 states;
38
- 39 3) *Advocates* for the creation of a campaign under the World Hunger Education
40 Service with the purpose of educating countries suffering from severe hunger
41 problems on more nutritious alternatives by:

- 42 a. Sending teams of specialists and volunteers to schools and other public
43 spaces in countries over established and predetermined levels of
44 malnutrition and/or starvation and host seminars geared toward the
45 general public with the purpose of highlighting the benefits of various
46 foods on the WHO World's Healthiest Food list:
47 i. Sessions would also be paired with other forms of public
48 announcements such as posters and videos, conveying statistics on
49 the nutrients within various foodstuffs,
50 ii. Countries would receive these various services in conjunction with
51 foods that have been found to thrive in their respective climates,
52 b. Deriving funding for this campaign from within the FAO budget, as well
53 as welcoming donations from NGOs and the private sector, with the
54 regards to national sovereignty;
55
- 56 4) *Recommends* further research and development within the FAO with the intent
57 to improve the sustainability, nutritious content and biodiversity, and
58 environmental impact, into alternative nutrition sources such as, but not
59 limited to:
60 a. Mycoproteins, protein sources developed from fungi as a substitute for
61 traditional livestock such as poultry, pork, beef, or fish,
62 b. Algae strains, cultivated from strains of green and blue algae that can be
63 used for human consumption, biofuel or bioplastics production in the
64 hopes of alleviating stress place on conventional crops,
65 c. Insect Farms, growing compatible types of insects for use in agriculture,
66 specifically as an alternate source of protein that is more sustainable and
67 has a smaller environmental impact,
68 d. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), specifically the foods subset
69 where organisms are modified to increase nutritious;
70
- 71 5) *Suggests* that willing Member States work together to form specialized
72 organizations to address food security issues for states with similar cultural,
73 socioeconomic, and climatic backgrounds in order to:
74 a. Promote efficiency in the dissemination and distribution of the
75 aforementioned programs through additional research and development,
76 b. Create an information sharing system within each of these specialized
77 groups that lists state's reports of successes and failures within a Member
78 State's food-right policies;
79
- 80 6) *Promotes* educational programs through the World Hunger Education Service
81 mentioned above, to be specifically taught by educated volunteers at local
82 levels to help the public, in consenting nations, gain consciousness about the
83 more efficient agricultural methods in their area, especially regarding
84 nutritious foods including but not limited to those mentioned above, by:
85 a. Establishing national farming programs similar to Brazil's PRONAF
86 initiative to recycle degraded lands and divide them based upon economic
87 need,

- 88 b. Emphasizing the diversification of crops within regions to establish a
89 more resilient food supply and provide the population with a more
90 balanced diet;
- 91
- 92 7) *Further requests* the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
93 and the World Food Programme (WFP) to continue their support in the aspect
94 of food assistance and issues that include but are not limited to:
- 95 a. Addressing the outstanding 870 million malnourished worldwide,
96 b. Comparing the advantages of each of the specialized group's climates for
97 crop diversity and production,
98 c. Provide funding for the volunteers, raw materials, and infrastructure that
99 constitute the aforementioned educational programs.



Code: Resolution 2-3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-right Policies

- 1 *Recognizing* that food security, that is, the availability and accessibility of food, is
2 derived from sovereign domestic agricultural production,
3
4 *Deeply concerned* that according to the United Nations Food Program one-third of all
5 food products do not reach consumers and end as waste,
6
7 *Taking into account* the global need for domestic access to an affordable and nutrient-rich
8 diet,
9
10 *Noting with satisfaction* the trend of increased domestic agricultural production that has
11 led to an average GDP growth of 12.3% across the international community since 2008,
12
13 *Cognizant* of the impact of the rise in international food prices on the purchasing power
14 of citizens within Member States,
15
16 *The Food and Agricultural Organization,*
17
18 1) *Invites* Member States to actively participate in agriculture technologies and
19 training that advance domestic natural food production through:
20
21 a) Partnerships with agronomic non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to
22 provide agricultural education to Member States' citizens, including,
23
24 i) The diffusion of irrigation techniques suitable for arid conditions,
25
26 ii) The aptitude to tend to and sustain home or communal gardens and
27 greenhouses,
28
29 b) Lend-lease program for agricultural equipment,
30
31 c) Recycling degraded lands for agricultural use;
32
33
34 2) *Recognizes* that in order to fix food waste and improve transportation efficiency,
35 Member States should encourage the development of long term infrastructure
36 such as roads, railways, and highways in developing Countries whose goal is to
37 reduce the distance traveled from farmers to consumers;
38
39 3) *Recommends* Member States to provide affordable food products that are
40 nutritious and healthy through domestic appropriations and precautions to:
41

- 42 a) Empower citizens by granting uncultivated land to farmers, small business
43 owners and interested individuals in an effort to increase natural food
44 production by green houses, small farms, and vegetable gardens,
45
46 b) Providing financial resources to domestic, small-scale food producers such as;
47
48 i) Government grants to fund sustainable agricultural practices in order to
49 empower local farmers to supply for their families,
50
51 ii) Providing the means for domestic farmers to increase their market share
52 within internal state markets,
53
54 iii) Agriculturally focused banking;
55
56 4) *Strongly suggests* states to establish regional organizations which study the effects
57 of crop yields per acre in order to:
58
59 a) Research the agricultural efficiency within a Member States' economy
60
61 b) Reduce the number of crops wasted due to natural disasters and extreme
62 weather conditions;
63
64 5) *Promotes* domestic appropriations to effectively combat the impact of rising
65 international food prices which increase demand and prices of locally produced
66 traditional food crops by:
67
68 a) Funding agrarians who produce nutrient rich dietary staples,
69
70 b) Providing insurance options in the case of natural disasters through:
71
72 i) The state
73
74 ii) Private corporations
75
76 iii) Non-governmental organizations
77
78 c) Supporting the creation, and planning, of infrastructure programs designed to
79 quickly transport foodstuffs from domestic food producing zones to local
80 communities.

Code: Resolution 2-4

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization Council

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Right Policies

1 *Reminding* all Member States of the mandate of the Food and Agricultural Organization Council,
2 to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural
3 populations and contribute to global economic growth through the following strategic objectives:
4

- 5 1) Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- 6 2) Make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable
- 7 3) Reduce rural poverty
- 8 4) Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
- 9 5) Increase the resilience of livelihoods from disasters

10
11 *Further reminding* all Member States and relevant United Nation's bodies of the Millennium
12 Development Goals (MDGs), outlined in GA Resolution 55/2, specifically those goals that aimed
13 to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a
14 global partnership for development,
15

16 *Recognizing* the progress made by all Member States and relevant U.N. bodies towards
17 achieving the MDGs, including the implementation of the Hunger-Free Initiative in West Africa
18 that aims to eradicate hunger in the region,
19

20 *Recognizing further* the steps taken by the World Food Programme in eradicating hunger by
21 delivering food on the frontline to victims of war, civil conflict and natural disasters that assists
22 in the rebuilding of their livelihoods through food security,
23

24 *Affirming* GA Resolution 65/219 which states that all Member States have the right to
25 sustainable development and to cooperate with other Member States for the purpose of achieving
26 sustainable development,
27

28 *Emphasizing* the positive impact that gender equality portrays on the agricultural efficiency
29 which stimulates the economy as a whole,
30

31 *Stressing* the need for the protection of women's rights, in regards to equal access to resources
32 and information that would better assist in the development of sustainable agriculture thus
33 leading to increased food security,
34

35 *Reiterating* the findings in the 2013 Consolidated Appeals Process that drew attention to the
36 acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries and which showed that conflict, natural disasters,
37 climate change, and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security
38 around the world,
39

40 *Noting with deep concern* that significant obstacles still exist to improving food security
41 globally, such as the distribution of raw materials, inhibition of certain regions to capitalize on
42 their resources, and the inability of certain states to produce a diversity of crops,
43

44 *The Food and Agricultural Organization Council,*
45

- 46 1) *Draws attention* to the importance of cooperation between regional organizations,
47 individual Member States and non-governmental organizations in disseminating
48 information necessary to improve agricultural development and economic stability;
49
- 50 2) *Emphasizes* the importance of sharing information, resources, and technology with
51 women, especially in rural areas, where their role is often overshadowed by that of
52 traditional or cultural roles, that will contribute to improved agricultural practices;
53
- 54 3) *Stresses* the needed support by the international financial system, especially the
55 International Monetary Fund, in supporting sustainable agricultural development efforts
56 through the cooperation of regional agriculture based economies and more efficient
57 lending policies in areas most affected by food insecurity;
58
- 59 4) *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the
60 Economic and Social Council to open substantive discussions to increase the
61 development of infrastructure to facilitate sustainable development in agriculture and
62 reform and revitalize existing infrastructure by creating better management and support;
63
- 64 5) *Promotes* the collaboration between independent Member States, regional organizations,
65 non-governmental organizations and the private sector to facilitate the development of
66 the Conference on the Advancement of Food Security and Agricultural Education every
67 five years, with the following goals in mind:
68
 - 69 a. Open debate on the progress of regional initiatives regarding food security,
70
 - 71 b. Sharing of agricultural strategies shown to have a positive impact in the reduction of
72 hunger and malnutrition,
73
 - 74 c. Formation of educational programs on improving sustainable agriculture through a
75 technology based approach, in conjunction with United Nations Educational,
76 Scientific and Cultural Organization, which would promote equal access for women
77 and the youth,
78
 - 79 d. Formation of educational programs, specifically those which would assist in the
80 development of improved irrigation methods, the preservation of regional
81 biodiversity, and methods to improve land management, through a partnership with
82 the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification which would promote
83 better land use and redistribution of land for the purpose of better soil fertilization,
84
 - 85 e. Reevaluation and monitoring of the distribution of funds provided by the UN to
86 individual member states or regional organizations meant to improve agricultural and
87 economic stability,
88

- 89 f. Direct collaboration with the international financial institutions to remove barriers,
90 for example the availability of loans in developing nations and increase access to
91 funds, especially for those often unable to receive funding through traditional
92 methods;
93
- 94 6) *Reminds* all Member States of the International Treaty on Plant and Genetic Resources
95 for Food and Agriculture between the FAO and the Commission on Genetic Resources
96 for Food and Agriculture which recognized farmers' rights and established multilateral
97 system to facilitate access to seed sharing;
98
- 99 7) *Renews* its appeal to all Member States to follow the Voluntary Guidelines adopted by
100 the FAO in 2004, specifically section 3.8, which established the necessity of cooperation
101 between Member States and civil society organizations and other key stakeholders at
102 national and regional levels including small-scale and traditional farmers, the private
103 sector, women and youth associations, with the aim of promoting their active
104 participation in all aspects of agricultural and food production strategies;
105
- 106 8) *Further renews* its appeal, as outlined in the 2013 Consolidated Appeals Process, of the
107 necessity of all global actors, to address the ongoing acute humanitarian crises stemming
108 from ongoing conflict, natural disasters, climate change, and volatile food prices and their
109 direct correlation with food insecurity and stability around the world;
110
- 111 9) *Encourages* all Member States to have their respective government departments partner
112 with international aid agencies, as well as non-governmental and international
113 organizations and the private sector, in order to improve cooperation and coordination in
114 addressing food security.

Code: Resolution 2-5

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Right Policies

1 *Acknowledging* the financial needs of newly formed, small-scale farms and the past success of
2 Non-Governmental Organizations such as OXFAM and World Vision with lending low interest
3 loans to small landholders,
4

5 *Recognizing* the innate right to food as stated in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
6 Article 25, paragraph 1,
7

8 *Reaffirming* the Declaration of Principles of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and
9 Rural Development, which states “the need to adopt appropriate population policies within the
10 context of socio-economic development, achieve ecological harmony, and conserve finite
11 resources,”
12

13 *Gathering* international support for government-sponsored land and farming tools to provide aid
14 to small farms in need of relief in efforts to stimulate local economy while providing hunger
15 relief to the surrounding communities,
16

17 *Seeking* to utilize the process techniques that diversify agricultural products involved in
18 exchanges with agricultural companies that are secure and beneficial to farmers,
19

20 *Noting* that the effectiveness of the European Union food distribution program for the most
21 deprived persons of the community, includes 18 million beneficiaries,
22

23 *Alarmed* by the stress on land that is exacerbated by climate change which results in crop loss
24 and soil erosion,
25

26 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*
27

28 1) *Introduces* the establishment of cooperative policies to encourage the purchase of unsold
29 crops from small local farms at discounted rates intended for dispersal throughout the
30 community via government supported and/or privately owned stores and take-a-ways by
31 requesting funding from intergovernmental organizations (IGO) including Agricultural
32 Development Banks to purchase surplus crops for those that require aid;
33

34 2) *Advocates* the importance of using climate-smart agricultural techniques that promote
35 self-sufficiency and adhere to enhanced quality control through:
36

37 a. Enhancing a nation's ability to distribute seeds in efforts to aid small farms in their
38 mission to progress,
39

40 b. Reduce the use of pesticides by encouraging the production of environmentally
41 friendly products:
42

- 43
44
45 i. Use waste products of animals as natural means of fertilizing to reduce costs of
46 organic products;
47 ii. Encourage home gardens for those who wish to foster more budget friendly
48 means of sustainability;
49 iii. Tactical implementation of insect resistant plants, mineral oils, insecticidal
50 soap, and predatory insects;
51
52 c. Harvesting green power, in the forms of biomass, anaerobic digestion, wind power,
53 solar power, and hydropower,
54
55 d. The use of safe grey-water, by recycling onsite landscape irrigation and constructed
56 wetlands, via structured international organizations such as UN-Water, whose
57 purpose is to support states in water related efforts,
58
59 e. Reduce deforestation, especially in endangered habitats,
60
61 f. Recommending planned re-harvesting cycles to produce more sustainable forms
62 of agriculture;
63
64 3) *Endorses* the implementation of low interest rates for loans through Non-Governmental
65 Organizations (NGOs) such as OXFAM, World Vision, and Kiva for small hold farmers
66 to obtain the necessary financial resources to maintain their land;
67
68 4) *Encourages* involved parties (i.e. farmers and agriculture experts) to recognize
69 telecommunication technology as a viable method of disseminating relevant agricultural
70 information by increasing availability of telecommunication technologies through
71 monetary investments from Member States;
72
73 5) *Recommends* Member States to organize small land holding collectives in order to secure
74 economic stability through conversation and education as means to provide farmers with
75 the technical skills and tools for modern and sustainable farming. In order to achieve these
76 goals we suggest:
77
78 a. establishing farmer-to-farmer training groups to help empower communities,
79
80 b. calling on experts to contribute valuable knowledge in the continued improvement of
81 educational programs,
82
83 c. providing better access to cost-effective resources by increasing the awareness of
84 their crucial need;
85
86 6) *Urges* research organizations on agriculture, like the Consultative Group on International
87 Agricultural Research (CGIAR), to continue employing comprehensive multi-dimensional
88 approaches, including economic stability, agricultural education, increased opportunities,

89 in order to conduct critical research that will benefit smallholder farmers, including
90 women.
91



Code: Resolution 2-6

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Right Policies

1 *Emphasizing* the lack of an assessment system to evaluate the quality and quantity of food, which
2 addresses the severe lack of food in particular countries,

3
4 *Further recalling* in 2003, the United Nations General Assembly approved GA Resolution
5 58/129 (Toward Global Partnerships), which, in turn, founded organizations such as the United
6 Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development (UNPPA), which aims to successfully
7 unify rural development through alliances with other states and improve international
8 communities, both socially and economically,

9
10 *Emphasizing* that ancestral indigenous knowledge can be used to promote sustainable resource
11 management and food-right policies without adverse environmental consequences, as indigenous
12 cultures have done for generations prior to western contact,

13
14 *Deeply convinced* that in developing societies, all working hands and voices help alleviate the
15 pressure of any one specific group of people and many more tasks can be accomplished,

16
17 *Reaffirming* the concrete recommendations in the Voluntary Guidelines to support the
18 progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, adopted by
19 the FAO in 2004;

20
21 The Food and Agricultural Organization,

- 22
23 1) *Expresses its hope* that Member States, especially those in underdeveloped, rural
24 areas, continue to work with organizations, such as the United Nations Industrial
25 Development Organization, to eradicate extreme poverty levels;
- 26
27 2) *Requests* promoting educational strategies needed for self-sustainability;
- 28
29 3) *Encourages* the development of a fund that voluntarily donates from Non-
30 Governmental Organizations to make improvements on inaccessible roads;
- 31
32 4) *Calls* upon Member States to provide proper knowledge to help develop self-
33 sustaining methods as well as infrastructure that will encourage the rise of domestic
34 crop production such as;
- 35
36 a) Encouraging graduate students to participate in a volunteer community service
37 program to educate small farmers in developing countries;
- 38
39 b) Stresses the importance of education via media, social networks, and marketing
40 campaigns in order to raise awareness of the critical loss of food, which is
41 unknown in developing countries;
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- c) Alternative conservation oriented irrigation system such as rain traps and drip irrigation;
 - 5) *Promotes* the incorporation of ancestral indigenous knowledge to use each Member State's own practices as a mean for addressing sustainable resource management;
 - 6) *Emphasizing* the lack of an assessment system to evaluate the quality and quantity of food, which addresses the severe lack of food to particular countries;
 - a) Investigate and collect the data of food storage and production in a regular time series;
 - b) Calls attention for weather change for the evaluation of food Insecurity and Vulnerability.



Code: Resolution 2-7

Committee: Food and Agriculture

Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-right Policies

1 *Recalling* the World Food Summit of 1996 which defines food security as “existing when all
2 people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active
3 life”,
4

5 *Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25 in addition to the Charter of
6 the United Nations Article 55 which emphasize the universal respect for and observance of
7 human rights and fundamental freedoms, which includes the right to food,
8

9 *Noting* that 22 Member States have included food-right clauses in their constitutions,
10

11 *Cognizant* of over 350 annual natural disasters reported worldwide which have had devastating
12 effects upon food security,
13

14 *Acknowledging* the monetary and nutritional support of relief programs such as the World Food
15 Programme, in their international efforts to protect food security during natural disasters, and in
16 conflict ravaged areas,
17

18 *Noting with great concern* the lack of programs that distribute information, regarding rural
19 improvements,
20

21 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*
22

- 23 1) *Encourages* Member States to refrain from legislation in developing countries that
24 hinders the proper use and ownership of agriculturally utilized land by the people, which
25 would allow local individuals to efficiently produce their own food;
26
- 27 2) *Advocates* the promotion of practical education regarding food production and
28 accessibility, according to Member States’ needs, focusing upon:
 - 29 a. Organizational strengthening, by encouraging NGOs such as CARE to train
30 farmer organizations to hone their business management skills, gain greater input
31 purchasing power and marketing leverage, and learn how to improve their crop
32 and resource management skills, utilizing practices outlined by the WFP’s ‘Food
33 for Assets’ and ‘Food for Training’ program;
34
 - 35 b. Knowledge exchange, by promoting NGO’s such as One Acre Fund, to find
36 new ways to share information and knowledge and improve farming techniques
37 that help small farmers through information and communications technology,
38 such as mobile phones;
39
- 40 3) *Emphasizes* the need for NGOs, such as Barefoot College, to be encouraged to train
41 domestics research agencies in developing countries to conduct their own research and
42 analysis regarding food security in order to create accountability and better understand
43

- 44 the implications of government promoted food right policies' effectiveness, following the
45 example set by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE);
46
- 47 4) *Stresses* that Member States consider the possibly negative effects of their international
48 trade agreements, attempting to ensure that these treaties do not negatively impact food-
49 production economies of other Member States;
50
- 51 5) *Invites* Member States to consider the improvement in agricultural accessibility and yield
52 which can occur due to utilizing governmental policies in order to promote universal
53 food-rights;
54
- 55 6) *Encourages* the furthering of international humanitarian support from Member States,
56 NGOs and IGOs for emergency programs to cope with loss of crops due to conflict and
57 natural disasters, such as flooding and tsunamis;
58
- 59 7) *Stresses* the necessity of improved government self-investment in small-scale irrigation
60 and water-development technologies, as funded and outlined by the NGO Food First
61 Information and Action Network (FIAN), in order to promote food production despite
62 drought.

