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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Having further considered that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural
policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, achieve food security and rural development,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Observing GA/RES/66/216 in stating that that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, in accordance with the previously stated resolutions of the General Assembly and United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained and inclusive economic growth, in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services,
Further noting that the potential increase in crop yield that would be caused by closing the gender gap in agriculture could potentially reduce the number of hungry people by 12 to 17 percent as stated by the FAO in their Food Insecurity in the World Report of 2010-2011,

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

1) **Encourages** the support of sustenance farming programs by Member States as a means of affordable and renewable food for all member-states and recommends additional innovation through:
   a. Educating individuals in local communities in the merits of small vegetable gardens in order to diversify diets in a localized manner by providing basic instruction and resources,
   b. Establishing communication between landholders and skilled agricultural laborers while preserving stable land-rights,
   c. Providing evaluation based loans systems for collective ownership of necessary, heavy* agriculture machinery provided through international aid programs and partnerships,
   d. Increasing access to voluntary Micro-Finance opportunities to support small/medium farm workers,
   e. Partnership opportunities between local municipal administrations and universities and other research institutions,
   f. Additional support of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) contingent upon demonstrated sensitivity to the welfare of marginalized groups in societies, specifically women and indigenous peoples;

2) **Encourages** member States to diversify their seeds, production, crop rotation, and research to best utilize available resources and promote long-term soil health in the interest of self-sufficiency;

3) **Calls upon** Member States to establish mutually beneficial partnerships with universities and research organizations utilizing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as a means of building trust within local, rural communities to:
   a. Investigating into natural and artificial barriers affecting food security and availability,
   b. Promote investment and work in research and development agencies to develop agricultural technologies,
   c. To develop and research foods that grow successfully in virtually any environment, are highly nutritious, and provides high yield,
   d. Incorporate the ongoing recommendation of the High-Level Panel of Expert (HLPE),
   e. Determine ways through new methods and technologies to increase the shelf-life of stored foods;
4) *Invites* Member States to create programs and initiatives that sponsor cooperation between NGOs and local expertise such as the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) in order to provide local farmers with knowledge of the true market value of crops, education in modern horticultural and agricultural methods and technologies;

5) *Expresses* the need for individual governments to establish policies to aid in providing food security in the case of an emergency or period of instability such as the creation of elevated areas for the production of food referred to as crop terraces as a counter-measure against flooding and typhoons;

6) Supports the advancement of smallholder farming to increase food protection while striving towards the common goal of food security. Smallholder farming can achieve this goal by:
   a. Paying particular attention to ensure farming practices are climate-smart by consulting experts in the field of environment and climate,
   b. Bringing together communities with similar climates and challenges for collaborated efforts among all participants,
   c. Setting up localized farmer – to – farmer training to allow locals to take a role in the development program,
   d. Promoting the improvement of access to resources through the practice of microfinance;

7) *Calls upon* Member States to endorse the involvement of women, indigenous populations, the disabled and other historically disadvantaged groups into the agricultural sector by:
   a. Promoting participation in the agricultural market through NGO-led education programs which focus on training in basic market principles and sustainable agriculture practices,
   b. Reaffirming the importance of increasing participation in global and local markets the through the right to collective bargaining,
   c. Recommending that member states give equal opportunities to access markets and financing, in particular micro-financing;

8) *Further encourages* Member States to decrease the amount of food waste among member states through improvement of safe storage as well as increasing the longevity of shelf-life for the purpose of mitigating food waste.
Code: Resolution 2-2
Committee: The Food and Agricultural Organization
Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Right Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

1) Urges Member States to adopt the right to food that is accessible, sufficient, safe and nutritious through, for example:
   a. Framework laws,
   b. Constitutional amendments,
   c. Written statements or press release issued by the governing body,
   d. Commitment to international laws;

2) Calls upon food-right based NGOs, such as Action Aid, to implement the seven step approach to executing the Right to Food Guidelines in willing states;

3) Advocates for the creation of a campaign under the World Hunger Education Service with the purpose of educating countries suffering from severe hunger problems on more nutritious alternatives by:
a. Sending teams of specialists and volunteers to schools and other public spaces in countries over established and predetermined levels of malnutrition and/or starvation and host seminars geared toward the general public with the purpose of highlighting the benefits of various foods on the WHO World’s Healthiest Food list:
   i. Sessions would also be paired with other forms of public announcements such as posters and videos, conveying statistics on the nutrients within various foodstuffs,
   ii. Countries would receive these various services in conjunction with foods that have been found to thrive in their respective climates,

b. Deriving funding for this campaign from within the FAO budget, as well as welcoming donations from NGOs and the private sector, with the regards to national sovereignty;

4) Recommends further research and development within the FAO with the intent to improve the sustainability, nutritious content and biodiversity, and environmental impact, into alternative nutrition sources such as, but not limited to:
   a. Mycoproteins, protein sources developed from fungi as a substitute for traditional livestock such as poultry, pork, beef, or fish,
   b. Algae strains, cultivated from strains of green and blue algae that can be used for human consumption, biofuel or bioplastics production in the hopes of alleviating stress place on conventional crops,
   c. Insect Farms, growing compatible types of insects for use in agriculture, specifically as an alternate source of protein that is more sustainable and has a smaller environmental impact,
   d. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), specifically the foods subset where organisms are modified to increase nutritious;

5) Suggests that willing Member States work together to form specialized organizations to address food security issues for states with similar cultural, socioeconomic, and climatic backgrounds in order to:
   a. Promote efficiency in the dissemination and distribution of the aforementioned programs through additional research and development,
   b. Create an information sharing system within each of these specialized groups that lists state’s reports of successes and failures within a Member State’s food-right policies;

6) Promotes educational programs through the World Hunger Education Service mentioned above, to be specifically taught by educated volunteers at local levels to help the public, in consenting nations, gain consciousness about the more efficient agricultural methods in their area, especially regarding nutritious foods including but not limited to those mentioned above, by:
   a. Establishing national farming programs similar to Brazil’s PRONAF initiative to recycle degraded lands and divide them based upon economic need,
b. Emphasizing the diversification of crops within regions to establish a more resilient food supply and provide the population with a more balanced diet;

7) Further requests the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to continue their support in the aspect of food assistance and issues that include but are not limited to:
   a. Addressing the outstanding 870 million malnourished worldwide,
   b. Comparing the advantages of each of the specialized group’s climates for crop diversity and production,
   c. Provide funding for the volunteers, raw materials, and infrastructure that constitute the aforementioned educational programs.
Recognizing that food security, that is, the availability and accessibility of food, is derived from sovereign domestic agricultural production,

Deeply concerned that according to the United Nations Food Program one-third of all food products do not reach consumers and end as waste,

Taking into account the global need for domestic access to an affordable and nutrient-rich diet,

Noting with satisfaction the trend of increased domestic agricultural production that has led to an average GDP growth of 12.3% across the international community since 2008,

Cognizant of the impact of the rise in international food prices on the purchasing power of citizens within Member States,

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

1) Invites Member States to actively participate in agriculture technologies and training that advance domestic natural food production through:

   a) Partnerships with agronomic non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide agricultural education to Member States’ citizens, including,

      i) The diffusion of irrigation techniques suitable for arid conditions,

      ii) The aptitude to tend to and sustain home or communal gardens and greenhouses,

   b) Lend-lease program for agricultural equipment,

   c) Recycling degraded lands for agricultural use;

2) Recognizes that in order to fix food waste and improve transportation efficiency, Member States should encourage the development of long term infrastructure such as roads, railways, and highways in developing Countries whose goal is to reduce the distance traveled from farmers to consumers;

3) Recommends Member States to provide affordable food products that are nutritious and healthy through domestic appropriations and precautions to:
a) Empower citizens by granting uncultivated land to farmers, small business owners and interested individuals in an effort to increase natural food production by green houses, small farms, and vegetable gardens,

b) Providing financial resources to domestic, small-scale food producers such as;

i) Government grants to fund sustainable agricultural practices in order to empower local farmers to supply for their families,

ii) Providing the means for domestic farmers to increase their market share within internal state markets,

iii) Agriculturally focused banking;

4) **Strongly suggests** states to establish regional organizations which study the effects of crop yields per acre in order to:

   a) Research the agricultural efficiency within a Member States’ economy

   b) Reduce the number of crops wasted due to natural disasters and extreme weather conditions;

5) **Promotes** domestic appropriations to effectively combat the impact of rising international food prices which increase demand and prices of locally produced traditional food crops by:

   a) Funding agrarians who produce nutrient rich dietary staples,

   b) Providing insurance options in the case of natural disasters through:

      i) The state

      ii) Private corporations

      iii) Non-governmental organizations

   c) Supporting the creation, and planning, of infrastructure programs designed to quickly transport foodstuffs from domestic food producing zones to local communities.
Reminding all Member States of the mandate of the Food and Agricultural Organization Council, to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth through the following strategic objectives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with deep concern that significant obstacles still exist to improving food security globally, such as the distribution of raw materials, inhibition of certain regions to capitalize on their resources, and the inability of certain states to produce a diversity of crops,
The Food and Agricultural Organization Council,

1) Draws attention to the importance of cooperation between regional organizations, individual Member States and non-governmental organizations in disseminating information necessary to improve agricultural development and economic stability;

2) Emphasizes the importance of sharing information, resources, and technology with women, especially in rural areas, where their role is often overshadowed by that of traditional or cultural roles, that will contribute to improved agricultural practices;

3) Stresses the needed support by the international financial system, especially the International Monetary Fund, in supporting sustainable agricultural development efforts through the cooperation of regional agriculture based economies and more efficient lending policies in areas most affected by food insecurity;

4) Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council to open substantive discussions to increase the development of infrastructure to facilitate sustainable development in agriculture and reform and revitalize existing infrastructure by creating better management and support;

5) Promotes the collaboration between independent Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to facilitate the development of the Conference on the Advancement of Food Security and Agricultural Education every five years, with the following goals in mind:

a. Open debate on the progress of regional initiatives regarding food security,

b. Sharing of agricultural strategies shown to have a positive impact in the reduction of hunger and malnutrition,

c. Formation of educational programs on improving sustainable agriculture through a technology based approach, in conjunction with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which would promote equal access for women and the youth,

d. Formation of educational programs, specifically those which would assist in the development of improved irrigation methods, the preservation of regional biodiversity, and methods to improve land management, through a partnership with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification which would promote better land use and redistribution of land for the purpose of better soil fertilization,

e. Reevaluation and monitoring of the distribution of funds provided by the UN to individual member states or regional organizations meant to improve agricultural and economic stability,
f. Direct collaboration with the international financial institutions to remove barriers, for example the availability of loans in developing nations and increase access to funds, especially for those often unable to receive funding through traditional methods;

6) *Reminds* all Member States of the International Treaty on Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture between the FAO and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture which recognized farmers’ rights and established multilateral system to facilitate access to seed sharing;

7) *Renews* its appeal to all Member States to follow the Voluntary Guidelines adopted by the FAO in 2004, specifically section 3.8, which established the necessity of cooperation between Member States and civil society organizations and other key stakeholders at national and regional levels including small-scale and traditional farmers, the private sector, women and youth associations, with the aim of promoting their active participation in all aspects of agricultural and food production strategies;

8) *Further renews* its appeal, as outlined in the 2013 Consolidated Appeals Process, of the necessity of all global actors, to address the ongoing acute humanitarian crises stemming from ongoing conflict, natural disasters, climate change, and volatile food prices and their direct correlation with food insecurity and stability around the world;

9) *Encourages* all Member States to have their respective government departments partner with international aid agencies, as well as non-governmental and international organizations and the private sector, in order to improve cooperation and coordination in addressing food security.
Code: Resolution 2-5
Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization
Subject: Addressing Food Security through the Advancement of Food-Right Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

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

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

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

b. Reduce the use of pesticides by encouraging the production of environmentally friendly products:
i. Use waste products of animals as natural means of fertilizing to reduce costs of organic products;

ii. Encourage home gardens for those who wish to foster more budget friendly means of sustainability;

iii. Tactical implementation of insect resistant plants, mineral oils, insecticidal soap, and predatory insects;

c. Harvesting green power, in the forms of biomass, anaerobic digestion, wind power, solar power, and hydropower,

d. The use of safe grey-water, by recycling onsite landscape irrigation and constructed wetlands, via structured international organizations such as UN-Water, whose purpose is to support states in water related efforts,

e. Reduce deforestation, especially in endangered habitats,

f. Recommending planned re-harvesting cycles to produce more sustainable forms of agriculture;

3) **Endorses** the implementation of low interest rates for loans through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as OXFAM, World Vision, and Kiva for small hold farmers to obtain the necessary financial resources to maintain their land;

4) **Encourages** involved parties (i.e. farmers and agriculture experts) to recognize telecommunication technology as a viable method of disseminating relevant agricultural information by increasing availability of telecommunication technologies through monetary investments from Member States;

5) **Recommends** Member States to organize small land holding collectives in order to secure economic stability through conversation and education as means to provide farmers with the technical skills and tools for modern and sustainable farming. In order to achieve these goals we suggest:

a. establishing farmer-to-farmer training groups to help empower communities,

b. calling on experts to contribute valuable knowledge in the continued improvement of educational programs,

c. providing better access to cost-effective resources by increasing the awareness of their crucial need;

6) **Urges** research organizations on agriculture, like the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), to continue employing comprehensive multi-dimensional approaches, including economic stability, agricultural education, increased opportunities,
in order to conduct critical research that will benefit smallholder farmers, including women.
Emphasizing the lack of an assessment system to evaluate the quality and quantity of food, which addresses the severe lack of food in particular countries,

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

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

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

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

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

1) Expresses its hope that Member States, especially those in underdeveloped, rural areas, continue to work with organizations, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to eradicate extreme poverty levels;

2) Requests promoting educational strategies needed for self-sustainability;

3) Encourages the development of a fund that voluntarily donates from Non-Governmental Organizations to make improvements on inaccessible roads;

4) Calls upon Member States to provide proper knowledge to help develop self-sustaining methods as well as infrastructure that will encourage the rise of domestic crop production such as;

   a) Encouraging graduate students to participate in a volunteer community service program to educate small farmers in developing countries;

   b) Stresses the importance of education via media, social networks, and marketing campaigns in order to raise awareness of the critical loss of food, which is unknown in developing countries;
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.
Recollecting the World Food Summit of 1996 which defines food security as “existing when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”,

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

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

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

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

Noting with great concern the lack of programs that distribute information, regarding rural improvements,

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

1) Encourages Member States to refrain from legislation in developing countries that hinders the proper use and ownership of agriculturally utilized land by the people, which would allow local individuals to efficiently produce their own food;

2) Advocates the promotion of practical education regarding food production and accessibility, according to Member States’ needs, focusing upon:

   a. Organizational strengthening, by encouraging NGOs such as CARE to train farmer organizations to hone their business management skills, gain greater input purchasing power and marketing leverage, and learn how to improve their crop and resource management skills, utilizing practices outlined by the WFP’s ‘Food for Assets’ and ‘Food for Training’ program;

   b. Knowledge exchange, by promoting NGO’s such as One Acre Fund, to find new ways to share information and knowledge and improve farming techniques that help small farmers through information and communications technology, such as mobile phones;

3) Emphasizes the need for NGOs, such as Barefoot College, to be encouraged to train domestics research agencies in developing countries to conduct their own research and analysis regarding food security in order to create accountability and better understand
the implications of government promoted food right policies’ effectiveness, following the example set by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE);

4) *Stresses* that Member States consider the possibly negative effects of their international trade agreements, attempting to ensure that these treaties do not negatively impact food-production economies of other Member States;

5) *Invites* Member States to consider the improvement in agricultural accessibility and yield which can occur due to utilizing governmental policies in order to promote universal food-rights;

6) *Encourages* the furthering of international humanitarian support from Member States, NGOs and IGOs for emergency programs to cope with loss of crops due to conflict and natural disasters, such as flooding and tsunamis;

7) *Stresses* the necessity of improved government self-investment in small-scale irrigation and water-development technologies, as funded and outlined by the NGO Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN), in order to promote food production despite drought.