

Commission : Food Security
Session : 6th Zonal MUN 2019
Sponsors : Egypt, Japan, Croatia, Israel, Argentina, Botswana, United Arab Emirates, Comoros, Maldives, Yemen

QUESTION OF : **ACHIEVING POVERTY ERADICATION AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION AS A PATH TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE TO HAVE A MULTIPLIER EFFECT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep regret that more than 3 billion of people live on less than \$2.50 a day,

Bearing in mind that the degradation and destruction of natural ecosystems have been identified as major threats to crop diversity and thus the stability of food globally,

Deploring the fact that according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the extent of climate change effects on individual regions will vary over time and are more likely to become more significant, causing more damage on the planet,

Alarmed that more than 2 million people do not have access to clean water and that over 800 million suffer from hunger,

Fully aware that poverty can be caused by climate change since natural calamities such as forest fires, tornadoes and tsunamis ravage many people's houses,

Expressing deep concern that currently 20% of the population enjoys 8.5% of the world's wealth and the poorest live on 1% of global income,

Taking into account that one in nine people do not get enough of nutritious food to be healthy and lead an active life,

1. Encourages the use of the 2nd Sustainable Development Goals "Zero Hunger" to strengthen delivery of essential nutrition by taking actions to support sustainable livelihoods and food security;
2. Recommends the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to empower smallholders, family farms by providing subsidies through tax credits for farmers to boost economy of the country;

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3. Urges large-scale World Food Programme (WFP) centres in countries neighbouring poor regions to store food and water for civilians facing famine or those affected by wars and natural calamities;
4. Instructs other members of the states to join an initiative in the useful un-banning and re-use of plastics:
 - (a) Recycling plastic and making roads out of them;
 - (b) Giving the job of paving new roads to unemployed, poor people as this does not require any particular skill;
5. Strongly urges the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to provide better access to quality education, especially the poor, to reduce inequality and poverty which may improve the economic conditions of the country;
6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to consider, as a means to decrease waste, the cultivation of wetland plant species such as mangroves and fens for their ability to absorb freshwater pollutants hence ensuring water security;
7. Requests wealthy countries to move away from driven agricultural policies and leave space instead for small scale farmers to supply local markets most suited to the local climate to ensure relevance and purposeful action towards the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
8. Further requests the use of renewable sources of energy to maintain sustainable development by:
 - (a) Legislating the use of hybrid or battery powered vehicles including air, water and land,
 - (b) Using more efficient technologies such as biomass to help mitigate climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
9. Expresses its hope that all member states work together with scientists, designers and NGOs for better packaging that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and help mitigate climate change;
10. Further invites countries to engage in trade as a path out of poverty to improve access to jobs and income and develop entrepreneurial talent;

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11. Calls upon for more support for public awareness through social media and environmental advocacy responses that can help recognize links among social, environmental and economic components of the system;
12. Further proclaims that the United Nations system strengthen its coordination with the country to pursue green economy policies to reduce environmental risks and to achieve sustainable development;
13. Draws the attention to the World Bank to invest in agriculture and rural development including encouraging climate smart farming techniques and restoring degraded farmland, breeding more resilient and nutritious crops hence improving storage and reducing food losses;
14. Considers working with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to reduce rural poverty in developing countries to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and improve the quality of their lives.