

Commission: Food Security
Session: 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Qatar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Malaysia, Trinidad and Tobago, Sudan, Egypt

Question of: **PROMOTING A COMPREHENSIVE AND UNIFIED RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGE OF ACHIEVING GLOBAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY.**

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) the extent of climate change effects on countries are more likely to become more significant,

Concerned that climate change increases the frequency and intensity of some disasters which have an adverse impact on livelihoods and food security, therefore deteriorating livelihoods and exacerbating poverty,

Grieved that climatic variability produced by more frequent and intense weather events can upset the stability of individuals' and government food security strategies, creating fluctuations in food availability, access and utilization;

Conscious that agricultural productivity in some countries, is declining due to lack of mechanization in farming, resulting in food loss,

Fully alarmed that wars exacerbate the vulnerability of poor people and hence aggravate food insecurity in conflict-affected regions,

Recognizing that nutrition is likely to be affected by climate change through related impacts on food security, dietary diversity, care practices and health and that changing climatic conditions could also create a vicious cycle of disease and hunger,

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Noting with deep regret that conflict is a leading cause of food insecurity and hunger in several parts of the world, undermining food security in multiple ways and creating access problems for governments and humanitarian and agencies which often struggle to reach those most in need,

Stressing that the climatic variability produced by more frequent and intense weather events can upset the stability of individuals' and government food security strategies, creating fluctuations in food availability, access and utilization,

Alarmed that 2.2 billion people around the world don't have access to safe drinking water and 4.2 billion are living without safe sanitation,

1. Reiterates the 2nd Sustainable Development Goals "Zero Hunger" to produce enough food to meet people's needs;
2. Recommends the production and delivery of essential nutrition by taking actions to support sustainable livelihoods and food security;
3. Further recommends SIDS and coastal states to provide proper incentives and seek expertise from World Fish to encourage their inhabitants to set up fish farms and develop aquaculture and aquaponics;
4. Suggests the creation of jobs, establishment of policies and cash-for-work programmes and promoting an inclusive agricultural system so that food security is met in every household;
5. Appeals to independent food organizations such as the FAO, WFP and CGIAR to research more intensively on food security across the globe and provide necessary subsidies;

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6. Encourages climate-smart farming techniques and restoring degraded farmland, breeding more resilient and nutritious crops, fostering sustainable agri-food systems to achieve sustainable food production systems;

7. Trusts the neighbouring countries to provide funds to the people who are suffering from serious food insecurity to overcome malnutrition;

8. Expresses its appreciation towards the Food and Agriculture Organization which is developing regional and national strategies to promote new agriculture research and technologies to move towards agricultural mechanization, with governments increasing land productivity and achieving food security;

9. Demands to raise awareness on nutrition through education and youth apprenticeship programmes and encourage the creation of kitchen gardens to upgrade the quality of people's diets, which will be an important part of improving food utilization;

10. Notes with satisfaction that food industries are now much more focused on issues related to food labelling, as an effective tool to protect consumer health in terms of food safety and nutrition, with food labels conveying information about the product's identity and contents, and on how to handle, prepare and consume it safely, thereby reducing the risks associated with food consumption and improving food security;

11. Supports the construction of desalination plants in peripheral areas so as to increase access to safe drinking water;

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12. Demands member states to further invest in the construction of more warehouses to store perishables, in order to strengthen spare capacities;

13. Welcomes the reduction of trade barriers on food, which instigate trade wars and therefore prompt food insecurity in countries heavily dependent on food importation.