

Resolution ECOFIN/2/1.1

Co-sponsors: Arab Republic of Egypt, Commonwealth of Australia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Republic of Somalia, Grenada, Federal Republic of Brazil, Hellenic Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Thailand, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Libya, Malaysia, New Zealand, People's Republic of Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of France, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of India, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Italy, Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Philippines, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Togo, Republic of Tunisia, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, State of Israel, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: "Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition"

Deeply concerned about food security,

Recognizing the need to prevent the lack of food security,

Recognizing all the countries that are effected negatively by food security,

Bearing in mind that food security is a very big problem,

Emphasizes the problem on climate change,

1. Encourages countries to increase the rate of sale of healthier foods at a lower price;
2. Requests that countries designate more cultivated land to plant foods;
3. Designates UN-funded schools to educate on the issue of agriculture;
4. Calls upon NGO's and companies to donate money to train people in agro-ecology;
5. Strongly affirms that farming techniques, crop varieties, and the problem of climate change should be further studied;

6. Further reminds countries to increase public awareness by only buying healthy food, to reduce production of bad quality foods;
7. Draws the attention to create an organization that finds land that is not used efficiently and turn it into farms;
8. Urges every country to designate a percentage of their income to agricultural community and uses the funds towards better education so that farmers know how to correctly use land management, fertilizers, improved irrigation systems, and sustainable crops;
9. Calls upon governments give land to impoverished people to plant crops in a way that makes the soil healthier over time. The people pay back the government for the land with the food that they harvest;
10. Encourages companies to sponsor farmers so they are able to purchase new and better farming technologies;
11. Expresses its hope for the creation of more food banks to provide food for the poor;
12. Further invites governments to have a mandatory minimum wage for farmers;
13. Draws attention to the importance of spreading information with a mentoring system regarding the issue of food security and waste;
14. Recommends easier seed access through NGOs and donations from developed countries.