

Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/I.I

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: Republic of Armenia, Kingdom of Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of the Congo, Hungary, Republic of France, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Monaco, Republic of Nepal, Democratic Republic of the Niger, Senegal, Republic of South Africa, Turkmenistan, and Republic of Zambia

Topic: Food security for all

Aware that food insecurity causes world hunger,

Deeply concerned about food wastage in most countries,

Noting with regret destroyed crops caused by natural disasters,

Deeply disturbed by unsanitary basic needs of humans caused by unclean storage areas,

Alarmed by unbalanced diets causing obesity and malnutrition,

Recognizing that pollution and climate change has a great impact on food security,

Aware that war is one of the leading causes of the lack of food,

Keeping in mind that farmers have low pay checks, causing them to lessen the product,

Knowing that women are not given equal rights in food distribution and production,

- 1. Recommends a green belt for the shepherd's flock;
- Hopes to have intelligent agricultural working groups to improve the level of global agricultural technology;
- 3. Encourages the improvement of food resources and banks;
- 4. Calls upon all countries to empower farmers to plant more efficiently;
- 5. Emphasizes the need for equal food distribution;

- 6. Urges all countries to form an agency for farmers;
- 7. Encourages people to farm in disaster free zones in different places;
- 8. Suggests that everybody should be able to buy items at a reasonable and affordable price;
- 9. Reassures everybody in the farming business (farmers, women, young people, etc.) should benefit from it;
- 10. Keeps 4 % of food every year if there is a disaster one year that uses all of its saved food;
 and
- II. Recommends that countries should add capacities at different locations in case of a natural disaster or conflict instead of importing from one location.



Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.2

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Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Algeria, Republic of Angola, Republic of Argentina, Burkina Faso, Kingdom of Bolivia, Barbados, Kingdom of Belarus, Republic of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Gabonese Republic, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, State of Israel, Japan, Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of the Philippines, Arab Republic of Syria, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Romania

Topic: Food security for all

Aware of the high food insecurity rate in the world,

Hoping that the poverty rate is gradually going down,

Noting with concern that there are still more than 689 million people hungry,

Acknowledging with satisfaction that non-government organizations are working for food security,

- 1. Recommends that organizations help guarantee food safety for every country;
- 2. Requests that all member states create small community gardens and other food sources,
- 3. Encourages that countries invest in making food storages more sanitary;
- 4. Supports the idea to raise money for vaccination of disease carrying animals;
- 5. Emphasizes an increased awareness about wasted food;
- 6. Educate children on the importance of food's safety;
- 7. Form an official observation to let the workers check the food's safety;
- 8. Change the food's price due to the current market's situation;
- 9. All the United Nations members should set up food regulation authority;

- 10. Applies a system for the regulation of grain storage at central and local levels and establishes a network for storage and transportation of grain;
- II. Formulate food safety laws in order to control food's safety;
- 12. Raising people's awareness of food safety, using social media to promote the importance of food safety;
- 13. Ask the countries to suspend bio-fuels, because it leads to a large number of agricultural production consumption; and
- 14. Eliminate unfair trade barriers and rationalizing international food prices which are helpful to mitigate international food crisis and improve global food security.