



## **Draft Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/I.1**

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### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**Co-sponsors:** Principality of Andorra, Republic of Austria, Barbados, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Republic of Guinea, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Norway, Solomon Islands, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Panama, Burundi.

#### **Topic: Food Security**

Approving of the progress made by the UN's Sustainable Development Goals,

Deeply concerned by the lack of food and water for people in impoverished regions,

Gravely disturbed by improper food distribution to those in need,

Alarmed by the COVID-19 Pandemic and the rise in food insecurity and poverty due to it and independent of it,

Deeply alarmed by the fact that our environment is affecting the crops and our farm animals are affecting climate change,

Expressing the negative impacts climate change has on food security,

Bearing in mind the recent pandemic has caused many people to lose jobs and money, taking away their direct source to fresh food and clean water,

Having heard the information given by the countries in the FAO, we believe we must take immediate action to secure fresh food and water for countries that are in need,

- I. Endorses education to bring awareness to agricultural issues;
  - a. Further reminds that this will help reduce pesticide use, encourage sustainability, help reduce food waste, and teach the benefits of crop diversity;
  - b. Notes that this may help people get educated about food insecurity and will encourage them to do something about it as well;
  - c. Supports sustainable farming practices in their countries, as, only by sustainable development, will the world be able to move forward into the future;
2. Improves the economical aids from ~~the~~ developed country to ~~the~~ developing country;  
(DEL-Panama)
  - a. Encourages setting up a government run and funded market;
  - b. Suggests running food banks for vulnerable people;
  - c. Improves the quality and the quantity of public school meals;
3. Encourages the separation of small market businesses from the larger businesses for protection;
4. Creates better and cheaper technology for developing country farm land in order to provide better quantity of the food;
5. Calls upon the governments of all countries to create a unified response against food insecurity, the COVID-19 pandemic and poverty;
6. Recommends all member states to put less taxes on food so everyone can afford a meal;
7. Encourages an improvement of National Food Assistance Programme;
8. Encourages the governments of nations to administer surveys to discover which people require the most help;
9. Requests the use of the FAO budget to invest in food distribution methods;
10. Supports non-governmental organizations to create job opportunities for people in impoverished regions;
11. Calls upon the FAO to distribute water and build wells in areas lacking clean water;

12. Endorses the UN to hold more summits to bring attention towards the issue of food insecurity;
13. Authorizes business checks due to potential exploitation of impoverished people;
14. Expresses its hope for funding into creating more school availability and better education systems to help prevent poverty early on and maintain it long-term;
15. Encourages women and youth to lead small agricultural businesses;
16. Approves of a Global Assessment System to land perfect docking crop varieties;
17. Further requests the creation of community gardens in certain areas so the people in that district can farm and grow crops in a more sustainable way;
18. Encourages practical farming techniques to be taught to farmers;
19. Approves nations to exchanging new types of crops;
20. Requests energy-saving and emission reduction;
21. Calls upon governments to keep balance between need and production;
22. Further requests that countries begin using improved technology to farm land with more efficient methods;
23. Considers creating a social media campaign to raise awareness of the lack of food everywhere;
24. Considers researching better and more sustainable ways to farm;
25. Calls upon countries to cooperate and share successful experiences with one another;
26. Further recommends using a screening device to examine food and make sure that it is edible and sanitary;
27. Supports creating a platform to assess the need in countries;
28. Encourages promoting education on the use of technology needed for successful food and crops.