



Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Chile, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Estonia, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Iceland, Japan, Republic of the Niger, Romania, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Topic: The State of Food Security & Nutrition in the World

Bearing in mind that ensuring access to healthy food choices is a prerequisite for achieving the SDG target of eradicating all forms of malnutrition,

Convinced that raising awareness of sodium and what it does to the body could drastically change the mindset of people who consume it everyday,

Noting with concern the impacts of food waste and inadequate storage,

Fully alarmed that future generations could suffer greatly from choices made today regarding food security,

Fully believing that food insecurity can be stopped,

Deeply concerned by the amount of calories and sodium in food, and alarmed by the amount of hungry people globally,

Recognizing the seriousness of food insecurity and undernutrition and the way it affects people's health,

1. Calls upon countries to continue the development of GMO crops;
2. Proposes building greenhouses for both economic growth and production of food;
3. Expresses its hope that countries will start a program involving a food basket that will be provided to families and students who need it;
4. Encourages countries to improve food storage facilities and adequate food preparation training;
5. Endorses putting healthier stores in poor neighborhoods so that people in those areas have healthier food options;
6. Recommends adding less sodium in foods so citizens won't have to deal with health issues like obesity and heart failure;
7. Requests the use of technology to analyze what chemicals are in the food;
8. Advises big food stores to decrease the prices of their healthier food to create the opportunity for citizens who can't normally afford healthy food, and asks countries to make food more affordable for those who can't always afford it;
9. Welcomes limitations on what can be put in food products to lead to healthier options;
10. Suggests that cities could help other cities by giving them food and resources;
11. Encourages building more efficient farms;
12. Encourages people to contact rescue programs and organizations that can provide food;
13. Draws the attention of governments and schools to give out food, especially to those in need, and families be provided with food stamps in order to access food and further requests that if people have food to share that they do so to stop food waste;

14. Endorses exchanging global farmer-to-farmer knowledge to spark ecosystem innovations and improve agricultural, forestry, and fishing practices;
15. Considers opening more non profit food banks;
16. Further invites governments to have courses that will help the people to create their own ingredients from natural sources, and programs that will teach them how to produce and sell, and requests that governments promote healthy eating, home production, and food chain interventions, and further requests farmers to give grocery stores more healthy food which will also help create more food for people;
17. Further recommends that people with a piece of land at home help in the production of food;
18. Strongly considers creating more revenue from tourism to help people in need;
19. Considers innovations in hydroponics, aquaponics, and aeroponics.