



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

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

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Albania, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Republic of the Gambia, Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Mozambique, Slovak Republic, Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Uganda, United States of America, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Zambia

#### **Topic: Right to food**

Recognizing the vital contribution of sustainable agricultural practices, the rights to proper farmland, and food production to the fulfillment of the Right to Food under international law,

Alarmed by the amount of food loss from inefficient or unsustainable farming practices while recognizing the lack of support and funding to employ and aid farmers in sustainable farming practices that slow progress in food insecurity and poverty eradication,

Emphasizing the education of government officials and local communities regarding the threat of climate change to food security,

Recognizing the importance of educating government officials and local communities about the threat climate change poses to food security,

Recognizing the vital role of empowering individuals and communities in food resourcefulness and engaging in sustainable agricultural practices to improve food security,

Recognizing the role of regional cooperation in food aid, the need for supporting local farmers with access to resources and marketing opportunities, international food price stability, the importance of soil conservation, and the urgency of promoting water-efficient farming to ensure the Right to Food through effective governmental action,

Keeping in mind that government leaders should cooperate and focus on combating food insecurity as well as other environmental issues at an international level,

Recognizing the urgent need to invest in agricultural infrastructure and technology as the foundation for achieving food security, advancing crop yield through innovative precision farm tools, biotechnology, and irrigation systems to enhance crop yield,

Recognizing the inefficiency of outdated technology in relatively poor countries in their agriculture and its negative effects (e.g., pollution ozone layer exhaustion) and its impact on the welfare of consumers in these countries, threatening food security,

### **Agricultural Practices and Food Production**

1. Advises the use of international funding to help support and aid farmers in combating food insecurity and providing funding for newer agricultural infrastructure that could help contribute to increase the production of agricultural products in developing countries;
2. Further requests for the implementation of climate-resilient farming practices and inclusive access to farmland to support sustainable food production for all;
3. Urges increased funding for sustainable agriculture to accelerate progress in food security and poverty eradication, strengthening global development efforts and ensuring long-term economic and environmental sustainability;
4. Proclaims employment opportunities as a way to gain access to proper food resources;
5. Requests the world food program and FAO to assist in monitoring food security and providing technical assistance to countries facing food production challenges and authorizing the protection of natural species crucial to agricultural success;
6. Promotes the use of sustainable agricultural practices and community-based food production to enhance access to adequate, nutritious, and affordable food for all;
7. Urges all member states to expand the use of innovations internally and to support the lifting of unilateral economic sanctions that hinder the agricultural ability of governments;

### **Education and Global Awareness in Agriculture**

8. Appeals to the necessity for the education and training on food security subjects such as food management, transportation, distribution, production, and consumption to be taught in schools;
9. Calls upon international organizations to support awareness campaigns on the importance of food security, to participate in extensive research, and to provide resources for sustainable food practices in vulnerable communities and implementing laws and policies that uphold the right to food;

10. Further recommends all nations to engage through social media and participate in international campaigns, in order to gather and disseminate important information that is fundamental to giving significance to the right to food;
11. Further recommends that schools use technologies such as biodiversity apps, GIS mapping, and interactive tools to engage students learning about protecting native plants and species;
12. Expresses its appreciation for a food resourcefulness program in rural and urban communities and encourages the expansion of such initiatives to promote sustainable agriculture and reduce food waste;
13. Emphasizes the need for countries to work together to protect the future generation from food insecurity and implements programs such as food assistance and school feeding to support communities;

### **Governmental Action and Cooperation**

14. Requests for cooperation from nations to organize food and donation drives in order to support school lunch programs and combat malnutrition;
15. Further requests countries recognize their citizens, particularly its farmers, when making agriculture-related decisions;
16. Further invites the government to support small-scale farmers with incentives and investments so they can employ proper agricultural equipment;
17. Requests countries to invest more in local production and consumption to prevent overdependence on international imports and support the local economy;
18. Encourages member states to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation with food insecurity related problems
19. Encourages the government body to emphasize the significance of reducing food waste by implementing a natural waste recycling method, such as composting;
20. Further requests countries to prioritize local production and consumption, while also considering the needs of their citizens, particularly farmers, when making agriculture-related decisions;

### **Allocation of Funding for Agricultural Technology and Infrastructure**

21. Asks for the normalized utilization of advanced GMO products and training of scientists to help improve agricultural yield and advance food security and nutrition in third-world countries and struggling communities on the planet;
22. Considers the urgent need to invest in agricultural infrastructure and technology due to outdated systems in poor countries because of their effect on the environment and population, impacting proper food security;
23. Encourages the creation of a UN-led Global Agricultural Resilience fund to provide targeted grants for agricultural programs in countries facing high risk of food insecurity

and poverty and low interest loans for countries severely impacted by the effects of climate change;

24. Draws attention to food security as a cornerstone for human dignity and recognizing the potential of modern technologies including precision farming, irrigation systems, and biotechnology, to enhance crop yields and further supports the advancement of agricultural innovation as well as the integration of drone technology for efficient field monitoring and planting to sustainably boost food production;
25. Emphasizes the integration of cover cropping to avoid or prevent erosion to suppress weeds and to rotate crops regularly to maintain soil fertility;
26. Calls upon international financial institutions and member states to increase and dedicate a certain percentage of their funding for sustainable agricultural technologies and practices, especially in food-insecure regions.