



American Model United Nations
Third Committee

GA 3rd/II/5

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The Right to Food

SUBMITTED TO: The Third Committee

SUBMITTED BY: Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

The Third Committee

1 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that
2 everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her/his health and well being,
3 including food,
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5 *Further recalling* the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic,
6 Social and Cultural Rights in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from
7 hunger is recognized,
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9 *Additionally recalling* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and
10 Malnutrition as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration,
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12 *Considering* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of
13 Action of the World Food Summit (1996), and bearing in mind the Declaration of the
14 World Food Summit (2002),
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16 *Noting* that those rights outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are
17 inherently linked and interconnected,
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19 *Recognizing* that the problem of hunger and food insecurity has global dimensions
20 and that they are likely to persist and even to increase dramatically in some regions unless
21 urgent, determined and concerted action is taken, given the anticipated increase in the
22 world's population and the strain on natural resources,
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24 *Reaffirming* that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic
25 environment, both at a national and an international level, is the essential foundation
26 which will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty
27 eradication,
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29 *Bearing in mind* the importance of official development assistance devoted to
30 agriculture and rural development, both in real terms and as a share of total official
31 development assistance,

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33 *Expressing*, as did the Rome Declaration as well as the Declaration of the World
34 Food Summit that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic
35 pressure,

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37 *Convinced* that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and
38 capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained
39 in the Rome Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit and, at the same time,
40 cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global
41 issues of food security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and
42 economies, where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

44 *Concerned* that many countries are hindered by their external debt and are unable
45 to effectively relieve the suffering of their own people,

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47 *Further concerned* that certain populations are more vulnerable to hunger and
48 poverty including women and children,

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50 *Further recognizing* that the promises made at the World Food Summit in 1996 to
51 halve the number of undernourished persons are not being fulfilled and that, on
52 the contrary, global hunger increased yet again this year,

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54 1. *Declares* that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity
55 and, therefore, requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional
56 and international levels for its elimination;

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58 2. *Further declares* the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious
59 food and potable water, consistent with the right to adequate food and the
60 fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger so as to be able fully to
61 develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities.

63 4. *Recognizes* that the Right to Food is a complex issue with varying time lines for
64 different member-states, and requires certain terms to be defined:

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66 (a) The short term alleviation of poverty is the immediate need for
67 nutrition by a populace,

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69 (b) The intermediate term is the transition period between extreme food
70 needs and sustainable development of agricultural production and
71 distribution,

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73 (c) The long term is the time required to obtain food sovereignty to by
74 achieving self-sustaining solutions in food production,

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76 (d) Food sovereignty is a nation's ability to produce food for its population
77 on a long term population;

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5. *Further recognizes* the work of the United Nations including the Millennium Development Goals, which seek to overcome extreme poverty and hunger throughout the world, specifically the Third Committee recognizes the need for a specific procedure to evaluate the circumstances in each region using the following guidelines:

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(a) Using reports and research from the FAO, UNCTAD, UNDP to identify populations within regions that are suffering from lack of food,

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(b) Using similar research to determine regions that might have an available surplus of food that could be distributed,

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(c) Identify and implement methods to best relocate surplus food production to areas that are in need,

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(d) Identify regions that, with help of the international community, can be self-sustaining in food production in the short term (months to years) and in the long term (years to decades),

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(e) Implement the methods outlined in this resolution to increase food sovereignty in these regions;

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6. *Invites* countries to participate in low technology transfers including making “experts” available to developing countries so that these countries may enhance sustainable food production and distribution;

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7. *Encourages* the possible implementation of more equitable international trade, for the purpose of increasing each nation’s ability to purchase food that its population requires;

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8. *Further encourages* implementation of educational programs and emergency food aid to facilitate the realization of intermediate and long term goals toward informing governments and local populations on how to most efficiently grow and distribute food;

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9. *Emphasizes* the need to educate future generations, including school for food programs, food banks and emergency rationing that have achieved success in some parts of the world;

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10. *Additionally invites* governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programs, treaty bodies, civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfillment of his mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

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11. *Welcomes* the cooperation of all Governments in assisting the Special

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124 Rapporteur in his/her task, supplying all necessary information requested and giving
125 serious consideration to responding favorably to the Special Rapporteur's requests to visit
126 their countries, so as to enable him/her to fulfill the mandate even more effectively;

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128 12. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Council of the Food and Agricultural
129 Organization of the United Nations of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the
130 Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National
131 Food Security, which marks an important step in the progress towards the
132 promotion, protection and implementation of human rights for all;

134 13. *Further invites* international financial and developmental institutions, as well
135 as the relevant United Nations agencies and funds, to give priority and provide necessary
136 funding to help realize the aim of the Millennium Development Goals in halving, by the
137 year 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, as well as to realize the right
138 to food;

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140 14. *Strongly recommends* action be taken regarding debt relief, since the
141 oppressive debt of many countries is a detriment to their national growth and their
142 ability to produce and distribute food to their citizens to reinforce sustainable food
143 security policies.

Passed, Yes: 86 / No: 7 / Abstain: 3