



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Third Committee

GA 3rd/I/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The Right to Food

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee,

- 1 *Noting with appreciation* the work done in order to meet the Millennium
- 2 Development Goals to combat world hunger, with specific reference to the first,
- 3 seventh, and eighth goals,
- 4
- 5 *Reaffirming* the sentiments expressed by the Rome Declaration,
- 6
- 7 *Noting with zest* that the right to food is an inalienable right guaranteed by the
- 8 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that the denial of food through
- 9 methods such as oppression, embargoes, etc. is thus a violation of human rights,
- 10
- 11 *Affirming* the right of all nationals to defend the right to food, regardless of the
- 12 form of government, because the right to food is an inalienable human right,
- 13
- 14 *Recognizing* the Treaty of the Seas,
- 15
- 16 *Understanding* the problems associated with upholding the right to food around
- 17 the world,
- 18
- 19 *Aware of* the lack of access to nutritionally-complete diets of many people,
- 20
- 21 *Deeply regretting* that food has often been used as a political weapon and means of
- 22 subjugation,
- 23
- 24 *Affirming* that every sovereign State has a right to uphold their own national
- 25 sovereignty,
- 26
- 27 1. *Recommends* the creation of an investigatory committee under the purview of the
- 28 World Food Programme that aims to:
- 29 (a) Quantify the impacts of climate change on food security, with an emphasis on
- 30 impacts resulting from:
- 31 (i) Increased droughts in interior regions;
- 32 (ii) Coastal flooding;
- 33 (iii) Rising sea-levels;
- 34 (b) Assess changes in crop yields resulting from the elevation of carbon dioxide
- 35 levels;
- 36 (c) Build on preexisting assessments relating to food availability and access to

37 food through an inclusion of assessments relating climate change to the dual
38 dimensions of food stability and food utilization;
39 (d) Assess the effects of increasingly erratic climatic changes on the prevalence of
40 food and water borne diseases including those that:
41 (i) Result from increased carriers and vectors that transmit diseases;
42 (ii) Result from unclean water;
43 prevail in coastal regions as a result of increased flooding;
44 (iii) Prevail in drier regions as a result of increased agricultural pests from
45 evapotranspiration;
46 (iv) Examine cycles in which infectious disease compound hunger and
47 subsequently make populations more susceptible to diseases with the intent of
48 building on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report to include
49 the analysis from sub-clause d;

50
51 2. *Encourages* the creation of an education campaign to help promote the use of
52 technologies and agricultural methods that are sustainable, focusing on:

53 (a) Technologies that are simple and easy to use and require nominal education,
54 including but not limited to:

55 (i) Ecologically friendly fertilizers;

56 (ii) Ploughs;

57 (b) Soil management, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of soil,
58 focusing on:

59 (i) Crop rotations;

60 (ii) Soil turnover;

61 (c) The use of agro-ecology in order to teach farmers to put into practice crops that
62 can sustain biodiversity and resist climate change, but are not Genetically Modified
63 Organisms (GMOs);

64 (d) Building long-term human capital by enabling students from less developed
65 countries to participate in exchange programs in more developed countries to learn about
66 possibilities of sustainable agriculture that they would then bring back to their home
67 countries;

68
69 3. Suggests the creation of an investigative body to identify the use of GMOs in
70 developing countries on a regional basis with regards to:

71 (a) Applicability to specific environments;

72 (b) The environmental effects of the aforementioned GMOs;

73 (c) The respect of property laws;

74
75 4. *Encourages* microfinance institutions in countries to which these methods would
76 be applicable to continue their support of small-time farmers in the form of small-time
77 and low-interest loans, at the discretion of every sovereign State;

78
79 5. *Suggests* the monitoring of agribusinesses and transnational food corporations in
80 developing countries with excessive seller power through enhanced regulation on the part
81 of Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC) governments;

82
83 6. *Supports* national efforts to require agribusinesses to increase transparency

84 through:
85 (a) Public listing of privatized agricultural genetic resources;
86 (b) Publicization of technology-use agreements related to patented plant varieties;
87
88 7. *Requests* developing Nations to bolster the interests of small-time farmers
89 struggling to compete with large agribusinesses through:
90 (a) Subsidies to subsistence farmers;
91 (b) Tax breaks for small-time cash crop farmers;
92 (c) The implementation of microfinance campaigns with possible assistance;
93
94 8. *Recommends* the allocation and development of various nutritional supplements so
95 that:
96 (a) Distribution would be on a regional basis and be facilitated through cooperation
97 with the World Food Programme (WFP), and various existing Non-Governmental
98 Organizations (NGOs), and State governments;
99 (b) Allocation would be based on what nutrients are lacking in regional diets;
100
101 9. *Urges* developed Countries to help alleviate the pressures of immediate hunger in
102 disaster-stricken and conflict areas by sending in aid to areas which may be in the form
103 of, but are not limited to:
104 (a) Basic agricultural products such as grain and rice;
105 (b) Vitamin and mineral supplements for children in order to tackle malnutrition;
106 (c) Cash and cash vouchers;
107
108 10. *Deplores* the use of food as a method of subjugation of peoples in areas of
109 conflict;
110
111 11. *Suggests* further development of infrastructure in order to increase the
112 accessibility of markets in rural areas, focusing on:
113 (a) Transportation networks that include, but are not limited to:
114 (i) Roads;
115 (ii) Water networks;
116 (iii) Rail networks;
117 (b) Access to sustainable sources of potable water;
118 (c) Facilitating communication between urban and rural areas;
119 (d) Irrigation systems;
120
121 12. *Expresses hope* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
122 will work with sovereign governments to improve both interstate and intrastate
123 infrastructure by:
124 (a) Securing humanitarian aid and foreign support supply lines to ensure the safe and
125 successful transport of food;
126 (b) Maintaining distribution networks such as the Northern Distribution Network and
127 encouraging their use for humanitarian purposes;
128 (c) Increasing international cooperation within regions to facilitate the secure
129 transport of food and the transport of materials affecting the price of food (e.g. oil);
130

131 13. *Endorses* the training of world food personnel to recognize corruption involving
132 the equitable distribution of food in developing Nations;
133

134 14. *Urges* for a heightened focus on the importance of food security worldwide in
135 times of crisis and recognizes the need for faster and more efficient responses in times of
136 emergency when food prices may rise by suggesting that sovereign States:

137 (a) Reevaluate and refine their methods of giving vulnerable households emergency
138 food assistance;

139 (b) Enlarge and reinforce their in-country safety nets to support vulnerable
140 households through voucher programs, direct food input, *inter alia*;

141 (c) Increase multilateral international communication in order for aid from one State
142 to be more ably distributed to and within the other State;

143 (d) Have the option of working together internationally for more developed States to
144 give humanitarian aid to States in need in the form of food contributions;
145

146 15. *Suggests* that States implement sustainable agricultural practices on national and
147 grassroots levels such as:

148 (a) Conservation agriculture (CA) in which farmers shift their planting patterns
149 earlier or later to reduce water use and optimize irrigation;

150 (b) Traditional methods of irrigation that have proven to be efficient and applicable to
151 their specific regions;

152 (c) Shifting to soil moisture conservation practices, including zero- and minimum
153 tillage, and planting deep-rooted crops to better utilize available soil moisture;

154 (d) Focusing production on planting orphan crops specific to certain climates in order
155 to increase regional food security;
156

157 16. *Recommends* the formation of a committee in the Economic and Social Council
158 (ECOSOC) to research and implement a strategy for the development of the International
159 Agricultural Technology Sharing Database (IATSD) that would:

160 (a) Allow States who voluntarily join to share their information and research
161 pertaining to more efficient and productive agricultural methods;

162 (b) Allow these same States to draw from an informational database for aid in
163 implementing these strategies in their own domains if needed;
164

165 17. *Further promotes* the continued research into the potential effects of climate
166 change on food production, in order to protect food security and food sovereignty and to
167 be better prepared for:

168 (a) The spread of infectious diseases that can destroy livestock;

169 (b) More frequent outbreaks of pests that can destroy crops;

170 (c) Any other possible effects climate change may have on the environment;
171

172 18. *Supports* the formation of a committee within the Food and Agricultural
173 Organization (FAO) to consider the implementation of a Sustainable Farm Equipment
174 Exchange (SFEE) that, for Countries wishing to participate in such a program, would:

175 (a) Facilitate the subsidized exchange of used sustainable farm equipment from
176 developed countries to developing Countries because farmers in developed Countries
177 experience regular turnover in such equipment;

178 (b) Increase the development of agricultural machinery that is already proven to be
179 sustainable and efficient in less developed Countries that can then lead to more
180 productivity;

181

182 19. *Suggests* the creation of domestic, regional, and international contingency plans
183 based off the agroclimatological models created by the investigatory committee as
184 mentioned in clause one:

185 (a) Specific biophysical and environmental changes such as erratic droughts and
186 floods;

187 (b) Appropriate market responses.

Passed, Yes: 65 / No: 24 / Abstain: 22