



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Plenary

GA/2nd/I/14

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary,

1 *Noting* that access to nutritious food is a basic human right,

2 *Reaffirming* the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Right to Food guidelines of 2004, United
3 Nations resolution 67/150, of 20 Dec 2012 and all other relevant documents to the topic,

4 *Alarmed by* the desperate food insecurity that exists among regions embroiled by conflict or civil war,

5 *Bearing in mind* the negative effects of trade subsidies on the economies of less developed states,

6 *Deeply conscious* that the world collectively produces more than enough food to feed the entire population,

7 *Approving* the tangible progress made towards achieving the goal of the 1996 World Food Summit's Rome
8 Declaration on World Food Security to halve the amount of hungry people globally by 2015,

9 *Bearing in mind* the fundamental and massive threat that global climate change poses to the goal of worldwide
10 food security,

11 1. *Encourages* able Member States to invest into research regarding agricultural developments and technolo-
12 gies:

13 (a) Water management technology including irrigation, drainage, hydroponic techniques, and water
14 desalination such as recently discovered nanoporous technology;

15 (b) Low-cost, small scale farming materials such as the microbeads which the Masdar Institute of
16 Science and Technology has found to enhance the ability of soil to retain water and essential nutrients;

17 (c) Methods of crop diversification to enhance yields and retain soil quality;

18 (d) Studied by universities and public research institutions in developed states with expertise in
19 sustainable farming in developing states and;

20 (e) Developments will not be patented or otherwise profiteered from the developed states or insti-
21 tutions that developed them;

22 2. *Reminds* developed Member States of their recommended commitment of 0.7% of their Gross Domestic
23 Product (GDP) to official development goals including the reduction of global hunger;

24 3. *Recommends* the creation of a program that:

25 (a) Is comprised of a variety of volunteer public-sector agricultural experts from multiple developed
26 Member States;

27 (b) Consists of a farmer-to-farmer mentorship program that pairs the experienced volunteers with
28 individual farmers in developing nations;

29 (c) Supplies those volunteers with the low-cost, efficient technology necessary for them to aid the
30 small-scale farmers in food insecure nations;

31 (d) Is recommended to be funded by donations from willing non-governmental organizations (NGO)
32 and Member States including the 0.7% commitment;

33 4. *Encourages* member states to implement a policy of direct distribution of food to schools to provide
34 immediate hunger relief to, and incentivize school attendance for youth:

35 (a) By targeting students who fall under one of the following categories;

(i) Students in families who fall on or under the poverty line;

(ii) Students in families experiencing recent negative economic change or unemployment and providing them with a nutritious meal program;

(b) Including a ten-year renewal period for the program to determine if it is still necessary;

5. *Urges* developed countries that produce more food than they consume to lessen the damage of war-affected civilians by improving food security through:

(a) Beginning initiatives in their countries to collect leftover or unused non-spoilable processed food and food staples;

(b) Working with the FAO and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to then deliver this food to the civilians as a form of humanitarian aid and;

(c) Continuing to do this until the conflict ceases at which point more sustainable and autonomous agricultural solutions can be implemented;

6. *Further requests* that the FAO and associated NGOs work together to mitigate the disastrous effects of global climate change on agricultural development by:

(a) Focusing on youth as they make up a vast majority of Africa's population but also including adults as targets for information on how to diversify crops, use conservative farming practices, and minimize damage from weather shocks;

(b) Imploring organizations like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Environmental Programme to redouble their efforts on curbing the effects of climate change caused by developed nations on developing nations and their agriculture;

7. *Encourages* countries to adopt water preservation policies to further fight global climate change;

8. *Endorses* the New Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD) efforts towards developing the infrastructures of developing African countries and encourages their models to be followed by other developing countries struggling with food security by:

(a) Building regional trans-boundary roads and sewage systems for distribution of food and collection of rainwater;

(b) Barring excessive deforestation and other types of environmental destruction to create this infrastructure;

9. *Urges* investment in less developed countries, through NGO resources and microloans provided by international microfinance institutions, such as Kiva Microfunds:

(a) Calls on the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to implement risk sharing programmes to incentivize more loans for the greatest number of people and oversee the progress of these loans;

10. *Highly recommends* the UNCDF will assume neither more than 50% of the country's liability nor liability for microloans exceeding \$10,000;

11. *Proposes* the implementation of free trade regulations with the purpose of increasing global market access:

(a) Endorses the idea that agricultural markets should be driven by consumer demand rather than commodity demand;

(i) Reminds the body that current measures in place are not effective in creating a consumer based agricultural market;

(ii) Advises developed nations against the flooding of less developed markets with underpriced crops for the purpose of forcing out local farmers;

(iii) Prioritizes the needs of feeding the world's poor and those in distress above market greed;

(b) Reminds all member states of the negative effects of protective tariffs on less developed countries;

(i) Has resolved that current tariff protections are unable to accommodate small scale farms;

- 81 (ii) Emphasizes that less developed economies struggle to compete with highly developed agricultural
82 markets;
- 83 (iii) Urges against the implementation of new protective tariffs against less developed nations;
- 84 (iv) Reminds the body that trade subsidies limit market participation by less developed nations;
- 85 (c) Enforcement of limited subsidies to prevent developed nations from exploiting less developed
86 nations wishing to participate in the global economy;
- 87 (i) Suggests the discontinuing of subsidies by developed states for products traded;
- 88 (ii) Urges increased market participation by less developed countries;
- 89 (iii) Implores a policy of mutual cooperation between less and more developed agricultural economies;
- 90 (d) Creation of duty-free and quota-free access zones for less developed nations to gain equal access
91 to international markets;
- 92 (i) Zones shall be placed in major trade zones of less developed regions;
- 93 (ii) Encourages developed nations to stray away from high excise taxes on imports;
- 94 (iii) Urges nations to lift their mandate on quotas from less developed nations;
- 95 (iv) Reminds the body that small scale farmers are unable to meet the high demand foreign duty
96 and quota requirements work against small scale farmers.

Passed, Yes: 48 / No: 20 / Abstain: 12