The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recognizing the desperate need of the world to address Sustainable Development Goals one (No Poverty), two (Zero Hunger), twelve (Sustainable Consumption and Production), and thirteen (Climate Action), with special regard to the sovereignty of Member States within their own borders,

Keeping in mind the importance of indigenous and local farmers and farming practices,

Reaffirming that existing actions by the Committee are excellent first steps, but must be continued and elaborated on to address ongoing and potential crises caused by the intensified effect of climate change on food insecurity,

Acknowledging the exacerbated effect climate change has on food insecurity in States subject to natural disasters,

Seeking to promote education on and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in all States, especially those island and coastal States affected by rising ocean levels,

Reaffirming the need to address malnutrition as a direct consequence of food insecurity,

1. Calls for the global community to collaborate, regarding education on sustainable agriculture by:

   (a) Pulling on the success of programs like Thailand’s “Agriculture for Lunch” which aims to support students by growing food on school land in order to bolster food security, and looking to the Bahamas Agriculture and Marine Science Institute (BAMSI) to provide the community with higher education focused on local farming and ocean sustainability;

2. Urges the global community to look to other States for examples of effective natural disaster responses by:

   (a) Taking influence from the multi agency prevention and response to natural disasters in Singapore such as the the Singapore Civil Defense Force, and;

   (b) Emulating a similar response as the Bahamas National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) response to hurricane Dorian: the formation of Disaster Reconstruction Authority (DRA) to support the community affected by setting up programs such as the initiative for small home repair options;

3. Recommends to all States, the implementation of measures to prevent natural disasters, such as early warning earthquake and tsunami detection systems, to ensure that agricultural resources and infrastructure are not destroyed, further exacerbating food insecurity;

4. Encourages the promotion of sustainable farming practice by:

   (a) Implementing techniques of restorative and regenerative agriculture practices, and;

   (b) Implementing protective measures to ensure crops’ survival through harsh conditions or natural disaster, and;

   (c) Supporting alternative techniques such as hydroponics to limit dependence on landed agriculture and better equip States for unexpected disasters, and;

   (d) Supporting innovative digital technologies in agriculture, such as the development of applications for mobile phones that identify the presence of pest infections in farmers’ crop fields;
5. *Further Encourages* Member States to work with indigenous communities to support the cultivation of native plants and work to implement and promote sustainable farming and agriculture practices that take after those of Indigenous communities in the area by:

(a) Promoting the implementation of native foodways such as inter-cropping and agroforestry and promoting the growth of native crops better suited to the environment in which they grow by working with indigenous communities that can identify and address most pressing local issues and provide education on implementing native farming practices, and;

(b) Working with indigenous communities to not only preserve important cultural knowledge in regards to food and farming practices but also promotes food production that can be tailored to the needs and environment of communities, and;

(c) Encourages Member States to promote food sovereignty and increase resilience against supply chain disruption through the use of education programs on native and sustainable farming practices and the resources needed to start local and small-scale gardening efforts of native crops including instructions, seeds, tools, and seedlings, and;

(d) Encourages Member States to prioritize the right to food for the indigenous populations, recognizing that indigenous people continue to disproportionately face food insecurity and a lack of access to nutritious food and recommends the promotion of native food sources and food practices within Indigenous communities and suggests that Member States help to provide the resources to indigenous communities within their borders;

6. *Supports* collaborating with the International Committee of the Red Cross in combined efforts to combat malnutrition through by:

(a) Seeking their partnership on the High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security Crisis of the United Nations, and;

(b) Screening and reevaluating food insecurity hotspots across the globe as a preventative measure, and;

(c) Continued establishment of more outpatient clinics in these hotspots for the increased distribution of ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF) to citizens and public health agencies as an accessible option to treat malnutrition;

7. *Resolves* that States ought to educate their citizens regarding the climate crisis and their agricultural sector to ensure they take steps to mitigate the effects of climate change upon their local industries by:

(a) Recommending sustainable agricultural practices and food systems implemented in this sector to confront climate change through the promotion of agrifood chains, and;

(b) Strongly suggesting the adoption of curriculum in public schools regarding effects and possible solutions to climate change;

8. *Endorses* the idea of Member States working with the Food and Agriculture Organization to educate other Members States, their industries, and their citizens on reducing food waste by:

(a) Supporting the education of farmers on how to harvest food with the utmost efficiency, and;

(b) Requesting to educate agricultural industries on how to utilize food that may not be aesthetically desired but has nutritional value, and;

(c) Encourages educating people on how to adequately prepare and store food, and;

(d) Expresses hope of the implementation of using food waste as a sustainable fertilizer as an alternative to non-sustainable fertilizer.

Passed, Yes: 61 / No: 19 / Abstain: 9