



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Third Committee

GA Third/II/4

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The right to food

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1 *Emphasizing* food security as a universal human right,

2 *Noting* the absence of educational campaigns on nutrition,

3 *Making aware of* the need of social welfare programs for those struggling from food insecurity,

4 *Acknowledging* the critical role of global markets in food security,

5 *Taking into consideration* previous research done by States on the nutritional and agricultural benefits of
6 genetically modified crops,

7 *Observing* the high level of food waste internationally,

8 *Recognizing* that developing States seek to increase the sustainability of farming practices and the education
9 of citizens,

10 *Realizing* the transnational nature of food security,

11 *Alarmed by* the correlation between food insecurity and climate change in developing States,

12 *Making aware of* the power of education and empowerment in creating new and sustainable agricultural
13 practices that help alleviate food insecurity and dependency in the long term,

14 *Emphasizing* the potential of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) to increase crop yields and reduce
15 reliance of developing States on international food aid,

16 *Taking into consideration* the necessity of long-term solutions in order to best serve developing States,

17 1. *Advises* establishing aid to those impacted by the food crisis by:

18 (a) Requesting the World Food Programme to allow more access to nutritious foods through adequate
19 delegation of resources;

20 (b) Request assistance from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund the United
21 Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF);

22 (i) Ensuring marginalized groups the guaranteed access to the aforementioned infrastructure;

23 2. *Requests* financial assistance from developed States in order to:

24 (a) Subsidize the purchase of GMO seeds for developing States;

25 (b) Research new GMOs and agricultural practices that will benefit developing States;

26 (c) Fund education initiatives designed to assist farmers in developing States;

27 3. *Strongly encourages* protections for free and fair trade in global markets to ensure food security:

28 (a) Calls upon the World Food Programme to identify staple crops in various regions that will be
29 free from heavy tariffs and other market restrictions while respecting the cultural values of crops grown by indigenous
30 populations;

31 (b) Recommends that the World Food Programme work with local economies to implement evalua-
32 tion programs to identify potential food crises;

33 (c) Calls upon the World Trade Organization to collaborate with staple food traders during inflation
34 crises in order to ensure food is still delivered to importing States at financially feasible prices;

35 (d) Acknowledges the rights possessed by States to manage, develop and implement domestic food
36 production policies within their internationally recognised territories;

37 (e) Urges States to maintain open and free shipping lanes for international trade;

38 4. *Calls upon* the Secretary General to produce a report identifying the best use of GMOs for securing global
39 food security, asks the Secretary General to address the questions by:

40 (a) Assessing ways in which GMOs can be used to ensure food security;

41 (b) Identifying the nutritional benefits provided by GMOs;

42 (c) Ensuring the intellectual property rights free from corporations;

43 5. *Urges* governments to work with local indigenous populations to instill better means of sustainable
44 farming;

45 (a) Recommends the provision of materials by the World Food Programme and domestic governments
46 in order to promote the development of sustainable farming practices by indigenous and other local populations;

47 (b) Discourages the further implementation of large-scale agriculture that fails to effectively consider
48 local agricultural conditions and vulnerabilities;

49 (i) Acknowledging the indigenous populations of the world and their unique cultural needs in terms
50 of food;

51 6. *Further requests that* governments adopt restrictive measures pertaining to fishing, including but not
52 limited to limiting catch days and quantities per vessel, to promote sustainable fishing by:

53 (a) Respecting marine ecosystems and adapting to the reproductive rate of fish to maintain a balance
54 and ensure the survival of all species;

55 (b) Recommends the support of local fisheries such that further jobs are created to assist public
56 infrastructure;

57 7. *Declares* that the right to food is a transnational issue in which individual States' actions may affect
58 others:

59 (a) Urges that all States recognize their contribution to climate-caused food issues;

60 (b) Encourages States to offer assistance to those that have been negatively affected by climate-
61 caused food issues;

62 (c) Recognizes the burden of climate regulation on developing economies;

63 (d) Encourages all States to reevaluate the distribution of food, ensuring that it is equitable and
64 efficient;

65 8. *Further implores* that action be taken to curb the effects of climate change that directly affect food
66 security:

67 (a) Urges a focus on flood prevention for regions impacted;

68 (b) Recommends funding for sponge cities;

69 (c) Encourages a focus on sustainable agriculture which will help reduce the effects of climate change;

70 9. *Calls* for States to address the role conflict plays in food insecurity by:

71 (a) Negotiating peace settlements in intrastate and interstate conflict;

72 (b) Providing military protection to key ports, transportation routes, and storage locations within
73 regions affected by conflict;

74 (c) Subsidizing farmers who have been adversely affected by conflict;

- 75 10. *Suggests* educating the population on agricultural practices through means including, but not limited
76 to:
- 77 (a) Primary education;
- 78 (b) Education campaigns through the media and public settings and local ambassadors in order to
79 reach adult farmers;
- 80 (c) Affordable trade schools that could offer diverse options for programs and certifications, espe-
81 cially in the context of agriculture and farming technology, depending on the specific needs of particular areas and
82 populations;
- 83 (i) Trade schools would provide higher education for adults while being more affordable and less of
84 a time commitment, as program length and intensity would be more flexible depending on the needs
85 of individuals;
- 86 (ii) Encourage graduates of education programs to spread their knowledge via apprenticeships and
87 other more informal options;
- 88 (d) Digital education; taking advantage of the virtual world and supporting educational campaigns
89 in the niche of sustainability by;
- 90 (i) Publicizing Member States' support of creators to generate an increase in interest with younger
91 generations in regards to sustainable farming, construction, architecture, and agriculture;
- 92 (ii) *Supporting* educational campaigns on nutrition such as the World Food Programme in order to
93 develop an understanding of of proper nutrition from a young age;
- 94 (iii) *Endorsing* the usage of technologies in the virtual space such as social media networks to
95 publicize indigenous and sustainable agriculture practices;
- 96 A. *Requests* financial and infrastructural support for educational campaigns who spread sustainable
97 policy knowledge to all locales, especially those who are geographically rural;
- 98 B. *Supports* the education of citizens on sustainable farming practices through public relations
99 methods using social media platforms.

Passed, Yes: 43 / No: 23 / Abstain: 7