**FORUM:** SPC1

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the food insecurity caused by the discrepancy in global distribution

**SUBMITTED BY:** Benin

**CO-SUMBMITTED BY:** Argentina, World Bank, El Salvador, Nigeria, Bolivia, Central African Republic, China, Haiti, Zimbabwe, Lebanon, Iraq, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Colombia, India, Brazil, Antigua and Bermuda, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Mexico

*Recognizing* the definition of food security given by the World Food Summit as “availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices”,

*Stressing* the fact that the Millennium Development Goal of halving world hunger by 2015, set in 2000, was not reached,

*Noting* with concern that about 1 in 9 people, approximately 795million, people in the world do not have enough food to eat,

*Hoping* to help in the achievement of the ‘Zero Hunger Challenge’ set in 2012,

1. Encourages the revitalization of the agricultural and rural development sectors, especially in LEDCs, with the support of Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Bank, by increasing their investments and support in sectors such as but not limited to:
2. Infrastructure to strengthen urban-rural linkages,
3. Research and development on sustainable agricultural practices and technologies,
4. Improving pastureland and irrigation schemes,
5. Reducing food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain;
6. Strongly suggests the creation of a new unbiased UN body: United Nations Food Distribution Organization (UNFDO), which would:
7. Monitor the food consumption and waste levels in each state by having checks every three months,
8. Ensure that countries where food is grown and produced get to keep an amount of their production that is sufficient to ensure the well being of the population,
9. Distribute excesses from states with high waste levels to states with shortages;
10. Stresses the need for increased diversification of energy resources in order to slow down climate changes, which lead to inconsistent and unreliable harvests and hence enhance food insecurity issues, by promoting renewable and sustainable energy methods such as but not limited to:
11. Solar power by installing solar panels when there is enough sunlight to make it a viable source of energy,
12. Wind power by installing turbines where there is enough wind to make it a viable source of energy,
13. Tidal power by installing water generators when there is enough tidal power to make it a viable source of energy;
14. Calls for an expansion in the use of sustainable farming methods by increasing the implementations of practices such as but not limited to:
15. Multicropping rather than monocropping to increase biodiversity and yields whilst decreasing pest vulnerability,
16. Using organic fertilizer which increases biodiversity in the soil and uptake of nutrients by the plants,
17. Crop rotation, mulching and intercropping which aid to replenish the soil,
18. Sustainable irrigation to increase yield and water conservation practices such as rainwater catchment, planting of drought-resistant crops and low volume irrigation,
19. Minimizing the use of heavy machinery and tilling to prevent soil erosion;

1. Asks that farmers, locals and the general public are educated:
2. On topics such as but not limited to:
3. The negative impacts that unsustainable farming has on the crops and the damage and degradation the it causes the soil,
4. The advantages of sustainable farming which result in a greater yield of products,
5. The importance of maintaining biodiversity within environments,
6. The necessity of preserving water since not in all countries rainfall is regular and reliable,
7. The harmfulness of pollutants which contaminate air, soil and water environments and can be a threat for the health of the farmers themselves, consumers and neighboring inhabitants,
8. Using methods such as but not limited to:
9. Giving seminars by experts of the topic sent by the UNFDO to the workers and farmers,
10. Introducing courses and lectures in schools so that the youth is made aware of the issue and of the possible future solution,
11. Putting posters in prominent places,
12. Handing out leaflets in public areas and at food related events to raise awareness;
13. Recommends an increase in production of sustainable crops, which are able to deliver nutritional benefits as well as being cost-efficient, such as but not limited to:
14. Soy,
15. Heirloom seeds;
16. Seeks for a reduction in the use of commercial pesticides by promoting other alternatives, which still protect crops from damage, such as but not limited to:
17. Release of beneficial insects and organism that destroy the pests,
18. Integrated Pest Management as a combination of methods,
19. Intercropping which reduces gaps between crops,
20. Companion planting, so that the primary crop is not attacked by pests and insects as the companion plant is more attractive to them,
21. Munching and groundcover which both allow to manually control the growth of weeds;
22. Expresses its hope that all member states which have not yet done so, impose regulations about the use of Genetically Modified Organisms, under the supervision of UNFDO, by means such as but not limited to:
23. Ensuring traceability and mandatory labeling for all products containing GMOs,
24. Controlling and tracking trans boundary movements of GMOs,
25. Provide financial aid to locals and industries that do not grow GMOs,
26. Researching further into the consequences of GMOs on health and the environment and then informing the public about the findings in order to produce safer GMOs that can help alleviate food shortages;
27. Invites governments with the help of the FAO, to promote the inclusion of unappealing foods in markets by means such as but not limited to:
28. Providing incentives to companies which sell and advertise these types of foods,
29. Imposing taxes on companies that continue to put these foods to waste.