**COMMITTEE:** Special Conference 1 on Sustainable Growth

**QUESTION OF:** Combating food insecurity

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY:** Iran

SPECIAL CONFERENCE 1 ON GROWTH AND ACCOUNTABILITY,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (1974), resolution 3348+3180, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger (2015),

*Recognizing* that food security in the world is very low, due to problems caused by climate and weather, war and displacement, food wastage and the poverty trap,

*Realizing* that 795 million people in the world are undernourished and that each year 36 million people die of hunger and poor nutrition, amounting to almost 10% of the world population,

*Noting* that United Nations data shows that there is enough food in the world to feed everybody, but that the food isn’t equally divided either between states or within them,

*Noting with regret* the continued rise of malnutrition in Africa,

*Understanding* that, as a result of the Green Revolution, countries with stable economies have plenty of food, while those with unstable economies struggle to feed their inhabitants,

*Noting with satisfaction* previously successful attempts at collaboration between NGO’s and developed countries such as the World Bank programme that provides local farmers in the Least Developed Countries (LDC’s) with better quality seeds, fertilizers, and other resources to boost productivity within agriculture,

1. Suggests the governments of all the Least Developed Countries (LDC’s) should:

1. observe the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER) by measuring the calorie intake of their population
2. examine the food distribution possibilities of their country to better circulate food and agricultural resources to their population

2. Encourages the Member States to ensure that food items can be afforded by all, especially those who are severely affected by malnutrition by:

1. suggesting the setting of an anchor price for essential foodstuffs for the world’s most malnourished to limit the threat to food security among the world’s most vulnerable
2. promoting the implementation of living wages (related to nation’s annual income) to aid economic stability and allow citizens to afford enough food for a stable, healthy diet;

3. Considers the implementation of certain regulations and systems in order to limit the amount of food wastage, not limited to:

1. The development of a pay for waste system, based on certain factors including, but not limited to:
   1. payment based on volume of waste produced
   2. payment based on weight of waste produced, ie, per pound or per Kg;

4. Invites member states to invest in the development and creation of grain silos;

5. Emphasizes the need for further development and expansion of nutritional education, using research gathered by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the WHO, and for the revision or creation of national nutritional guides that will stress the importance of variety, quantity and balance in diet, and that will be tailored for different demographics including:

a) age

b) gender

c) religion

d) level of risk of malnutrition;

6. Calls upon member states to implement or otherwise continue to promote policy mechanisms that improve accessibility to a healthier lifestyle within their respective education systems through:

a) the creation of “learning gardens” as exemplified by the FAO’s A New Deal for School Gardens program that provides school pupils with the opportunity to directly engage in food production and gain experience in dietary best practice and to better appreciate the importance of agricultural diversity and sustainability in global food security

b) expanding regional access to school meal programs currently being delivered by the World Food Program (WFO) through increasing voluntary contribution to the WFO

c) implementing physical education programs in primary and secondary schools;

7. Requests increased funding from governments, NGOs and UN Bodies for the development and research into Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO’s), so that the safety and benefits can be fully looked into before they are used.