Model United Nations International School The Hague 2016

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

**ISSUE:** Combatting Food Insecurity

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** India

**COSUBMITTERS:** Central African Republic, South Sudan, Honduras, Chad, Lebanon, Paraguay, Yemen, Nepal, Venezuela, Federation of Russia, Burkina Faso, Peru, Thailand, Estonia, Libya

*Deeply concerned* about the 36 million annual deaths due to hunger and poor nutrition

*Noting* with a lot of concern that in addition to the 36 million deaths each year, FAO estimates 795 million people to be chronically undernourished in 2012-2014,

*Having examined* the Sustainable development goal No. 2

*Taking into account* the 60% of agricultural land space in Africa

*Taking note* of the fact that AIDS is growing throughout Africa, thus reducing the available workforce in Africa

*Acknowledging* the bad influence of the American organization Monsanto on the health of people in deep need of food

Concerned about the fact that one third of all food goes to waste, 40% of which been from households

*Emphasizing* the importance of fighting food waste. Keeping in mind that food waste can be blamed on the wrong location of the food, which also leads to less equal food access,

1) Suggests that support for smallholder farmers is increased in order to lead to an increase in grain, further fighting malnutrition, as it would enable more people to be able to afford food due to an increase in food availability, support can be achieved through

a. training and practical support in agricultural best practices, along with access to inputs, credit, storage, and technology this should increase productivity in a sustainable way

b. an established revenue certainty, where smallholder farmers sell in reliable markets, thus preventing further cycles of discouraging production

c. providing smallholder farmers with access to crop insurance and other risk management tools, enabling them to easily recover from crop failures, or other growing season fluctuations

d. a clarification on rural property rights if farmers are expected to reinvest and raise productivity over time

e. supervise and moderate the use of products from Monsanto;

2) Urges countries to support an improved version of the Strategic Grain Reserve of which can be similar to the initial plan in which large grain reserves in Africa are used as buffers throughout bad harvests in order to stabilize food accessibility, however with an improvement in management, morality, and expenses through the use of

a) thorough monitoring in the progression of agriculture throughout Africa through the Strategic Grain Reserve, with the expectations of

(i)             monthly reports from nations such as Malawi and Nigeria to the UN, addressing the changes made in grain reserves and grain prices through the Strategic Grain Reserve plan

(ii)           frequent visitations to the Nations in order for the UN to gain first-hand information on the progression of grain reserve and agriculture throughout Africa;

b) investments made with an analysis of how they will contribute to the Strategic Grain Reserve, preventing expenses from going to waste

c) it been in cooperation with the World Food Program in order to make the reserve a bigger process;

4) Calls upon adding production expenses to food of which is consumed to economize resources for food production, further boosting food availability, in addition in order to maintain soil fertility, and prevent the causation of unreachable prices

a) incentives should be granted to farmers who reduce their wastage

b) a percentage of the production expenses should be spent on advancing fertility in the soil for farmers;

5) Strongly advises seeking countries to imitate India’s National Food Security Act, with the intention of providing subsidized food grains to the majority if the nations’ populations, the act can be achieved through

a) public distribution systems in deficit areas and amongst the poorer states of the society, of which are established through

(i)             ration cards divided into how much grain certain people require, depending on where they are located on the poverty line

(ii)           ration shops, of which determine the rationing of the citizen, otherwise known as ‘fair price shops’

b) the distribution of buffer stock, so that no smallholder farmers lose income and people are still fed in times of need;

6) Calls upon nations to contribute towards the education of farmers in LEDC’s, through sharing of information as well as financial support, in order to increase awareness in farmers of the incentives of selling a part of their harvest to areas where food resources didn't produce enough to provide for those in said area;

7) Asks *for* the beneficial trade of agricultural products to support economic circulation and farmers vulnerable to poverty or conflict by;

a) the cooperation of the World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO) with small-scale farmers to allow their produce to be sold for a fair profit

b) the formation of marketplaces by local governments where trade can commence, safe from violence or conflict that may otherwise obstruct this process

c) ensuring that the aforementioned steps are taken, without forcing smaller-scale farmers and entrepreneurs out of business by larger companies that could take from the smaller-scale businesses’ customers and economic supporters;

8) Insists that the UN starts an organisation which takes on the role of distributing food to LEDC countries that contribute grain to society with the prioritisation of refugees, of which will have to keep an eye on the places where the money is being spent, if countries disobey this they will have to deal with the consequences of returning all the given funds, thus adding a fine depending on the situation;

9)    Encourages local governments to implement methods to reduce the waste caused by the production of food and agricultural activity by

a) urge the use of methods to improve soil quality, such as soil rotation, planting of trees, and the building of retaining walls in high impacted areas and making these procedures well-known to farmers through the distribution of information

b) taking action against pollution to reduce the risk of the contamination of food products by;

(iii)          imposing fees on factories that contribute to the land, water, and air pollution that may increase chances of contamination of crops

(iv)          encouraging the reduction of waste created by farmers by rewarding them, with incentives based off of knowledge as to what is considered necessary or desirable to farmers in that area

c) Promoting the use of different recycling initiatives in order to use fresh thrown out food and expired food in every way possible;

11) Promotes the measures to fight the issue of malnutrition and stunting by;

a) Financing health care for pregnant mothers in poor countries in order for their child to not be stunted

b) Implementation of relevant national-level legislature concerning the rights of local farmers

c) Investment programs to incentivise and strengthen the position of small farmers in local industries;

12) Recommends the transition from non-sustenance agriculture to sustainable agriculture by the provision of financial support from public and private institutional investments to enable the transition, education, and training of local farmers through specialised programs such as NGOs, ensuring a short-to-long-term follow-up throughout the process in fields such as

a) sustainable farming

b) livestock, educating and disease control

c) acquisition of land;

14) Advises for measures to be taken in order to stop different sicknesses and infestations that ravage plants in countries by promoting steps to be taken to moderately if not fully stop locust infestations in countries with poor agricultural means through the utilization of GMO crops, which have passed a rigorous testing process, supervised by the government;