

Resolution FAO/1.1



Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Food Security

Co-Sponsors: Federative Republic of Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Somalia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Norway, People's Republic of China, Republic of Chad, Republic of France, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Italy, Republic of Kenya,

Republic of Tunisia, United Arab Emirates

The Food and Agriculture Organization reminding all nations of the growing global population that remains undernourished due to food insecurity,

Alarmed by the shocking number of people who live in situations plagued with food insecurity,

Believing that food insecurity can be eradicated if countries collaborate in solving the issue,

Noting with deep concern the unknown safety of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO),

1. Believes that supplying farmers, students, and other citizens with crop and agriculture education about GMOs and pesticides, will improve upon food growth and distribution in developing countries;
2. Approves of the education of young people learning about the GMOs and how to grow crops, so that they can produce and harvest crops and therefore combat the food insecurity that persists in their communities;
3. Notes that growing community-gardens and farms in residential and areas that are affected by food insecurity and natural disasters will provide a sustainable food source;

4. Calls for financial support for those working in the food industry so that they can have the required resources;
5. Encourages the creation of and education for jobs, such as transportation, handling and retail of produce, to aid availability and distribution;
6. Supports providing food at schools through gardens that have been grown by students or their local community; and
7. Requests increased funding, from governments, NGOs, and UN bodies, for GMO research so that they can be safe and be adapted to grow in different climates.

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Topic: Food Security

Co-Sponsors: Indonesia, Zambia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Thailand, Cuba, United States, Russia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Canada, Colombia, Israel, Jordan

Deeply concerned by the alarmingly high rates of food insecurity throughout the world,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and other non-governmental organizations,

Fully aware of the fact that the minimum wage in some countries is not high enough for a family to survive on,

Recognizing that different countries have differing regional tastes and religions,

Stressing the fact that food security is one major obstacle in the eradication of poverty and the sustainment of peace,

Taking into consideration that natural disasters are a major reason that many people are not able to obtain food security,

Fully believing that food self-sufficiency is an extremely sustainable solution to food insecurity worldwide,

Guided by the example of Millennium Development Goal 1 set in 2000,

Viewing with admiration the amount of progress the world has made since then,

Observing the turmoil that food insecurity has caused in many countries,

Calls upon the governments of nations worldwide,

1. Encourages all member nations to participate in geographical targeting to find more appropriate solutions for specific regions;

2. Recommends that better infrastructure is implemented around the world, particularly in the area of food distribution;
3. Trusts that the transportation method used to carry the food is free from contamination of any sort, such as animals, insects, and microbes;
4. Further invites governments to set aside a predetermined amount of money each month solely for hunger relief in the aftermath of a natural disaster;
5. Requests governments to strive to reduce water pollution in bodies of water, in an effort to increase the amount of potable water to all, as well as improving the condition of aquatic life in those bodies of water;
6. Expresses its hope that other developed countries not suffering from this condition will have the capacity to assist in the funding of this pressing matter;
7. Further requests governments to make policies more favorable towards farmers by reducing, or canceling, agricultural taxes to the utmost extent;
8. Calls upon governments to explore chemicals, genetically modified organisms, and food-safe pesticides, that will help promote agricultural productivity;
9. Further recommends using animal feces as a natural and environmentally-friendly fertilizer, to be used as an alternative to chemical fertilizers in areas where chemical fertilizers are not economically viable;
10. Supports the use of information-management systems for the purpose of alerting farmers and fishermen of oncoming droughts, hurricanes, and other natural disasters;
11. Emphasizes the use of soup kitchens as a means of short-term financial and physical access to food, until other solutions are implemented;
12. Supports the idea of food self-sufficiency, so that countries may not need to rely on other countries for help;
13. Encourages education about self-sufficiency and chemical fertilizers;
14. Reaffirms that countries that, because of circumstances beyond their control, are not able to produce crops should be assisted by other, more able, countries that are able to care for themselves as well; and

15. Requests that the minimum wage be raised to a point where people can afford food, and still manage to have other comforts.