

Resolution GA/2/1.1

General Assembly Second Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)

Co-Sponsors: Arab Republic of Egypt, Benin, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Burkina Faso, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federal Republic of Germany, Federative Republic of Brazil, Hellenic Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of Thailand, Libya, Malaysia, Namibia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Finland, Republic of France, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of India, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Italy, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of Niger, Republic of Portugal, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Singapore, Russian Federation, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Mexican States, United States of America, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Topic: "Agriculture Development, Food Security, and Nutrition"

The General Assembly, fully believing in the United Nations work to help end hunger, and to improve food security and nutrition,

Reaffirming that agriculture problems are being solved by cooperative Member States,

Approving of the second SDG (Sustainable Development Goals),

Ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture,

Noting with concern that nearly 800 million people are malnourished,

Aware of hunger gripping hundreds of millions of people's lives,

1. Urges all developed countries to fund and provide advanced technology, such as tractors, plows pulled by animals, and robots, as well as the (non-fossil fuel sources required for them to function), to farmers in developing countries, and to spread that information worldwide;
2. Strongly recommends that member states create more epicenters, which are dynamic centers of community mobilization and action, as well as actual facilities built and operated by community members, and UN volunteer education groups, in order for farmers to learn new farming methods, and in order to accept younger people and women (which will increase the number of farmers, and provide women and adolescents with more jobs);
3. Calls upon the use of seed varieties such as NERICA and pulses (lentils and chick peas) that are more tolerant to erratic weather conditions and produce more seeds;

4. Further invites member countries to grow more pulses to help the malnourished recover;
5. Recommends the education of citizens on how to eat healthier, and about food loss and waste;
6. Recommends ensuring safer foods, which means keeping bugs out and food away from unsafe manmade products such as: gases and oils;
7. Further requests the use of various funds and aid programs, such as the Heifer International Catalog which is where less fortunate people order livestock and it is sent to them from a more developed country;
8. Requests the strengthening of the management of forest fire prevention and deforestation, and the strengthening of the research and development of the undeveloped forest resources in a step-by-step orderly way to explore the biodiversity and the nutrition of forest foods;
9. Strongly Commends strengthened public education on food security, and nutrition;
10. Encourages member states to coordinate trade routes between countries in order to facilitate the exchange of various goods-
11. Encourages governments to improve planting fields and farms by promoting healthy and sustainable use of this soil.