



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Third Committee

GA Third/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The right to food

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1 *Recognizing* the desperate need of the world to address Sustainable Development Goals one (No Poverty),
2 two (Zero Hunger), twelve (Sustainable Consumption and Production), and thirteen (Climate Action), with special
3 regard to the sovereignty of Member States within their own borders,

4 *Keeping in mind* the importance of indigenous and local farmers and farming practices,

5 *Reaffirming* that existing actions by the Committee are excellent first steps, but must be continued and
6 elaborated on to address ongoing and potential crises caused by the intensified effect of climate change on food
7 insecurity,

8 *Acknowledging* the exacerbated effect climate change has on food insecurity in States subject to natural
9 disasters,

10 *Seeking* to promote education on and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in all States,
11 especially those island and coastal States affected by rising ocean levels,

12 *Reaffirming* the need to address malnutrition as a direct consequence of food insecurity,

13 1. *Calls for* the global community to collaborate, regarding education on sustainable agriculture by:

14 (a) Pulling on the success of programs like Thailand’s “Agriculture for Lunch” which aims to support
15 students by growing food on school land in order to bolster food security, and looking to the Bahamas Agriculture
16 and Marine Science Institute (BAMSI) to provide the community with higher education focused on local farming
17 and ocean sustainability;

18 2. *Urges* the global community to look to other States for examples of effective natural disaster responses
19 by:

20 (a) Taking influence from the multi agency prevention and response to natural disasters in Singapore
21 such as the the Singapore Civil Defense Force, and;

22 (b) Emulating a similar response as the Bahamas National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
23 response to hurricane Dorian: the formation of Disaster Reconstruction Authority (DRA) to support the community
24 affected by setting up programs such as the initiative for small home repair options;

25 3. *Recommends* to all States, the implementation of measures to prevent natural disasters, such as early
26 warning earthquake and tsunami detection systems, to ensure that agricultural resources and infrastructure are not
27 destroyed, further exacerbating food insecurity;

28 4. *Encourages* the promotion of sustainable farming practice by:

29 (a) Implementing techniques of restorative and regenerative agriculture practices, and;

30 (b) Implementing protective measures to ensure crops’ survival through harsh conditions or natural
31 disaster, and;

32 (c) Supporting alternative techniques such as hydroponics to limit dependence on landed agriculture
33 and better equip States for unexpected disasters, and;

34 (d) Supporting innovative digital technologies in agriculture, such as the development of applications
35 for mobile phones that identify the presence of pest infections in farmers’ crop fields;

36 5. *Further Encourages* Member States to work with indigenous communities to support the cultivation of
37 native plants and work to implement and promote sustainable farming and agriculture practices that take after those
38 of Indigenous communities in the area by:

39 (a) Promoting the implementation of native foodways such as inter-cropping and agroforestry and
40 promoting the growth of native crops better suited to the environment in which they grow by working with indigenous
41 communities that can identify and address most pressing local issues and provide education on implementing native
42 farming practices, and;

43 (b) Working with indigenous communities to not only preserve important cultural knowledge in
44 regards to food and farming practices but also promotes food production that can be tailored to the needs and
45 environment of communities, and;

46 (c) Encourages Member States to promote food sovereignty and increase resilience against supply
47 chain disruption through the use of education programs on native and sustainable farming practices and the re-
48 sources needed to start local and small-scale gardening efforts of native crops including instructions, seeds, tools, and
49 seedlings, and;

50 (d) Encourages Member States to prioritize the right to food for the indigenous populations, recog-
51 nizing that indigenous people continue to disproportionately face food insecurity and a lack of access to nutritious
52 food and recommends the promotion of native food sources and food practices within Indigenous communities and
53 suggests that Member States help to provide the resources to indigenous communities within their borders;

54 6. *Supports* collaborating with the International Committee of the Red Cross in combined efforts to combat
55 malnutrition through by:

56 (a) Seeking their partnership on the High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security Crisis of the
57 United Nations, and;

58 (b) Screening and reevaluating food insecurity hotspots across the globe as a preventative measure,
59 and;

60 (c) Continued establishment of more outpatient clinics in these hotspots for the increased distribution
61 of ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF) to citizens and public health agencies as an accessible option to treat
62 malnutrition;

63 7. *Resolves* that States ought to educate their citizens regarding the climate crisis and their agricultural
64 sector to ensure they take steps to mitigate the effects of climate change upon their local industries by:

65 (a) Recommending sustainable agricultural practices and food systems implemented in this sector
66 to confront climate change through the promotion of agrifood chains, and;

67 (b) Strongly suggesting the adoption of curriculum in public schools regarding effects and possible
68 solutions to climate change;

69 8. *Endorses* the idea of Member States working with the Food and Agriculture Organization to educate
70 other Members States, their industries, and their citizens on reducing food waste by:

71 (a) Supporting the education of farmers on how to harvest food with the utmost efficiency, and;

72 (b) Requesting to educate agricultural industries on how to utilize food that may not be aesthetically
73 desired but has nutritional value, and;

74 (c) Encourages educating people on how to adequately prepare and store food, and;

75 (d) Expresses hope of the implementation of using food waste as a sustainable fertilizer as an
76 alternative to non-sustainable fertilizer.

Passed, Yes: 61 / No: 19 / Abstain: 9