



United Nations General Assembly

Distr.: Limited

27 December, 2019

Original: English

United Nations General Assembly

Agenda item: Food Security

Sponsor: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Canada, China, DPR Korea, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States of America.

The General Assembly,

Expressing its satisfaction with the cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, especially goal 2 which works to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, and goal 6 which works for water management efficiency and improved water quality,

Nothing with deep concern about the existence of countries and regions that are affected by external influences such as poverty, conflicts, and natural disasters, and whose life security is not guaranteed, due to insufficient food access routes and stable supplies,

Noting that usage of crops in the development of biofuels will inevitably raise the price of the crops by altering the usage of farming land, which may lead to more people in a food insecure situation,

Acknowledging that current biofuels has merits such as the revitalization of suburban economies where the money can be used as funds to further develop agriculture,

Recognizing that some countries are suffering with a water shortage, and that the development irrigation and drainage systems are necessary for those countries,

Recalling the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods, and Resources (PRAI), which provides a guideline for agricultural investment,

Recognizing that irrigated land is more than twice as productive as rain-fed cropland,

Taking note that smallholder farmers account for more than 90% of agricultural fields and produce 80% of agriculture production,

Alarmed by the outcomes of the drastic climate change in the shape of natural disasters that severely damage Member States' agriculture primarily crops, livestock, and farming infrastructure,

Emphasizing that fulfillment of development assistance commitment to agriculture is crucial,

Recognizing the importance of the development of foods that could be able to be in storage for a long period,

Affirming countries and regions that have suffered disadvantages in the past due to land acquisitions, and confirming the movement to promote overseas agricultural investment, such as the benefits of foreign capital brought about by land acquisitions and the establishment of a global infrastructure,

Recognizing the role agriculture plays in addressing the complex problem of improving nutrition and the need to invest in nutrition-sensitive agricultural,

Recognizing the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in addressing food price volatility,

Emphasizing that it is essential to provide food at a stable price for all humans to access to food,

Affirming that improving trade and market access will play a vital role in economic growth which will also improve the food security,

Recognizing that infrastructure development is at the core of food security for all,

Aware of the deprivation of natural resources and the dependence on food imports that follows,

Stressing that a detailed report on food security is crucial in order to supply developing Member States with sufficient aid,

Noting with concern that one third of the total food produced for human consumption is put to waste,

Affirming that a comprehensive approach to agriculture and food security that targets the immediate needs of the poorest, while also strengthening the foundations of agricultural industries through improving agricultural productivity and opening markets is necessary,

1. *Promotes* the regular sharing and implementation of information on sustainable agriculture in FAO;

2. *Recommends* States to develop and utilize second-generation biofuels which will not compete against food consumption and to gradually shift from first-generation biofuels to second-generation biofuels when the development is complete;
3. *Requests* States to permit the current amount of production of first-generation biofuels until the completion of the development of second-generation biofuels;
4. *Invites* States to invest adequately in the maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems for a sustainable and recycling-oriented society;
5. *Recommends* States to educate its citizens about ways to conserve water and create a more reliable water supply that is not dependent on rain with the following ways:
 - a. Mixing substances that accumulate water in the soil,
 - b. Installing point irrigation systems,
 - c. Installing seawater desalination plants,
 - d. Creating reservoirs to save and reuse rainwater,
 - e. Reusing sewage water by using a microfilter reverse osmosis membrane;
6. *Encourages* States to protect its smallholder farmers from unjust businesses by updating the farming procedures;
7. *Recommends* States to audit the transactions between foreign companies and its citizens in cases of agricultural intervention from other countries so their citizens' right will not be violated;
8. *Takes note* that there are measures such as vertical farming, which creates farms on tall building levels, and high technology farming measures where land use for livestock will become more efficient;
9. *Recommends* States for its encouragement of diversifying its food productions and consumption of agricultural product other than meat;
10. *Recommends* States to refrain from overusing chemical fertilizers and manage grazing to not put the lands under stress as well as developing disaster resilient measures;
11. *Invites* States to assist countries in need to improve their farming efficiency through the FAO and WFP with the following ways:
 - a. Strengthening markets,
 - b. Improving productivity and sustainable resource use,
 - c. Targeting increased water use efficiency through a global water scarcity initiative,
 - d. Supporting improvements in agri-food systems that will lead to better nutrition outcomes and greater resilience to extreme climate events and climate change,
 - e. Advocating for more open agricultural trading systems through international and regional organizations;

12. *Recommends* States to strengthen its agricultural fields through the following:
 - a. Providing a fairer go for farm business by placing agriculture under a fairer competition and more appropriate regulations and review overly strict regulations,
 - b. Investing in research development to improve product productivity and development of food suitable for long period storage,
 - c. Building infrastructure that fits the 21st Century such as water storage facilities to secure water supply for irrigated agriculture and transportation networks for safe and cheap product transportation,
 - d. Strengthening drought and risk management by improving the farmers' strategic management capacity;
13. *Reaffirms* the importance voluntarily exchanging agricultural technology and information on mutually agreed terms, in order to expand and improve research on agricultural production on a national, regional and international level;
14. *Invites* developed states that have expanded overseas to actively participate in business-led agriculture in their host states in exchange for securing employment through the following fair contracts with local farmers:
 - a. Recommending investigating and advancing companies to formally document and submit contracts with local farmers to the ILO (United Nations Labour Organization),
 - b. Accepting the ILO once every three years which is left on the state's discretion in an audit of compliance with the contract and employment security, and share the results with the host country and the parent state of the company;
15. *Invites* States to use the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), which is an inter-agency platform to enhance food market transparency and policy response for food security, to prevent price volatility and maintain steady crop prices;
16. *Recommends* States to establish a transportation system to fairly distribute food to rural areas within its country that lack access to the food market;
17. *Recommends* States to establish a transparent trade system where food investment is nonexistent and states have secure access to food;
18. *Recommends* States to establish a network to help secure food access and fair distribution for those in need under the FAO in cooperation with each states' own food banks;
19. *Recommends* States wishing for technological support to submit reports to FAO, which states the current status of the food security in its state, in order to ensure a fair distribution of food;
20. *Calls upon* States capable to provide financial or technological support to those countries in need in order to achieve the clauses mentioned above.