

DRAFT RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE: Sustainable Development Committee

TOPIC: Zero Waste & Zero Hunger

SPONSORS: the Russian Federation and Republic of Ecuador

SIGNATORIES: Kingdom of Denmark, State of Kuwait, United Kingdom, United States of America, Republic of Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Vietnam

The Sustainable Development Committee,

Endorsing the realization of the the Millenium Goals together with Agenda 21 agreed upon the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Also recalling the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that recognizes the importance of agriculture in achieving multiple sustainable development goals such as eradicating hunger and poverty,

Also recalling the previous resolution passed by the Sustainable Development Committee in which the need for food security especially in Fragile States was stressed,

Keeping in mind the resolution titled “The Future We Want” agreed upon during the Conference on Sustainable Development with Rio+20 that acknowledges the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, highlighting the need for sustainable practices, infrastructure and urban-rural linkage when it comes to hunger and waste,

Encouraging several mechanisms of international aid towards countries to ensure efficacy of aid,

Recognizing the previous work and efforts of the UN World Food Programme and other UN initiatives regarding the fight against global hunger,

Recalling the support of promoting education and technology as effective measures to meet the 17 SDGs in DR 1/1 which was passed unanimously,

LOCAL POLICY

1. Considers that there is a need for strengthening local policy to support actors to combat food insecurity, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Promoting national policies that might help issues of hunger with respect of countries sovereignty and capabilities,
 - b. Prioritizing the help and focus towards helping the needs of impoverished communities for access of food,
 - c. Prioritizing economic policy that allow sufficient and accessible consumption,
 - d. Promoting policy that allow environmental sustainability such as surveillance to decrease deforestation;

2. Accepts that national and local governments can adopt and implement protectionist policy measures to support the local small-scale farmers in their country and protect their livelihood and the survival of their agricultural business against the volatility and competition on the global food market, which include but are not limited to:
 - a. import quota,
 - b. import tariffs,
 - c. national subsidy programmes,
 - d. export restrictions;

FOOD SECURITY VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

3. Draws the attention to the fact that a lack of food security is often caused by entitlement problems instead of by a lack of food and food production, and therefore affects impoverished communities worse than others;

4. Notes vulnerable communities that are mostly affected the most by the issues other than impoverished people such as indigenous people, people of color, and other minorities often find themselves to be overrepresented within these impoverished and therefore especially need attention of domestic policy-makers;
5. Calls for regulation on the production of food to ensure safety:
 - a. limit the use of aseptics to ensure both food security and storage span,
 - b. reduce the pollution on lands and resources out of which food is produced;
6. Recommends all member states to put effort towards empowering impoverished community to be able to sustain their lives by these mechanisms, including but not limited to:
 - a. Giving Enhanced Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or E-SNAP by conditional cash food aid as a short-term resolution to fight hunger especially food aid that targets to increase nutritional intake,
 - b. Educating individual or community food production such as community farming that is done by utilizing raw materials from local food producer in communal lands,
 - c. Inviting external cooperation or aid from external bodies such as the World Food Programme (WFP);

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

7. Reminds all of the important role of global production chains in the food industry and the problems that can be caused by disruptions in this global food chain, and the importance of global policy measures that protect the important links in this production chain;

8. Supports the **Golden Food Corridor (GFC)** program that allow distribution of food to increase transfer of food and raw material between producer and consumer, with several mechanisms which are:
 - a. Inviting initiatives to build access of roads between areas to allow food distribution,
 - b. Creating local stations that are accessible to general community to place or take the supplies in need,
 - c. Promoting accessibility of raw material transfers between local producers by this infrastructure,
 - d. Increasing accessibility to access transportation by creating transportations between stations if there are goods that are requested to be transported to the next stations,
 - e. Calling initiatives towards international community, UN bodies, and NGO to support this program;
9. Encourages all member states to increase their voluntary financial contribution to the World Food Program so the program can establish more and improved initiatives that will promote the food security of all people;
10. Further emphasizes the need to rethink and redesign global food supply chains with regard to consumption behaviors and responsibilities in order to tackle global inequalities in food insecurity, resource exploitation and the burden of waste management and pollution caused by overconsumption;

EMPOWERMENT

11. Encourages education on urban environmental education and youth leadership:
 - a. Including agriculture in middle school curriculums,
 - b. Holding urban agriculture practices that enable students to gain experience on agriculture production,

- c. Empowering the youth to launch innovation and research in terms of enterprises and workshops;
 - d. Educating local producers with regards planning, implementing, controlling, managing, and collaborating with the other members of their community in order to make the process effective and efficient;
12. Urges the use of natural and organic products specifically food in order for countries to have the ability to use them again for other purposes (example fertilizer, food for the livestock);
13. Calls upon the member states to promote safe and sustainable farming techniques to elevate from the dire issue of food scarcity,
- a. Promotion of diversification,
 - b. Proper farming and sustainable agricultural practices,
 - c. Integration of pastoral and arable farming,
 - d. Cultivation of high yielding varieties;
14. Recommends to promote the forming of local farm clusters and farm business partnerships that can improve production and knowledge sharing, and to elevate these partnerships to regional and global levels were possible;

WASTE MANAGEMENT

15. Approves of efforts to dismantle landfills and replacing them with recycling and re-usage facilities;
16. Recommends to use the following strategies regarding food waste:
- a. Implementing strategies of food redistribution and cooperation with food banks in order to avoid food waste,

- b. Favours local and municipal management of food residues in order to avoid transportation costs and environmental consequences;
- c. Implementing urban food production so that locals can increase their resilience to external shocks and help strengthen local and national food security by relying on a variety of local producers;
- d. Generating value from waste which has the potential to create new income streams for local governments and businesses by converting waste into sustainable agricultural inputs such as natural fertilizers or other high value products;

TECHNOLOGY

- 17. Emphasizes the need for the global employment and innovation of technologies for sustainable development as well as for the prognosis in anthropogenic land-use and land-system change;
- 18. Calls upon the international community to make data, technologies and knowledge regarding agricultural land-use as well as seismic and climatic forecasting accessible and ensure the transparency of methodologies;
- 19. Proposes the establishment of a global knowledge sharing network for smart-agricultural solutions “SMART” (Sustainable Management of Agricultural Research for new Technologies), including:
 - a. Cooperation regarding the establishment and implementation of smart-agricultural solutions,
 - b. a database for remote sensing and climate forecasting information,
 - c. information about methodologies and technologies used in order to gather data,
 - d. artificial intelligence and other available real-time data to monitor the health and intensity of cultivation, density of population in aggregation points and marketing centres, and accumulation of food spoilage and waste

20. Further invites member states to introduce mobile or remote data collection through phone interviews and surveys to understand the situation on food consumers and producers;

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

21. Proposes to develop and implement the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Environment (SAFE) certificate as an internationally recognized standard to be placed on those consumption products that have been produced under principles of the Circular Economy ideal with production inputs that have been reused and repurposed in order to educate consumers on making sustainable consumption choices and to improve transparency in production;
22. Calls upon all member states to implement the SAFE certificate as mentioned in previous clause and regularly check proper execution and adherence to this certificate, as well as the FAO to recognize this certificate and work towards its global implementation, recognition, and obedience;
23. Recommends the FAO to improve and update their agricultural handbook published in 2014 with policy guidelines that stresses the importance of and practical guidelines for sustainable food production and greater care for the environment to and achieve food security;

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

24. Confirms that deforestation, desertification, soil damage, extreme temperatures, floods and increasing emissions of GHG are some of the negative effects in climate which have detrimental effects to food security;
25. Encourages sustainable practices in the use of fertilizers, crop seeds and other materials used in agricultural sectors globally to prevent land degradation;

26. Calls upon nation states to provide funding for organic foods and local farmers in order to reduce the environmental impact of agricultural activities;
27. Further Calls upon the international community to particularly support the food supply of vulnerable communities in anticipation as well as in crisis-response in case of natural disasters and extreme weather conditions;
28. Decides upon organising and conducting at least one collective educational session per annum for persons engaged in agricultural occupations to impart training on effective and proper farming and agriculture practices, including but not limited to,
 - a. Contour farming,
 - b. Allan Savory's Holistic Farming,
 - c. Whole farm planning system that helps farmers, ranchers and land stewards better manage agricultural resources in order to reap sustainable environmental, economic, and social benefits,
 - d. Countermeasures for soil erosion,
 - e. Methods of soil enrichment,
 - f. Agroforestry;

PARTNERSHIPS

29. Appeals to establish cooperative frameworks with private sectors by:
 - a. Having the participation of the multinational companies and businesses in the international community's and the countries' governments' initiatives regarding the management and prevention of food waste and hunger;

30. Appeals to the private sectors to collaborate with the government and with the international community in investing in stable and sustainable infrastructure dedicated to food distribution, food storage, and food waste management;

NGOs and IOs

31. Encourages the cooperation of national governments with NGOs and civil society organizations in order to work together towards the objectives of “Zero Hunger” and “Zero Waste”;

FUNDING

32. Recommends requesting investment and funding mechanisms to UNDP and other UN bodies that are working towards the SDGs and Agenda 2030;
33. Proposes searching for further financial aid from Regional Development Banks such as the several African Development Banks, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the Inter-American Development Bank;
34. Supports demanding financial aid to international organizations such as the World Bank Group or the IMF for the purpose of eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world;
35. Accepts the following funding model for research and development of Genetically Modified Crops,
- a. Accommodating profits from the tourism industry and infusing it as capital for the above mentioned purpose;
36. Calls for the APEC to fund Asia-Pacific countries with difficulty during the covid period, especially those in the Global South and mainly depending on agriculture exports.