FORUM: The Social and Cultural Committee

SUBJECT: Ensuring Food Security in Countries Affected by Droughts

SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom

SIGNATORIES: The Republic of France, the Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Israel, the Constitutional Emirate of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Iran

The Social and Cultural Committee,

Reminding that the UN pledged to end hunger through the "Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition" that was adopted at the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974; The goal was to have the governments of several nations join together to create higher food production between countries and within countries and that the government should create an attack on chronic malnutrition and diseases that come from not having the appropriate nutrition; The UN also wished to end wastage of food in all forms and wish to begin exploiting all the resources available to the world rationally; The UN believes that this goal needs to be met because “Every man, woman, and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties,”

Emphasizing that approximately 3.1 million children die from undernutrition each year; The Central African Republic, Yemen, Chad, Madagascar, Zambia, Liberia, Haiti, Timor-Leste, Zimbabwe, and Afghanistan are some of the hungriest countries in the world and many of these countries affected by drought,

Noting that erratic rainfall and droughts can have comprehensive and devastating impacts on affected livelihoods and local economies; the UN needs to find a cost-effective method to aid these countries and other countries like them in finding food security for their nations, especially in times; Many factors of food insecurity for these people stem from territorial and ideological conflicts, inequality of wealth and sex, and the effects of climate change cause these states to have the highest levels of hunger; While these issues are important issues to tackle, most of these countries have weaker governments and weak economies; These countries cannot solve these problems by themselves,

Acknowledging that one-third in Brazil’s hunger has been reduced through reducing poverty, eliminating food insecurity and shrinking the proportion of people living in hunger. Between 2003 and 2009, the number of people living in poverty decreased by 20 million. Brazillian initiatives including cash transfers for poor families and support for small-scale food producers. India reduced poverty and hunger by placing a great deal of importance in the agricultural sector.

Because 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas, the overwhelming majority of citizens depend upon agriculture as their primary source of income; This has worked by making families more self-sufficient; In Sierra Leone, they strengthened health centers in the country and improved nutrition in children under five and their mothers; Sierra Leone improved food security by growing vegetables and bean plants to add diversity to food and source of income, and by developing savings and credit groups for the citizens;

Deeply Disturbed by the World Wide frequent droughts; Southern Africa has historically been at high risk of droughts; this risk is due to several meteorological and sociological factors; As of April 2019, parts of Southern Africa remain affected by the ongoing drought. Heavier than average rainfall during the first weeks of February in some locales have alleviated local droughts, but the area as a whole is expected to suffer from negatively impacted cropping conditions. Rates of hunger in the region have risen, and are expected to continue to rise; In May 2019, Namibia declared a state of emergency in response to the drought, and extended it by an additional 6 months in October 2019,

Keeping in mind that rain and snow do not fall evenly across Earth; Some regions are routinely wet and others are routinely dry; From season to season — and from year to year — the amount of rain or snow in a location can vary,

Stressing food security around the world through a joint effort of the diverse states of the United Nations,

1. Encourages nations to come together to provide support for the governments of countries affected by drought by aiding their government in stockpiling staple foods and non-staple foods, including but not limited to: spam, canned peaches, canned mixed vegetables, condensed milk, in wet seasons and save for times of drought;
2. Provides developing nations who experience hunger or malnutrition with the tools to eradicate food instability in their nations;
3. Requires countries to provide at least 1.5% of their nation's GDP or rescue efforts equal to this amount directly to a country's efforts to help their nation combat droughts;
4. Recommends that the aid provided in clause one is:
    a. Humanitarian aid
    b. Medical personnel
    c. Food high in nutrients and carbohydrates
    d. Monetary Funds
5. Urges more funding to be provided to research associations that are dedicated to finding the cause of natural disasters that cause food insecurity such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), an agency working with developing countries to tackle international agricultural and development issues, including but not limited to thematic fields and tropical value chains;

6. Encourages developed countries creating stockpiles of nonperishable foods to distribute their rations of food to populations and countries in the middle of food crises or environmental anomalies such as erratic rainfall and droughts;
7. Promotes the understanding of what can cause food insecurity, such as:
    a. Poverty
    b. Drought
    c. Natural Disasters
    d. Territorial and ideological conflicts
    e. A weak economy and weak governments
8. Further Urges more funding to be provided to research organizations that are dedicated to acquiring food security in countries affected by droughts, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a fund that promotes equitable scientific partnerships with the countries of the developing and developed world;
9. Promotes the attitude of improving understanding and education of the complex interactions between the changing global climate and agriculture (including land use), the supply chain and markets in order to improve adaptation and resilience.
10. Urges the awareness of the frequency and intensity of disasters such as persistent droughts, floods and storms could increase, with an adverse impact on livelihoods and food security;
11. Promotes the protection of wildlife, such as endangered species, species with a niche, or species only native to a certain area through:
    a. The creation of sanctuaries in countries with these species,
    b. Donating to countries with a lack of funds to protect their national wildlife,
12. Strengthens the most effective approaches to building national and local resilience for better disaster risk management in the context of:
    a. food security across underdeveloped nations
    b. building on DFID's program on Disaster Risk Reduction.
13. Expresses its hope in the creation of Agricultural colleges in order to:
    a. Help educate and better prepare farmers for the difficulties presented by arid or other harsh climates.
    b. Educate the public in ways to maintain food security
    c. Provide for students of lower-income in order to both eliminate poverty and help secure food security at the same time.
14. Considers a partnership with private companies on the building of privately owned desalination plants by individual governments; to do this, the following must happen:
    a. A fixed price must be negotiated between private and public companies that ensure money is not wasted by federal or local governments.
    b. The price must be affordable for all
        i. Costs will vary depending on average wealth and labor costs
15. Draws attention to the making of new water recycling plants worldwide by:

a. These will be constructed by the UN;
b. New technologies will be thought over, such as a process using carbon dioxide, cutting energy costs for the holder nation to a thousandth of the initial cost;
c. Close to, or in areas affected by drought which are included but not limited to: Djibouti, Southern Jordan, Southern Saudi Arabia;

16. Requests the creation of more renewable energy plants made to power the water treatment plants in order to reduce carbon emissions and promote clean energy in order to protect the environments, which will cause fewer droughts, such as:
    a. Nuclear, Solar, and Wind are all viable options,
    b. Built by private companies
        i. Energy will be bought from them by public companies within the nation holding the plant,
        ii. The cost shall be affordable for both sides, staying within the 8 to 13 cents per kWh cost depending on state income levels and labor costs.
17. Provides irrigation for farmers at risk of water shortages in times of drought, for example:
    a. Water will come from two main plants
        i. Desalination plants
        ii. Water treatment plants
    b. Methods of transportation will include land based and water based
    c. Water provided to farmers will be sold at cheap affordable prices depending on:
        i. Labour costs
        ii. Wealth of holder nation
    d. If farmers are unable to pay for such water
        i. UN will provide for them
        ii. Government's will provide if wealth of nation is high
18. Introduces the use of modern technology to create hydroponic plant farms in countries critically relying on international aid for food security and countries severely affected by drought by adding support to previously existing means of agriculture, in order to:
    a. Take up less space than planting fields (vertical columns),
    b. Reduce land degradation,
    c. Recycle water, which uses less than 10% of water than a conventional farm,
    d. Produce higher crop yields,
    e. Allow for the use of liquids to grow food, instead of valuable fertile soil,
    f. Produce crops year round,
    g. Allow crops to develop quickly and efficiently,
    h. Stop using harmful pesticides and less fertilizer,
    i. Allow crops to grow undisturbed from soil pests,
    j. Decrease the effects of drought, including limited water and food; therefore, this allows limited damage to public water supplies by using less, recycled water for crops,

i. Limit will be average limit installed by most modern countries, 55 gallons per person, or 210 liters
ii. A fine ranging from 10 to 300 dollars depending on amount overused per household with weekly reports,

k. Reduce land degradation,
l. Use modern technology to predict droughts, such as satellites;

19. Asking countries to strengthen food security by:
    a. Bettering food utilization in order to:
        i. Reduce food waste by:
            1. Setting up compost piles in local communities,
            2. Start/continue using separate bins to organize recycling and food scraps from trash,
            3. Organize a rewards system by which a member can receive food coupons when they help the community by recycling, composting, or donating food,
    b. Upgrading food access and food availability by:
        i. Setting up community food drives and food shelters to help provide the poorer population with the nutrients they need, in order to decrease malnutrition,
        ii. Using international food trade to provide more variety of foods to the public, however, not to rely on,
        iii. Using food coupons in a rewards system (look at 2) #4 (a) above),
        iv. Upgrading public food markets,
        v. Linking smaller farms, farms that are already trying to join a nation's market, not self-sufficient farms, to markets in order to increase food diversity, provide non-staple foods, and support the community,
        vi. Increasing demand and supply for non-staple foods such as fresh fruits, dairy products, vegetables, and meat, but not becoming competition for local farmers,
        vii. Installing market policies to lower food prices, but receive more income as more of the public will buy,
        viii. Organizing specific farms to produce either non-staple foods or staple products, to be able to begin the process of becoming self-sufficient
        ix. Food produced in small farms can be bartered between small farms with an exchange rate small farms with an exchange rate being set by the farms;

20. Encouraging countries to use different ways to maintain a reasonable public supply of water by:
    a. Using hydroponics as a way of farming to conserve and recycle water (see #1)
    b. Using traditional approaches, such as the Qanat, to use as water storages,
    c. Using drainage systems to collect water that is then cleaned and treated to be used for drinking purposes,
    d. Using desalination plants in coastal countries to increase water supplies in nations that have water shortages;

21. Inviting the World Health Organisation, countries commonly paying international aid, and other smaller organizations to help pay for the costs of setting up hydroponic plant farms in much needed areas (see #1);

22. Calls upon nations not suffering from high food insecurity, poverty, or severe droughts to step forward and help/continue to provide financial aid;

23. Requests that countries' progress of self sufficiency be monitored via national agricultural GDP by member nations.