

Code: GA/RES/2/1

Committee: General Assembly

Title: Sustainable Agricultural Development, Food Security, and Nutrition

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Affirming* the first Millennium Development Goal - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, and the second
4 Sustainable Development Goal - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable
5 agriculture,

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7 *Recognizing* the full sovereignty of Member States, as stated in the first of the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable
8 Food Security (2009), especially regarding food security policies which must come from national governments and
9 domestic legislation,

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11 *Reaffirming* food security as a national responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges
12 must be nationally articulated, designed, owned, led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders,

13
14 *Recognizing* the commitment to strengthening the multilateral system via the collaboration of Member States and in
15 the promotion of policies dedicated to fighting hunger and malnutrition,

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17 *Appreciating* the various voices of the Global South and other less developed states due to their unique regional
18 challenges and innovative solutions to food insecurity,

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20 *Guided* by the recent adoption of General Assembly resolution 73/253 (2019), which highlights the link between
21 agriculture, food security and nutrition, and sustainable development,

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23 1. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with United Nations (UN) bodies that can support and facilitate the
24 creation of national programs, including:
- 25 a. the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
 - 26 b. the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
 - 27 c. the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) and the International Fund for Agricultural
28 Development (IFAD);
- 29
30 2. *Desires* Member States to collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government
31 initiatives and entities, and nonprofit organizations to support and facilitate national programs, including:
- 32 a. the Environmental Resources Management Foundation (ERM),
 - 33 b. Mercy Corps,
 - 34 c. Rise Against Hunger,
 - 35 d. Bread for the World,
 - 36 e. the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,
 - 37 f. the Center for Security & International Studies Global Food Security Project,
 - 38 g. and the United States for International Development (USAID);
- 39
40 3. *Recommends* an increase of voluntary funding by higher income Member States to the World Food
41 Programme (WFP), for the purpose of further facilitating their work in country capacity strengthening,
42 specifically in creating Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) for all Member States;
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44 4. *Encourages* the adoption of the WFP's Country Strategic Planning by all Member States, emphasizing:
- 45 a. The WFP's core focus on emergency relief and food assistance, as well as strengthening country
46 capacity;
 - 47 b. The development of an additional Emergency Response Classification of Level 0 designated
48 towards countries that do not require immediate response to include more member states in the
49 WFPs programs;
 - 50 c. The importance of sovereignty, emphasized by the country-led Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews
51 that form the core of CSPs;

- 52 d. The need to increase funding to match the increase in responsibilities;
53 e. The importance of high-income nations funding their own CSPs;
54 f. The commendable efficiency of the WFP, with administrative costs of only 7%, the lowest of any
55 aid agency;
56
- 57 5. *Suggests* that Country Strategic Plans include:
58 a. The reviewal and recommendation of legal, economic, and social measures necessary for
59 achieving Member States' goals;
60 b. The analysis of climate, water, and other necessities as to prevent the depletion or wasting of
61 scarce resources;
62 c. A focus on problems of nutrition such as malnourishment and over nourishment;
63 d. Proposals to resolve unsustainable and inefficient agricultural practices, including:
64 i. Adoption of Holistic Agriculture Management to address desertification and expand
65 livestock production;
66 ii. Supporting the Climate-Smart Agriculture programs (CSA), which aim to integrate
67 agricultural practices that promote sustainable food security under climate change;
68 iii. Strategic coordination with developed countries that have pre-existing food aid programs;
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- 71 6. *Seeks* to reconvene the World Food Summit as an attachment to the 163rd session of the FAO Council in
72 Rome in December 2019 for the purpose of exchanging knowledge and ideas relevant to creating CPS',
73 while keeping in mind:
74 a. The World Food Summit is an op-in event and respects the sovereignty of all nations;
75 b. The goal of strategic agricultural and food security planning will be added to the original goals of
76 the summit regarding undernutrition and future food needs;
77 c. That it is non-binding and a forum to discuss best-practices and innovative concepts in the realm
78 of agriculture, nutrition, and food security;
79 d. The Summit will reconvene every fourth session of the FAO Council as an attachment.
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