

Fulda Model United Nations • Draft Resolution

Code: Blue

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Reducing the impact on Food and Energy security from the conflict in Ukraine

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of rule of law among other nations,

Expressing deep concern about the continuous violations of international principles on Ukraine's territory that consequently have caused a humanitarian crisis as well as given concerns in regards to global food supply chains that are currently disrupted and may lead to the spread of famine, especially in developing countries,

Emphasizing the need to reduce high levels of poverty in rural areas without sufficient possibilities and resources needed for development,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (End Hunger) to achieve food security and promote sustainable agriculture,

Reaffirming the United Nations efforts in linking food security issues with conflict in Resolution 2417 (2018),

Recognizing the UN General Assembly Resolution A/76/L.55 (2022),

Re-emphasizing the resolution 11/2 (2022) on the "Humanitarian consequences of the aggression against Ukraine" stating that Ukraine and the region are one of the world's most important areas for grain and agricultural exports and that the ongoing conflict has increased food insecurity globally, particularly in the least developed countries,

Taking into consideration the Rome Summit on Food security (2009) at the World Food Summit with a goal to reaffirm the right of individuals of all nations to have access to safe and nutritious food,

Appreciating the resolution International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 2200A (XXI) (1976) consistent with the fundamental human right to be free of hunger,

Approving the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development programme (CAADP) of the African Union and the efforts to accelerate product markets, land policies and agricultural inputs,

Stressing the need of quick and environmentally friendly transportation of agricultural products to the third-world countries and war-torn Member States impacted the most by the food crisis,

Referencing the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) technology brief on "Nuclear Power" (2021) noting that nuclear power can be deployed to sustainable low- or zero-carbon technologies to decarbonise the global energy system,

Recalling the Geneva Convention (IV) on Civilians (1949) that insists on transporting necessary food for the people,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations World Food Programme in providing emergency food assistance and reducing the impact of the humanitarian crisis,

Noting the rise in fertilizer prices and shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yielding and threatening the successful harvests, especially of wheat, maize, soybean, sunflower oil, potato and essential food,

Aware of the increase in the prices of fuel and energy products and the impact on the increase in the prices of food products themselves, which has a negative socio-economic impact in many of the Member States,

Taking into account the success of the World Banana Forum (WBF) as a space where open dialogue on challenges in the global banana supply chain is promoted,

Taking into account the World Health Organization's "The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2021" which aims to transform food systems for food security and improved nutrition and affordable diets,

Emphasizing the publication of the World Trade Organization "The Crisis in Ukraine - Implications of the war for global trade and development" that finds that the current crisis is likely to exacerbate international food insecurity at a time when food prices are already historically high due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other external factors,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to support the countries affected by the global food crisis through coordinated provision of emergency food supplies, support programmes, diversified production of food, and promote a universal non-discriminatory food products trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO):
 - a. Recommends the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to organize a global space of assembly for agriculture and harvest, especially pertaining to essentials such as resources like wheat and sunflower, where the Member States and relevant stakeholders would be able to discuss issues of the global supply chain and have open dialogue to discuss possible solutions, with secretariat and financing provided by the FAO or World Food Programme;
 - b. Calls upon the Member States to voluntarily direct urgent humanitarian aid and emergency funds to countries facing armed conflict, drought, famine, and starvation through programmes like UN World Food Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and programs of relevant stakeholders;
 - c. Invites the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to lower customs tariffs and other trade barriers in order to promote a non discriminatory system of food trading;
2. *Stresses* the need to keep fuel prices affordable to prevent high volatility of food prices through following measures:
 - a. Avoid amassing big amounts of energy commodities, which can cause food price increases and shortages, and notes the importance of effective usage of energy and transition to

renewable energy sources;

- b. Recommends the Member States to encourage their citizens to use public transport powered by renewable energy sources or electricity to decrease the demand for fuel;
 - c. Demands the Member States to maximize their energy production and coal, oil, and gas extraction to ensure that energy supplies are sufficient for the Member States' essential services, especially services in food industry;
 - d. Calls upon the Member States to decrease the use of energy where it is possible without damage to essential infrastructure and services;
3. *Urges* the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) to empower farmers through financial and service support to develop needed infrastructure, electricity, telecommunications, transportation and skill development in the African region through encouraging voluntary financing from member states,
4. *Calls* Member States to expand the list of food export partners such as through:
 - a. Developing partnership links with Eastern Europe countries and financially supporting farmers initiatives in the region by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and creating a new Eastern Agriculture Partnership association within the UN;
 - b. Increasing cooperation in the food trade market with Asia such as through the UN Cooperation in the UNECE Region, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the World Bank support for improving standards and expanding agricultural food trade;
5. *Urges* Member States to ensure access of the international humanitarian organizations to the people in the need of food:
 - a. For Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations since it provides measures to defeat hunger;
 - b. For the International Committee of Red Cross as it is working to assist in providing food;
 - c. For the World Food Program as it also performs vital functions in providing food and financial assistance;
6. *Encourages* investments in research into new agricultural technologies and agricultural practices that increase food yields and mend the negative effects of food insecurity,
 - a. Encourage relevant stakeholders and Member States to cooperate and invest in agricultural research, especially the high-income Member States with institutions specializing on chemical and biological research, in order to increase the harvest in the conditions of limited space allocated for agricultural purposes and different fertility of soil,
 - b. Recognizes the work of the Foundation for food and Agriculture research (FFAR) for building public- private partnerships that offers resources for scientific research that targets urgent food and agricultural topics;
7. *Recommends* to all Member States the establishment of an institutional financing mechanism with the aim of creating a common fund dedicated to the development of potential alternative fertilizer industries to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus in order to achieve greater food

sovereignty based on local proximity and not dependent independent of potential conflict zones:

- a. The specific development of the potential natural fertilizer industry in Brazil is proposed as a measure to achieve this objective;
 - b. Once the natural fertilizer industry has been able to develop, Brazil is urged to facilitate the export of fertilizers to the countries, in solidarity with the countries concerned;
8. *Encourages* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to invest in researching the potential use of nuclear energy as the form of air transportation to build new nuclear-powered aircrafts of the “Antonov An-225 Mriya” size for more efficient and sustainable transportations of grain to the countries most affected by the food security crisis to avoid hunger and supply-chain disruptions,
 9. *Urges* the Committee of Transport (TRANS) in the European parliament which works on the development of the trans-European transport network, framework for the deployment of intelligent transport systems and for interfaces with other modes of transport and other issues to form a work groups that would tackle the issues connected to food chain transportation from Ukraine to EU Member States,
 10. *Encourages* Member States to elaborate national policies in regards to the goals of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline the efforts of humanitarian aid in a context of food crises,
 11. Strongly encourages Member States to recognize and include references to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) in national policies and actions plans as appropriate and in accordance with the national legislation.