

Fulda Model United Nations • Draft Resolution

Code: Draft Resolution 1_2

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Reducing the Impact on Food Security from the Conflict

The General Assembly,

Recognising the Charter of the United Nations and the purpose of the United Nations according to Article 1 (3) to achieve international cooperation in order to solve problems of an economic, social, or humanitarian character,

Conscious of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically the second goal, to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”,

Recognizing the need to relieve the grave humanitarian situation, as well as the need to remedy the rising food insecurity,

Alarmed by the 345 million people facing acute levels of food insecurity,

Emphasizing the need for multilateral cooperation on this issue, as all Member States have distinctive preconditions, needs and capabilities to supply their populations,

Fully believe that the development and upgrading of the existing agricultural production systems in developing and least-developed countries will not only stabilize and make the global food market more resilient but will also contribute to more secure and stable states since the United Nations have recognized that food shortages and food insecurity contribute to violent uprisings,

Keeping in mind that in order to create sustainable and long-lasting agriculture in countries of the Global South the challenges of climate change in general and specific to the areas need to be recognized and acted on accordingly to ensure further progress towards the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 70/1 (2015), namely Goal 2 “Zero Hunger”, Goal 12 “Responsible Consumption and Production”, and Goal 13 “Climate Action”,

1. *Recommends* the Member States to set up a common fund for the development of raw material for fertilizers to work towards independence of the most vulnerable countries to achieve independence from Europe:
 - a. Encouraging the Member States to voluntarily participate in the fund with the financial help to resolve the vital problem of food distribution outside Europe;
 - b. Recommending alliance of Member States with independent and strong economies to keep the value chains of fertilizers continuous at a global scale;
 - c. Considering the opening of an independent fund by the Member States that can be used by all members with the vote and the consent of others for mitigation of the potential damage caused by reducing the sanctions on fertilizers;
 - d. Requesting the formation of the board of directors that will oversee the work of the fund and ensure transparency;
 - e. Considering the investment of member states in new paths of distribution to make fertilizers more accessible to Africa and South America;

2. *Requests* the support of according institutions and organizations in order to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology from the Global North to the Global South, namely:

a. Institutions of the United Nations, such as:

- i. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist with the creation and establishment of according programs, and the FAO Investment Centre for support of the design, implementation, supervision and evaluation of agricultural investment plans;
- ii. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to assist with the fair and effective procurement of raw materials needed for the production of fertilizers from the global market, as well as to provide technical assistance regarding the infrastructure needed for transport and production;
- iii. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to assist with the empowerment of the member states that are currently perceived as less developed;
- iv. The Financing for Development Forum as part of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to review the Addis Abeba Action Agenda and actions concerning the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as its mandate includes;

international financial institutions, such as:

- v. the International Monetary Fund to help foster trade relationships impacting the economies of the States of the Global South positively;
- vi. the World Bank Group to especially facilitate the cooperation between governments and the private sectors;
- vii. the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to assist with their experience in promoting higher standards of living and social progress;
- viii. Regional development banks, such as the African Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank to coordinate regional projects in accordance with regional conditions and requirements;

b. other institutions, such as;

- i. the Organization for Economic Co-operations and Development for the development and implementation of the necessary policies,
- ii. The International Fertilizer Association, the International Fertilizer Development Center and the Fertilizer Institute as part of the Fertilizer Outlook Expert Group to assist with the necessary knowledge on the sustainable and most productive usage of fertilizers in line with the fulfillment of the SDGs;

3. *Recognizes the need for* multilateral collaboration of the Member States focused on specific areas relating to food security to minimize the impact on food security of the crisis in Ukraine and future crises with specific measures such as:

- a. Encouraging cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP) to ensure food and nutrition assistance as well as a Zero post-harvest loss policy;
- b. Adopting the Logistics Cluster by WFP for all Member States as it ensures an

efficient and effective emergency response; the Logistics Cluster provides strategic guidance in the decision-making process and thus helps support the emancipatory process;

- c. Developing independence from the import of European means of production and goods;
 - d. Diversifying agricultural production towards other grain-based foods (than wheat and bread);
 - e. Considering the implementation of a debt reduction programme for struggling countries, as the economic fallout has been rising since 2020, to enable low-income countries to stabilize their access to food;
4. *Strongly underscores* the immediate need to secure free export from the Black Sea ports through maximized diplomatic efforts to facilitate beneficial and fruitful discussion, and in this regard invites the states sharing the coast of the Black Sea to join in a shared forum;
- a. Invites in this regard especially the Member States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Forum (BSEC) to use this existing platform on economic matters as a way to facilitate meetings;
 - b. Suggests to schedule meetings of the BSEC every two months instead of every six months for the foreseeable future;
 - c. Welcomes efforts of the remaining Member States to support these diplomatic efforts as director/mediator/facilitators of these meetings in following each other in a determined order;
5. *Calls upon* all Member States to keep the flow and trade of fertilizers as open and unhindered as possible to ensure a fruitful production of agricultural goods to fight the impending and existing food shortages;
6. *Reiterates* that the Global Order is substantially embedded in International Law, the United Nations Charter as well as the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all Member States