

DRAFT RESOLUTION:

Date: 16.4.2023

Sponsors – Brazil, Democratic Republic of Korea, Arab Republic of Egypt

Signatories – Chile, Iran, Bolivia, Canada, USA, Bangladesh, Columbia, China, United Arab Emirates,

Azerbaijan, Chile, Germany, Mexico, Cameron, UK, Pakistan, India, Hungary,

Sustainable Development with Special Emphasis on Food and Water Security by 2030

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, which adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want," and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Recognizing that food and water security are essential components of sustainable development and are interrelated with poverty reduction, economic growth, gender equality, health, education, climate action, and biodiversity conservation,

Affirming that the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated food and water insecurity in the world, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly, and highlighting the

urgent need for humanitarian assistance and sustainable development interventions,

Noting the concern to contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to the transmission of disease in which many of them died.

Pointing to Natural disasters as the major root cause of food insecurity

Recalling the recurring issues which cause food insecurity are production houses all most countries are not able to keep up with the pace of growing needs and climate change due to industrialization which causes problems in agriculture which in turn leads to food insecurity

Using hazardous fertilizers by farmers and food production houses for getting more yield which leads to eutrophication which brings difficulties in accomplishing SDGs no. 2 3 and 14

Noting with concern industrial chemical waste being released in water bodies without being treated causing water insecurity,

Reiterating the lack of awareness of food and water security among citizens of many countries leads to difficulties in finding solutions,

Here by resolves:

1. Persuades the government to hand out free food to the ones in need;

2. Influences the government Provide new technologies found by the government to all the smallholder farmers;
3. Emphasizes the equality to be given to all the citizens to food and water;
4. Influences the government to establish organization;
5. Requires revising agro policies by all the government
6. Forgives the debts of farmers;
7. Providing more awareness of food and water security to the world;
8. Improving water access to rural areas;
9. Proceeds to the need of low-cost restaurants to accomplish SDGs no 2 zero hungry;
10. Establishing water wells in semi-arid areas;
11. To double the productivity of small-scale producers and ~~firms~~
12. Giving importance to the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems;
13. Increase investment in the agricultural sector;
14. Recognizes the importance of promoting sustainable and inclusive agriculture, fisheries, and forestry practices that enhance food security, nutrition, rural livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation, and contribute to climate resilience and mitigation;
15. Promoting water conservation practices such as using efficient irrigation techniques, fixing leaks, and reducing water waste can help to conserve water resources and ensure sustainable use;
16. Water reuse and recycling: Implementing water reuse and recycling programs, such as treating wastewater for

non-potable use or using treated water for irrigation, can help to stretch water supplies and reduce the need for new water sources;

17. Promotes innovation such as governmental agricultural unit to avoid monoculture;

^{18.} Preventing eutrophication by usage of natural fertilizer accomplishes the SDG number 14.