**FORUM:** Special Conference 1 on Good Governance

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the food insecurity caused by the discrepancy in global distribution

**SUBMITTED BY:** United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** United Kingdom, Kenya, Italy, Georgia, Thailand, Pakistan, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Sudan, Serbia, Russian Federation, Spain, Burkina Faso, Iran, Cuba, Canada, Slovakia

The Special Conferences on Good Governance,

*Alarmed* with the fact that nearly 1 billion people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger,

*Noting with regret* that one in 6 children under the age of five is underweight due to the malnutrition,

*Keeping in mind* the fact that enough food is produced to feed the whole population of the world, with some countries having shortage and others having excess food,

*Taking into account* the insufficient supply of food in different countries caused by a sudden natural disaster (floods, droughts etc.), technological, economic crises and/or civil unrest,

*Recognizing* that one of the factors contributing to the problem of food insecurity is poor food distribution, lack of or underdevelopment of distribution infrastructure in LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) or countries in distress,

*Noting with delight* the Millennium Summit Development Goal N1 and its success in achieving its goal of halving the percentage of people who suffer from hunger from 23.2% in 1992 and 12.9% in 2015,

1.Suggests establishment of the Food Bank under the general administration of the UN;

2.Proposes that the Food Bank operates as follows:

a) All Member States contribute to financing the Food Bank relative to each Member State’s GDP;

b) Food Bank to purchase food in the markets of the countries with the excess of food production at a predetermined wholesale fixed price, which will be a short-term solution for the starving populations;

i. This will protect the producers from price fluctuations and will guarantee them a fixed income,

ii. This will allow the UN to better forecast the cash flow and better plan purchases;

c) Food Bank to rent excess storage facilities and facilitate the development of regional storage facilities together with the development banks;

d) Food Bank to hire transportation companies to deliver food to those regional storages;

3.Reaffirms that countries which population cannot afford to purchase food or do not have access to the food distribution centres. The Food Bank will, therefore, work with the local governments to arrange delivery of food from the regional storage facilities to those suffering from hunger.

4 Recommends a new observational system be set in place:

a) By the United Nations or other independent internationally known organization,

b) To monitor the equal distribution of food from the distribution centres,

c) Made available for either receiving and shipping sides.

5.Encourages each Member State to increase awareness and encourage social responsibility for the problems of food insecurity caused by the discrepancy of global distribution through;

a) Mass Media,

b) Social networks,

c) School programmes,

d) Adverts on television and physical poster on the streets,

e) Public lectures and events;

6. Further requests UN Member States to invest into the GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms), which will allow to:

a) Increase the speed of growth of crops resulting in a bigger supply;

b) Be able to grow in different climates and poor soils:

i. Farmers in the LEDCs can grow crops for themselves in local climate conditions

c) Extend the shelf life of food products allowing it to stay fresh until it gets delivered

d) Make GMO products safer for usage;

7.Further recommends as a systematic solution, giving out loans with a small interest rate to the governments of countries which population are food insecure to develop:

a) Agriculture, by:

i. creating more and bigger harvestable fields,

ii. purchasing better technological devices to plant and collect faster the harvest(such as combines etc.),

b) Infrastructure, which will include:

i. A new developed storage systems to decrease wasted production,

ii. A better transportation system, to be able to access remote areas,

c) FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) can monitor and guide the development, as they possess the most experience in tackling this issue;

8.Calls upon decreasing the import tax on food products in the LEDCs in order to invite producer into their markets and, therefore, widening the market and filling up the shortages in the market.