The General Assembly,

Observing that according to NASA scientists, January 2018 has been the warmest period recorded, with a high probability that this rate will keep on growing over the years leading to deterioration in agricultural patterns in many countries,

Having studied that in 2016, the United Nations found that after decades of decline, world hunger has risen due to inadequacy of food supply caused by climate change,

Further recalling that climate change is already having a measurable effect on the quality and quantity of food produced globally,

Alarmed that an increase in drought frequency, changes in precipitation and rainfall patterns, tornados, hurricanes have led to degradation of agricultural lands, soils and terraces,

Bearing in mind that the increase in temperature level is disrupting marine life in the lagoons surrounding tropical islands, and affecting the fishing industry of these islands,
Grieved about the livestock situation due to a lack of food, causing animals to die, thus diminishing productivity,

Stressing on the fact that climatic variabilities have led to the outbreak of water borne diseases or blight and crop diseases,

Concerned that there has been an increase in water scarcity and reduced water quality,

Cognizant about the fact that children are severely malnourished due to climatic effects on food production, preventing them from developing physically and mentally,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of funding agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) in assisting to prevent and mitigate risks of food insecurity through emergency projects;

2. Adopts measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility;

3. Calls upon humanitarian and worldwide assistance for food distribution to families in need and implementation of school-feeding programs for children affected by climate actions;
Commission : Climate Action
Sponsors : Brazil, Ethiopia, Libya, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe

4. Requests governments to sensitise their nations through information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and impacts of climate change;

5. Recommends research from State parties on the links between climate change, agriculture and food shortages, to develop sustainable strategies to ensure food supply;

6. Urges the introduction of effective strategies for food security to maintain crop production during climate change;

7. Notes that ministries of agriculture should supply their local farmers with a variety of tools and techniques on disaster risk reduction (DRR), along with high-quality seeds, nutrients and soil conservation to address crop diseases;

8. Directs member States to set-up frameworks to mitigate impacts of climate change in relation to erosion, flooding and land degradation;

9. Encourages planters to set-up greenhouse plantations and indoor farming, with the assistance of State parties, in view to increase agricultural productivity;

10. Considers the improvement of water and sewer systems, while welcoming the initiative for sustainable water use as per the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
11. **Demands** nations around the globe to opt for rainwater harvesting, as well as using recycled water, to keep up the crop production during periods of droughts;

12. **Requests** technical and monetary help from capable and stable countries to invest in setting up desalination plants and cloud-seeding devices in countries being affected by water shortages;

13. **Directs** regulation of harvesting while reducing illegal overfishing, and implement science-based management plans;

14. **Applauds** the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for supporting a variety of interventions to tackle the rising levels of malnutrition and to promote good sanitation.