

FORUM: Advisory Panel

QUESTION OF: Alleviating the Issue of Famine and Food Insecurity in Lebanon

MAIN SUBMITTER: Japan

Fully aware that 60 percent of the population have difficulties in getting enough food and 78 percent of Syrian refugees face food insecurity,

Keeping in mind that the main cause of famine in Lebanon is economic crisis,

Noting with deep concern that people in Lebanon is facing serious economic crisis due to the Lebanese Civil War, which lasted from 1975 to 1990, political corruption, COVID-19, and the explosion of Port Beirut,

Mindful of that Lebanon civil war created a long- lasting economic crisis that the Lebanese pound is continuously facing devaluation of over 80% per pound,

Bearing in mind that the silos in Port of Beirut alone contain 60 percent of all imports and 85 percent of all cereals and grains,

Alarmed that Lebanon imports 85 percent of the total food supplies,

Fully aware of the emergency of the situation,

Deeply concerned about the fact that famine leads to the spread of various diseases,

Recognizing the fact that there are numerous nations in the world that are unaware of the several consequences of famine,

Stressing the emergent requirement and importance to stabilize the food supply in Lebanon,

Main submitter: Indonesia – **failed**

1. Calls upon the Lebanese government to guarantee the freedom of import and export globally in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. encouraging the Lebanon government to keep the reliability of information about the situation of food storage by providing transparency of relevant food situations and actions to prevent the rise of food price and food shortages,
 - b. Cooperating with world organizations such as:
 - i. The World Trade Organization (WTO),
 - ii. International Organization for Standardization (ISO),
 - iii. World Customs Organization (WCO);

Main Submitter: Indonesia - **passed**

2. Encourages the Lebanese government to cooperate with organizations such as the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on supporting, educating, donating and helping areas that have gotten affected by the negative consequences from famine in which do things such as but not limited to:
 - a. subsidizing the farmers to ensure they have the budget to buy seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, agricultural equipment, and more,
 - b. securing additional supplies of key materials of agricultural production (seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, etc.) at the governmental level to prevent disruption in production and supply chain,
 - c. purchasing the domestic products from the farmers in a higher price and storing or selling the products at a cheaper price to the citizens during the time of food crisis,
 - i. Conduct the following operative clause first monthly six months during the time of food crisis
 - ii. Make a statistic that shows the efficiency of the operative clause
 - d. improving agricultural technologies in Lebanon in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. encouraging Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to establish an annual forum on agricultural technology, to invite advanced agricultural experts from different countries and providing privilege for countries like Lebanon who are facing the very serious situation of famine to learn and practice more advanced agricultural technology to increase the total amount of local food produced,
 - ii. welcoming developed countries to provide financial aid to help countries like Lebanon to practice the technologies so that they would be able to do trades with them when they overcome the emergent situation,
 - e. promoting environmentally friendly policies such as reducing food waste and enacting trash classification in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. calling on education on the importance of dealing with food waste and trash and protecting the environment,
 - ii. urging UN to provide environmental scientist/ experts' intervention on fixing the policies on trash classification and preventing waste;

Main Submitter: Hungary - **passed**

3. Draws attention to create a new NGO that concentrates on supporting, educating, donating, and helping areas that have gotten affected by the negative consequences from famine in which do things such as but not limited to:
 - a. volunteer to work in areas that has been affected from the consequences of famine,
 - b. educate around the world regarding the topic of famine and how to support the nation at home,
 - c. help support the nation financially,

- d. helps spread proper information about famine and reduce errors of information;

Main Submitter: Hungary - **passed**

4. Calls member states to raise public awareness on the current food insecurity and famine issues in Lebanon in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. holding public events that can interest and inform the global population about the issues in Lebanon through means such as:
 - i. open houses to draw public attention,
 - ii. employing famous celebrities as spokespersons for campaigns,
 - iii. establishing education for upcoming generations,
 - iv. holding TED talks,
 - b. using social media platforms to inform the public for funds that can help improve the situation in Lebanon such as:
 - i. Facebook,
 - ii. Instagram,
 - iii. Twitter,
 - iv. YouTube;

Main Submitter: Indonesia - **failed**

5. Asks the Lebanese government to improve the social security system and distribute social aid to families with emergent background in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. request nongovernmental organizations to supervise the equity of the distribution of social aid,
 - b. calling upon government to have accurate investigation on the financial situations of families or individuals to determine the policies on distributing the social aid;

Main Submitter: Japan - **passed**

6. Recommends the Lebanese government to establish food security strategies for emergencies and longer terms by adopting emergency food reserves policies of developed nations, which function in following ways but not limited to:
 - a. the government requires agricultural import companies to maintain reserve of food, especially staple food such as rice, wheat, and sugar, that can cover demand of 3-4 months,
 - b. the government incentives the private sector companies in doing so in means such as:
 - i. import permits,
 - ii. subsidized bank loans,
 - iii. depreciation schedules,
 - c. responsibility of managing the stocks lies on the private sector; reserves are kept in the warehouses of companies,
 - d. mandatory inventory agencies are established to support the companies to maintain and manage reserves;

Main Submitter: Japan - **passed**

7. Further suggests the government to organize a Lebanese Agriculture Development and Allocation Program (LADAP) with the aid of developed agricultural countries and relevant UNOs and NGOs such as the UNDP, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), and CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), which would increase the efficiency of food production, food self-sufficiency, and food supply to civilians, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. encourage private sector to cooperate with public institutions and government agencies to research methods of increasing efficiency of food production in ways such as not limited to:
 - i. government-guaranteed bank loans at preferential interest rate,
 - ii. tax breaks such as tax deductions, tax credits, and tax exemptions,
 - iii. government grants,
 - b. invest in private Lebanese companies related to agricultural innovation and technology, agricultural water management, agricultural resources (e.g. raw materials), agricultural supply chain, and more,
 - c. establish partnership among local governments, private sector, local communities, and civil society in the allocation of food to secure supply chain while quickly providing food and strengthening the last mile networks,
 - d. cooperate with the United Nation and its organizations to encourage developed countries to donate funds to provide people in Lebanon with food, resources, and medical aid in ways such as holding global campaigns;

Main Submitter: Japan – **passed**

8. Urges the Lebanese government to reconstruct the silos in the Port of Beirut and allocate or build silos in other ports to minimize the impact of future disasters.