

Resolution A/1

RESOLUTION ON PROMINENT DISEASES IN LIVESTOCK

Recognizes that almost all diseases in the livestock industry can result in the death or infertility of an animal,

Deeply disturbed that many diseases in livestock cause the produce from an animal to be affected,

Noting with deep concern that very contagious diseases in livestock can affect the way of living for an animal,

Convinced that the number of diseases in livestock can be greatly reduced by giving animals the proper medications and vaccines,

Expressing its appreciation for those who properly vaccinate their livestock as they are helping to prevent diseases from being spread,

1. Requests that people who keep livestock properly vaccinate their livestock so that:
 - a. The animals do not become infected which can prevent,
 - i. Humans from consuming animal products and becoming sick,
 - ii. Other animals becoming infected or getting diseases,
 - b. The livestock do not get contagious diseases which can result in,
 - i. An animal becoming infertile for a long period of time,
 - ii. Possible death or serious problems for an animal;
2. Encourages spreading awareness of this issue and teaching people with livestock how to prevent diseases in livestock by:
 - a. Teaching them about the various diseases spread to different animals and how to prevent them from spreading quickly,
 - b. Having people learn the symptoms of all common diseases found in animals which would,
 - i. Allow people with livestock to have a chance to treat the sick animals in the earlier stages of sickness to prevent it from getting worse,
 - ii. Ensure that people know how to properly administer medications and vaccines to their livestock;
3. Recommends that those who have livestock keep pregnant or very young animals away from the rest in order to:
 - a. Prevent the baby animals from getting diseases seeing as they are more likely to get sick,
 - b. Reduce the number of birth defects or issues with animals, which allows the animals to have a higher chance of a healthy life;
4. Reminds people to have some form of protection while around the animals to prevent getting diseases or illnesses from their livestock in ways such as:

- a. Wearing gloves while milking cows,
 - b. Have a mask to cover one's mouth and nose while burying or burning the carcass of a dead animal to prevent getting infections through the air;
5. Supports having animals stay in multiple barns or stables which can prevent:
- a. Overcrowding animals all in one place which might lead to,
 - i. Animals harming each other,
 - ii. An animal of a different species eating the food of another species because of different food amount requirements,
 - b. Diseases and illnesses to be spread a lot faster than if the animals were separated;

Resolution A/2

ENDING LIVESTOCK INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Understands the importance of protecting the welfare of livestock and humans alike,

Recognizes the affects livestock diseases have on humans and the effects of not treating these diseases,

Takes note of the growing need to come up with long term and short term solutions to protect livestock and humans,

Worries about the economic and health issues surrounding livestock diseases,

1. Encourages the adoption of governmental departments similar to the United States Animal Health Association for the purpose of:
 - a. Creating standards on disease prevention
 - b. Conducting research into livestock infectious diseases and their causes
 - c. Ensuring national safety concerning livestock
2. Promotes the use of certain NGO's to assist in preventing infectious disease in livestock such as:
 - a. Organic Consumers Association
 - i. Provides educational material to farmers on how to take care of livestock to prevent disease and how to treat certain diseases from spreading
 - ii. Funds research into prevention of livestock diseases and prevention of human infection from livestock
 - b. Marias River Livestock Association
 - i. Donates vaccinations and antibiotics to underdeveloped nations and farms in rural areas
 - ii. Conducts research into the creation of new antibiotics and medicine to treat livestock disease
3. Recommends developing national economies by:
 - a. Protecting livestock
 - b. Promoting international and domestic trade of livestock and meat
 - c. Strengthening national education on the importance livestock has on economies and daily lives
4. Recommends the creation of an international database for livestock disease
 - a. Collects and archives data on the spread of livestock disease, the development of new strands of disease, and the effects diseases have on the human body

5. Suggests the implementation of medical programs that treat livestock diseases and infectious diseases contractible by humans through:
 - a. Animal Welfare Institute
 - i. Provides funding for countries to invest into studying livestock disease
 - ii. Creates national dialogue on the treatment of livestock and the protection of their medical welfare through advertisements and farmer education
 - b. Animal Medical Distribution Centers
 - i. Vets made available for farmers to utilize to treat their livestock
 - ii. Mass distribution of antibiotics and medicine to treat livestock disease and ensure spreading of disease not occur
 - c. Human Treatment Centers
 - i. Medical specialists and treatments available for humans infected with livestock disease
 - ii. Collect data for the international database for livestock disease.

Resolution A/3

SOLUTIONS TO THE QUESTION REGARDING PROMINENT DISEASE IN LIVESTOCK

Understands that new diseases that can affect livestock are emerging due to climate change, disruption of ecosystem, and hydrology,

Recognizes that 75% of upcoming diseases are zoonotic; a common disease that can be transferred from human to animal or vice versa,

Realizes that the more livestock is diseased the food production of poultry may decrease,

1. Proposes the creation of an eradication program similar to the GREP(Global Rinderpest Eradication Program) and collaborate with the GREP to gain insight and knowledge on how to create a similar program,
 - A. The strategies that the GREP used to be successful include;
 - i. Diseases surveillance,
 - ii. biological material survey,
 - iii. Promotion of vaccination,
 - iiii. Network in epidemiology and laboratory diagnostics,
 - B. With the GREP the last outbreak of rinderpest occurred in 2001, then in 2011 it was globally declared,
 - C. It aimed to create an understanding of the epidemic, support national laboratories, create an effective strategy for prevention, and have disease surveillance,
2. Suggests using disease resistance poultry by using shRNA which will stop the growth of disease,
 - A. The Regenerative Bioscience Center(RBG) has used shRNA which is single strands of RNA that can fold back on themselves in order to stop producing infected nucleic acids,
 - B. This has been published in the Journal of the International Alliance for Biological Standardization and using shRNA is possibly more effective than vaccinations,
 - C. With shRNA livestock could be newcastle disease and avian influenza resistant,
3. Encourages the use of biosecurity measures such as Isolation Resistance Sanitation(IRS),

- A. Isolation: when a new animal is purchased they should be screened and tested for contagious diseases and be put in isolation,
 - B. Resistance: In order for animals to resist diseases nutritional, environmental, immunological, and pharmacological practices should be used,
 - C. Sanitation: make sure all animal holdings are clean regularly and sheddings are disposed properly so zoonotic diseases do not arise,
4. Recommends the use of the BAX system,
- A. The system uses molecular methods for detecting pathogens in livestock,
 - B. It breaks down the sample at genetic level using PCR(polymerase chain reaction) to detect bad bacteria,
 - C. Has been used around the world and has helped farmers decrease the amount of false positives.

Resolution A/4

SOLUTIONS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF THE IMPACT OF VIRUSES ON LIVESTOCK

Recognizing the issue of the impact of viruses on Livestock, steps need to be taken and goals need to be put in place to eventually stop the impacts of viruses on livestock,

Stressing the importance of livestock and the impact they have on our lives, we need to work to keep our animals safe and healthy so us humans also remain safe from viruses and also have a reliable food source to provide for us,

Acknowledging the topic of the impact of viruses on livestock, it is important to know that the viruses make the livestock unable to be used for food and this causes a food shortage for all people who rely on animals for food,

Regarding how significant the topic of the impact of viruses on livestock is, the UN is aware of the issue and they have made efforts to try and prevent major outbreaks of viruses,

Realizing that this issue not only involves the livestock, the impact on the livestock also causes food shortages and costs governments money to deal with this problem,

1. Directs farms and places where livestock are held to provide the animals with antibiotics to get rid of the viruses;
 - a. The antibiotics that are given to the animals need to be given in low dosages,
 - i. The low dosages need to be effective, how ever at the same time not be enough to cause resistance in the animals bodies,
 - b. Provide the animals with antibiotic that are safe for them as well as humans,
 - i. The antibiotics will have to be specially tested be sure that they won't hurt humans and cause antibiotic resistance in the humans. Antibiotic resistance is a separate issue that cannot be increased as a result of this solution;
2. Encourages farms and companies who house the livestock to provide safe, clean, and spacious living conditions for all the animals;
 - a. Proper living conditions will decrease the spread of disease among the animals and lower the risk of animals getting infected,
 - i. Recently, many big companies have come in and taken control of small, independent farms and the livestock living there. The big companies do not provide the animals with sanitary and spacious living quarters where they can carry out their daily lives;
 - b. The United Nations will provide incentives to farms and companies who chose to follow this and provide their animals with proper living conditions;

- i. If the farms and companies do not change their living conditions in any way, they will have the possibility of being shut down due to the risks for the animals and the risk of the diseases spreading to people,
 - ii. Incentives will hopefully encourage farms and companies to improve the living conditions for their animals;
3. Addresses the need for more people to enter into the Veterinarian field to study and create awareness about the topic of the impact of viruses on livestock;
 - a. Livestock who are infected with diseases often need treatment and there needs to be more veterinarians who are able to complete this task,
 - b. Along with needing veterinarians, studies need to be done on common diseases in these animals so they can possibly find a way to prevent and treat the diseases in a safe way,
 - c. Creating awareness will promote the issue and causes people to realize what is happening to the animals and how it is effecting us as humans;
4. Demands a regular and consistent vaccine schedule for every animal;
 - a. The animals need to have a consistent plan in order to set them up with healthy bodies and do what is possible in order to try and prevent disease and viruses in the animals,
 - i. Vaccines help prevent viruses so they need to be given to the animals to as a way to try and prevent them before they already become present in the animal,
 - ii. The vaccines given will be safe and given in small dosages like previous stated in operative 1;
5. Stresses a plan to check the animals monthly and examine them for illness or any issue they may have regarding their health;
 - a. Examining the animals monthly will help limit the amount of viruses and illnesses spreading around the areas in which the animals live,
 - b. If the animals are found to have a virus or illness, they will be removed from the main living areas and isolated from the other animals. They will receive the proper treatment or medicine for what they are diagnosed with and can be with other animals again once they are healthy and safe,
 - c. The monthly exams will be carried out by voluntary veterinarians or voluntary UN officials trained in medicine;
6. Recognizes the need for more people to be educated on the topic of the impact of viruses on livestock;
 - a. More people need to be educated in the medicine field about basic training and checkups,
 - i. People such as United Nations officials could be trained as volunteer nurses in order to perform these checkups on the animals,
 - ii. Only basic training is needed to do this job, as it is cautionary checkups in hope to prevent illness, rather than find the cure for or diagnose an illness;

7. Draws attention to the farms and companies who own livestock and create a law that they need to be checked and have a certain approval to continue to be in business;
 - a. Often times people buy livestock from other farms or companies and at the time of purchase they are already infected with an illness and this causes the illness to spread to the new farm they are living at,
 - b. Farms and companies need to be checked annually and make sure they have the proper health regulations being carried out on their animals and to make sure that it is safe and sanitary,
 - c. The annual checkups will be carried out by volunteers of the United Nations;
8. Emphasizes the need for people to be educated on what happens when our livestock become infected and the effects on us humans;
 - a. Education teaches people about what happens when the livestock get infected with viruses and the impacts of it;
9. Suggests the importance of creating awareness about the possibilities of food shortages if too many animals become infected with viruses so people will start to help with the problem;
10. Calls upon all farms to keep accurate medical records for all the animals including when they were given a checkup and what medication they have been given;
 - a. Accurate records will keep the farms and companies organized and this will keep the animals healthy.

Resolution A/5

ADDRESSING THE THREAT OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE

Recognizing that the global population is estimated to rise to over nine billion by 2050, presenting substantial challenges to food security due to an increased reliance on livestock,

Aware of the economic repercussions of livestock disease, as 70% of the rural poor rely on agriculture to sustain themselves,

Recalling the collaborative efforts of the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization in addressing the global animal disease situation through measures such as the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE),

Fully aware that international collaboration is vital in order to address the ramifications of livestock disease on the world,

1. Encourages the use of disease surveillance measures to better manage livestock through the use of:
 - a. Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which can show how a disease is distributed geographically, and views the information against other information
 - i. maps that show external impacts in relation to disease presence
 - ii. implemented by organizations such as Esri
 1. has provided GIS systems for agriculture in countries such as Australia
 - b. Programmes modelled after the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research's Roots, Tubers, and Bananas for Food Security and Income Program
 - i. identifies endangered areas and highlights opportunities for improving conditions
 - ii. involves RTB maps that show crop distribution as well as pest and disease locations
 - iii. has seen specific success in regions in Latin America and Australia
2. Expresses its hope to utilize vaccines that tackle diseases within livestock, with the aid of organizations such as:
 - a. Onderstepoort Biological Products, an organization that addresses potentially lethal microorganisms that spread among livestock through the large-scale production of specialized animal vaccines
 - i. has provided vaccines within Africa, the Middle East, and Mediterranean countries, and has specifically worked within South Africa
 1. has targeted African horse sickness (AHS), bluetongue disease, and lumpy skin disease

- ii. has produced millions of doses per year to control as many as 50 different types of diseases

3. Draws attention to the need for biosecurity measures that must be in place to prevent the influx of diseases through:

- a. Interventions similar to FarmBioSecurity's emergency animal disease (EAD) responses
 - i. involves the establishment of disease control zones, quarantine controls, disposal of infected animals, decontamination of infected premises, and surveillance
 - ii. advises the country's government so that management groups can convene and fund arrangements to be put into place both statewide and nationwide
 - iii. has been utilized in Australia

4. Supports the livelihood of small farmers who rely on agriculture to sustain themselves, keeping in mind that livestock disease has dramatic implications on their well-being, with the assistance of:

- a. Organizations such as USAID, which has worked extensively in developing regions such as Latin America, to secure farmers with risk management insurance
 - i. assists farmers in coping with pest infestations
 - ii. areas insured in Mexico increased from 636,000 hectares in 1991 to 1.9 million in 2000.

Resolution B/1

SOLUTIONS REGARDING THE QUESTIONS OF FOOD SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Recognizes that the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, and Somalia) is the most food insecure region in the world,

Understands the main cause for food insecurity in the Horn of Africa is due to drought, armed conflict, and conflicts regarding food delivery,

Realizes that drought is a main issue of food security because crops cannot thrive without water,

Notices that viable food is destroyed when armed conflicts arise,

1. Encourages the uses of Genetically modified organisms,

- A. GMOs are cost efficient because they cost 30% less than require crops and require less pesticides and water which makes them easier to grow,
- B. A GMO called Golden Rice can help stop Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) ,
 - i. It contains high levels of beta carotene which converts into vitamin A,
 - ii. Viruses and daffodils are spliced into its genes,
- C. Used to combat malnutrition while being resistant to diseases and harsh weather Conditions,

2.Utilize three underground aquifers that are located in Turkana and Lotikipi basins,

- A. Aquifers are a layer of underground that contain water from leftover rain,
- B. The water in these aquifers have been absorbed into the gaps in the grains,
- C. Impurities in the water have been taken out as it passes through the materials in the In the layer of underground such as,
 - i. Rock,
 - ii.Sand,
 - iii.Gravel,
- D. An aquifer in Kenya holds more than 900% of the water reserves in Kenya,

3. Supports the utilization of the non-profit organization FoodForward SA,

- A. They use a process called Foodbanking where leftover food from manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers is distributed,

- B. The food donated is free so for every R1 donated Food Forward is able to make it worth R13,87,
- C. They have different programs such as,
 - i. Food Rescue,
 - ii. Virtual FoodBanking,
 - iii. Food management,
- D. They have donated 11,160,000 meals per year in South Africa but would like to expand this to the Horn of Africa.

Committee: FAO

Topic: Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa

Resolution B/2

ENDING FOOD INSECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Recognizes the growing need to address the food crisis in conflict areas of Africa,

Understands that over 4 million people in Somalia alone do not have access to food,

Notes that multiple natural disasters such as drought has lead to food insecurity,

Notes that proper nutrition is a human right as recognized by the United Nations,

Concludes that immediate action needs to be taken to ensure hunger in the Horn of Africa is diminished,

1. Encourages the implementation of government programmes similar to the United States Department of Agriculture which:
 - a. Works to assist rural communities on agricultural production
 - b. Helps to stabilize the food table
2. Suggests countries facing drought work to integrate drought resistant crops such as:
 - a. Miltla Black Beans
 - i. Seeds donated by Victory Seeds based in Georgia, United States
 - b. Anasazi Sweet Corn
 - i. Seeds donated by Diaspora Seeds based in California, United States
 - c. Quinoa
 - i. Seeds donated by Native Search/Seed Company based in New York, United States
3. Recommends the use of NGO's to aid the crisis such as:
 - a. One Acre Fund
 - i. Donates farming tools and materials such as tills, shovels, etc to underdeveloped farms in developing nations
 - ii. Provides education to farmers on how to properly manage and take care of their land while remaining on a budget
 - b. Biodiversity International
 - i. Focuses on (re)building farming systems where large scale or industrial farming is not available

- ii. Worked in the past with Uganda to educate farmers on how to properly grow drought resistant plants
- 4. Urges the implementation of programs similar to the “One Spoon” program which:
 - a. Works to evenly distribute food to citizens of a nation struggling with a food crisis
 - i. Focuses on problem areas and places of poverty first
 - ii. Does not favoritize certain classes or groups and understands the national importance to make food available to people unable to get it
 - b. Worked in the past in Sub Saharan African countries to distribute food rations and minimize chaos concerning food distribution
 - c. Could be integrated into government legislation and become a government program for continued, long term use

Committee: FAO

Topic: Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa

Resolution B/3

ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Noting with concern that the Horn of Africa is one of the most food-insecure regions in the world, with 70 million of its 160 million inhabitants living in areas prone to extreme food shortages,

Recalling the efforts of United Nations organs such as the World Food Programme, which has implemented food operations in countries in the region including Somalia and Kenya,

Recognizing that international collaboration is necessary to increase food security in the region,

1. Calls upon countries to establish regional food security programmes (RFSPs) to solve the issue of food insecurity:

- a. Through the use of organizations such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which could expand its current programme
 - i. its Food Security and Environment Protection Programme, which provides these services in a number of member countries in the African region
 - ii. IGAD would play both a monitoring and coordinating role in this process
- b. With the assistance of USAID
 - i. through its Feed the Future Initiative, which has helped vulnerable households participate in economic activities to build resilience and ease conditions
 1. has been implemented in Ethiopia, focusing on agricultural growth-enabled food security in 149 districts
 2. USAID supports Ethiopia's programmes and has improved upon its Agriculture Growth Program and Productive Safety Net Program, which builds resilience capacity in food insecure communities

2. Supports the extended use of organizations to deliver humanitarian aid to food-insecure communities, such as:

- a. The Red Cross, which has assisted over 13 million people in Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Tanzania, and Somalia
 - i. addressing crop failure, water scarcity, low food supply, and livestock deaths through cash grants, seeds and tools to restart crops, and food for vulnerable groups

- ii. has provided assistance valued at \$3.9 million in the region

3. Encourages countries to consider the implications of drought within the region of the Horn of Africa with assistance from:

- a. the International Fund for Agricultural Development
 - i. has worked in the African region to build resilience to drought through projects such as:
 - 1. irrigation schemes and water harvesting
- b. IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative
 - i. urges countries to develop policies and strategies as well as facilitate investments aimed at increasing a country's' ability to adapt in times of economic shock
 - ii. works with the African Development Bank, which pledged US \$300 million to support the initiative's activities

4. Emphasizes the need to formulate an international response to ease the conditions of food-insecure areas in the Horn of Africa by:

- a. Participating in the Global Network for Food Insecurity, Risk Reduction, and Food Crises Response
 - i. regularly produces joint reports based on analyses about food security that promotes coordination among participating countries to respond to issues in other areas
 - ii. increases the level of transparency and availability of analyses of global needs
 - iii. was launched in Turkey by the World Food Programme and European Union
 - iv. makes responses more targeted and thus more effective

Committee: FAO

Topic: Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa

Resolution B/4

RESOLUTION ON FOOD INSECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Deeply concerned that forty-four percent of the people living in the Horn of Africa are constantly experiencing food shortages,

Deeply disturbed by the conditions in which people in the Horn of Africa are suffering in just to have enough food to survive,

Expressing its appreciation to those who are giving aid to the people experiencing food shortages in the countries in the Horn of Africa,

Believing that teaching the civilians in the Horn of Africa how to effectively farm crops in the unstable environment can help people to have a way of accessing food,

Convinced that by utilizing various organizations we can hope to eventually solve the food shortages in these African countries,

1. Supports the World Food Programme which helps prevent food insecurity in countries throughout the world in ways such as:
 - a. Saving lives and protecting livelihoods of people in emergency situations,
 - b. Supporting security of the food,
 - c. Enabling people to meet their food and nutrition needs,
 - d. Reducing the number of people who lack food in the world;
2. Congratulates the Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP) efforts which consist of:
 - a. Empowering women seeing as how gender inequality can prevent women and girls from,
 - i. Receiving good education and having good opportunities,
 - ii. Being able to farm to help provide more people with food,
 - b. Delivering food, nutrition, and income security;
3. Trusts that by having gender equality, we can hope to:
 - a. Provide many women with jobs in the farming industry which would be able to give food to around one hundred million people in the world who currently lack a stable source of food,

- b. Allow women to lead important NGOs and businesses which help provide food to those who are in the Horn of Africa that are without food;
- 4. Proclaims that by having better management of farming areas, the agriculture can be greatly benefited in ways such as:
 - a. Building up organic matter in the soil to improve the supply of nutrients,
 - b. Managing the crops better so that,
 - i. Seeds will be greatly improved,
 - ii. Getting rid of the weeds that could possibly take up space that could be used for farming crops,
 - iii. Integrating the management of pests so that they do not eat the crops before they are harvested,
 - c. Having better water management which can,
 - i. Improve infiltration of the soil so that the roots of the crops can absorb the water more easily,
 - ii. Reduce runoff to improve the soil's moisture conditions in the rooting zone, which can reduce erosion;

Committee: FAO

Topic: Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa

Resolution B/5

SOLUTIONS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Acknowledging the issue of the food insecurity in the Horn of Africa and the problem it is and is becoming,

Recognizing that the region known as the Horn of Africa has an increasingly bad problem with food insecurity and it is one of the worst in the world,

Keeping in mind, the countries that are part of the Horn of Africa are Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda,

Mindful that food insecurity is when there is a shortage of food, food security is when, “at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels [is achieved] when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (UNEP), and this problem needs to be fixed,

Aware of the major issue, actions and steps need to be take in order to work to solve the issue of food insecurity in the Horn of Africa,

1. Demands the need to improve farming techniques and methods in order to make food more abundant;
 - a. By, utilizing given resources and techniques, more crops can be produced quicker and more efficiently,
 - i. This can be done by plating the right crops in the right time of year, utilizing all available space given, and planting in areas that are rich in soil,
 - b. As well as planting crops, new technology used to harvest crops can be used in order to harvest quicker so the land will be available for new crops,
 - i. Harvesting technology can be provided by the United Nations or NGO’s willing to help countries in need to harvest their crops;
2. Requests that people plant their own crops to help provide themselves with food;
 - a. Having individual families and people plant their crops if they have the resources available to them will help limit the amount of people that need to be provided food,

- b. As well as limiting the amount of food that needs to be provided, it is cheaper for families and individuals to plant and harvest their own food, rather than have to buy it,
 - i. By planting your own food, you can chose what you want and what you need in order to stay healthy and nutritious;
- 3. Declares the need for a program to be put in place that goes around to farmland area and places where food is grown and stored to spray for pesticides;
 - a. Pesticides cause many crops to be unable to use and this causes food insecurity because the materials are used to grow the crops and then in the process they are destroy and unable to be used,
 - b. The program would reach out to United Nations officials and volunteers to carry out the task of spray the farmland and other areas that pesticides present an issue to crops;
- 4. Expresses the need for NGOs to come into the Horn of Africa and help dig wells to provide a sources of water;
 - a. As well as a food shortage, water is often an issue as well and water is needed to plant and help grow the crops,
 - b. Water is needed in order to efficiently help the crops grow and so wells around farming areas are an important part to keeping the crops alive;
- 5. Requests the governments of the countries to import food into their country and improve their trade with other countries;
 - a. Importing goods will provide the countries with specific foods they need for their country to help the people,
 - b. Improving their trading with other countries is also very important because they countries can trade something they have an abundance of for something thing they don't have an abundance of, which in this case is food,
 - i. This will provide the countries in the Horn of Africa with more food and often specific foods that they believe are more healthy and more beneficial to the people of their countries;
- 6. Recognizes that livestock is a major source of food, so the livestock need to be given proper, safe antibiotics in small dosages and vaccines to keep them healthy and disease free;
 - a. Antibiotics and vaccines are important to keep viruses from getting into the animals bodies and making them unable to be used for food,
 - i. Antibiotics can be harmful and cause antibiotic resistance in humans who eat the food from the animals, so it is important that the animals receive the proper dosage of antibiotics,
 - b. Animals are an important source of food so they need to remain healthy to help the problem with food insecurity;

7. Encourages people to create awareness about the problem of food insecurity;
 - a. Creating awareness is very important because this can often help raise money for countries with food shortages and fund things such as food drives for the countries in need;
8. Suggests that food standards and health regulations are put into place to ensure that the food is still healthy and safe;
 - a. The food that is being given to people needs to be nutritious and safe or else that will cause more issues;
9. Stresses the importance of people being educated on nutrition;
 - a. Even when food shortage is an issue, it is still very important that people eat healthy because not eating nutritious foods hurts your body and causes many health related issues,
 - b. Educating people on nutrition can help stop many other issues while still encouraging people to eat the right foods;
10. Draws attention to the importance of food distribution;
 - a. Food distribution is very important in order to ensure that all people are provided with the same amount of food and that what is available is not given all to one place,
 - i. If there is only a small amount of food available to a certain country, food needs to be evenly distributed to all people get what they need to stay healthy and survive,
 - b. Food distribution can be based on how many people are in the area and how much food they already have existing in that area.