

**Code:** Resolution 1/1  
**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
**Topic:** Beyond 2015: Addressing Global Food Insecurity

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1 *Deeply disturbed* by the disparity between rural and urban infrastructure specifically the lack of importance put  
2 on water accessibility in Northern Africa and Middle East,  
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4 *Expressing with deep concern* the lack of access to education about the importance of proper nutrition for a  
5 healthy life and the need to assist families in achieving physical and social well-being,  
6

7 *Recalls* the *Global Food Losses and Food waste: Extent, Causes, and Prevention* report by the Food and  
8 Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that declares that “roughly one-third of food produced  
9 for human consumption lost or wasted globally, which amounts to about 1.3 billion tons per year,”  
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11 *Noting with satisfaction* the efforts of the Insaaf Network Pakistan’s National Rural Development Program that  
12 works for the empowerment of marginalized regions through holistic and integrated approaches like micro-  
13 finance and enterprise development,  
14

15 *Affirming* the importance of innovative teaching methods in agricultural education systems similar to that of the  
16 Centre of Excellence Against Hunger that allow Member States to share ideas, collaborate, and implement  
17 successful initiatives that improve food security by increasing knowledge of safe agricultural practices,  
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19 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*  
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- 21 1. *Establishes* the FAO Working Group on Agricultural Development (WGAD) with the purpose of reporting  
22 every two years on the differences between developed and developing Member States’ infrastructure  
23 including irrigation, land terracing, and roads;  
24
- 25 2. *Requires* the WGAD make practical recommendations about agricultural infrastructure development to  
26 Member States based on the outcomes of the report that:
  - 27 a. keep in mind the financial capability of states to implement suggested agricultural  
28 development projects;  
29
  - 30 b. are based on FAO’s research and publications on agricultural infrastructure such as *Small-  
31 Scale Irrigation, Terrace Approach* and information shared through new centers developed as  
32 seen in clause five;  
33
- 34 3. *Supports* the use of microfinance to fund further research into food security topics including:
  - 35 a. the underlying causes of food loss and waste at all stages of the food supply chain;  
36
  - 37 b. innovative ideas regarding disposal of food waste;  
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  - 39 c. public awareness of the importance of reducing food waste among food industries, retailers  
40 and consumers;  
41
- 42 4. *Endorses* the utilization of microfinance institutions that aid in the implementation of private agricultural  
43 development projects and innovative food waste techniques deemed worthy by local funding organizations;  
44
- 45 5. *Recommends* Member States create agricultural development databases, similar to Brazil’s Centre of  
46 Excellence Against Hunger, that compile information on regional agricultural development initiatives and  
47 goals at a central location to upload into a global database that is accessible to Member States;  
48
- 49 6. *Calls upon* the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council to allocate funding for the construction  
50 of the centers mentioned in clause five as well as private donors and all willing and able Member States.  
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**Code:** Resolution 1/2  
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1 *Welcoming* the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action adopted in the Second  
2 International Conference on Nutrition (ICN 2) that was held from 19 to 21 November 2014,

3  
4 *Guided by the* 1996 World Food Summit's definition of "food security as existing when all people at all times  
5 have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life" and the implication that  
6 obesity is thus a form of malnutrition that will have compounding negative impacts on food security beyond  
7 2015,

8  
9 *Recalling* the Global Action Plan for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) 2013-  
10 2014, endorsed by World Health Organization (WHO) that aims to achieve the commitments of the Political  
11 Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-  
12 communicable Diseases endorsed by Heads of States and Government in September 2011,

13  
14 *Seriously concerned* that the population suffering from obesity has nearly doubled since 1980 as stated by the  
15 WHO,

16  
17 *Expressing deep concern* that 42 million children under the age of 5 were overweight or obese in 2013 with  
18 estimates that this number will increase up to 70 million by 2015,

19  
20 *Affirming* that access to healthy and nutritional food options are an essential component of food security as  
21 outlined by The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition,

22  
23 *Further affirming* nutrition as a part of the social dimensions of sustainable development as demonstrated by the  
24 Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals through Goal Two: to end hunger, achieve  
25 food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture and Goal Three: to ensure healthy  
26 lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,

27  
28 *Recognizing* the important role played by World Food Day (WFD) in framing the annual priorities and agenda  
29 governing this body's activities,

30  
31 *Citing* scientific research showing the correlation between access to proper nutrients and lower obesity rates,

32  
33 *Noting with appreciation* the significant contributions already made by Member States in addressing healthy  
34 and sustainable dietary practices amongst children, including the Latin American Network of Health-Promoting  
35 Schools, which facilitates the sharing of experiences through open channels of communication dedicated to  
36 improving education and health in schools,

37  
38 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

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40 1. *Recommends* that all Member States convene annual multi-stakeholder forums for each of the next ten  
41 years that bring together government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and members of  
42 the business community to:

- 43  
44 a. share information and best practices in the area of health promotion, legislation, regulation,  
45 monitoring and evaluation to address the challenges of obesity and micronutrient deficiencies;  
46  
47 b. raise public awareness about the impacts and health consequences caused by problems associated  
48 with obesity such as heart diseases, stroke, cancer, and diabetes;

49  
50 2. *Recommends* Member States adopt food-labeling programs modeled after the traffic light system currently  
51 in place within the European Union, which:

- 52  
53 a. provide easy to read, color-sequenced labeling on nutritional content to allow consumers to make  
54 appropriate food decisions;

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- 56           b. would be monitored by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that already monitors, reviews and  
57           implements international standards on food safety including labeling;  
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- 59           c. will be funded in partnership with the WHO through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
60           United Nations (FAO)/WHO Trust Fund for Participation in the Codex;  
61
- 62           d. would include a financial review committee composed of and managed by the Economic and  
63           Social Council to approve funding applications submitted by Member States for long-term  
64           funding possibilities;  
65
- 66 3. *Urges* all Member States to implement workplace health programs as proposed by the WHO that promote  
67           and support healthy behaviors while also providing health resources to employers and employees such as  
68           preventative measures to reduce workplace-related diseases, like obesity, and promote healthy lifestyles of  
69           employees;  
70
- 71 4. *Recommends* that WFD 2015 focus on Child Nutritional Health with particular emphasis on obesity  
72           amongst school-age youth (those between 5-18 years of age) and further:  
73
- 74           a. hold the annual WFD summit on 16 October at the FAO headquarters in Rome and bring together  
75           all relevant stakeholders including participating governments, NGOs, and business leaders to  
76           share and discuss policy strategies that further child nutritional health;  
77
- 78           b. disseminate its findings and recommendations through a report from the FAO Director-General to  
79           the Economic and Social Council within six months of the summit;  
80
- 81 5. *Emphasizes* the need for further development and expansion on nutritional education through research  
82           gathered by the FAO and WHO and the revision or creation of national nutritional guides that will be  
83           tailored for different demographics including:  
84
- 85           a. age;  
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- 87           b. gender;  
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- 89           c. religion  
90
- 91           d. stressing the importance of variety, quantity, and balance in diet;  
92
- 93           e. identifying areas of nutritional high-risk demographics;  
94
- 95 6. *Requests* that the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) submit a statement of opinion on partnership  
96           possibilities between FAO and UNICEF about the opportunities to improve regional capacities for healthy  
97           eating in schools;  
98
- 99 7. *Calls upon* Members States to implement or otherwise continue to promote policy mechanisms that  
100           improve accessibility to a healthier lifestyle within their respective education systems through:  
101
- 102           a. the creation of “learning gardens” as facilitated by the FAO’s A New Deal for School Gardens  
103           program that provides school pupils the opportunity to directly engage in food production and  
104           gain experience in dietary best practices and to better appreciate the importance of agricultural  
105           diversity and sustainability in global food security;  
106
- 107           b. expanding regional access to school meal programs currently being delivered by the World Food  
108           Program through increased voluntary contribution to the World Food Programme;  
109
- 110           c. implementation of physical education programs in primary and secondary schools;  
111
- 112 7. *Endorses* additional funding by Member States for programs, such as Canada’s Micronutrient Initiative,  
113           that combat stunting in the first thousand days of life causes by a lack of proper nutrients and resulting in  
114           anemia, type II diabetes, and other detrimental conditions;  
115

116 8. *Invites* all Member States to encourage citizens to adopt a healthy and active lifestyle in order to prevent  
117 obesity.

**Code:** Resolution 1/3  
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1 *Approving* the longevity of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) system in the United States of America  
2 that institutes a subscription based program for consumers to buy directly from local farmers,  
3

4 *Noting with deep concern* some Member States' push toward a corporate farm society that supports increased  
5 pesticide use and quantity over quality, as opposed to a locally driven farm society,  
6

7 *Fully aware* of the increased risk of food insecurity caused by the average amount of travel time for food to get  
8 from the producer to consumer  
9

10 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's *Trade's and Environment Review*  
11 *2013: Wake Up Before It's Too Late* regarding the "urgent need to return to and develop a more sustainable,  
12 natural and organic system,"  
13

14 *Deeply conscious* of the negative results of corporate farming practices including the over use of pesticides, aid  
15 to soil erosion, creation of unnecessary genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and mass concentration of  
16 animal waste,  
17

18 *Endorsing* the statement made by Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director  
19 of United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) at the 17th Session of the Commission on  
20 Sustainable Development that an "important aspect of planning for food security is the need for policy makers  
21 to realize that urban and rural areas are inseparable;"  
22

23 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*  
24

- 25 1. *Recommends* the reduction of pesticide use in order to decrease the amount of water used in washing  
26 pesticides off before consumption;  
27
- 28 2. *Commits* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to create a recommended,  
29 adaptable framework, accessible online and through Member States governments that will assist Member  
30 States in initiating CSAs domestically to improve their agricultural industries in hopes of staying away  
31 from corporate farming and increasing cash flow early on for farmers in order to be in a better financial  
32 situation for the upcoming growing season following the broad concept of CSA in which:  
33
  - 34 a. farmers provide information packages regarding available produce giving consumers a  
35 reliable link to the local farmers;  
36
  - 37 b. producers and consumers, consumers being restaurant owners, grocery store owners,  
38 individuals, etc., would begin a working relationship throughout the season to market their  
39 product and begin deals with interested producers;  
40
  - 41 c. consumers can request a scheduled delivery of produce throughout the growing season;  
42
  - 43 d. consumers and producers work out a payment plan that is economically beneficial to both  
44 parties;  
45
- 46 3. *Emphasizes* the need for partnership between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the development  
47 and sponsorship of CSAs with:  
48
  - 49 a. initial funding given by NGOs to citizens of developing Member States to initiate and raise  
50 awareness of CSAs;  
51
  - 52 b. partnership with local NGOs to create regional transparency and trust in the development of  
53 the program and to aid farmers in utilizing practices beneficial to their agricultural region;  
54

- 55 4. *Recommends* Member States increase domestic road construction, through local private industry  
56 investments in cooperation with state oversight, to advance the connection between urban and rural areas  
57 with hopes of also reducing delivery time of produce;  
58
- 59 5. *Emphasizes* the need for the implementation of food storage and transport measures for farmers as outlined  
60 by the FAO in the *Prevention of Post Harvest Food Losses Report* to help increase food security by:  
61
- 62 a. using trucks as the main mode of transportation for fresh produce that have adequate  
63 ventilation and refrigerated storage units for cases of increased transportation;  
64
  - 65 b. carrying the proper amount of produce as well as packaging it more efficiently to ensure  
66 economic and satisfactory technical conditions through:  
67
    - 68 i. quantity control in the amount of produce transported at one time as well as  
69 separation of produce into stacks to ensure increased circulation and less spoilage  
70 and product waste;  
71
    - 72 ii. the quality and aesthetics of food thus being more appealing to consumers resulting  
73 in higher consumption of produce, thus contributing to price control;  
74
  - 75 c. providing local, state-funded workshops for proper food storage that will be provided to the  
76 farmers on post harvest management techniques developed by the FAO;  
77
- 78 6. *Calls upon* the International Fund for Agricultural Development to provide funding for developing states to  
79 gain access to and implement such technologies and methods.

**Code:** Resolution 1/4  
**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
**Topic:** Beyond 2015: Addressing Global Food Insecurity

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1 *Recognizing* the approaching deadline of the Millennium Development Goals and the need to create the post-  
 2 2015 development agenda through multilateral regional and international approaches,  
 3

4 *Bearing in mind* successful Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) partner programs  
 5 such as the South-South cooperation on the dissemination of information as seen in Cuba's Country Priority  
 6 Framework,  
 7

8 *Recalling* the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolution 6/2 and the General Assembly resolution  
 9 63/235 that requested the promotion of the right to food and adoption of measures to help secure the right to  
 10 food at the regional, national, and international levels,  
 11

12 *Taking into consideration* the need for sustainable agricultural production to respond to climate change and  
 13 environmental hazards that greatly affects food production,  
 14

15 *Convinced* that an increased legal status of women is directly correlated to, being able to decrease poverty and  
 16 malnutrition, thus providing increased food security at the local level by increasing the harvest yield by 30%,  
 17 and that gender integration is crucial for the post-2015 food security agenda,  
 18

19 *Acknowledging* the need for the efficient production, storage, and distribution of crops by small-scale farmers,  
 20 as up to 80% of food utilized in developing states comes from these farmers,  
 21

22 *Recalling* the United Nations Year of Cooperatives in 2012 as mentioned in General Assembly resolution  
 23 68/168 and the importance of local cooperatives in obtaining collective financing,  
 24

25 *Recognizing* the benefits of conditional cash transfer programs (CTP) wherein governments, in partnership with  
 26 regional and international organizations can directly assist small-scale farmers,  
 27

28 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*  
 29

30 1. *Endorses* the creation of an information sharing network to operate through existing regional centers, which  
 31 emphasizes the importance of improving yields through environmental sustainability and infrastructure  
 32 implementation methods through:  
 33

34 a. fifteen existing regional centers provide agricultural expertise to be disseminated by localized  
 35 satellite centers across regions, as denoted below, with specialized programs based on the  
 36 agricultural output of the specific region with locational selections for localized satellite  
 37 programs based off of the Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) database in addition to the Food and  
 38 Agriculture organization and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA);  
 39

40 b. facilitating a research sharing funding pool that Member States will be able to voluntarily  
 41 donate to, and have additional funding provided by the 0.7% pledge, adopted by Member  
 42 States during the 2005 World Summit on Sustainable Development, that will disperse  
 43 compensation to private agriculture research organizations in proportion to their findings, as  
 44 well as providing funds to the regional centers, this will be determined by the directors of the  
 45 respective regional centers; this pool will also provide the funds for the satellite centers to  
 46 supply information and technology;  
 47

48 c. encouraging the emulation of Brazil's Growth Acceleration Program which focuses on  
 49 investment in transportation and logistics that:  
 50

- 51 i. focus on the improvement of highways, railways, airports, and fiber-optics;
- 52 ii. are funded also by the voluntary funding pool;
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54 d. includes providing isolated farmers with communication technology that will increase  
 55 knowledge of efficient agricultural practices;

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- e. supplying information through the regional centers to help the farmers combat the issues associated with climate change, in accordance with the Climate Investment Funds Framework, these centers will be headed by agricultural experts who are able to provide additional consultation;
  - f. strengthening any mechanisms for the collection and timely dissemination of data on the contribution of forests and trees to food security and nutrition in order to sustain arable land for use in policy making;
  - g. environmentally sustainable methods including:
    - i. adopting No-Till farming as a method to keep soil, water, and nutrients retained;
    - ii. implementing soil de-salinization as a method to improve drainage and adjust salinity levels to fit productive crops;
    - iii. recommending the distribution of research into less water intensive agriculture;
    - iv. educating basic crop rotation information for small-scale farmers;
    - v. transition from flood irrigation to furrow irrigation which ensures better water and crop management;
    - vi. highly recommending integrated pest management for small-scale or co-op farmers;
    - vii. creating specialized soil fertility plans on a regional basis;
2. *Expresses its support* for gender integration and increased status of women as agricultural producers in developing countries by:
- a. encouraging Member States to respect and enforce existing women’s labor rights;
  - b. suggesting Member States to expand recognition of land ownership by women;
  - c. recommending partnerships between the International Labor Organization and local governments to provide a comprehensive education program for women about their labor rights regarding land ownership and the resulting agricultural production;
3. *Recommends* the formation of local and regional cooperatives, as a coalition of local farmers with the ability to contact an advisory board comprised of leaders and experts from NGO’s or satellite centers as detailed in clause 1, to provide knowledge of best agricultural and financial practices to small-scale farmers in order to:
- a. increase efficient production tailored to the specific environment;
  - b. improve infrastructure for storage reducing post-harvest waste;
  - c. develop more access to current distribution channels;
  - d. promote the consideration of implementation of banking, financial and insurance services, more specifically:
    - i. awareness about the banking, financial and insurance programs for the co-ops;
    - ii. the availability of banking services in their region and mobile banking programs;
    - iii. the furthering availability of insurance products;
  - e. encourage co-ops to develop training programs to facilitate learning of best practices;
  - f. recommend the additional use of the Urban Agriculture Interest Circle, which is a collaboration of children and teachers in agricultural sites to develop sustainable gardens;
4. *Proposes* the use of conditional cash transfer programs (CTP) wherein governments, in compliance with certain conditions that can depend upon the discretion of the Member States, can provide funding which would serve as one of the key factors to sustain and assist small scale farmers through:



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- a. selecting participants through a three step process that identifies eligible communities and families;
- b. a strict monitoring of recipients through collaboration with local governments and donor countries, who are using the Official Development Assistance Fund (ODA) to support the program;
- c. upgrading payment delivery through the use of electronic transfers in CTP;
- d. suggesting that Member States who are already implementing this program take further steps to sustain and strengthen these programs.

**Code:** Resolution 1/5  
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1 *Deeply concerned* with the hardships that the global community has experienced in the struggle to increase the  
2 security of food production as displayed in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations'  
3 (FAO's) Statistics Division survey on regions from 2000 to 2012,  
4

5 *Recalling* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that affirms the right to an adequate standard  
6 of living including food and occupation,  
7

8 *Affirming* that these rights are also echoed within the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDG) number 1 and 7  
9 as well as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that laid the framework of resolving  
10 many issues pertaining to food security,  
11

12 *Keeping in mind* that water is imperative to food security and is a scarce resource for many Member States as  
13 outlined in the FAO's AQUASTAT report from 2014,  
14

15 *Noting* the successful programs implemented by the partnership of the International Fertilizer Association and  
16 Farming First, Zero Hunger Challenge, and Roots For Growth as discussed in the Global Forum on Food  
17 Security and Nutrition: September 2013,  
18

19 *Bearing in mind* that the agricultural sector is not sustainable without the employment of manpower as indicated  
20 by the World Bank statistic on employment in agriculture,  
21

22 *Fully aware* that biodiversity is a vital part of agricultural sustainability as recognized in General Assembly  
23 resolution 65/161 *The Convention on Biological Diversity*,  
24

25 *Realizing* the need for the exchange of information and ideas about food sustainability and agricultural methods  
26 through pathways like the Solution Exchange Forum on Agriculture, Food Security and Capacity Development  
27 as a means of achieving sustainable growth in the agricultural sector,  
28

29 *Bearing in mind* that sustainable development is of paramount importance to global food security as discussed  
30 in General Assembly resolution 64/236 that discusses sustainable agriculture, livestock and fisheries practices,  
31

32 *Noting with regret* the technological disparity between Member States regarding the use, sharing and production  
33 of agricultural solutions and methods, leaving some Member States at a disadvantage concerning innovation in  
34 the agricultural sector,  
35

36 *Reaffirming* the Rome Declaration of World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action in their  
37 goals to reduce the number of undernourished by 2015,  
38

39 *Recognizing* the importance of safeguarding the price of staple foods such as rice, soy, corn, or grains from  
40 intentional price manipulation by the private sector and large economic markets and from barriers to trade and  
41 sanctions, to ensure the ability of small farmers to continue providing for their families,  
42

43 *Aware* of the pre-existing cooperation of regional bodies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
44 (ASEAN) in the implementation of sustainability of food production and trade,  
45

46 *Emphasizing* the work of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and all other institutions, in  
47 financing agricultural projects,  
48

49 *Confident* of the potential for members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to reduce trade barriers  
50 between states in the spirit of the Doha and Uruguay rounds of multilateral negotiations,  
51

52 *Further recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/18 that promotes full employment, work for all,  
53 and emphasizes the link between job security and economic development,  
54

55 *Recognizing* the need for further investment into the agricultural sector as recently stated in General Assembly  
56 resolution 68/199 and also implemented in the Saudi Agricultural and Livestock Investment Company, which  
57 facilitates the link between private investors and food growers,  
58

59 *Believing* in the importance of further partnerships with groups like the Consortium of International Agricultural  
60 Research Centers (CGIAR) that emphasizes funding, research and agricultural improvement,  
61

62 *Guided by* the positive impacts of state programs that increase food security such as King Abdullah's Initiative  
63 for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad on Food Security and the potential to implement similar plans,  
64

65 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*  
66

- 67 1. *Encourages* all Member States to voluntarily cooperate in continued research, development, and  
68 mobilization of political and social will on:  
69
  - 70 a. the use of organic as opposed to inorganic fertilizers following agronomic recommendations  
71 by the International Fertilizer Association which demonstrates the benefits to land stability  
72 with the use of fertilizers such as:  
73
    - 74 i. animal matter-based fertilizers;
    - 75 ii. vegetable-based fertilizers;
  - 76 b. crop yield alternatives for Member States with harsh climates and/or unique nutritional needs,  
77 specifically those used for the production of staple foods, such as maize, soy, and rice;
  - 78 c. harvest methods such as no-till harvest methods in order to promote sustainable agriculture on  
79 commodities with a low water need;
- 80 2. *Affirms* that in order to create market sustainability that ensures food security, there is an absolute need  
81 for Member States to secure income through programs that:  
82
  - 83 a. encourage rural job security through regional and national agricultural development  
84 programs,
  - 85 b. track food price fluctuations against the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure affordable  
86 consumer pricing for essential food;
  - 87 c. encourage private small farms to access the public sector through the use of government  
88 subsidies and foreign aid, and
  - 89 d. urge other Member States to determine areas connected to reaching food security and to  
90 implement applicable subsidies, while keeping in mind the varying financial power and  
91 abilities of all Member States;
- 92 2. *Urges* Member States to support collectives through economic, social and political investment, as an  
93 integral part of regional cooperation aimed at promoting food security and enhancing the availability of  
94 jobs in the market by passing pertinent legislature within their respective government systems;  
95
- 96 3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider legislation that establishes policies on research development  
97 of further efficiencies in water conservation including:  
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  - 99 a. irrigation systems with rain-fed and mechanized raised beds;
  - 100 b. water Conservation;
  - 101 c. desalinization;
- 102 4. *Supports* the study and sustainable use of soils and the encouragement of education in the field of  
103 sustainable soils in order to further sustainable agriculture, especially in rural areas affected by drought  
104 and desertion;  
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5. *Encourages* all developed Member States to promote food security through domestic investment and financial aid in:
    - a. regional- and state-run facilities such as universities, ministries and think-tanks, with research technologies for promoting food sustainability;
    - b. local market sustainability through the investments of funds into small-scale farms;
  6. *Further invites* civil society and grassroots organizations around the world to incorporate programs and solutions such as those designed by intergovernmental organizations such as the International Plant Genetic Institute (IPGI) to promote research and innovation to increase global biodiversity and food security;
  7. *Requests* regional cohesion of Member States in the exchange of ideas and information regarding food security and agricultural development, including but not limited to, census and research information on crop yield and market status;
  8. *Recommends* the transition from non-sustenance agriculture to sustainable agriculture by the provision of financial support from public and private institutional investments to enable the transition, education, and training of local farmers through specialized programs such as NGOs, ensuring a short-to-long-term follow-up throughout the process in fields such as:
    - a. sustainable farming;
    - b. livestock, educating and disease control;
    - c. acquisition of land;
  9. *Calls upon* all Member States to fully utilize FAO technical cooperation programs specific to each region for its intended purpose of mitigating technological issues preventing countries from implementing their development programs;
  10. *Further encourages* food sovereignty for developing Member States through the creation of parallel markets and increased support of the development of regional agricultural specialties;
  11. *Condemns* the manipulation by multi-national corporations (MNCs) and larger economic powers of food prices for short-term financial profit, especially the sale of water, rice, soy, corn and grains;
  12. *Draws attention* to the increased importance of multilateral free trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Asian Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) for the purpose of:
    - a. increasing access to a broader variety of foodstuffs;
    - b. reducing prices at large due to higher levels of supply, thus increasing the affordability of food for an increasing number of people;
    - c. encouraging all Member States to increase their efforts in reducing barriers to international trade such as tariffs and quotas;
  13. *Endorses* the reinstatement of the World Food Programme's Purchase for Progress mission under an extended mandate of five years for the purpose of providing more small farmers with land, stability, and resources to provide economic stability for their families,
  14. *Encourages* Member States to enter into multilateral negotiations, with oversight by the World Trade Organization (WTO), on the reduction of trade barriers in the global market for agricultural product;

- 173 15. *Recommends* Member States intensify their measures to protect the rights of local farmers in food  
174 production, trade, and purchase to include:  
175
- 176 a. implementation of relevant national-level legislature concerning the rights of local farmers;  
177
  - 178 b. investment programs to incentivize and strengthen the position of small farmers in local  
179 industries;
- 180 14. *Emphasizes* the need for more private sector investment in the agricultural sector to include private  
181 investment, foreign direct investment and public-private partnerships;  
182
- 183 15. *Draws attention* to the positive benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI) for the target country of said  
184 investment by:  
185
- 186 a. providing a large variety of employment opportunities in the agricultural sector,  
187
  - 188 b. providing the ability to make a decent living and acquire a decent level of education,  
189
  - 190 c. increasing the amount of foodstuffs producible, and  
191
  - 192 d. increasing the level of technological advancement and production efficiency,  
193
  - 194 e. recommending all Member States to increase their engagement abroad with regard to their  
195 individual financial abilities;  
196
- 197 16. *Requests* additional investment for agriculture in regards to food security through additional funds by  
198 foreign investors for the purpose of:  
199
- 200 a. encouraging international investors to invest in foreign agricultural sectors through economic  
201 concessions including but not limited to direct support in terms of customs duty or income tax  
202 exemptions;  
203
  - 204 b. ensuring a benefit in said international investment to result in a noticeable benefit for the  
205 target market of investment in order to be applicable for said economic concessions;  
206
- 207 17. *Expresses* its hopes that Member States will work to achieve more structured national investment  
208 approaches and a closer direct link between investors and borrowers to:  
209
- 210 a. connect the private investment sector with farmers seeking funding for their projects by  
211 encouraging the World Food Programme to dedicate human resources and information  
212 resources towards facilitating the matching of investors and farmers looking for funding;  
213
  - 214 b. emphasizes the collaboration of institutions and NGOs, governments and the private sector.

**Code:** Resolution 1/6  
**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
**Topic:** Beyond 2015: Addressing Global Food Insecurity

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1 *Recognizing* the importance of food security, which greatly affects the issues raised in the first of the eight  
2 Millennium Development Goals,

3  
4 *Taking note* of the Millennium Development Goals 2014 Report on the progress made thus far and the work still  
5 needed to accomplish those goals,

6  
7 *Reminding* Member States that according to the report Sustaining Micro-Enterprises By Innovative Services by  
8 France's Right to Economic Initiative (ADIE), after roughly thirty years of development, microfinance today  
9 impacts the lives of nearly 200 million borrowers and is characterized by a very low default rate ,

10  
11 *Observing* programs such as ADIE that provides microfinance to unemployed French citizens and Kiva which  
12 notes that 44,000 jobs were made available to people that have been excluded from the banking system,

13  
14 *Recalling* the statement by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Director-  
15 General Jose Graziano da Silva that "one-third of all food produced is either lost or wasted" equivalent to 1.3  
16 billion metric tons of food,

17  
18 *Fully aware* of the need for both sustainable food security and agricultural practices in developing countries as  
19 referenced in the FAO's State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 (SOFI),

20  
21 *Expressing its appreciation* to the work of the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing food assistance to  
22 millions of people per year, particularly children,

23  
24 *Disturbed* by the gender gap facing women in the labor market, including discrepancies in unemployment rates,  
25 compensation, and occupational segregation, as outlined in the Global Employment Trends for Women 2012  
26 report published by the International Labor organization,

27  
28 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) projects for the  
29 Sustainable Rangeland Management for Rural Livelihood and Environmental Integrity (SRM), aimed at  
30 evaluating the effective and sustainable regulation and planning of farmland and rural development areas,

31  
32 *Emphasizes* the importance of equal access to financial, and technical resources provided by governmental and  
33 non-governmental organizations

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35 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 55/61 which expresses the importance of combating institutional  
36 corruption and addresses the detrimental effect it has on individuals and other international parties,

37  
38 *Reaffirming* the commitment Member States made to combat corruption at the United Nations Convention  
39 Against Corruption by agreeing to extradite, provide legal assistance and evidence to be used in court, and  
40 undertake measures that will support the elimination of corruption.

41  
42 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

43  
44 1. *Reminds* Member States of the positive social and economic utility of microfinance as well as its role in the  
45 financial inclusion of the most vulnerable populations and in promoting entrepreneurship through:

46  
47 a. small loans intend to help finance resource-generating projects under stable financial terms  
48 with the potential to create hope and a better future, constitutes a vital factor of economic  
49 integration, social inclusion, and cohesion;

50  
51 b. programs such as the Official Development Assistance (ODA) are ways by which loans are  
52 contributions from Member States that are financially and agriculturally stable who  
53 generously donate part of their nation's income to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs);

54

- 55 c. farmers in most cases are offered financial terms that do not entail them to pay back the loan  
56 directly but instead, they are to use their profits to help other local farmers set up businesses;  
57
- 58 2. *Establishes* the Micro-Finance and Community Grant Advisory Board to be governed by the FAO Finance  
59 Committee with a mandate to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach in bringing together small-scale  
60 agriculture projects with appropriate sources of funding and would:  
61
- 62 a. be voted in by participating Member States, and private investors according to regional  
63 representation, ensuring that no single regional block can unduly influence the decisions as  
64 entailed by the board;  
65
- 66 b. obtain funding through voluntary investments by public-private partnerships as arranged by  
67 the Finance Committee;  
68
- 69 c. recommend the use of an already created targeted community grant program, Sustainable  
70 Development Assistance for Agriculture Projects, that would provide grants, ranging in size of  
71 USD 15 thousand to 1 million dollars, to applicants, representing local governments,  
72 community groups, and NGOs, in a competitive selection process with consideration of:  
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- 74 i. the necessity of such funding to the successful implementation of the project under  
75 review;  
76 ii. the social and economic benefits thereof to the broader community in which it  
77 operates;  
78 iii. the extent to which a given project contributes to the overall promotion of local food  
79 security and sustainability best practices;  
80 iv. the grant assistance of the advisory board would be made available specifically to  
81 prospective projects within participating Member States, with opt-in options for non-  
82 participating Member States;  
83
- 84 3. *Further promotes* the initiative that endorses economic independence and development in food and  
85 agriculture by:  
86
- 87 a. developing close relationship-based banking and individual entrepreneur partnerships,  
88 whereby local banks hold grant funding from the FAO Finance Committee, in trust, and  
89 distribute grant funding to successful applicants on behalf of the committee, developing  
90 rapport with entrepreneurs for future projects, promoting local economic growth;  
91
- 92 b. receiving grants from the FAO Finance Committee directly, while providing references to  
93 successful entrepreneurs for future project funding from local banks and other financial  
94 institutions, encouraging rapport between local long-term sources of capital investment and  
95 entrepreneurs;  
96
- 97 4. *Draws attention to* the conditions under which microfinance tools should implement public policy  
98 considerations aimed at fighting social and financial exclusion including:  
99
- 100 a. policies that favour the access of poor populations to financial education and a broader range  
101 of public services to alleviate their vulnerability to financial risks;  
102
- 103 b. conditions for the development of the offer of microfinance within an appropriate banking and  
104 financial environment capable of promoting the establishment of a sustainable growth model;  
105
- 106 c. Stress the involvement of governments in not only the form of direct financial support but also  
107 in improving the regulatory and financial environment and in the development of innovative  
108 products such as the simplified bank accounts set in place in Brazil;  
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- 110 5. *Notes* that technological and financial innovations can also allow developing countries to benefit from  
111 technological shortcuts like mobile banking and transfers of migrant funds in the development of their  
112 financial systems and therefore from financial inclusion through:  
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- a. peer-to-peer internet platforms that serve as intermediaries between individual investors and microfinance institutions (MFIs) have experienced strong development;
  - b. private investors, for their part, are playing an increasing role in financing MFIs, apart from bilateral and multilateral public investors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private investment funds are playing a fundamental role in the development of microfinance;
  - c. public investors can play a specific role vis-à-vis national authorities in promoting better business environments, enhanced administrative capacities and better regulatory frameworks via the provision of technical assistance;
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6. *Further recommends* that the regulatory framework should be sufficiently flexible to encourage private initiative (via the creation of MFIs) and the broadening of their activity scopes as they grow, at the same time, the framework needs to be sufficiently strict to ensure the financial stability of the sector, adequate risk control and adequate protection for depositors and, more broadly, of consumers, thereby limiting the risk of crises;
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7. *Endorses* the use of hotlines for legal advice in projects similar to the one ADIE started which allow for free legal advice to be obtained in areas of investment, publicity swindles, and general representation;
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8. *Encourages* programs to model Planet Finance and make it their mission to fight poverty by helping impoverished people develop independent revenue-generating activities to sustainably improve their living conditions by offering consulting and technical assistance to microfinance experts to help them improve their financial and social performance as well as their socio-economic integration programs for the most impoverished populations;
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9. *Urges* the international community to take all necessary steps to reduce food waste and food loss to zero, thereby increasing the availability of food for an estimated 2 billion people by:
- a. taking steps towards increasing agriculture, forestry, and farm maintainability, modeled on Australia's Sustainability Agriculture Flagships,
  - b. collaboration among Member States and international agencies to reduce the time between harvesting and consumption of food and produce through infrastructure development and increased market access
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10. *Calls for* increased collaboration between developed and developing Member States aimed at increasing food security and agricultural sustainability through:
- a. bilateral and multilateral information sharing in the areas of sustainable technology, land-use management, and resource disbursement,
  - b. utilizing the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) to fund and provide support to national environmentally conscious practices that maintain the arability of cultivatable land crucial to populations living in forested areas,
  - c. investing in green energy feasibility studies with the end goal of reducing the financial burden of relying on a fossil fuel based economy:
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11. *Recommends* the establishment of a grant provided by the FAO Finance Committee which aims to encourage further research in the development of transportable storage units by:
- a. universities and private research institutions should be required to apply for the research grant, so that the best research may be done, giving special attention to "think tank" and innovative groups;
  - b. giving special attention to the development of a unit which is not only cost efficient but also reusable and easy to transport;
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- 174 c. research the potential use of recycled plastics or sustainable materials would be preferable, as  
175 to make the unit environmentally friendly;  
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- 177 12. *Expresses* its hope that Member States will continue to recognize the valuable work of the WFP and honor  
178 their financial commitment to the WFP;  
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- 180 13. *Draws attention* to the institutionalized lack of women's rights when it comes to property ownership and  
181 access to credit by asking Member States to reevaluate their domestic laws by:  
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- 183 a. not allowing the closest male relative to take over ownership of the property if by law it is  
184 supposed to be in the woman's possession;  
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- 186 b. allowing women access to the legal process of owning and obtaining property rights;  
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- 188 c. not restricting access to resources such as land, irrigation, tools, and credit based on gender;  
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- 190 d. encouraging the use of and teaching women about grassroots programs that will help them  
191 earn and show the credit needed to obtain land,  
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- 193 14. *Recommends* that women be involved in the community decision making process to encourage the  
194 cooperation between genders;  
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- 196 15. *Supports* the collaboration between non-governmental organizations, private investors, and governments in  
197 order to keep checks and balances between them all and allow for optimal transparency.