

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) NMUN Simulation*



Conference A

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Committee Staff

Director:	Paul Gussman
Assistant Director:	Catherine Tomczyk
Chair:	Yuri Shin

Agenda

- I. Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments
- II. Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
1/1	Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets	Adopted by consensus
1/2	Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets	Adopted by consensus
1/3	Transforming Food Systems for Healthy Diets	Adopted by consensus
1/4	Transforming Food Systems for Healthy Diets	Adopted by consensus
2/1	Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments	23 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its biannual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments
- II. Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member States.

On Sunday the committee adopted the agenda in the order II, I, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets”. By Monday, the Dias received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including promoting smallholders’ farming, improving data collection on food systems, empowering marginalized groups, and furthering sea-related food systems. Four working papers were accepted as draft resolutions on Wednesday, of which three were subject to friendly amendments. A segment of one resolution that was successfully divided out and annexed addressed technical guidelines on sustainable seaweed production. All resolutions on the first topic were adopted by consensus.

On Wednesday afternoon, the committee moved on to discuss “Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments” and submitted to the Dias one proposal addressing the interconnection of aquaculture with fisheries. It was accepted as a draft resolution and was adopted as a resolution by the committee. Overall, Member States demonstrated through cooperation and diplomacy shared desire to improve food quality and end hunger around the world.



Code: 1/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Fully aware that poor nutrition and its effects can reduce Gross Domestic Product in developing nations by upwards of 5 percent according to the 2019 International Fund for Agricultural and Development (IFAD) report *Why women are key to better nutrition and global poverty eradication*,

Draws attention to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a particular focus on SDG 2 (zero hunger), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequality) and 13 (climate action) as it pertains to the sustainable transformation of global food systems,

Emphasizing the underlying success and principles of the World Bank's Climate-Smart Agriculture, an integrated approach which addresses the challenges brought by food insecurity and climate change,

Noting with Deep Concern the presence of 149 million children considered medically wasted or stunted in their growth under the age of 5, according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Alarmed by the 1.3 billion tons of food produced for human consumption being lost or wasted, and worth approximately USD 1 trillion per year, according to the report by the 2020 World Food Program *5 Facts about Food Waste and Hunger*,

Affirming the need for social and behavioral campaigns for the purpose of reducing global food waste and promoting sustainable consumption patterns such as the UN Environmental Program's (UNEP) Think.Eat.Save initiative,

Reminds Member States that the increase in local agricultural industries allows for a decreased reliance on specific nations or regions to produce a large amount of particular crops, which has shown the supply to be vulnerable to regional crises as demonstrated by Global Food Index data,

Alarmed that women make up only 43 percent of actors in agricultural food systems worldwide according to Global Agriculture,

Keeping in Mind that women contribute to half of the world's population, but comprise a startling 70 percent of the world's hungry according to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA),

Acknowledging the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1966)'s Article 11 and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) role in establishing the fundamental human right to adequate food,

Recognizing that approximately 70-161 million people are likely to have experienced hunger as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic according to the WHO,

Considering the important role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in educating small business owners belonging to or in support of refugees, women, children, people with disability and other marginalized groups, which can aid in sustainable access to what UN Women watch defines as livelihood assets,

Recognizing that indigenous people are disproportionately affected by commercialized farming as it interrupts indigenous peoples' sustainable practices on subsistence farming resulting in landlessness, unsustainable agriculture, pollution, and climate change, as acknowledged by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for Indigenous Peoples,

Applauding the impact of the IFAD's various flagship initiatives for smallholder agricultural best practices education such as the Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme and the UNGA's UN Decade of Action on Nutrition,

Highlighting the FAO's 2020-2023 *School Nutrition Standards for Safeguarding Children's Right to Food Initiative* to establish relevant nutrition-policy guidelines in order to nutritional needs of the 368.5 million children relying on school meals for daily nutrition as reported by the World Food Program,

Bearing in mind, the UN International Children Emergency Fund and the degree in which it has safeguarded, rescued, and secured the lives of children internationally,

Pointing out, the advantages granted to small scale farms offered by the FAO's multilateral Family Farming Knowledge Platform and the viability of similar programs to improve sustainable farming policies,

1. *Recommends* Member States to partner with IFAD's flagship *Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)* for the education of smallholder farmers with a particular focus on climate resilient agricultural practices and the provision of sustainable agricultural technology with a subfocus on marginalized actor food system empowerment;
2. *Welcomes* the creation of programs led by regional organizations reporting to the FAO and actors similar to the UN Decade Action on Nutrition to be overseen by regional worldwide offices of the FAO, which are responsible for identification, planning and implementation of FAO's priority activities in the region, giving Member States improved nutritional standards on working toward neutralizing world hunger and malnourishment prevention on a regional level including:
 - a. The newly implemented objectives centered around empowering local businesses will be implemented in regions vulnerable to natural disasters, external conflict, and/or climate change effects;
 - b. International NGOs, specifically civil society organizations, partnering to coordinate and overlook these humanitarian projects;
3. *Encourages* fellow Member States to engage in collaboration efforts with the agricultural private sector to expand on farmer field schools that recruit, train, and provide tools for marginalized groups such as women and youth with the intention that:
 - a. The private-public partnership would utilize the private sector to provide World or Regional Bank subsidized funding for both resources and training initiatives;

- b. The private sector would support these initiatives through equipment and land use and the public sector would serve as a source for recruitment;
4. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the UNEP's Think.Eat.Save initiative to expand their global anti-food waste campaign as a means of social and behavioral changes for food waste prevention;
5. *Advocates* for the FAO to model policy regulation recommendations on the marketing of food products after the UN International Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) 2021 Policy Brief, "Marketing of Unhealthy Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages to Children," as an effective way to reduce the marketing of nutritionally insufficient foods to relevant vulnerable populations;
6. *Recommends* Member States to partner with the FAO's 2020-2023 School Nutrition Standards for Safeguarding Children's Right to Food Initiative, to directly support the development of national school meal programs, with the goal of safeguarding the right to sustainable healthy diets among vulnerable populations, specifically school children;
7. *Further encourages* the development of educational campaigns for women and girls to raise awareness regarding sustainable healthy food choices and to address underlying causes of early childhood malnutrition through public-private partnerships and NGOs;
8. *Considers* the importance of the expansion of crisis response mitigation programs for rural-agricultural cash-aid relief in partnership with the UN Development Program and the private sector to identify vulnerable beneficiaries and provide stability to marginalized smallholder farmers in times of crisis;
9. *Expresses its hope* that Member States find inspiration to adopt guidelines that promote the recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights to stimulate sustainable farming practices alongside the creation of Indigenous-farming best practice knowledge sharing platforms in collaboration with local community leaders.



Code: 1/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Guided by the article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which refers to the right to have a standard of living for the health and well-being of humans,

Keeping in mind the importance of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.4, to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices,

Expressing appreciation for the three pillars of sustainable development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are social, economic and environmental, being integrated into the policies and regulations of the agriculture industry and food systems,

Emphasizing that aquaculture is key to meeting the increasing food demand, as mentioned in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Strategic Framework 2022-2031,

Recognizing that over 52 percent of fisheries' products are used for human consumption, according to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021 report made by the FAO,

Fully believing that good handling practices need to be in place when handling aquaculture products to ensure that the products are high-quality and safe to consume, as mentioned in the Five Keys to safer aquaculture products to protect public health 2016 report made by the WHO,

Recognizing the substantive positive effect the expansion of sustainable seaweed production would have on the resilience of food systems globally according to WorldFish and that seaweed offers many health benefits if consumed by humans as has been laid out by advisors at the United Nations Global Compact,

Acknowledging water as a key to food security and the role water plays in our global food system across the entire agricultural production chain taking into consideration the FAO report on The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture: Managing Systems at Risk 2011,

Recognizing the importance of moving towards alternative plant-based sources of protein, such as seaweed, to feed a growing world population as suggested in the FAO's Sustainable Healthy Diets Guiding Principles 2019,

1. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate and work in collaboration with regional agencies through multilateral talks and seminars to optimize spatial planning in areas where there are food production industries either on land or in water to maximize and increase food production and avoid contamination and to:
 - a. Designate and plan where human activities occur in the ocean and on land to ensure that conflict between ocean and land use by agriculture and aquaculture does not come into conflict with other facets of human life such as residential areas, factories and tourism;
 - b. Maximize the benefits of increased food production such as increase of accessibility of these food products, preserving the nutritional quality of the produce and ensuring that

the food produced is safe to consume by the general population;

2. *Suggest* Member States nationally implement and embrace more advanced technology, such as artificial intelligence, to make aquatic-based, meat-based and agricultural products more sustainable, in every part of the food production process, including but not limited to:
 - a. Implementing environmental alert systems to receive immediate notice of environmental disasters that threaten agriculture such as disease outbreaks and toxic spills;
 - b. Employ modern fertilizers while also recognizing different soil compositions and the risk fertilizer misuse poses to environmental stability;
 - c. Introducing more modern forms of food distribution and transportation, to ensure food is delivered to citizens while retaining its nutritious value, utilizing:
 - i. Electric transportation;
 - ii. Detailed surveillance and tracking systems;
 - iii. Frequent and orderly record-keeping concerning food products;
 - d. Utilizing proactive energy sources and methodologies in every food source space, such as:
 - i. Reusing carbon dioxide emissions through a transformative process in order to convert it into a storable energy source, such as methanol;
 - ii. Mitigating chemical pollution infiltrating oceans;
 - iii. Promoting environmentally sustainable hybrid-ecology based farming methodologies;
 - e. Employing and updating the technology that oversees that management of the disposal of food waste in order to decrease the environmental impact of;
 - f. Further requests generous funds from willing Member States, relevant Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), and pertinent businesses, to be allocated for the benefit of Member States who may not have equitable access to the purchase of emerging agricultural technology;
3. *Proposes* to the FAO Council the creation of an international training program for farmers and students that guarantees healthy food systems and products for worldwide societies, focusing on:
 - a. Accurate utilization and methodology of both existing and new agricultural technology;
 - b. Ensuring that students of all ages receive access to valuable information regarding emerging technology through partnerships between schools and the FAO;
 - c. Facilitating collaborative relationships between farmers of developed nations and developing nations that assists developing nations in the establishment, maintenance, and retention of knowledge and equipment;

4. *Stresses the need* for the creation of a centralized database on ways to improve the sustainability of land and aquatic-based food production, transformation, transport, consumption and waste management, with the collaboration of the World Food Program, aiming to help willing Member States share and gain information about sustainable aquatic based food production;
5. *Recommends* to increase the sustainability of aquatic based products and agriculture production in order to improve the quality of the products which would allow a more varied and healthier diets by:
 - a. Creating a plan for willing Member States on sustainable aquatic food production based upon scientific data collected by the United Nation System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) which would:
 - i. Be adapted to each participating Member State's situations, which could diverge in climate, gathering and producing practices or regional natives aquatic based products;
 - ii. Supply willing Member States with a guideline to follow in order to help them process the transition through sustainable production;
 - b. Funding programs to implement UNSCN suggestions which would be acquired by:
 - i. Formalizing a partnership between International Fund Agricultural Development and Member States involved by granting more low-interest loans to be used to transform their maritime and agricultural food systems into more sustainable ones;
 - ii. Investors from the private sector, charity foundations, public-private partnership and NGOs;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to consider water as a key determinant for the conservation and management of food systems by adopting different irrigation technologies such as pump irrigation systems for swamp areas which will result in yield gains and water savings and reduce inefficient agricultural practices.

Annex

1. *Requests* the Fishery Policy, Economics and Institutions Branch of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI) to create technical and policy guidelines on sustainable and healthy seaweed production, called the Plankton Pact, to promote sustainable and healthy growth of nutritious aquatic plants, in order to maximize their nutritional value, and integrating them into a healthier diet by:
 - a. Basing it on research on sustainable seaweed production and use, as well as crop maintenance conducted by experts of NFI and NGOs;
 - b. Offering implementation support for Member States as well as training opportunities for farmers and officials of national governments to have access to recent data and information on how to maximize the nutritional value of their products.



Code: 1/3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Considering the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) definition of food systems outlined in the Sustainable food systems "Concept and Framework brief as encompassing all actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, transportation, consumption and disposal of food and food waste that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries",

Recognizing that achieving the food systems-oriented Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is currently difficult due to poor data sharing cooperation across national government agencies,

Reaffirming the work outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's SDGs 3, 12, 13, 14, and 15 on the topic of transforming food systems to sustainably make healthy food available,

Referencing the World Food Programme's (WFP) *HungerMapLIVE* a platform for all Member States to access data on the food security issue through artificial intelligence (AI) and predictive models to close the gap where knowledge is limited in countries which lack the necessary technology to sustain their food infrastructure,

Reminding Member States that women, half of the world's population, contribute to 70% of the population of the world suffering from a lack of proper nutrition, a group whose access to nutritional food has been greatly limited over time,

Emphasizing the importance of reducing carbon dioxide emissions caused by different mechanisms of food systems in accordance with the 2015 *Paris Agreement*, and providing aid to all regions affected by climate change,

Acknowledging the work of the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (2021) on the Global Action Agenda For Innovation in Agriculture,

Further reaffirming the United Nations' SDG 2 specifically target 2.a , which focuses on achieving sustainable agriculture by increasing investment, agricultural research and extension services, developing rural infrastructure, enhancing technology development and plant and livestock gene banks for the benefit of rural farming communities,

Recognizing the efforts of The World Agri-Tech Summit, which had 2000 key stakeholders across the agri-food value chain that took part in San Francisco in 2022 and has the common goal of accelerating the advancement of agricultural technologies by generating global partnerships and collaborations,

1. *Reinforces* the importance of the sharing of data gathered through the investment of technologies in the food sector between willing Member States to allow for strategic advancements in developing sectors through:
 - a. The invitation of willing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private firms to provide funds for the research on potential technologies to help facilitate soil fertility without the use of chemicals to reduce the use of agro-chemicals;
 - b. Investments from private companies in technological research in the context of a public-private partnerships facilitated by each Member State's local framework while respecting

national sovereignty in order to provide adequate amounts of sustainable, healthy food through, inter alia:

- i. Investments in hydroponic systems for growing fresh foods especially in dry zone areas;
 - ii. Investments in aquaponic systems to create more sustainable aquatic food systems;
 - iii. The development of AI as a tool for every step of the food system, such as tracking livestock or detecting diseases early on;
 - c. The encouragement of the World Agri-Tech Innovation Summit to facilitate the exchange of research Inter alia: hydroponic systems, aquaponic systems, and AI in relation to food production;
 - d. The Agricultural Market Information System with the goal to enhance food market transparency and increasing the yield of targeted crops such as maize, wheat, and soybeans in the range of 80-90% to make food more accessible;
2. *Encourages* Member States to pursue multilateral and bilateral cooperation to further standardize data by creating a committee of the FAO to:
 - a. Improve international policy-making on standardizing data;
 - b. Coordinate the transportation and regulation of food production and consumption practices between Member States;
 - c. Determine the environmental challenges and recognize the cultures, of Member States to:
 - i. Understand these differences on a global scale;
 - ii. Avoid the implementation of a one-size-fits-all solution in the advising of Member States;
 - iii. Ensure cultural differences are noted in supporting Member States;
 - d. Compile data and statistics deriving from the aforementioned technological investment, all the while providing funding and resources to the countries that need support, most notably Sub-Saharan and indo-pacific Member States;
3. *Recommends* Member States to utilize the model set forth by the FAO *Fisheries Technical Paper 494/2 Guidelines* for designing data collection and sharing systems for co-managed fisheries to comprise a committee representing local interests to coordinate with intermediary organizations such as NGOs, aid agencies, and research institutions offering specific instructions and technical support to concentrate research and data collecting by:
 - a. Developing and evaluating the methods best suited to the needs of developing Member States' food systems;
 - b. Sharing and diversifying practices between developed and developing countries designed to enhance efficiency and sustainability of food systems;
4. *Strongly suggests* that Member States should aim to mitigate the disparities between genders within food systems in areas of both production and consumption through education and advocacy programs by:

- a. Distributing resources collected by UN Women Watch's Information and Resources on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women on the subtopic of food insecurity;
 - b. Creating an educational program intending to assist in forming connections between women who own agricultural businesses in order to bolster sustainable food production methods;
 - c. Informing mothers on best food practices based on their region so as to shorten supply chains and improve the quality of food consumed by families;
5. *Suggests* Member States eliminate incentives for the production of unsustainable and unhealthy food as well as increase the incentives for production of sustainable and healthy food across all sectors by:
 - a. Strengthening partnerships with businesses, farmers, and fishers;
 - b. Running public awareness campaigns;
 - c. Committing to educating specifically children at an early age to inculcate sustainable healthy dietary knowledge for future generations;
6. *Further recommends* Member States to finance the Climate Safe Food Fund, a fund created to promote climate resilience within the food sector in order to address the consequences of climate change and provide appropriate and equitable assistance towards the regions most affected through:
 - a. Maintaining sustainability in various sectors, including food and agriculture by adopting more preventative strategies;
 - b. Acquiring funding through cooperation and voluntary contributions from willing Members States, NGOs and other relevant UN agencies such as the Fund for Agriculture Development and the WFP;
 - c. Initiating an emergency fund to assist vulnerable countries from one-off natural situational disasters such as droughts, hurricanes, and flash floods impacting different processes, including ,inter alia, farming processes and logistics;
7. *Invites* Member States to offer assistance to small scale farmers through local frameworks and projects with respect to each nation's sovereignty to ensure food safety and food security by:
 - a. Building the necessary physical and institutional infrastructure like irrigation canals, markets, and agricultural and aquaculture research for local food producing communities to scale their own agricultural and aquaculture production and to increase their income;
 - b. Making sure that the work is in close partnership with local government units to ensure cohesive policies and programs and that local food producing communities can get to easily access and understand important data and research to improve their harvests;
 - c. Developing yearly training on sustainable land management that provides the necessary skills and expertise to make agricultural farms more knowledgeable in utilizing their land spaces to increase production and land productivity.



Code: 1/4

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Underscoring the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), in particular Article 25 which recognizes the right to food for persons of all ages,

Reaffirming the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Agenda 2030 adopted by the UN General Assembly and in particular SDG 2, which aims to end hunger and ensure access to food for all people,

Recognizing SDG 2.3, which calls for a doubling of agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, through secure and equal access to financial services, knowledge, markets and opportunities for value addition, non-farm employment, and other productive resources and inputs,

Emphasizing SDG 12.a, which supports developing Member States in strengthening their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production,

Noting the success of multi-stakeholder partnerships in accordance with SDG 17 as a means of catalyzing sustainable and collaborative local food systems,

Bearing in mind the complexity of food systems and their interrelated processes of primary production, food distribution, and household consumption,

Underlining the importance of improving upon food supply chains to prevent future global food crises caused by both man-made and natural disasters,

Recognizing that changing the diets of communities towards a more healthy means is a long-term process,

Being fully aware of the important work of the World Health Organization (WHO) in establishing the realization of the highest possible level of health,

Strongly convinced that women are a key factor in the development of economically, socially, and ecologically sustainable food systems, as well as in the fight against poverty,

Noting that according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), small-scale farmers produce roughly 35% of the world's food,

*Highlighting the FAO and World Bank Group's joint report on *Food Systems for an Urbanizing World*, which acknowledges the stress that rapid urbanization places on international food systems,*

Appreciating the efforts of the FAO Investment Center's Hand in Hand Initiative in advancing the international cooperation to strengthen food systems,

Further appreciating the efforts of the Technologies and Practices for Small Agricultural Producers (TECA) online platform to organize data and knowledge which assists small scale farmers throughout the world,

Deeply concerned with the findings of *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021* report regarding deteriorating food security, with 2.37 billion people not having access to adequate food, as well as a reduction of healthy diets due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while remaining convinced that empowering women is crucial for achieving better overall nutrition due to its positive effects on child and maternal health,

Highly concerned about the decreasing nutritional value of food options offered at educational institutions, especially for vulnerable groups in reference to the FAO and WHO's joint statement for the Second International Conference on Nutrition from 2014,

Reiterating the concern of nutritional issues caused by over-consumption of processed food, creating health-related problems such as obesity and non-communicable diseases, as mentioned in the *Healthy Diet: A definition for the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021*,

Acknowledging that according to data of the Forest and Water Programme of FAO, 420 million hectares of forest have been lost since 1990, and how this issue could pose a threat to the sufficiency, resilience, and security of the water supply and food systems,

Recognizing the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (2021) and the *2021 Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA)* report, that highlights ill-equipped farmers who are unable to maintain sufficient and sustainable supply chains,

Acknowledging the work of the FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact an international agreement of mayors since 2015, which focuses on transforming urban food systems,

1. *Recommends* the FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division create and oversee the Gaia League, a global pact of Member States that provides customizable policy suggestions by:
 - a. Proposing strategies that integrate local value chains and empower historically under-resourced stakeholders including women and small-holder farms, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships as suggested by SDG 17 in order to include all food system stakeholders in decision-making processes;
 - b. Basing these on a policy framework centered upon research conducted in collaboration with international initiatives such as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, the Sustainable Productivity Growth Coalition, and the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Food;
 - c. Implementing them within the individual Member States with the assistance of the Project Support Division;
2. *Further suggests* the Gaia League to be promoted mainly, but not exclusively, to developing countries, and to honor achievements in the field of sustainable urban development through the biannual Gaia League Award;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to improve agricultural productivity and increase the supply of locally produced commodities as introduced in the Agricultural Value Chain Development Support Project through:
 - a. Involving stakeholders in family farming knowledge sharing meetings and workshops to share best practices and information related to sustainable agricultural production and market exploration for supply chain development;
 - b. Collaborating with the International Fund for Agriculture for a more sustainable and accessible management of value chains;
 - c. Fortifying the resilience, as well as the technical and organizational capacities of rural communities and improving household nutrition;
4. *Proposes* the development of the Program for Agricultural Subsistence Education (PASE), which aims at providing direct assistance to women as individual actors in agriculture and shorten food supply chains by:
 - a. Setting up the program as a blueprint for developing economies;
 - b. Training and enabling women to conduct small-scale farming such as urban gardening;
 - c. Teaching women valuable skills for the agricultural job market;
 - d. Drawing attention to nutrition education among families and children;
 - e. Funding the program through FAO's Investment Center's Hand-In-Hand Initiative;
5. *Calls for* the integration of the TECA platform with the Hand-in-Hand Initiative for the purpose of technical best practice sharing by publishing a report on advancements in farming techniques specific to both regions and topical areas, which takes into account the accessibility for smallholder farmers on a yearly basis;
6. *Recommends* the implementation of sustainable food related infrastructure through:
 - a. Proposing a substantial donation by Aid and International Development Forum to be used for the purpose of equipping farmers and their accompanying supply chains for future global disasters;
 - b. The facilitation of an international conference with the expressed purpose of providing a space for the exchange of vital techniques and information on effective food-related infrastructure between developed and developing Member States;
 - c. Placing developmental experts of the FAO in key crises areas to facilitate workshops and seminars on how to improve the urban development, as well as the efficacy of the transport infrastructure systems and critical food supply lines with the intent of:

- i) meeting the acute need arising from man-made and natural disasters;
 - ii) implementing sustainable transformations for more resilient food systems;
- 7. *Encourages* Member States to showcase the FAO's "I Pledge" campaign that aims to integrate sustainable food systems and healthy diets in national action plans through the incorporation of:
 - a. Nutrition education among families and children;
 - b. School-sponsored conferences to discuss issues facing local and national food systems and the importance of food waste reduction;
 - c. Nutrition labeling on food products to educate the public on the components of balanced diets through a color-coded system;
 - d. National experts on promoting healthy diets and food substitutes to specific to local cultures and populations;
- 8. *Urges* Member States to implement climate-smart agricultural CSA frameworks such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Agricultural Emergency Support Project, which integrates decision support systems that collect and analyze weather, agronomic, and market information, then deliver results to stakeholders and decision-makers with an emphasis on smallholder farmers affected by COVID-19;
- 9. *Invites* all Member States to partner with the *REDD+* framework emphasizing on drinking water loss due to deforestation in order to bolster food security and regain drinking water sources in affected areas;
- 10. *Invites* other Member States to support infrastructure and technology such as aquifers and catchment areas for the improvement of the effects of water scarcity on smallholder agriculture:
 - a. Building up a region-based irrigation system with the support of IFAD's Family Farming Development Program;
 - b. Focusing on areas affected by water scarcity as a result of drought and climate change;
- 11. *Takes into consideration* the capacity of new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) to produce more resilient agricultural practices and deter against natural disasters.



Code: 2/1

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization

Topic: Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Noting with concern the lack of an internationally recognized definition of sustainable aquaculture,

Fully Alarmed that 75 percent of fish stocks are currently overfished in the Mediterranean Region and the Black Sea due to Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing according to the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) 2021 *General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)* report,

Cognizant that fish account for 17 percent of animal protein consumed globally according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Agricultural Development,

Bearing in mind that 60 percent of ocean surface water lies beyond the jurisdiction of individual member state according to the United Nations Environment Programme,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of Committee on Fisheries and its sub-committee on aquaculture and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,

Referring to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's report from 2018 declaring the relevance of the aquaculture sector for the individual economy of each Member State,

Affirming the role of aquaculture in supporting the principles of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable, particularly Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2.1 and 2.2, regarding zero hunger, and SDG 14 (Life Below Water).

Aware of the fact that 60 million people are directly dependent on the fishing and aquaculture industry for employment according to the FAO's *State of World Fishing and Aquaculture 2018*,

Alarmed by the global impact of destructive and illegal fishing and maritime piracy on SDG 14 "Life Below Water",

Deeply disturbed that women only account for 2% of the world's seafarmers, according to the World Bank's *Integrated Seascape Management Report 2021*,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of regionally based aquaculture project funding banks modeled after the larger World Bank's Blue Economy Program for the development of sustainable, integrated marine initiatives;
2. *Encourages* Member States to partner with Fish-i Africa, a task force that enables authorities to identify and act against large scale IUU fishing with the goal to construct a robust and effective mechanism to catalyze enforcement actions and ultimately secure a sustainable end to IUU fishing in the Western Indian Ocean;
3. *Expresses its hope* for the FAO's expanded engagement with collective fisher people's rights organizations such as the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers as well as relevant civil society organizations for the purpose of furthering aquaculture job security and increasing diversity and inclusion efforts in the aquaculture sector;

4. *Calls upon* international anti-piracy solutions beyond enforcement to include the policing of fishing practices that are illegal or are perceived by local fishers in vulnerable coastal areas to be harmful to small-scale fishing economies;
5. *Requests* the FAO to expand their support of the Common Oceans in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Program to further multilateral aquaculture sectoral collaboration and achieve sustainability in fishery management in ocean areas beyond domestic jurisdiction;
6. *Reaffirms* SMARTFISH and their commitment to developing, monitoring, and surveilling capacities and operational training on selected large East African lakes and regional integration through improved capacities for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources;
7. *Invites* all Member States to model after the Cooperative of Fishing and Fish Marketing in partnership with the FAO;
8. *Further recommends* Member States to support the FAO's Blue Growth Initiative via aquaculture value chains in African, Caribbean and Pacific regions through international initiatives such as the Cabo Verde's Blue Growth and the European Development Fund Fish4ACP;
9. *Further invites* Member States to partner with the FAO and other relevant regional coordinating bodies for the purpose of promoting regional maritime and coastal conservation approaches to Marine Spatial Planning for the recovery of depleted marine ecosystems and the bolstering of regional aquaculture sectors.