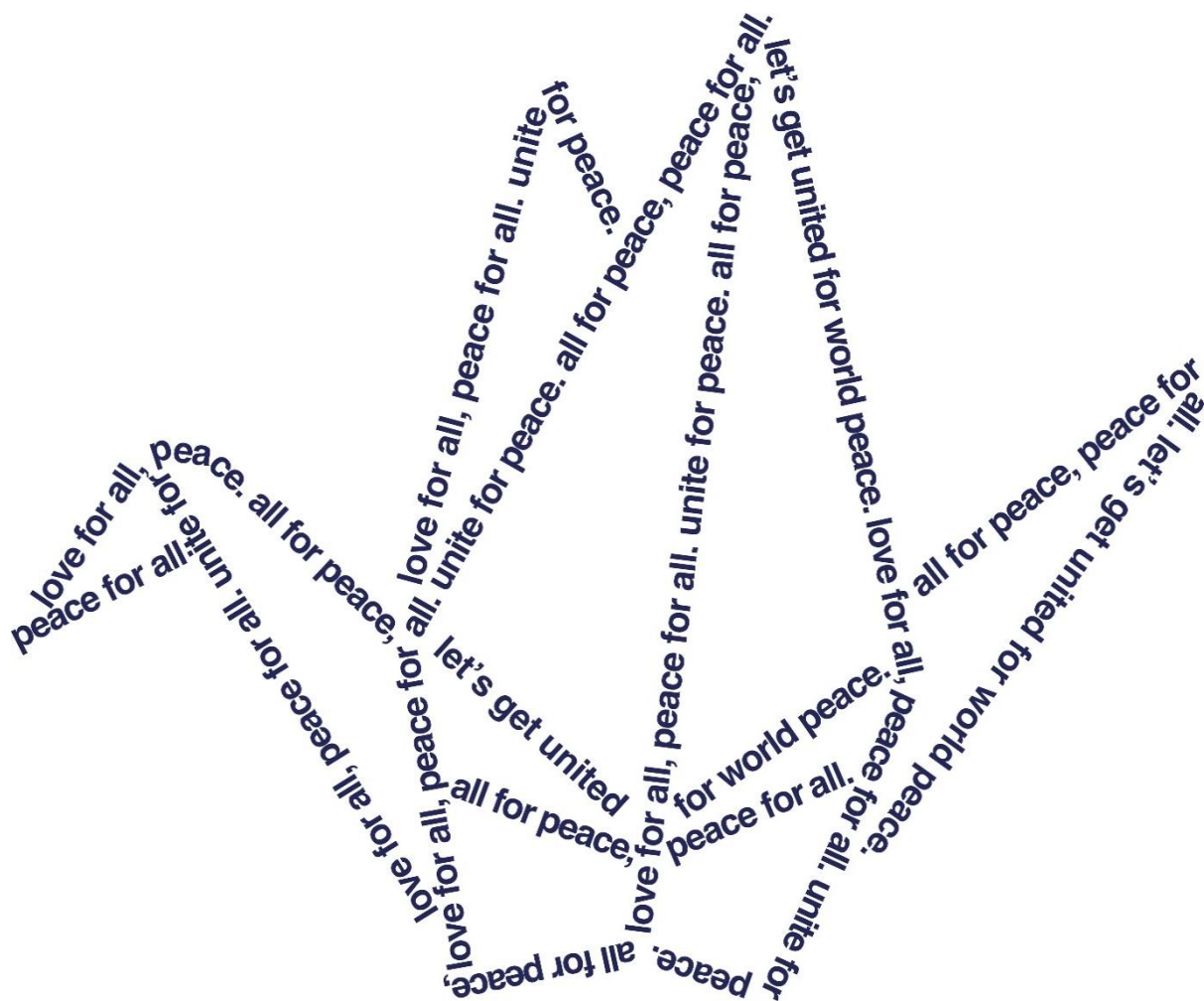


20 – 27 NOVEMBER 2022

## Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council Committee (ECOSOC) NMUN Simulation\*



\* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.

# Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Chase Mitchell
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Rio Shimamoto

## Agenda

- I. Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World
- II. Promoting Sustainable Economic Participation of Youth

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
ECOSOC/1/1	Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World	Yes: 31 No: 5 Abstain: 0
ECOSOC/1/2	Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World	Yes: 38 No: 0 Abstain: 1
ECOSOC/1/3	Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World	Adopted without a recorded vote
ECOSOC/1/4	Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World	Yes: 28 No: 5 Abstain: 6

# Summary Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World
- II. Promoting Sustainable Economic Participation of Youth

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States. On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World.” Delegations began with passionate speeches on the monumental problem of food insecurity and how globalization can affect those realities. Groups formed to address parts of the topic, including support for smallholder farmers, improving agricultural resilience, and financing.

Each group worked diligently, resulting in seven working papers being drafted throughout Thursday’s sessions. As delegates honed their ideas, they found opportunities to gain broader agreement while also engaging in difficult conversations on some of the most pressing modern issues related to food.

On Friday, Member States sought to harmonize their work. Three large coalitions formed from six of the original seven groups, resulting in the creation of four comprehensive and distinct proposals, each of which proposed novel solutions to improve food security. Despite working in large groups, delegates worked with remarkable efficiency, resulting in four draft resolutions being brought to the floor by the end of the day.

On Saturday, the Economic and Social Council held its final session at the Kobe City Council Chamber. After being greeted by the Chair of the Kobe City Assembly, delegates continued debate on the draft resolutions under consideration. The committee sought to hear from as many Member States as possible, ultimately exhausting the list of speakers and thereafter adopting four resolutions, including two with no opposition. The committee used its limited remaining time to hear formal speeches on its second agenda item, “Promoting Sustainable Economic Participation of Youth,” before adjourning.



## National Model United Nations • Japan

**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Stressing* the importance of technological investment and community engagement towards small-scale farming communities in developing communities within various continents,

*Cognizant* of the potential of alternative food sources in solving food insecurity, such as the development of alternative protein sources and other nutritious options,

*Acknowledging* the role of technological innovation to enhance agricultural systems and pave the way to Industry 4.0, especially among Member States that are falling behind in the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, to which the international community is strongly committed,

*Taking into account* the significant impact that the drastic change in the climate has on international food production and trade,

*Seeking* to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHG) in the agriculture sector in accordance with the principles of the SDGs and the update on the development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Strategy on Climate Change (ERC/22/7),

*Believing* that unilateral restrictive measures pertaining to the global flow of food and agricultural commodities are incompatible with the generally recognized principles of international cooperation and that it hinders the strengthening of trade and investment ties toward global food security development,

*Noting with regret* that inappropriate storage and distribution methods of food and agricultural products have resulted in wastage in the supply chain,

*Seeking* to address the accessibility gap amongst least developed countries in terms of agriculture machinery and seeds,

*Realizing* that according to FAO, approximately 2.3 billion people globally were moderately or severely food insecure in 2021,

*Further noting* the FAO report on “Land Grabbing in Africa and the New Politics of Food in 2011” and the importance of land rights, which is paramount to stopping devastating environmental destruction in collaboration with groups such as the International Land Coalition,

*Noting* the hazard analysis and critical control points management system (HACCP), which is one of the ways to prevent foodborne illness in advance in the process of producing food,

*Taking into account* the vocational training for future generations through the collaboration within United Nations (UN) bodies,

*Underlining* the importance of comprehensive education of both producers and consumers in order to reach a more sustainable use or handling of food, technology, and land within the local communities,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the handbook on “Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems” published by FAO and International Initiatives for Sustainable Development (IISD) and the need for investment in agriculture and food system while considering climate change, gender equality, and lack of education,

*Welcoming* increased cooperation in the funding of food security initiatives worldwide,

*Recognizing* the importance of the role of food banks which contribute to the people in need, such as single-parent families, children, elderly people, and the homeless with food issues and environmental issues by reducing food loss,

1. *Welcomes* the governments of Member States to partner with agriculture leaders within their countries to engage with major technological and agribusiness corporations through contracts towards developing solar-power and zero-emission land equipment at a reasonable cost for small-scale farmers to utilize;
2. *Recommends* the enhancement of international research towards alternative food sources such as but not limited to plant-based protein to solve the problem of food insecurity through the enhancement of research-legislation linkages on alternative food sources under the auspices of the FAO, with the results of the research accessible to all Member States for consideration on future policymaking decisions about alternative food sources;
3. *Endorses* increased efforts to achieve technical improvements and capacity building in Member States that lack the necessary resources to achieve food security, such as but not limited to:
  - a. The use of technology transfer through agencies such as but not limited to the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange on relevant innovations pertaining to the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into agricultural production, with special emphasis on policy development that takes into account the effects of AI on stakeholders such as farmers;
  - b. The development of AI to provide calculation of possible risks, costs, and best logistical route to predict the optimal route from the farmland to the end customer, as well as time prediction to predict the delivery times of the products sent by farmers;
4. *Further recommends* the use of climate-smart agriculture by Member States to transform agri-food systems towards green and climate resilient practices, as well as supporting the FAO strategic framework 2022-2031 based on four outcome goals: better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life for all, with the following solutions such as but not limited to:
  - a. Enhancing methods to adapt climate-smart agriculture in coordination with the FAO to different terrains and climate conditions, as well as developing methods to coordinate research on climate-smart agriculture through the sharing of best practices;
  - b. Promoting policy coordination with FAO regional and sub-regional offices, as well as the United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries and other relevant agencies, to ensure the proper implementation of solutions in the relevant Member States;
5. *Encourages* Member States to encode GHG reduction measures in national agricultural policies, including the proliferation of green technologies in the agricultural sector by the respective

Member States, as well as other partners including but not limited to the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries and the private sector;

6. *Endorses* the principles of free flow of food and agricultural commodities, and in times of crisis, requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be called on by the General Assembly to step in to find a neutral solution for all Member States to keep the supply chain of food and agricultural commodities open;
7. *Suggesting* the easing of barriers for importing and exporting agricultural goods between Member States by multilateral treaties to maximize international collaboration on the exchange of agricultural products;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to tackle the issue of food wastage in the supply chain through the development of efficient systems, through sustainable solutions such as but not limited to:
  - a. Calling for United Nations Environment Programme to provide guidance to Member States to handle food wastage by enhancing international guiding principles on food handling;
  - b. Providing subsidy programs to businesses and research programs that aim to innovate sustainable and new technology to better food handling and recycling process;
  - c. Enhancing international, regional, and national frameworks that provide clear and environmentally friendly food loss and waste management protocol;
9. *Urges* all Member States to distribute needed farming equipment by further developing the work of the FAO to make agriculture machinery more accessible and support their actions by:
  - a. Improving the accessibility of farming equipment in rural areas and facilitating funding by the government to improve infrastructure;
  - b. Investing in machinery testing programs and entertaining the principles of competitive advantage;
  - c. Establishing public-private partnerships individually for every Member State which are in charge of supporting Member States as well as passing knowledge in terms of maintenance, service, and quality control for their farming machinery;
10. *Suggests* a collaborative approach between the World Food Programme, FAO, the World Bank, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to sponsor small-scale farmers within underdeveloped countries to implement farm field schools with an emphasis on cultivating climate-resistant agriculture while mitigating the use of carbon-emitting land equipment;
11. *Affirms* the need to establish international guiding principles under the auspices of the FAO that take into account a comprehensive and realistic time frame to adopt sustainable policies pertaining to the overhaul of food systems worldwide, including consultation on an ad hoc basis with the FAO and the Committee on World Food Security with relevant Member States to determine the specific needs and time frame needed to implement sustainable agriculture solutions in relation to national capacity and the number of existing resources;

12. *Calls for* the FAO Food Security and Nutrition Forum, which includes various stakeholders in addressing food insecurity, to expand by:
  - a. Ensuring that adequate representation of environmental, agriculture, and financial experts are present at the annual forum;
  - b. Emphasizing the technical aspect of food insecurity and allowing experts to discuss cultivating resilient crops and infrastructure;
  - c. Facilitating greater cooperation between developed and developing countries to create partnerships that can provide developing countries with resources and food aid;
  - d. Increasing the visibility of and access to information shared at the forum to allow for all interested parties to learn from experts by:
    - i. Creating a web page with videos of speakers from the forum as well as relevant documents regarding discussed issues so those with internet access can easily find relevant and needed information;
    - ii. Implementing an in-person educational program that brings the findings of the forum to rural and developing areas with a lack of internet access;
13. *Emphasizes* the development of stronger linkages between national governments and smallholder farmers to increase national-level agricultural production, with the following stipulations:
  - a. Encouraging national governments to encourage greater food production by small-scale farmers through policies such as but not limited to subsidies, as well as investing more in advanced agricultural production machinery for small-scale agricultural production;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to help smallholder farmers in selling and exporting agricultural products and to develop policies that address corporate accountability towards smallholder farmers at a country level;
14. *Further recommends* that Member States and international institutions, including the World Bank and FAO, oppose commercial land acquisition and advocate climate smart agriculture by:
  - a. Cooperating with NGOs including GRAIN, a small organization that exposes conditions of developing countries' land honestly and supports smallholder farmers in strengthening community controlled food systems;
  - b. Informing Member States about land grabbing and the drastic effect that it is having at the annual FAO Food Security and Nutrition Forum;
  - c. Discussing land grabbing in depth at UN Climate Change Conference (COP) after next year;
15. *Recommends* all Member States to require food agricultures or private sectors to promote extensive training programs to prevent foodborne illness by introducing the HACCP;

16. *Recommends* United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to enhance existing programs in cooperation with United Nations Universities that aims to create new global leaders capable of managing the transition to more sustainable forms of agriculture;
17. *Affirms* the enhancement of e-learning and on-site educational programs initiated by UNITAR in cooperation with FAO and the Member States not only for officials but also for local producers and consumers with the following goals:
  - a. Reduction of food waste and prevention of diets with inadequate nutrition by promoting correct consumption, storage, and use of food;
  - b. Propagation of deeper knowledge of the provided technologies and a greater understanding to maximize the outcome of harvests and food production;
  - c. Education on the importance of crop diversity and sustainable land use;
18. *Encourages* the creation of an international workshop, with financial support from the FAO and information sharing from the IISD, utilizing the handbook on “Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems” with review and analysis on the result of the workshop by the IISD every five years to determine how it has impacted the effectiveness of investment in agriculture and food system;
19. *Emphasizes* the importance of increased funding by the Member States towards the International Fund for Agriculture Development, as well as the FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) and other relevant agencies, to ensure the successful implementation of existing and future UN recommendations on the issue of food security, especially in Member States that do not have sufficient capacity to implement these recommendations on their own;
20. *Invites* financial support from organizations such as NGOs like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which works to combat hunger, to support food banks for the following purposes:
  - a. Providing nutritious food offerings that will be allocated and shipped by local NGOs for the communities or facilities in accordance with their needs;
  - b. Setting up the systems to maintain the nutrition data regarding what food is being received by the food banks to better determine what food should be provided in the future to local food banks;
  - c. Creating warehouses to keep the food quality by the local food banks.





## National Model United Nations • Japan

**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the need to strengthen the World Food Summit such that it can establish and integrate disaster risk management systems in the agricultural process,

*Deeply appreciative* of the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters (SFGISD) in guiding Member States to develop and strengthen policies in regards to the disaster risk management in agricultural systems,

*Encouraging* the usage of existing partnerships between Member States, international organizations (IOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

*Affirming* the importance of local farming and nutritional sustainability,

*Emphasizing* the international trade and development sentiments of General Assembly resolution 62/184, which encouraged trade facilitation in developing countries,

*Recalling* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) and its imperative to include vulnerable communities in the developing world into the global financial system as well as the overall importance of a rule-based international order,

*Reaffirming* the belief that free-market reforms and strong cooperation with private businesses is one of the pivotal paths for developing Member States in achieving food security,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Global Impact's existing coalitions between businesses and governments to adopt on report on sustainable practices,

*Promoting* the utilization of small-scale farms and food centers to ensure the accessibility, availability, and security of food production and food resources,

*Calling attention* to climate change and its detrimental impact on the agricultural industry,

*Keeping in mind* the dynamic changes in agriculture industries with climate change continues challenges with a lack of resource such as water,

*Stressing* the necessity for agricultural technology revolutions to overcome natural disasters with equitable distribution of this technology to the rural and urban communities,

*Stressing* the role of smallholder farmers, especially in regions severely affected by climate change, as the exclusive producers of food for large parts of the global population, producing one third of the world's food,

*Reaffirming* article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which established that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for their well-being, including food,

*Recognizing* the role and potential of existing and emerging digital technologies, such as satellite-based visual earth monitoring, the use of machine learning and artificial intelligence, and digital collaboration platforms, as potential tools to support more efficient and secure production of food,

*Inviting* the use of agricultural technologies and biotechnology in increasing the production of crops and expanding and limiting crop destruction,

*Further recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12, which seeks to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, the International Day of Awareness on Food Loss and Waste Reduction, and the need to strengthen efficient utilization of the resources that are already harvested,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to expand and further national efforts that utilize SFGISD, food assessment methodologies, and assessment and identification of key factors disrupting agricultural processes by:
  - a. Aligning in place national development plans and other programs to the guiding principles and mechanism based on the minimum standards set by the framework;
  - b. Further aligning their legislation, policies, and governance in regards to the mentioned framework, including but not limited to:
    - i. Capacity-building and infrastructure legislation;
    - ii. Natural resource management legislation;
    - iii. Nutrition-agriculture linkage legislation;
  - c. Integrating the usage of national statistical methodology in their national spatial data infrastructure based on the principles of SFGISD as well as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to ensure accurate information systems across Member States;
  - d. Conducting bi-annual or annual assessments to analyze weaknesses and opportunities within their national policies to ensure that each relevant factors affecting the effectivity of the SFGISD;
  - e. Requesting the regional and sub-regional bodies to which are a member to provide an avenue for developing and least developed countries to further discuss, voluntarily, assessment results, especially after natural disasters;
2. *Recommends* that Member States, in collaboration with NGOs, expand upon the use of food storage centers to provide access to food sources to rural areas and marginalized communities by:
  - a. Providing a collective voice for the right to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, in accordance with the SDG goals, with the end objective of bringing together small-scale farmers and similar groups;
  - b. Developing agroecology, traditional farming practices, to become a widespread practice enabling transformative success of the dominant farming and food system in different aspects;
  - c. Adjusting policies and promoting food sovereignty by implementing successful NGO regional practices that are easily adapted to rural areas, as seen in Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), including:

- i. Seed and agroecology policy, a webinar on farmer-managed seed systems and radio campaigns, online consultative meetings to redirect funding and identify workable solutions;
    - ii. Land and agroecology policy, consisting of a considerate and holistic approach, aiming for a natural way of farming, working with nature, not against;
  - d. Utilizing the UN Global Impact to create global climate stability through:
    - i. Partnerships with organizations such as International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which specializes in the elimination of poverty and hunger, with particular emphasis on pastoral areas in developing countries;
    - ii. Furthering international efforts by unifying enterprises through sustainability principles to advance and acknowledge the mutual impacts businesses;
- 3. *Calls upon* NGOs to urge the increase of agricultural initiatives to grow partnerships that create more communal farming and encourage self-sufficiency, empowering citizens with the ability to continue benefiting from NGOs such as AFSA by increasing self-productivity;
- 4. *Encourages* Member States to run national campaigns regarding their coordination and cooperation of national programs and UN specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), by expanding and coordinating existing programs and policies by:
  - a. Publicizing the UN Economic and Social Council Coordination Segment to all related agencies;
  - b. Increasing awareness of the UN Food Systems Summit to guide other stakeholders towards productive discussion on sustainable food production;
  - c. Further coordinating working groups with the UN Human Settlement Program to addressing disruptions and help close gaps in the urban-rural divide;
- 5. *Asks* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to expand the Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development to monitor the campaigns effectiveness and coordination;
- 6. *Further requests* removing higher barriers to entry for smallholder-farming to sell agricultural products on the global market by importing and exporting with regional trade agreements that consist of but are not limited to:
  - a. The creation of regional, multinational trade agreements that allow for the cheapest materials needed to be accessed by the farmers in exchange for the farmer's goods to be introduced into local markets;
  - b. The promotion of local goods produced sustainably in support of the Economic and Policy Analysis of Climate Change (EPIC) program to allow small-scale farmers to have access to the most efficient markets;

7. *Calls* upon Member States to ensure that their national policies are in accordance with the most-favored-nation (MFN) principle and promotes the fair-trade rules set up by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to encourage further foreign direct investment (FDI);
8. *Calls* for a replenishment of the IFAD and looking favorably on donations by Member States that did not face the severe consequences of the current food crisis, to enable stronger cooperation with NGOs, such as Action Against Hunger or Bread for the World, and the promotion of foreign direct investment to local high-potential communities such that they can gain and secure access to smart technologies in farming;
9. *Recommends* Member States that are willing and able, simultaneously with the World Bank and The Sun Movement Pooled Fund, to finance projects that can increase well-maintained livestock and husbandry practices of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities by:
  - a. Funding the education of community animal health workers on practices of basic animal health systems through:
    - i. Digitalized forums, where accessible to encourage sharing of knowledge and further committing to the legacy of our unity as Member States;
    - ii. Further education of health and nutrition through campaigns such as radio, television, and promotion through social media outlets such as the campaign of PROFECO;
  - b. Expanding capacities to increase animal origin nutritious foods that can be sold or eaten;
  - c. Collaborating with indigenous communities to incorporate traditional forms of land use in the curriculums used in vocational farmer's education;
  - d. Utilizing the educational framework of AFSA which involves Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to guide responses toward food insecurity, climate disruptions, and natural disasters;
10. *Calls for* expanded existing partnerships within the International Labor Organization to bridge the rural and urban divide, coordinate to teach best practices in agricultural and infrastructural development in communities, and also educating communities in innovative farming practices by:
  - a. Mobilizing infrastructure labor to rural communities with the intention of modernizing existing infrastructure to withstand hazardous conditions associated with climate change;
  - b. Providing quality training for farm works to promote decent work in the agricultural industry;
  - c. Optimizing investment with practical training in maintaining and using the modern skills in agricultural development;
11. *Requests* the implementation of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) by organizations such as WFP, which includes practices such as reducing tillage, implementations of diverse varieties and breeds of crops, the integration of trees in agricultural systems, and restoration of degraded lands, by:

- a. Implementing research conducted by the FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment, to be done on crops that have the ability to adapt to climate in order to mitigate extreme effects that climate change has on food insecurity;
  - b. Encouraging seed sovereignty as the basis of food sovereignty, and emphasizing a farmer's individual right to save, breed, and exchange seeds;
  - c. Diversifying crops in order to create resilient agricultural systems by planting different seeds from the same or different species;
12. *Promotes* collaboration between Member States and the FAO to establish a platform to support and encourage the use of agricultural technologies both for small-scale farmers to increase crop production and longevity by:
- a. Further collaborating with existing UN bodies and organizations in the field, such as the FAO Data Lab and Digital Agriculture and Innovation Hubs (DAIH);
  - b. Providing access to educational training on risk management concerning crop production to farmers;
  - c. Including the use of biotechnologies for safer methods of weed control and pest management in order to safeguard crops and ensure longevity;
  - d. Making this information freely available on the internet to reach as many potential users as possible;
  - e. Including digital tools that support small-scale farmers to monitor their land, access forecasts on climate development in their land, predict the optimal time for sowing and harvesting crops;
  - f. Making these tools accessible with the lowest technological obstacles possible, such as with a smartphone or using an internet browser with low data rates;
13. *Suggests* the implementation of a range of measures that limit the amount of food waste by:
- a. Urging Member States to donate excess food to vulnerable communities with consideration of its nutritional values;
  - b. Requesting Member States to implement a national food waste reduction initiative open to join for private organizations that encourages these organizations to publish yearly progress reports on the progress of food waste reduction.



## National Model United Nations • Japan

**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Advocating* for a world in which every person can enjoy their fundamental human right to access and eat nutritious food per Article 11(2) of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966),

*Reiterating* the centrality of international food security to achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, including SDGs 1: No Poverty, 2: Zero Hunger, 4: Quality Education, 5: Gender Equality, 13: Climate Action, and 15: Life on Land,

*Commending* previous international efforts to reduce hunger and increase international food security, including the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*, *World Food Summit Plan of Action*, and the recent General Assembly resolution 76/264 (2022),

*Endorsing* the deployment of the emergency assistance, advanced infrastructure, technological and vocational training, and sustainable development to provide both a short-term and long-term strategy to bolster international food security,

*Welcoming* urgent and coordinated action on food security from representatives of the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) together with local, national, and other non-governmental bodies,

*Aware of* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) finding that around 2.3 billion people were moderately to severely food insecure in 2021,

*Bearing in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals, which bring 193 Member States into a common cause to combat climate change through sustainable agricultural development while aiming to alleviate global food insecurities,

*Supporting* the development of open and resilient global food supply chains, particularly during international crises such as natural disasters, conflict and crop failure,

*Realizing* that, according to the WFP, the number of people affected by acute food insecurity has significantly soared from 135 million to 345 million since 2019 because of conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic, rising costs and especially the ongoing loss of fertile land and desertification from the detrimental effects of climate change,

*Expressing regret* that the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified the effects of climate change on food security for vulnerable Member States and populations, and therefore had debilitating effects on the well-being of biodiversity and people,

*Acknowledging* the severe impact of both the COVID-19 pandemic and the food crisis in conflict zones, which is negatively affecting agricultural production, procurement, supply chain, and demands,

*Deeply conscious* that according to the World Economic Forum, the COVID-19 pandemic stressed supply chains and saw the price of food staples around the world was 7.5 percent pricier than the 2014-2016 average,

*Viewing with appreciation* the work of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its efforts to allocate funds for food accessibility to communities that have experienced natural disasters,

*Emphasizing* the World Bank's statement about severe food insecurity and extreme nutritional crisis caused by climate shocks at the end of October 2022,

*Reaffirming* climate resilient agriculture as one of the four key food security areas established by the FAO, the IMF, the World Bank Group, the WFP and the WTO,

*Highlighting* the importance of sustainably developing state capacity by cultivating strong economic and technological partnerships between more economically developed countries (MEDCs) and less economically developed countries (LEDCs),

*Emphasizing* the need to reduce the dependence of LEDCs on imports by building self-sufficiency and strong agricultural capacity within every Member State,

*Recalling* small-scale farmers as the foundation of International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) food security resolution,

*Expressing deep concern* about the issues that small-scale farmers are facing, such as underdeveloped agricultural infrastructure, and a lack of technical and vocational education,

*Underscoring* the need to create decent jobs and improve working conditions in the agricultural sector,

*Referring to* IFAD's Arable Land Development Program (ALDEP) and its aim to assist small-scale and local farmers in achieving self-sufficiency through government support in providing capital input, successfully implemented in Botswana,

*Recognizing* IFAD's Accelerated Rainfed Arable Program (ARAP) in Botswana which addressed governmental short-term assistance for small-scale and local farmers in recovering from climate disasters,

*Referring to* the ECOSOC Regional Commissions such as Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), whose roles are to promote regional economic integration, produce economic and statistical information and make recommendations to Member States,

*Bearing in mind* that the ESCWA and ECA signed the *Cooperation Agreement* in 2007, which aims to support the development efforts in those regions through knowledge sharing,

*Concerned by* the FAO's contribution to the Integration Segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which noted that the average farmer age globally is 60 years old and steadily rising,

*Expressing satisfaction* to the foreign food system program that are run by Member States of their efforts in tackling food security issues through cooperation among governments, citizens, and relevant stakeholders in the international community,

*Further acknowledging* the Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM), which seeks investments for climate-smart agriculture and research on agricultural innovation,

*Guided by* the Youth and Education Alliance (YEA!) that focuses on connecting environmental awareness and youth education,

*Recognizing* the importance of improving knowledge and technology transfer between Member States to ensure sustainability, as demonstrated through such efforts as the People's Republic of China Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centres in the LEDCs,

*Acknowledging* the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) in its mission to promote knowledge sharing through increased interactions,

*Deeply concerned* with the FAO report on *The State of Agriculture and Food Security (SOFA)* (2021), which stated that there are only 300,000 edible plant species and less than 200 crops are used in global food production with only rice, maize, and wheat making up 60 percent of plant calories and proteins used by humans and the state of food security in Least Developed countries (LDCs),

*Recognizing* that the Regional Workshop on SEM for Arab States was held by ESCWA with representatives of Member States of ESCWA, civil society organizations, and other UN entities in 2019, for the purpose of informing about the ESCWA SEM framework and discussing how to adopt SEM,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, particularly MEDCs, to increase their voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme (WFP), such that it can provide better emergency assistance, food, and funding in LEDCs, conflict zones, and states experiencing food shortages and disaster to ensure that no person goes hungry;
2. *Recommends* expanding the capacity of existing food banks within the Global Food Banking Network, especially those in LEDCs, by local government, to store vital staple foods that can be drawn upon in case of emergency to satisfy the needs of the population, strengthening emergency preparedness and the resilience of the international food production system;
3. *Suggests* establishing distribution outlet by the WFP in LEDCs to ensure the timely and effective transport of emergency food supplies from food banks to be processed by regional food manufacturers and distributed to the population;
4. *Calls upon* MEDCs to invest in the advancement of agricultural infrastructure in LEDCs to enable LEDCs to build a more resilient and self-sufficient local food production system;
5. *Calls for* existing food security-centered agencies like the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program to partner with local and regional governments to identify specific areas for targeted investment according to the particular needs of that Member State, including based on:
  - a. The UNCCD's Global Food Security Index as well as other parameters, such as population, agriculture, nutrition and financial, to assess the distribution of the fund to assist states;
  - b. Other initiatives such as the Common Framework of Capacity Development to improve the efficiency of Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS);
6. *Advocates* for MEDCs to invest in the building and repairing of long-term infrastructure including, but not limited to, irrigation systems, storage and processing facilities, rural markets,



transportation infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads, and climate smart agriculture technologies which will increase production capacity and the aggregate supply in the economy by investing in and assisting local farmers and businesses to eventually reduce commodity prices;

7. *Requests* Member States to cooperate with private entities in further integrating a national capacity-building measure in regards to the development and localization of climate resilient agriculture technologies for small-scale and local farmers by:
  - a. Supporting the utilization of agricultural technologies and climate smart strategies to support climate resilience in rural and climate-difficult regions in accordance with the *FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031*;
  - b. Creating partnerships with established agricultural private corporations in the research and development of climate smart agricultural technologies by:
    - i. Providing information support from Member States for agriculture experts and scientists in private corporations to be used in the research and development of climate smart agriculture technologies;
    - ii. Providing assistance in the promotion of the use of climate smart agricultural technologies invented by agricultural private corporations in rural and climate-difficult areas;
8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the utilization and formation of government-based communication channels between national governments, agricultural experts and small-scale and local farmers established by Member States through:
  - a. Technology transfer from agriculture experts to farmers in rural and climate-difficult areas;
  - b. Open dialogues between agriculture experts and small-scale and local farmers to foster conversations about specific production struggles faced by farmers in rural and climate-difficult areas and encourage collaborative solution creation;
9. *Further recommends* that MEDCs prioritize capital input subsidies as a preventive and rebuilding measure to ensure the survival of small-scale and local farmers in the face of global crises and achieve self-sufficiency in crop production and sustainability, in accordance with the ALDEP and the ARAP by:
  - a. Providing capital input subsidies in forms of agricultural equipment, climate resilient technologies, and climate smart agricultural methods;
  - b. Ensuring that the amount and extent of capital input subsidies are flexible and suitable with the needs and capacities of each small-scale and local farmers;
  - c. Prioritizing the utilization of data from *DataViz* by WFP in regards to annual agriculture output and experienced climate shocks to be used as a basis of capital input subsidies provision;
10. *Advocates* for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to develop technological and vocational education and training (TVET) programs that equip Member

States, especially LEDCs, to bolster their agricultural and food production systems in order to attain self-sufficiency, with topics including but not limited to:

- a. How low-value food products can be transformed into high-value staple foods, such as the processing of cassava into flour;
  - b. Land management and cultivation techniques to improve product yields;
  - c. How to preserve crops through effective use of disease and pest control methods;
11. *Commends* efforts by FAO to promote educational resources by suggesting a strong focus on the development of education programs for small-scale farmers through the pilot program by the FAO called Capacity Development for Agriculture Innovation Systems (CD-AIS), enabling them to improve their agricultural techniques and further contribute to their local economies;
  12. *Emphasizes* the need to create decent jobs in the agricultural sector and improve working conditions in consideration of the fact that a great proportion of agricultural laborers live below the poverty line;
  13. *Affirms* the use of agricultural linkages in enabling collaborations with researchers, academics, governments, small scale farmers, and other stakeholders to identify and enable localization of research for agricultural best practices and technology through the AFAAS;
  14. *Emphasizes* South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing between Member States to enable LEDCs to access funding and technology transfers;
  15. *Also recommends* that Member States create and promote sustainable agricultural curricula within primary and secondary schools to promote a new generation of farmers by:
    - a. Including climate-smart research collected by the AIM into the curriculums through YEA! higher education and youth networks;
    - b. Utilizing existing organizations and frameworks, such as AIM, that encourage climate-smart agricultural methods to partner with Primary and Secondary education institutions to inform students of methods including:
      - i. Integrated practices that encourage greater efficiency in the use of resources;
      - ii. Adoption of crop production to climate change, including plant breeding and crop varietal selection;
      - iii. Enteric fermentation and manure management;
    - c. Further expanding on the UNESCO Open Learning Library to reach students using digital resources and improve access to research that can lead farmers to learn new sustainable agricultural practices;
    - d. Including vocational education in regards to sustainable agriculture production strategies for small-scale and local farmers in rural and climate-difficult areas in secondary institutions;

16. *Suggests* to the FAO's Global Farmer Field School Platform, which is financed by the IFAD, to support more farmers in education and teach more about the efficient use of agricultural technologies through:
  - a. Teaching farmers green vocational education about how to plant and harvest in a sustainable technique to mitigate the changing landscape from climate change;
  - b. Sharing agricultural technologies for an effective way of farming using the newly developed agricultural technologies by:
    - i. Developing locally customized farming technologies for the needs of local farmers worldwide;
    - ii. Building up agricultural partnerships between donors and local farmers;
    - iii. Sharing and delivering more sustainable seeds that are less resistant to climate change for an abundance and efficient harvest;
17. *Encourages* Member States to promote and establish academic cooperation with universities and institutions investing in agricultural yield research for the development and creation of new technologies and systems that address sustainability and solve externalities that hinders small-scale farmers from conducting production, including but not limited through:
  - a. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), under which nations could exchange knowledge, such as methods for farmers to increase food production's efficiency;
  - b. The holding of local workshops for efficient practices in farming and fishing, with local government support;
  - c. Investment to tackle the effects of climate change, which disturb the farming and production of food, and to promote sustainable alternative methods;
18. *Recommends* that Member States implement and expand upon the policy proposals relating to reducing food insecurity from the FAO report, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*, by:
  - a. Monitoring and evaluating food subsidy programs to develop improvements, such as:
    - i. Fairer subsidies that help citizens with dietary restrictions afford the more expensive alternatives;
    - ii. Larger subsidies that allow the poorest citizens to purchase more nutritious food;
  - b. Improving international definitions and measurements of food insecurity along with the assistance of the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) so all Member States can adequately understand each nation's situation and needs so databases and policies can be more effective with a focus on distinguishing between what types of food that a Member States needs in aid, so the needs of the citizens are being met;
  - c. Establish key performance indicators (KPIs) along with the RBAs to help Member States track, assess, and evaluate areas of improvement within their programs;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to host a new side-event under the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment called Sustainably Securing Seeds for Equitable and Environmental Diversity (SSSEED) to improve agricultural stability for the protection of plant biodiversity and bio-engineering while including LEDCs by:
  - a. Inviting NGOs and Organizations such as International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, which is an intergovernmental organization that aims to provide and promote plant variety protection and development of new varieties of plants, to speak at the event;
  - b. Invites LEDCs representatives from forums such as the ECA to the Arab SEM regional workshop held by ESCWA to further increase representation of LEDCs;
  - c. Encouraging speakers to further food security goals by speaking on issues such as farmers rights, smart agriculture techniques, land management and allocation of resources, climate resilience, and strategies to further biodiversity;
  - d. Increasing expectations for attending Member States who make commitments to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 Zero Hunger;
20. *Requests* MEDCs to increase funding and investment to nation-based NGOs, and align their mechanisms with the IFRC in providing direct or indirect aid to less economically developed Member States experiencing the adverse effects from global pandemic and the food crisis in conflict zones, which is negatively affecting agricultural production, procurement, supply chain, and demands;
21. *Asks for* Members States to further align their trade policies with the rules established by the WTO, including reducing trade barriers of agricultural goods, with an emphasis on rice, soy, meat, and grain;
22. *Draws attention to* the need for local regenerative agriculture to ensure food security in individual Member States as well as the global market by:
  - a. Promoting the Black Sea Grain Initiative's indefinite extension to facilitate supply grain to the most import-dependent and vulnerable and those 193 million currently experiencing acute hunger;
  - b. Utilizing multilateral collaborations such as the *Roadmap for Global Food Security* and the *Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture* as templates to support economic and socially disadvantaged Member States;
  - c. Improving access and measures of agricultural development and soil nutrient management to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2;
  - d. Creating a commission of Member States of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 1 to support IPC Phase 4 and Phase 5:
    - i. Member States with citizens not able to meet food consumption requirements in the short-term receive supply chain humanitarian assistance precedence;
    - ii. Member states affected by the main drivers of food insecurities: conflict, disease, climate change, and supply chain dependency (transboundary) receive

immediate education, agro ecological technologies, and funding of small-scale farming;

23. *Emphasizes* the need to develop green technology in the agricultural sector to address the issue of climate change, that is Member States should focus on solar-powered technology such as solar-powered fishery boat and tractors that will reduce carbon emission while also maintaining the agriculture output, which would entail:
  - a. Member States making collaborative investments into creating green technology in the agriculture sector in order to tackle the disrupted farming and production of food;
  - b. Member States utilizing public-private partnerships to enhance the process of developing and implementing green technology in the agricultural sector;
  - c. Public-private partnership organizations involved in this agenda sharing technological advancements in order to increase the pace for development;
24. *Encourages* Member States to invest in research initiatives that reduce agricultural waste, increase production yields, and promote effective agricultural practices;
25. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with research institutions such as the CGIAR Research Centers to carry out technological advancements in breeding programs that promote drought tolerant, heat-resistant, and more nutritious crops;
26. *Praises* initiatives which seek to reduce, reuse, and recycle to avoid contributing to the problem of food waste;
27. *Appeals* to Member States to consider the advice and work of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in finding approaches for sustainable agricultural methods which include agroecology and other methods that can be implemented in cooperation with organizations such as the UN Environment Programme.



## National Model United Nations • Japan

**Code:** ECOSOC/1/4

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Addressing Food Security in a Globalized World

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), where the right to food was recognized as part of the right to an adequate standard of living,*

*Having devoted attention to the adverse impacts of food insecurity at a local and international level as it limits access to food as a basic necessity,*

*Recognizing the need for financial support within Member States that suffer from agricultural impacts which limits the resources for food,*

*Guided by the World Food Programme's (WFP) Purchase for Progress initiative and their support for smallholder farmers,*

*Recalling General Assembly resolution 75/233 (2020), entitled "Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system," which called upon the entities of the United Nations (UN) development system to advance the development of a system-wide approach and implement measures to reduce their climate and environmental footprint and climate-resilient development pathways,*

*Noting with deep concern that low exchange rates for the purchase of agricultural products in less economically developed countries has not always resulted in fair compensation for local farmers, as well as how local farmers are always in need of lower loan rates to allow for access to farming equipment,*

*Recognizing the success of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation as an extension of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness,*

*Deeply concerned by the impact of drought and water pollution caused by climate change, which in 2022 is affecting 345 million people in 82 countries, especially in North Africa, who are suffering acute food insecurity as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),*

*Acknowledging the impact of climate smart agriculture on helping to mitigate and bolster food security in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Organization's Strategic Framework 2022-2031,*

*Bearing in mind the lack of production farmers are allotted to grow crops due to the severe impact of climate change and more specifically droughts which represents 9.4% of events,*

*Recognizing the important role of innovation and technology in analyzing the agricultural system and sharing knowledge to enhance productivity,*

*Noting the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) mandate as coordinator of specialized agencies, including FAO, and for engaging stakeholders in policy dialogue, policymaking, and the forging of consensus,*

*Recalling and taking into consideration* the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate, which seeks to address climate change and global hunger by increasing the investment and other support for, climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation with a critical focus on diversity, gender equity, and inclusion,

*Recognizing* that women's role in farming is often unpaid/underpaid labor,

*Reaffirming* the UN commitment to the Decade of Action on Nutrition and on Family Farming and the declarations presented in General Assembly resolutions 76/166 and 72/339,

*Noting with deep concern* that native and other minority-owned farms and their workers are often not acknowledged and supported by their governments,

*Alarmed* by the fact that sixty percent of people facing hunger and that three fourths of children with stunted growth live in countries plagued by conflict,

*Expanding on the Charter for Food Crisis and Management in the Sahel and West Africa (2012)* as a main guiding principle for fragile states and other relevant Member States,

*Acknowledging* Security Council Resolution 2417 (2018) which draws attention to the link between armed conflict and conflict-induced food insecurity and threat of famine, in relation to current global crises such as in Ukraine which have an enormous impact on global food security,

*Welcoming* the UN's success in the Black Sea grain initiative enabling the export of Ukrainian wheat and calling on the Member States to continue their support,

1. *Urges* the International Fund for Agricultural Development to operate in line with the *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation* with regards to its efforts in agricultural development so that it can engage members of civil society, governments, donors, and the private sector in national capacity building;
2. *Draws attention to* international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the regional development banks and asks that they reconsider the harsh requirements as well as recommendations that accompany their loans to different Member States, especially developing Member States;
3. *Asks for* a review of the situation on non-chemical pest control using biochemical, climate, and invasive species resistant crops as part of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review 2021-2024;
4. *Suggests* that FAO enhances joint research on non-chemical integrated pest control and resistant crop varieties, which can contribute to the biodiversity and high food production by:
  - a. Reporting on insect and climate resistant crops annually;
  - b. Suggesting general guidance on controlling the Desert Locust in Northwest and West Africa, Arab region, and Southwest Asia and spread knowledge and best practices of pest control to all regions;
5. *Encourages* Member States to work with the FAO in an attempt to develop and improve digital tools on analyzing agriculture and sharing knowledge about smart agriculture to enable especially small-scale farmers to increase their productivity, by:

- a. Collecting and recording information about changing climate conditions and its consequences on the agricultural sector;
  - b. Studying ways of integrating digital solutions in national food systems that will allow farmers to pursue environmentally friendly agriculture;
  - c. Cooperating with farmers, sustainable startups and the food industry, using their ideas to ensure sustainability, increase the productivity of agricultural lands, promote healthy food, and mitigate change in climate conditions, and also:
    - i. Developing environmentally friendly farming technologies that are locally customized;
    - ii. Promoting mobile applications which are affordable for small-scale farmers to share information for improving their own systems;
  - d. Improving capacity and agricultural research and response, having FAO and Member States submit all relevant information to regional ECOSOC commissions;
  - e. Further expanding on the United Nations Library that would:
    - i. Simplify exchange of information, tools, and methods for the reaction to changing climate conditions;
    - ii. Ensure accurate information and knowledge sharing between processors and suppliers;
    - iii. Allow for the best-case studies in the field of smart agriculture;
6. *Requests* the support of Member States in creating yearly national conferences on women in farming for experience exchange, educating them on smart agriculture, and encouraging them to take part in decision-making to benefit more directly economically from their work,
7. *Recommends* that Member States establish national food reserves and build grain warehouses from recycled materials and coordinate their efforts with the UN specialized agencies, such as FAO, World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Programme, which would help to implement such a project into reality;
8. *Advocates* for the creation of the United Nations Decade of Education in Agriculture and campaigns to promote healthy and nutritious eating habits while simultaneously producing less waste by:
- a. Focusing on educating consumers and producers of the benefits of shifting from linear food systems to circular food systems through a campaign;
  - b. Recommending the distribution of campaign information via radio, e-publications, televisions, infomercials, mass emails, commercials, and prerecorded videos to ensure accurate information about nutrition and food systems easily digestible by the public;
  - c. Improving capacity and agricultural research and response functions of regional ECOSOC commissions, such as the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in tandem with the FAO Research and Extension System, by establishing:



- i. Voluntary teaching classes by region through specialist and professionals according to their necessities to help them refine and improve their agricultural systems;
  - ii. A system for reserving spots for women and minorities to incentivize them to participate in the agricultural field;
  - iii. National policy recommendations publications for Member States;
9. *Strongly suggests* that the Committee on World Food Security:
  - a. Sets the theme of the next high-level panel to “Addressing Food Insecurity caused by Conflict” and subsequently publish a representative report;
  - b. Emphasizes coordination with the mediation support unit in the roster of experts;
  - c. Emphasizes that assistance and food operations should meet the needs of states, mobilize in a timely manner, and that the distribution of food aid should comply with the recommended nutritional requirements set by the World Health Organization;
  - d. Coordinates via ECOSOC with related organization and bodies, such as the International Finance Corporation, FAO, and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and other UN bodies to encourage open sharing;
10. *Further requests* Member States to align their respective national policies with the minimum principles set by the *Charter for Food Crisis and Management in the Sahel and West Africa*;
11. *Undertakes the commitment* to conduct an international conference together with FAO and the Committee on World Food Security on the topic of potential establishment of alternative routes for exporting Ukrainian grain in the future;
12. *Encourages* Member States to provide technical and capacity-building support to developing countries, as appropriate, in supporting national food security and Sustainable Development Goal strategies, including poverty reduction efforts, where they exist, encouraging policy and solutions to increase food security;
13. *Calls upon* governments to develop national action plans for sustainable agricultural intensification, taking into consideration input from governmental bodies, representative agricultural organizations, employers’ and workers’ organizations, and civil society, to promote partnerships among public authorities, the private sector, institutions and civil society and to integrate these action plans into their broader national sustainable development planning, where they exist, in order to create a methodology to evaluate the plans and strategies and to prioritize therein the necessary resources for their implementation;
14. *Endorses* the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative developed by WFP with hopes to expand this initiative to:
  - a. Further support smallholder farms by increasing the P4P purchasing goal from 10% to 30% for smallholder farmers by 2038 with progress checks every 5 years;
  - b. Include more Member States to transform the way smallholder farmers interact with markets;

- C. Encourage women and other minorities to take part in decision-making at rural or national level of less economically developed countries (LEDCs) to allow them to benefit economically from farm work;
15. *Calls upon* Member States to work on establishing local food pantries whereby community members are encouraged to donate food items that the entire community can easily access whenever they need it.