

10-14 April 2022

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



Conference B

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Committee Staff

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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)
FAO/1/1	Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments	Adopted without a vote
FAO/1/2	Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments	20-2-4
FAO/1/3	Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments	15-3-8
FAO/2/1	Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets	22-0-4
FAO/2/2	Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets	20-0-6

Summary Report

The Food and Agriculture Organization held its annual 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 23 Member States and 0 Observers. On Sunday, the Committee began discussing setting the agenda of the topics. The agenda was adopted on Sunday in the order of Topic 1 followed by Topic 2. The debate started with the topic of sustainable aquaculture for healthier societies and environments.

On Monday, the delegates worked on their proposals, covering a wide variety of subtopics including development, education sustainable farms, innovation, implementation, technology and technical aid. The Committee frequently highlighted their positions and proposals in informal session through conversations and in formal session through speeches.

On Tuesday, the Committee worked to refine their proposals. By Wednesday, three draft resolutions were accepted. The Committee worked on amendments before moving into voting on the three draft resolutions, which all passed. In the second session on Wednesday, the Committee began working on the topic of "Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets." Eventually, two resolutions on the second topic were adopted. The cooperation and consensus-building throughout all committee sessions reflected the body's dedication to addressing the topics before the committee.



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Code: FAO/1/1

Committee: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), especially article 25 on the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food,

Supporting the 1976 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which includes the right to adequate and nutritious food,

Affirming the 2021 United Nations (UN) Food Systems Summit's discussion that the right to food includes the sustainable production and development of food,

Emphasizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on "Zero hunger", SDG 8 on "Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 14 "Life below water", and their aim at promoting sustainable methods of aquaculture,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) that establishes rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources,

Mindful of the creation of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and its goal to reduce and prevent damages caused to our oceans and aquaculture by climate change,

Recognizing the importance of Principle 2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) consisting of the UN Universal value "Leave No One Behind" which aims to eliminate the exclusion of marginalized groups such as women, rural populations and the economically impoverished,

Stressing the need for further and specific investments to shape sustainable development of aquaculture,

Considering that investments are often misallocated because of conservative risk assessments, access to financing, and access to technology, as it is specified in the FAO's Investment, insurance and risk management for aquaculture development expert panel review and the World Bank 2020 Harvesting Prosperity Report,

Alarmed by the World Social Report 2021 and the lack of proper education, development and technical assistance for rural areas consisting of local and regional fish farmers around the world,

Taking note that farmers with least means are often using the most inefficient technologies, both in terms of green technology as well as output whilst affirming that innovative technologies have greatest potential in least developed contexts and that access is restricted for those communities,

Reaffirming that investing in these contexts is ecologically, economically, and socially sound, particularly because they combine low wages with high development potential, and that investing will foster resilient communities and combat climate change,

Noting with approval the development of trial programs to test innovative solutions and achievements of science and technology such as the project, titled: Support the formulation of Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy in Jordan (2022),

Recalling General Assembly (GA) resolution 75/56 (2020) on the "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them," which acknowledges that farming families and smallholder farmers may be disproportionately affected by economic strains,

Deeply concerned by the disruptive influence of restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic on the supply and demand of the aquaculture market as stated in the information paper Impact of COVID-19 on Fisheries and Aquaculture Food Systems Possible Responses (2020),

Reaffirming the Declaration of Cancun (1992), resulting from the International Conference on Responsible Fishing, mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for well-being,

Expressing appreciation to the United Smart Cities Program for capacity-building, coordination mechanisms, and governance,

Recalling GA resolution 76/222 (2022) on “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition,” which elaborates on the strain that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on food production,

Noting with deep concern the effects COVID-19 has had on the production and demand of fish on the aquaculture market due to disruptions in the supply chains and the demand of fish declining as restaurants close,

Urging all nations to collaborate together and further organize united to achieve the goal of sustainable aquaculture and enhancement,

1. *Suggests* the implementation and optimization of effective resource-saving technologies in accordance with the preconditions and abilities of the respective Member State, carried out by the Member States and the private sector, such as local fish farmers and entrepreneurs, with the goal of increasing sustainability for aquaculture by:
 - a. Using waste capturing technologies like Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) that minimize the necessary amount of water needed for aquaculture by utilizing tank systems through purifying the water from toxic waste products like ammonium and carbon dioxide with adaptable biological filtration methods in order to reuse the cleaned water and therefore save rare resources;
 - b. Promoting innovative food production systems, like, in particular, aquaponics that couples aquaculture recirculating systems, hydroponics and the cultivation of plants in water, by:
 - i. Feeding the hydroponically grown plants with the nutrient-rich aquaculture water;
 - ii. Reducing dissolved waste nutrients, water use and further environmental damage;
 - c. Improving the disruption to ecosystems resulting from fish farms, in particular through sanitation methods for decimating excess food materials secreted from cages in order to eliminate the contamination of the seabed and for removing dead fish in order to minimize the attraction of predators that cause severe damage to cages;
 - d. Enhancing the durability of cages in extreme weather conditions at sea to prevent pollution through damaged nets by putting cages into action that avoid the storm's energies by sinking to deeper waters where the waves are less intense;
 - e. Implementing species with low nutrient levels to maximize the outcome of fish harvest while lowering the costs of fish food;
 - f. Advancing research on the genetic engineering of fish in order to minimize the necessity of fertilizers and antibiotics;
2. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (SCA) and the International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture as a forum for both in-person and digital knowledge-sharing through guidelines and inclusive consultation by:
 - a. Supporting innovative and smart systems such as e-aquaculture and intelligent aquaculture using big data, robotics, and artificial intelligence to increase yields and sustainability;
 - b. Drawing attention to the importance of FAOStat and suggesting the implementation of the domain “Aquaculture” to provide more effortless access to national datasets on fishery and

aquaculture;

- c. Proposing to strengthen the role of aquaculture in FAO's Hand-in-Hand (HiH) initiative to accelerate the transformation of aquaculture systems specifically through the addition of online courses to educate communities on a variety of techniques of sustainable aquaculture;
 - d. Instructing worldwide online meetings for local aquaculturists and articles written by experts in the field of sustainable aquaculture to be added into the previously mentioned online courses;
 - e. Noting that the website will be available in accessible audio-formatting and in all official UN languages, for all other languages there will be an access to translation services, printed versions of the documents can be ordered on demand or downloaded;
 - f. Recommending the FAO DataLab as well as the Geospatial Platform be expanded with further aquaculture datasets provided by FAO and all Member States;
 - g. Encourages the implementation of sustainable aquaculture guidelines which will be based on the knowledge of local experts and scientists into Member States law systems while keeping in mind the nuances of local communities;
3. *Calls for* the creation of a two-week conference based around the expanded SCA that corresponds with the Session of the annual COFI for the purpose of educating nations in the current efforts towards efficient and sustainable aquaculture to:
- a. Recruit experts including scientists, engineers, and experienced aquacultural farmers to act as educators for industries seeking to reform as well as newly formed industries, specifically to be used in the creation of a new pilot program;
 - b. Dedicate specific time towards collecting all the ideas discussed to create guidelines on a digital platform where sustainable development practices can be shared among Member States;
 - c. Organize discussions on the contributions that technological networking as well as new technological innovations could have on the attainment of these goals;
 - d. Focus the efforts of attending states towards common goals and more efficient usage of time and resources towards the expansion of sustainable aquaculture;
4. *Urges* the creation of mobile programs that address disparities of marginalized groups, specifically women and children, such as:
- a. Recognizing that access to travel for marginalized groups can be exclusionary based on income and availability;
 - b. Endorsing a joint response between the FAO, UN Women, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as Women United for Economic Empowerment, to support women-owned fisheries through best practice sharing methods;
 - c. Recommending a partnership between the FAO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to create a yearlong mentorship program which will connect children with a UN mentor to allow firsthand experiences in the field of aquaculture;
 - d. Encouraging the creation of regional education programs that bring together Member States, FAO experts, and NGOs, such as Diversity International, to better guide Member States in

building frameworks that make sustainable aquaculture more accessible to local fish farmers by:

- i. Providing resources that enable fish farmers to make their practices and techniques more sustainable;
 - ii. Creating incentives for fish farmers that implement sustainable aquaculture practices;
5. *Endorses* the creation of a trial pilot program, focused in Saudi Arabia and Qatar, that follows the SCA Conference, to implement women specifically and any marginalized group interested, to grow and expand the inclusivity of women in the aquaculture industry while maintaining sustainable farming in order to:
 - a. Create a timeline starting in 2023 with the SCA Conference which will jumpstart the creation and rollout of this program;
 - b. Discuss the successes and failures that resulted from the pilot program to ensure further successes with future program implementations in other willing nations at the annual conference;
6. *Proposes* the establishment of a financial section of the SCA that aims to facilitate Foreign Direct Investment to regions and local communities where it will have the highest yield, mainly through private/public partnerships facilitated by UN institutions, prominently the Committee on World Food Security, but also in cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that
 - a. Recommends that this financial section is kept a minimal office, collaborating closely with the Committee on World Food Security and providing the FAO's knowledge on where investments would yield the highest benefits;
 - b. Requests that this financial section includes representation of beneficiaries as defined in Operative Paragraph 11 b);
7. *Encourages* that the financial section promotes the availability of diverse, reliable, and viable sources of investment, which:
 - a. Emphasizes that to achieve this, SCA should collaborate with the IMF to unlock its network of private investors, legal know-how, and experience, and make it accessible for the FAO's beneficiaries of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), while:
 - i. expressing that other UN agencies with expertise on aquaculture, and the crafting of private/public partnerships like the UNDP, among others, should be involved to the highest extent possible;
 - ii. encouraging private companies in the agriculture and aquaculture sector, such as John Deere or Tyson Food, as well as sovereign wealth funds such as Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund and pension funds to invest in and contribute to SCA projects, especially for projects with highly positive returns on investment;
 - b. Recommends bolstering the efforts of the World Bank in investing in sustainable aquaculture;
8. *Recommends* leveraging existing information sharing resources of the FAO, like the Sustainable Food Value Chain Knowledge Platform (SVCK), to collect, share and disseminate data related to sustainable aquaculture practices as recommended by 9.2.4 in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, to ensure private and public investments reach projects with highest yields while:
 - a. Reminding that to succeed at bringing FDI to places where it counts most, it will need to collaborate with other national governmental and NGOs like fishing schools and farmer's associations to assure the successful implementation of these technologies;

- b. Suggesting to determine and establishing beneficiary profiles according to four key criteria (geographical region, technological levels, GDP, and community needs) to best allocate funding;
 - c. Intending to employ experts with detailed knowledge of local and regional situations, as well as sustainable aquaculture practices and suitable technologies, recommending that these experts:
 - i. perform gratuitous consulting for local communities and UN agencies;
 - ii. work as for-hire consultants for private companies and large institutional investors;
9. *Encourages* national governments to bolster subsidy systems for private farmers that, based on an initial economic assessment, are deemed to be of lower economic status and contingent on continual reassessment of how funds are utilized as well as:
- a. Acknowledging that private farmers of lower economic status are statistically more likely to utilize unsustainable aquaculture practices, and more significantly contribute to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions;
 - b. Recognizing that farmers of lower economic status may not be able to afford participating in private loans and/or investments;
 - c. Emphasizing that these incentives would be allocated based on economic need through an initial financial assessment;
 - d. Reaffirming that SCA-1 would require participants of this program to use granted monetary incentives for the purchasing of sustainable technologies or implementation of sustainable practices;
10. *Establishes* mechanisms to protect both investors and beneficiaries as best possible that:
- a. Recommends the creation of reports on local and regional risk, and to provide arbitration work in case of conflict;
 - b. Establishes a representative body for beneficiaries;
 - c. Establishes free legal counsel for beneficiaries in case of conflict;
11. *Further invites* Member States to consider the value of biodiversity when practicing sustainable aquaculture by:
- a. Taking greater efforts into incorporating biodiversity protection into national laws and action plans;
 - b. Empowering NGOs, public and private institutions, and Member States – especially upcoming and developing countries – specializing on the restoration of biological diversity and ecosystems;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its various consequences by taking both reactive and preventive measures, such as:
- a. The development of more resilient sea food supply chains;
 - b. Creating an awareness campaign facilitated by the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding the various preventative health measures that stakeholders in the aquaculture industry should take while handling fishery products;

- c. The creation and implementation of protocols for the safe operation of aquacultural facilities during the current pandemic as well as potential future ones;
 - d. The creation of a group within the conference, discussed in clause 4, of economic experts to design a food system resilience plan in the time of a global pandemic that focuses on areas that:
 - i. Discusses the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to fish markets, with a specific emphasis on highly populated areas;
 - ii. Are informationally transparent and share of information on COVID-19 preventive measures between participating Member States;
 - iii. Designing better market strategies on the production of fish post COVID-19;
13. *Requests* a flagship program for the promotion of sustainable private investments in agri-food systems that will urge Member States to share best practices with those Member States who are not naturally equipped with the necessary tools to initiate sustainable aquaculture practices;
14. *Strongly encourages* Member States to adopt the recommended practices as noted in this resolution.



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Code: FAO/1/2

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Keeping in mind the preamble of the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that secured improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agriculture products,

Taking into consideration the General Assembly resolution 72/72 on “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments” (2017) that indicates the current challenges of the marine industries,

Affirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982),

Acknowledging the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 on “Life Below Water,”

Emphasizing the SDGs regarding food and agriculture to implement sustainable aquaculture techniques to provide an increase of living standards for all under their respective jurisdictions and focus on the four betters, better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life,

Acknowledges with great gratitude the groundbreaking *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) report 2020* as it is the most accurate global summarization of the current in aquaculture and its current shortfalls,

Taking note with satisfaction of agricultural programs such as the World Farmers' Organization's (WFO) improved management techniques such as their information hub database,

Is fully conscious of the representation and the bottom-up approach, which focuses upon local participation and decision making, being put forth by organizations such as the WFO,

Recognizing the FAO’s multifaceted approach in research and extension by building upon capacity development, informational methods and tools, technical cooperation, biotechnologies, partnerships with research organizations, and developing a strategic approach,

Expressing concern that climate related disasters are detrimental to all Member States, as reiterated by FAO’s publication *Supporting Disaster Response and Preparedness in Aquaculture*,

Urges collaboration between Member states in sponsoring the Global Aquaculture Alliance that is supported by the FAO which would benefit aquaculturists globally,

Recalling the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being (2016) and its ideas for policies and implementations,

Recognizing the value of educating people about the significance of biodiversity when practicing sustainable aquaculture,

Re-emphasizing the presence of ports and inland Aquaculture system for lower class families fighting poverty,

1. *Suggesting* the help of NGOs (Non-governmental organization) such as International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) who aim to encourage cooperation between farmers, improve production and its reliability while simultaneously reducing

risks such as diseases and develop sufficient economies of scale and knowledge to participate in modern market chains;

2. *Encourages* FAO partnership organizations based on a comparative advantage system, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI) to promote research about the relationship between sustainable aquaculture and farmer organizations with research organizations such as the Sustainable Aquaculture Innovation Center (SAIC) to:
 - a. Promote the FAO Agroecology Knowledge Hub while simultaneously building upon an aquaculture database;
 - b. Bring attention to programmes such as the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA) and the African-Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU-NEPAD) Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa;
3. *Suggests* a partnership between Member States and organizations such as the World's Farmers' Organization, in order to provide education to farmers in poor regions of the globe through in person classes that would touch on:
 - a. efficiency of farming practices and ways to improve efficiency with tools already present and different techniques;
 - b. sustainability of current farming practices, such as the use of sea moss;
 - c. the supply chain of aquacultural products with different regional adjustments;
4. *Recommends* Member States to suggest further implementation of *Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency response guidance* guidelines for better practices of aquaculture in case of natural disasters and provide aid to farmers, managers, development practitioners and sector specialists in the form of technology that will be resistant to the harmful effects of natural disasters;
5. *Suggests* the use of voluntary contributions from Member States in order to provide and ensure funding for NGO partnerships through the FAO;
6. *Encourages* the investment of developed countries to emerging economies of the globe in order to:
 - a. Provide transportation of resources to marginalized communities;
 - b. Support public infrastructure such as roads and ports, as well as connecting small scale farmers to global market access;
 - c. Provide loans to local individuals in order to help them start which Member States will guarantee;
7. *Expresses* its support for small-scale experimental implementation of multiple surface water covering systems which will identify the most efficient way to better regulate exposure of bodies of water to temperature variations and harmful chemical reactions caused by excess subjection to sunlight, such as algal blooms, in order to improve aquacultural yield and water quality, specialized for the unique needs of different regions;
8. *Supports* infrastructure projects in Member States producing aquaculture products in order to increase production and efficiency while:
 - a. Encouraging self determination of local farmers and governments owned corporations by protecting them from competition by foreign stakeholders;

- b. Reconsidering international policies and treaties after 15 years of such investments in order to simplify aquaculture trade between Member States;
 - c. Reaffirming the need of a Member's State's rule over its own infrastructure by preventing the privatization of projects aiming to help development;
 - d. Supporting the establishment of fair and low global customs for aquaculture products, increasingly supply and demand by increasingly efficiency in aquaculture trade;
9. *Recommends* the implementation of an aquatic polyculture system which is sustainable and will sociologically benefit locals as local markets will provide more food than global markets;
10. *Calls upon* the use of portable water testing kits to be dispersed across aquaculture facilities for developing nations and all Member States to monitor PH levels to be 6.5 to 8.5 for the ideal fish production using the Science Research Institution;
11. *Emphasizes* the importance of biodiversity when exercising sustainable aquaculture practices by:
- a. Suggesting the implementation of initiatives and plans that focus on conservation, rehabilitation of biological diversity, and sustainability, specifically, the Action plan for the implementation of the FAO strategy on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors;
 - b. Recommending education for Member States, organizations, and individuals about biodiversity and its merits with lessons from Teaching Framework & Lesson Plans: Biodiversity in Niue (2016), published by the FAO;
 - c. Encouraging economic growth to help relieve poverty and social inequality for low-income people;
12. *Suggests* the more effective implementation of SDG 10 on “reducing inequalities” and SDG 2 on “zero hunger” in sustainable aquaculture by:
- a. Inviting states to create tax incentives for big fish corporations in order to donate the fish and the products that normally are being wasted;
 - b. Invites member states to create public incentives for restaurants in order to create a viable food donation plan.



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Code: FAO/1/3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Sustainable Aquaculture for Healthier Societies and Environments

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Reaffirming commitments to policies as stated in the basic texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, following the *Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Fisheries and the Committee on World Food Security* (2009),

Recognizing the FAO *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,*

Reaffirming the commitment to the *2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on “Zero Hunger,” SDG 3 on “Good Health and Well-being,” SDG 4 on “Quality Education,” SDG 8 on “Decent Work and Economic Growth,” and SDG 14 on “Life Below Water,”

Believing that access to food is a basic human right as stated in the *Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights’* (CESCR) General Comment no 12 (1999),

Seeing the advantages of sustainable aquaculture in combating the challenges of food insecurity without further pressuring marine ecosystems and the climate, as it has been stated by *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* (SOFIA) in 2020,

Highlighting the success of GLOBEFISH and others, and convinced that global shifts in fish production requires global trade alliances between Member States and a more thoughtful approach in the education of aquaculturists,

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 64/72 on “Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments” regarding monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing industries,

Having considered the FAO’s commitment to knowledge sharing, as reiterated by the publication *FAO Fisheries Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries,*

1. *Encourages* the creation of a New Blue Economy trade alliance between Member States by 2023, similar to already existing Alliances on a regional scale e.g. All Blue, with the goal to increase international collaboration and ensure stable supply and demand of aquaculture products according to the *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*, General Assembly resolution 3281 (Article 4) by:
 - a. Promoting international funding mechanisms such as the Benefit-sharing Fund to increase efficiency for global aquaculture methods;
 - b. Creating joint research programs funded by international organizations such as GLOBEFISH, a multi donor-funded project established by the FAO in 1984 in order to improve selection and use of appropriate feeds, feed additives and fertilizers tailored individually to local ecosystems;
 - c. Sharing technologies such as genetic engineering in order to increase and ensure stable yields;
 - d. Encouraging investments in infrastructure to promote transportation efficiency;

- e. Encouraging bilateral and multilateral treaties between Member States simplifying and supporting and increasing the resilience of export mechanisms and the food supply chain for fish products while simultaneously protecting local markets from global competition;
 - f. Taking into account regional variations by applying policies on a provincial and regional level in a decentralized manner;
2. *Recommends* the implementation of policies striving towards goals set by the United Nations General Assembly and the *2021 Committee on Fisheries (COFI) Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture* by:
- a. Connecting small-scale farmers with market access in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal 9 to increase resilient infrastructure, through the Public Food Procurement;
 - b. Encouraging the shift from fishing to fish farms in order to prevent losses in biodiversity and to protect ocean life as agreed upon by SDG 14;
 - c. Supporting efforts to achieve health standards agreed upon by the UN Food Standards Body Codex Alimentarius;
 - d. Incorporating novel joint research results to promote cultures with lower emission costs as agreed upon by Sustainable Development Goal 13 climate action and 14 life below water;
 - e. Promoting effective fish health management practices as agreed upon by the *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*;
 - f. Incorporating best aquaculture practices (BAP) to ensure seafood certification standards;
3. *Urges* the enhancement of current knowledge exchange between all Member States for the promotion of sustainable aquaculture by:
- a. Establishing and further enhancing the capacity building capabilities through larger Member States mentorship programs;
 - b. Promoting the COFI sub-committee of Aquaculture's best policies forum by distributing messages by utilizing the network of aquaculturists inside the newly established Fishery and Aquaculture School (FAS);
 - c. Hosting "Practicing Sustainable Aquaculture" summit every five years with rotating locations picked by COFI modeled after GLOBEFISH Global Conference on Aquaculture Millennium+20 with the first summit hosted in South Africa;
 - d. Enhancing existing program budgets through donations from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member State based organizations (MBOs), and private sectors corporations and businesses;
4. *Invites* all Member States to seek solutions that support sustainability through natural processes according to General Assembly resolution 64/72 on "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments," regarding sustainable fisheries, including the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (1982) by:

- a. Establishing multifaceted industries that offer a two-pronged approach of food supply and ecological sustainability through natural processes;
 - b. Ensuring carbon and pollution sequestering through natural sustainable farming initiatives through:
 - i. kelp farming in aquaculture and mariculture operations;
 - ii. oyster farming on inland operations;
 - iii. hatchery trays that consist of the incubation of *Salmo Salar* or cultured Atlantic salmon eggs;
 - c. Creating grassroots and community-driven start-up aquaculture initiatives that empower region blocks that need economic foundations; and
 - d. Implementing recirculating aquaculture systems that allow to reduce water pollution;
5. *Recommends* making use of the existing structure of the FAO's Farmer Field School for establishing the Fishery and Aquaculture School (FAS) as a way to empower aquaculturists, exchange best practices and educate existing and starting aquaculturists on sustainable aquaculture techniques, such as:
- a. Developing curricula according to the research done on efficient and sustainable technologies that is suitable for to the local conditions and education infrastructure;
 - b. Establishing local groups of 20-30 aquaculturists to encourage the exchange of best practices and provide learning on how to solve specific aquacultural issues and to improve the sustainability of their systems and techniques;
 - c. Developing curricula in close collaboration with aquaculturists for furthering learning about science, business, and technology in breeding, raising, and harvesting fish sustainably;
 - d. Building farmer's capacity to analyze their production systems, identify problems, test possible solutions, and eventually encourage the participants to adopt the practices most suitable to their aquaculture practices;
 - e. Supporting graduates of FAS start-ups with financial donations from NGOs and private sector corporations; and
 - f. Encouraging information sharing as directed by General Assembly resolution 64/72 section 60, regarding emerging market and trade related measures by States and other relevant actors through the agreement of a coalition consisting of several member states, providing startup funds and trade incentives with involved states and emerging companies.



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Code: FAO/2/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), especially article 25 on the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food,

Reaffirming the goals of the Rome Declaration of Nutrition in 2014 such as combating tragedies resulting from malnutrition stunting or diseases like wasting,

Supporting the 1976 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which includes the right to adequate and nutritious food,

Taking into consideration the General Assembly resolution 75/235 on “Nutrition, health, and agriculture, through the lens of development and security,”

Recognizing the rise of hunger worldwide, as stated in the Statistical Yearbook of FAO (2021),

Emphasizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 2 on “Zero Hunger,” SDG 8 on “Decent Work and Economic Growth,” and SDG 14 on “Life below water,” and their aim at promoting sustainable methods of agriculture,

Reaffirming Member States’ commitment to the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (2021) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and its acknowledgement on hunger and malnutrition in all forms,

Taking into consideration that agroecology is a promising alternative to the industry of agriculture, which uses agroecological movement such as permaculture, as mentioned in the Agronomy for Sustainable Development (2014),

*Recognizing that intensive agriculture is not the most sustainable way of agriculture, as mentioned in the FAO report *The future of food and agriculture – Trends and challenges, 2017,**

*Acknowledging that in 2019, 811 million people faced hunger and the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic which added 161 million people according to *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2021)* (SOFI),*

Reaffirming that women and children are heavily endangered in both physical, psychological, religious, and cultural ways by unhealthy diets as observed by the World Health Organization (WHO),

Recognizing the essential need of agricultural funding such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development which specializes on policy and hunger in rural areas of developing countries or guarantee instrument loan program as explained in the Introductory Guide to Infrastructure Guarantee Products from Multilateral Development Banks,

Keeping in mind the FAO’s definition of a sustainable diet includes low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security, protective and respectful of biodiversity, and healthy ecosystems for generations to come,

Emphasizing that a healthy and sustainable diet encompasses production, transportation, and consumption,

Fully believing that the state of food production in regard to the potential reduction of waste and time can be improved by investing money and resources into the industry,

Deeply alarmed by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) *Food Waste Index Report 2021*, which showed that in 2019, 17 percent of the total food production was wasted (913 million tons),

Keeping in mind the reduction of food waste through a program created by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), called the Treatment of Clinical Food Resources created to promote the recycling of food waste,

Endorsing the *CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (Voluntary Guidelines)*,

Believing our current plans of action will promote sustainable food systems in order to further the progress of transforming food Systems for sustainable healthy diets,

Recognizing the effort of the Center of Disease Control (CDC) on Health and Nutrition,

Reaffirming the OECD-FAO *Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains* to stabilize supply chain disruptions, establishing strong management systems and identifying risks,

1. *Envisions* a new era of sustainable food systems, built on the guidance highlighted in the *CFS Voluntary Guidelines*, which:
 - a. Protects local food cultures threatened by global corporations promoting unhealthy processed foods;
 - b. Encouraging necessary nutrient-rich food stamp systems guided by Member States in a decentralized manner in order to support low-income households;
 - c. Encourages implementing scientific results into the flow of decisions leading to the food being subsidized;
 - d. Promotes locally produced food and encouraging the cultivation and consumption of such products via a system of protected designation of origin legislation;
 - e. Encourages projects linking indigenous communities with urban markets to both improve biodiverse food offerings and support regional economies;
2. *Recommends* the establishment of a transnational food production system to produce a flexible, reliable food supply and enhance food security while:
 - a. Encouraging the establishment of trade ties with emerging nations possessing the physical resources yet lacking the resources like information and technology know-how, with the objective of increasing food production in these lands;
 - b. Suggest the removal of trade subsidies to promote growth of food security in developing countries;
 - c. Further requests the advancement of infrastructure and technology to modernize supply chains of remote villages;
 - d. Emphasizes Collaboration with Food Security Information Network (FSIN) through the support of FAO and help Create effective Policies, Projects and Programs;
3. *Encourages* Member States to improve nationwide infrastructure that focuses on:
 - a. Improving transportation like roads and distance times to food, and creating responsive transportation systems that shorten supply chains in the identified communities that lack nutritional food accessibility;

- b. incentivizing local communities to consider adding nutritional food providers in their infrastructural planning in communities that lack healthy food providers within reasonable distances;
- 4. *Recommends* transforming food systems and agricultural methods through scientific innovative and adaptable ideas according to the abilities and the preconditions of the respective Member State to increase food production while promoting sustainability by:
 - a. Implementing resource-saving methods, such as:
 - i. Drip irrigation to reduce the amount of water wasted by evaporation;
 - ii. Recycling wastewater; and
 - iii. Sensors that know the nutritional need of the plant to prevent unnecessary waste of water and fertilizers;
 - b. Applying solar powered desalination plants in order to produce fresh water;
 - c. Promoting lending from the Agricultural Development Fund, to further consolidate flexible yet effective national food systems;
 - d. Utilizing biopesticides and biofertilizers to reduce the need for of chemical ones and to help plants absorb more nutrients;
 - e. Recommends that Member States actively participate in the Food System Summit and in particular attend regional multi-stakeholder dialogues to discuss the area of smart agriculture and innovative technologies;
- 5. *Supporting* global trade chains simplifying palm oil trade in order to produce healthier processed foods while:
 - a. Recognizing that the current majority of processed foods is unhealthy;
 - b. Reaffirming the need to produce and process sustainably produced palm oil in these processed foods as an essential ingredient;
 - c. Supporting Member States producing essential ingredients for processed foods by lowering taxes and supporting infrastructure and investments in order to increase efficiency in the process of food production;
- 6. *Urges* the creation of regional educational programs that encompass while:
 - a. Educating farmers in ways to improve both the nutritional quality and sustainability of their crop;
 - b. Establishing and strengthening school programs that would teach youth on the benefits of a nutritional diet as well as sustainable food practices while:
 - i. Suggesting to implement 40 to 50 hours of health and nutrition education per school year to cement proper behavioral change;
 - ii. Imploring governmental assistance in providing fruits, vegetables, and healthy options for students and faculty;
 - c. Supporting public awareness campaigns facilitated by the WHO similar to what is discussed in subclause b that would have a larger focus on adult consumers, especially focusing on at risk groups;
 - d. Extending the use of NutriScore, a safe food indicator calculated by the WHO that should be displayed on the front of packaging as a guide to healthier food choices, in order to fulfill the consumers' desire for more transparency in the food industry;

- e. Bringing together FAO experts, NGO's, and stakeholders facilitated by existing FAO conferences with the goal of best practice sharing to help Member States stay up to date on research relevant to food systems and healthy diets;
7. *Suggests* amending the FAO's definition of food deserts to include highly specified international criterion on what determines a food desert, to use this criterion to assist Member states in their attempt to map local communities that meet these specified definitions;
8. *Improves* access and food security to vulnerable and lower-class people by meeting the needs of regions where hunger and poverty is rising and regions with changing diets;
9. *Encourages* transitioning from dietary systems as they are showed to use more resources like water and energy;
10. *Recommends* transforming food systems and agricultural methods through scientific innovative and adaptable ideas according to the abilities and the preconditions of the respective Member State to increase food production while promoting sustainability by:
 - a. Implementing resource-saving methods, such as:
 - i. drip irrigation to reduce the amount of water wasted by evaporation;
 - ii. recycling wastewater; and
 - iii. sensors that know the nutritional need of the plant to prevent unnecessary waste of water and fertilizers;
 - b. Applying solar powered desalination plants in order to produce fresh water;
11. *Proposing* the preparation, organization and implementation of annual *Food Systems Summits* in order to exchange new scientific results on sustainable food systems inviting stakeholders from both small-scale farmers as well as transnational corporations;
12. *Encourages* the FAO to expand upon existing programmes such as the Hand-in-Hand initiative and the Investment Center by accounting for Member States who are experiencing high COVID-19 rates;
13. *Strongly recommends* the revision of current publications regarding sustainable agriculture best practices such as the FAO and World Health Organization's (WHO) joint report *Sustainable healthy diets – Guiding principles* to use specific criteria and account for places negatively affected by COVID-19;
14. *Suggests* the creation of government-led support programs specifically providing nutrition-sensitive health interventions that consider locally varying reasons to refuse physical treatment of peoples affected by unhealthy diets even if the efforts of Member States trying to help them are well intentioned, such as for religious or cultural reasons;
15. *Calls upon* the implementation of food programs within emerging economies that provide education on sustainable farming techniques to have long-lasting practices;
16. *Supports* global trade chains simplifying palm oil trade in order to produce healthier processed foods:
 - a. Recognizing that the current majority of processed foods is unhealthy;
 - b. Reaffirming the need to produce and process sustainably produced palm oil in these processed foods as an essential ingredient;

- c. Supporting Member States producing essential ingredients for processed foods by supporting infrastructure and investments in order to increase efficiency in the process of food production;
17. *Establishes* a branch of the International Fund for Agricultural Development that concerns with guarantee instruments in microfinancing programs which provide guarantees for banks in order to make loans accessible for small scale farmers to invest in more efficient and sustainable technologies by:
- a. Recommending the environmental impact assessment obligation (EIA) worldwide;
 - b. Linking the guarantees for the loans to sustainability conditions;
 - c. Providing additional aid to support the firms in fulfilling criteria of sustainability;
18. *Recommends* nation statutes to engage in initiatives to reduce food waste by:
- a. Providing measurements and data of all food wasted and recycled;
 - b. Improving harvesting techniques and making bigger storage space;
 - c. Educating the agriculturalists on better handling of products;
 - d. Improving coordination in long chain products;
 - e. Improving infrastructures in Member States with little capacity as it will reduce the food loss occurring during the harvesting.



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Code: FAO/2/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Transforming Food Systems for Sustainable Healthy Diets

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the Committee on World Food Security's (CFS') *Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition* (2015), which provides guidance for policies regarding food systems and recommendations for sustainable practices,

Expressing its appreciation to the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* recognizing the fundamental right to be free from hunger,

Reaffirming the *Rome Declaration on Nutrition* and the *Framework for Action* resulted of the *International Conference on Nutrition* (ICN2) (2014) promoting more sustainable and healthy food systems,

Recalling the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on "Zero Hunger," aiming to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 59/202 on "The right to food" (2005), outlining the right to food, as well as resolution 74/242 on "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" (2020) detailing agriculture development, food security and nutrition,

Observing the *Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth*, which promotes the utilization of green, low-carbon technologies and practices,

1. *Encourages* the creation of a subgroup of the Agriculture Outlook Database (OECD-FAO) that meets annually to discuss the sharing of low-carbon, green technology advancements, with specific analysis and discussion of the CFS *Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition* by:
 - a. Asserting that focus will be on sustainable, low-carbon, and affordable practices and technologies such as anaerobic composting, reduced tillage, green manure;
 - b. Urging Member States to contribute donations to advance the sharing of technologies and further the implementation of these practices in their own, respective nations;
 - c. Emphasizing that all innovations discussed in the conference will be added to the OECD-FAO database, where all participating Member States will have access to accessible, digital formats of the information in several official languages;
2. *Strongly recommends* food science and technological solutions for global food security by:
 - a. Promoting the circular economy as it is based on closing the loop of materials and substances in the supply chain in order to prevent food waste;
 - b. Advocating cellular agriculture, an emerging field with the potential to increase food productivity locally.