



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: FAO/1/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Climate Change and Food Security

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2
3 *Recalls* the final report prepared by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations
4 Development Programme that reaffirms the direct correlation between climate affairs, natural disasters, and food
5 insecurities,

6
7 *Further recalling* the 2015 *State of Food and Agriculture Report*, which states that flooding in farms is a dangerous
8 contributor of the destruction of crops,

9
10 *Recognizes* the United Nations Sustainable Development Platform, which states the positive correlation between the
11 increase of agricultural jobs and food security,

12
13 *Noting with concern* the need for educational best practice programs in rural, climate inhibiting, and island nation-
14 states in order to promote sustainable infrastructure in the future,

15
16 *Bearing in mind* the potentially detrimental effects of flooding in regards to the destruction of crops and farming due
17 to soil or oversaturation,

- 18
19 1. *Invites* Member States to create and implement man-made, temperature-controlled greenhouse domes, titled
20 “Green Castles,” which are climate and landscape-resilient indoor farming facilities that promotes the
21 cultivation, storage, and protection of farming resources throughout diverse Member States, this allows for the
22 cultivation of nutritional resources that are resilient to natural disasters such as droughts, storms, and flooding;
23
24 2. *Instructs* Member States, if they choose to create a “Green Castle,” to delegate administrative functions to their
25 national governments, functions would include:
26
27 a. Dividing the percentage of land inside the “Green Castle” that would be allotted to either civilian use
28 or large-scale food production;
29
30 b. Organizing the harvest and crop dissemination of the food supply cultivated by the large-scale food
31 producers operating inside the dome;
32
33 3. *Encourages* Member States to utilize “Green Castles” as a way to engage with local farmers and civilians by:
34
35 a. Providing agricultural job opportunities that empower young and experienced farmers while promoting
36 innovative substantive farming practices;
37
38 b. Setting aside allotments for civilian usage as a way to greatly decrease the frequency of food deserts;
39
40 4. *Empowers* women and indigenous people to be climate-conscious in terms of agriculture, the aim is to reach out
41 to communities who do not have prior knowledge of farming or sustainable farming practices and to contribute
42 to local food supplies through the organizational process of civil society organizations (CSOs) by:
43
44 a. Introducing plant diversity through crop rotation which will increase the probability of soil being
45 reused;
46

- 47 b. Farming high-quality, high-protein, nutrient-dense food while simultaneously improving food security;
48
49 c. Introducing programs like Green-Girls, where carbon waste products are turned into bio-gas for fuel
50 usage;
51
- 52 5. *Stresses* its readiness to teach rural farmers about disaster preparedness techniques when faced with natural
53 disasters such as tornadoes, floods, landslides, and earthquakes that include:
54
- 55 a. Significantly reducing the amount of excess by recycling remaining crop yields for the purpose of
56 feeding livestock;
57
- 58 b. Using advanced composting techniques to increase soil nutrients in order to boost reusability of soil;
59
- 60 c. Protecting family food supplies through long-term food storage techniques;
61
- 62 6. *Recommends* that local CSOs educate rural farmers about various methods for sustainable farming as well as
63 disaster preparedness techniques when faced with natural disasters such as tornadoes, floods, landslides, and
64 earthquakes, through the:
65
- 66 a. Sustainable conservation of water, including the usage of desalination techniques, notably the
67 condensation of steam from boiled salt water;
68
- 69 b. Preservation of soil, including the prevention of desertification, destruction of usable soil, and
70 increasing soil nutrients to enhance the viability of soil being reused;
71
- 72 c. Introduction of programs like Green-Girls, where carbon waste products are turned into bio-gas for
73 fuel usage.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: FAO/1/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Climate Change and Food Security

1 *The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the need to further implement Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which seeks to strengthen the
4 international community to assist emerging markets in creating sustainable agriculture and development practices to
5 limit the impacts on the environment such as droughts, storm surges, and floods,

6
7 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 42/169 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which
8 calls upon collective international action for the reduction of natural disasters, focusing to improve and update
9 existing mechanisms to develop a strategy to attain the desired goal of reducing food shocks,

10
11 *Acknowledging* the importance of supply chain management and its pertinence to waste reduction, mitigating the
12 risk of natural disaster impact, and the greater availability of agricultural products, in accordance with General
13 Assembly resolution 72/238 on Agriculture Development, Food Security, and Nutrition,

14
15 *Considering* the effects of climate disasters, acknowledging the effects of environmental changes and its impacts on
16 the quality of food supply, and technology in countries affected by climate disasters,

17
18 *Recalling* the Rural R4 Resilience Initiative which effectively allocates insurance funding for smallholder farmers to
19 engage in safer practices, and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

20
21 *Cognizant* of the need for adaptation and mitigation, as well as for the reduction of vulnerability of biological and
22 social systems to build environments able to face the changing natural conditions and to cope with natural disasters,

23
24 *Drawing attention* to the need for each Member State to contribute voluntary nation reviews (VNR) in an effort to
25 assist emerging market goals involving the eradication of hunger,

- 26
27 1. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster relationships within the international community to promote
28 development projects in partnership with the World Bank, African Development Bank, and the Food and
29 Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to promote sustainable investment in agricultural
30 projects to relieve human impacts on the environment;
- 31
32 2. *Invites* Member States to reduce the need for emergency food distribution and instead focus on mitigating food
33 shocks based on natural disasters caused by rising temperatures, and rising sea levels by:
- 34
35 a. Employing early warning systems such as tsunami detection buoys and seismic sensor devices in
36 Member States prone to such disasters in order to reduce the destruction of critical agricultural assets
37 and infrastructure;
- 38
39 b. Implementing sea barriers in flood-prone coastal areas to mitigate the damage caused to crops and
40 livestock production;
- 41
42 c. Update existing early warning systems to ensure they are technologically advanced and fully
43 functional in order to create food production systems resilient against natural disasters that hurt
44 agricultural growth and productivity;
- 45

- 46 3. *Calls for* updating existing factories and warehouses to mitigate food shortages and agricultural waste caused by
47 environmental disasters and curb disruptions in local supply chains with the creation of a cold chain, a series of
48 refrigerated production funded by private investors through World Bank projects, reorganizing the coordination
49 of complex distribution of resources and fulfilling the SDGs by:
50
- 51 a. Reconfiguring vehicles of transportation to associate equipment and logistics which maintain a desired
52 range of low temperature to ensure discarded food isn't put in landfills and the reduction of disposal
53 costs;
 - 54 b. Reducing local supply chains in Member States to decrease the complexity of distribution, the impact
55 of natural disasters, and make food traceable;
 - 56 c. Updating the current system of production by upholding process facilities to have environmentally
57 aware regulations to alleviate agricultural dissipation and inefficient use of energy;
- 58
59
60 4. *Promotes* the reduction of supply chain waste such as time, emissions, and workforce, with the modernization
61 of the transportation methods for goods by:
62
- 63 a. Encouraging the rapid development of ultra-high-speed ground transportation systems using low
64 pressure tubes and self-sustaining solar panels to transport goods at high speeds by Member States;
 - 65 b. Improving existing transportation systems by:
66
67
 - 68 i. Using low emission or hybrid style engines;
 - 69 ii. Creating weather dependent vehicles capable of withstanding extreme weather conditions
70 caused by environmental changes;
- 71
72 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing high quality of food and cultivation methods including the
73 implementation of improvements to existing international regulatory cooperation (IRC) regarding food security,
74 and by implementing a method of soil cultivation - Conservation Tillage which reduces soil erosion and runoff
75 which would lead to higher crop yield, less methane gas production into the atmosphere, and reuse of land that
76 otherwise would be destroyed by livestock and livestock cesspools;
77
78 6. *Urges* Member States to collaborate further with the World Development Programme and World Food
79 Programme to assist localities, and domestic farmers who need these incentive insurance programs so that they
80 are not subjected to the will of the open market by:
81
82
- 83 a. Discouraging Member States from committing food fraud by enforcing the requirement of food
84 labeling with origin information on meats, dairy products, and grains;
 - 85 b. Having stable and long-term investments in agricultural technologies;
- 86
87 7. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
88 Organization and the FAO to produce and analyze environmental maps detailing how extreme weather,
89 environmental changes, and geographical changes can impact food security using hydrological modeling and
90 crop growth simulation;
91
92 8. *Suggests* every Member States:
93
- 94 a. Report and conduct VNRs as VNRs function to ensure every Member State receiving aid allocate
95 donated monetary funds to specific programs who support the pursuit to eradicate hunger, and in this
96 way Member States accelerate the process of diminishing food insecurity when faced with severe
97 environmental changes;
- 98
99

100
101
102

- b. Utilize specialists from designated countries to publish collected data from conducted research through international research programs, which set forth a timeline of accountability for emerging markets and developed nations.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: FAO/1/3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Climate Change and Food Security

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2
3 *Noting* the importance that sustainable agriculture has in combating climate change and ensuring long-term food
4 security,

5
6 *Affirming* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 13, which aim to end hunger and limit the global
7 temperature rise at 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2030 through information-sharing that will benefit Member States as a
8 whole,

9
10 *Alarmed by* the role that livestock plays in degrading the global environment through methane emissions, water
11 pollution, increased deforestation, and soil degradation, all of which negatively contribute to climate change,

12
13 *Convinced* that increasing the expansion of urban farming and sustainable, genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
14 will help to mitigate and adapt to climate change by developing fully resilient crops in dry environments,

15
16 *Bringing awareness* to the expansion of urban farming practices, like urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA), as the
17 transportation, refrigeration, and cooking of meals from rural to urban areas accounts for 20 to 30 percent of global
18 greenhouse emissions according to the American Chemical Society,

19
20 *Concerned* with the alarming impact natural disasters and unsustainable agricultural practices have on emergency
21 water supply systems in vulnerable communities,

22
23 *Acknowledges* the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional
24 Initiative on Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in protecting food resources from extreme weather
25 conditions and in providing overall responses to natural disasters,

26
27 *Recognizing* that varying regions will face different food security challenges related to climate change, as
28 demonstrated in the differing food needs of rural and urban areas,

29
30 *Notes with regret* the negative impact that deforestation has on the climate through increased emissions and the
31 reduction of carbon sequestration, as reported by the Programme on reduction Emissions from Deforestation and
32 Forest Deforestation and Forest Degradation,

33
34 *Emphasizing* FAO's Family Farming Knowledge Platform, which provides knowledge-based assistance to policy-
35 makers, family farmers' organizations, development experts, as well as to stakeholders at the local level,

36
37 *Recognizing* the 2013 Global Environment Facility Project, which focuses on adopting resiliency training and
38 education to the developing world and teaching farmers how to store their agricultural yields for longer periods of
39 time,

40
41 *Taking into consideration* the role of the Alliance of Climate Change and its mission in providing research towards
42 mitigating climate change, as well as strengthening environmental education,

43
44 1. *Instructs* Member States to strive towards transparency and accountability in regard to climate change and food
45 security by:

46

- 47 a. Releasing annual reports on the implementation of and progress on policies towards sustainability
48 through:
49
- 50 i. Forming an oversight committee, such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services, to receive
51 reports and consolidate data for the promotion of information sharing among Member States;
52 ii. Expanding the FAO Office of the Inspector General in order to encourage more oversight and
53 accountability;
54
- 55 b. Referencing the successes of food security initiatives, such as the Food Security Climate Resilience
56 Facility, which combats climate hazards while funding food and nutrition responses as well as disaster
57 risk reduction;
58
- 59 c. Emphasizing coalition building, in accordance with SDG 17, to collaboratively achieve sustainable
60 farm practices in developing nations;
61
- 62 2. *Advises* Member States to mitigate the harms of livestock within their nations by following the guidelines of
63 The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Live Environmental and Assessment
64 Partnership, including by:
65
- 66 a. Establishing updated national dietary guidelines that emphasize the benefits of plant-based diets for
67 both personal and environmental health;
68
- 69 b. Reallocating subsidies from livestock operations to plant agriculture or other programs for sustainable
70 alternatives;
71
- 72 c. Regulating livestock, including Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, to produce less emissions
73 through better standards on waste disposal and the diets of animals;
74
- 75 3. *Calls upon* Member States to form public-private partnerships that will remove financial burdens that result
76 from mitigating climate change and food security from the governments of Member States;
77
- 78 4. *Recommends* expending the efforts of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) by acting upon food
79 security and climate change concerns within UNICEF’s Environmental Education Resource Park which
80 emphasizes environmental conservation and highlights the urgency of individual actions in climate change, in
81 addition to:
82
- 83 a. Providing a pathway to quality education through schools for children to support government
84 policymakers, school administrators, and teachers to educate students on climate change,
85 desertification and pollution in order to empower them with access to food security;
86
- 87 b. Reinforcing the importance of empathy in order to combat social and ecological challenges throughout
88 schools, so children may be involved during their formative experiences;
89
- 90 5. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen collaboration with the international community to promote
91 educational practices on crop production based upon the conservation of agriculture, water management, and
92 soil maintenance through:
93
- 94 a. Creating and implementing educational programs under the Family Farming Knowledge Platform by
95 providing families with relevant scientific information about climate change and solutions to its
96 effects;
97
- 98 b. Improving the sustainable land management by following the guidelines of the UNFCCC’s Resilience
99 Strategy, which promotes emergency assistance and climate-smart agriculture;
100

- 101 6. *Endorses* education on usage systems that collect and disperse data, such as the Group of 20-led Agriculture
102 Market Information Systems, to governments and localities for availability, stability and utilization of food and
103 agricultural goods;
104
- 105 7. *Emphasizes* urban farming practices, such as UPA as well as modified food practices for the purpose of:
106
- 107 a. Providing education to Member States to increase the cultivation of GMO food production;
 - 108
 - 109 b. Encouraging the expansion of urban farming practices by providing guidance to Member States
110 respecting UPA components as they aid to the decrease of the carbon emission in the transportation of
111 food as promoted by the FAO's Special Programme for Food Security.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: FAO/1/4

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Climate Change and Food Security

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* that each Member State faces unique food insecurity challenges potentially exacerbated
4 by climate change such as soil degradation, deforestation, and water acidification, thereby delaying the achievement
5 of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Poverty, and SDG 13, Climate Action,

6
7 *Highlighting* the potential of emerging technological innovations in agriculture and food production to respond to
8 worsening food insecurity,

9
10 *Alarmed by* the shortage of accurate information concerning the inventory and responsible use of natural resources
11 such as rainforest biodiversity, palm oil, and cocoa farming in developing nations, including those most vulnerable
12 to extreme weather conditions,

13
14 *Recalling* its past resolutions and actions regarding education on food security via the Alliance on Climate Change
15 in disseminating information and facilitating climate change-related cooperation within United Nations (UN)
16 agencies,

17
18 *Recognizing* that all Member States have a right to access information sharing frameworks concerning domestic and
19 regional policies concerning food insecurity, sustainable development, and land degradation, such as the UN System
20 Network on Rural Development and Food Security, with regard to their domestic and regional policies,

21
22 1. *Supports* a technical report comprised of research and information dissemination that will:

- 23
24 a. Address issues such as draughts, erosion, water shortages, and other extreme weather-related issues on
25 food security faced by a diverse range of Member States;
- 26
27 b. Provide access to information and data found on solutions to the climate-related food security risks to
28 empower Member States and civil society groups to create policies that consider individual regional
29 capacities and needs;
- 30
31 c. Enable Member States to implement recommendations as they see fit on international issues, such as
32 malnutrition, sustainable agriculture, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- 33
34 d. Expand upon existing regional frameworks to identify and respond to future challenges arising due to
35 climate-related issues;

36
37 2. *Acknowledges* the evaluation of recent innovations in the fields of soil quality and water degradation to
38 recognize potential responses to food insecurity that will help:

- 39
40 a. Increase food crops' resistance to extreme weather conditions such as drought, soil acidification, or
41 coral bleaching;
- 42
43 b. Facilitate the surveying of depleted farmlands for the evaluation of the efficacy of both traditional
44 farming methods as well as newly-developed agricultural practices;
- 45

- 46 c. Identify low-cost strategies to reduce toxic emissions to achieve sustainable development and
47 economic growth;
48
- 49 d. Sponsor further research in the artificial intelligence monitoring of crop and soil quality, chemical
50 fertilizers, and GMOs;
51
- 52 3. *Advocates* for the collection and sharing of data in collaboration with the Agricultural Market Information
53 System to evaluate the production and distribution of all foods to better understand how they are affected by
54 climate change;
55
- 56 4. *Suggests* the creation of a global conference as a representative forum for Member States, civil society
57 organizations, and affiliated UN agencies and programs to ensure:
58
- 59 a. Intercultural communication between participants at the individual, regional, and international levels;
60
61 b. Complete transparency in the reporting to FAO regional offices with respective territories;
62
63 c. Public access to the collective research on agriculture and food production technology and practices;
64
- 65 5. *Endorses* the creation of opportunities for local communities to exercise their right to education and
66 technological development to mitigate the effects of climate change by:
67
- 68 a. Connecting small farmers to local civil societies and FAO representatives to better understand
69 resilience-building measures against the impacts of climate change in the agricultural system;
70
71 b. Conducting research focused on the rehabilitation of depleted resources such as soil, fresh and
72 saltwater sources, and forests to revitalize assets previously compromised by the effects of climate
73 change;
74
75 c. Engage local communities to support agricultural land as a protected area by using selective harvesting
76 practices and promoting public awareness;
77
- 78 6. *Welcomes* all Member States' participation in a conference on climate change adaptability and research that:
79
- 80 a. Includes a 14-day seminar series where researchers will present their findings to Member States and
81 other stakeholders;
82
83 b. Holds a formal meeting every five years to serve as the global forum of information sharing between
84 participants relating to the issues of climate change and food security;
85
86 c. Supports the preexisting discourse on adaptability that is accessible to all Member states;
87
88 d. Encourages Member States to strengthen their national action plans by promoting a transdisciplinary
89 research effort to support long term increased production efficiencies, to improve sustainability of
90 farms, and to preempt structural shortcomings;
91
- 92 7. *Further requests* that the Economic and Social Council dedicate special attention to improve upon the reporting
93 methods seen in the UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, such as:
94
- 95 a. Improving the measurement methods of the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, assessing risk
96 for less developed infrastructure due to climate change effects such as drought, flood, and severe
97 weather storms;
98
99 b. Noting a deficiency of on-the-ground reporting for a more accurate assessment of vulnerability caused
100 by lower state capacity measured by public embassies and international index systems.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: FAO/1/5

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Climate Change and Food Security

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2

3 *Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (1974),*
4 *which proclaimed that every man, woman, and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and*
5 *malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties,*

6

7 *Affirming* the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2, Zero Hunger, and
8 SDG 13, Climate Action,

9

10 *Recalling* the World Food Programme and its commitment to ending world hunger, achieving food security, and
11 *aiding the most undernourished, vulnerable and marginalized communities,*

12

13 *Congratulating* the achievements of the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change
14 (UNFCCC) and its efforts to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere,

15

16 *Realizing* the need for all Member States to implement national action plans (NAP) to adapt to the effects of climate
17 *change,*

18

19 *Emphasizing* the positive effects of ocean science education programs and its importance in climate change
20 *awareness and the importance of developing sustainable aquaculture practices in response to education programs,*

21

22 *Recognizing* the vital role pollinators have in world agriculture, and their impact on maintaining diverse flora
23 *internationally,*

24

25 *Acknowledging* the threatened state of pollinators species, such as honey bees and, in the case of their extinction, the
26 *catastrophic effects that will have on the world food supply and biodiversity,*

27

28 *Greatly concerned by* the suffering of over 840 million individuals due to hunger and an inability to access adequate
29 *food,*

30

31 *Recognizing* the positive effects of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
32 *Change, such as further strengthening the scientific conclusion that human activity accounts for climate change,*

33

34 *Keeping in mind* the effects of climate change, its impact on the increased rates of natural disasters, and the
35 *consequences natural disasters have on food security,*

36

37 *Stressing* the importance of education in relations to sustainable farming practices so as to increase agricultural yield
38 *and nutritional value,*

39

40 1. *Encourages* Member States to ensure food security in spite of climate change by implementing high-quality
41 *production standards and:*

42

- 43 a. *Implementing more regulatory systems to farms ensure that a high level of food and soil quality is*
44 *being maintained;*

45

- 46 b. Decreasing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, including crops, livestock, and fisheries, with
47 smart farming techniques, such as agro-forestry and aquaculture, to eliminate carbon dioxide (CO₂)
48 emissions from the pressure through carbon sequestration;
49
- 50 c. Implementing climate-smart agriculture to build more resilient agricultural systems and, ensuring food
51 security;
52
- 53 2. *Stresses* the implementation of local commissions and services in each Member State by:
54
- 55 a. Creating a NAP through a multisectoral committee made up of health, education, urban planning, and
56 other sectors, ensuring unified, national and local efforts to ensure food security and mitigate climate
57 change that would strengthen and endorse currently existing UN action plans;
58
- 59 b. Encouraging Member States to promote the implementation of climate change adaptation programs
60 that provide education on crops improvement, drought proofing, disaster and risk management;
61
- 62 c. Cultivating resilient crops in order to bring about higher crop yields to combat the effects of climate
63 change;
64
- 65 d. Emphasizing the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, such as eco-friendly water usage
66 including drip irrigation, crop rotation, and traditional and innovative forms of pest management, to
67 help sustain and improve existing agricultural lands by approving aquaculture, vertical and underwater
68 farming, and water management as the focal point for new production techniques;
69
- 70 e. Following the guidelines established in the Economic and Policy Analysis of Climate Change program
71 through agricultural development centers for rural populations and marginalized citizens such as
72 women, children, and indigenous people with an emphasis on;
73
- 74 3. *Encourages* Member States to take measure to reduce levels of carbon emission and:
75
- 76 a. Recommends Member States promote the use of renewable resources and protect non-renewable
77 resources;
78
- 79 b. By reducing CO₂ emissions from soil by using organic matter fertilizers, such as seaweed, to increase
80 agricultural productions;
81
- 82 4. *Welcomes* Member State collaboration on furthering aid for the development of desalination and sustainable,
83 water-efficient technologies to provide a reliable source of clean water that will follow the structure of the
84 UNFCCC and promote the revitalization and implementation of both rural and urban pilot initiatives in regards
85 to sustainable agriculture and infrastructure development;
86
- 87 5. *Calls upon* the international community to recognize the threat faced by endangered pollinators and encourage
88 the international growth of pollinator populations by:
89
- 90 a. Encouraging Member States and the private sector to utilize pollinators within their agricultural
91 systems;
92
- 93 b. Supporting the formulation and implementation of plans mirroring the Planet Bee Foundation's Adopt-
94 a-Hive program among the international community;
95
- 96 6. *Acknowledges* research programs pertaining to developing food security and managing future destruction due to
97 climate change by:
98
- 99 a. Researching the benefits of low nitrous oxide plants as raw material for biodiesel and bioethanol
100 production and the use of resilient seeds and crops;
101

- 102 b. Examining the introduction of native species that are able to safely contribute to the adapting
103 environment;
- 104
- 105 7. *Encourages* Member States to increase the production of low nitrogen producing plants with high yields by:
106
- 107 a. Introducing plants such as legumes, clover, autumn olive shrubs, and other low-nitrogen producing
108 plants;
- 109
- 110 b. Supporting collaborative work between the global community and non-governmental organizations
111 (NGOs) to incorporate plants that decrease nitrogen emissions;
- 112
- 113 c. Taking added income from the reduced use of nitrogen products to re-invest into soil preservation and
114 plant production;
- 115
- 116 d. Endorsing the multilateral partnership between Member States and NGOs with a focus in educational
117 programs to help farmers transition from traditional wheat and maize farming;
- 118
- 119 8. *Calls for* the establishment of increased regulations in fisheries to mitigate overfishing through:
120
- 121 a. The integration of coral reefs into national parks;
- 122
- 123 b. The use of tagging to combat invasive marine species;
- 124
- 125 c. Prohibition of the fishing of endangered species during set times of the year;
- 126
- 127 d. Awareness campaigns for endangered species;
- 128
- 129 9. *Encourages* Member States to endorse the implementation of climate resistant infrastructure and the movement
130 towards regional green initiatives infrastructure projects;
- 131
- 132 10. *Encourages* Member States to promote preventative planning and combatant efforts against rising sea levels
133 through:
- 134
- 135 a. Endorsing the development of modified grain strains that can sustain high salinity levels;
- 136
- 137 b. Integrating crop rotation systems to further develop sustainable soil;
- 138
- 139 c. Implementing the use of raised seed beds as a method to manage soil salinity;
- 140
- 141 d. Putting into effect a new date of sowing so as to avoid high sea tides;
- 142
- 143 e. Developing and sustaining improved methods of water and soil management systems with the use of
144 aquifers;
- 145
- 146 f. Promoting the movement of mainstream grain sources to new alternative sources.