



**Code:** FAO/1/1

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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- 1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*  
2  
3 *Bearing in mind* that developing nations are disproportionately impacted by the progression of climate  
4 change and developed nations are contributing the most to climate change through carbon emissions  
5 without acknowledging this impact,  
6  
7 *Reaffirming* the 1995 *Agreement on Agriculture*, making the international agriculture market trade fairer  
8 and more efficient,  
9  
10 *Deeply concerned with* the lack of equal rights of men and women in the food and agriculture sector, as  
11 reinforced in the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolution 71/245,  
12  
13 *Emphasizing* that a temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius would cause irreversible damage to  
14 ecosystems, which would threaten efforts to achieve food security globally,  
15  
16 *Aware that* climate change is a persistent threat to global food security and the international community  
17 must take action to preserve population stability for our future,  
18  
19 *Welcoming* Member States and corporations with the resources, research and the substantial work in  
20 biotechnology to contribute these resources to our efforts in combating the effects of climate change on  
21 food supplies,  
22  
23 *Taking note with satisfaction* that the *Paris Agreement* in 2015 has already set guidelines for addressing  
24 climate change and carbon emissions,  
25  
26 *Recognizing* that carbon dioxide emissions contribute to global warming and continue to pose a threat to  
27 the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),  
28  
29 *Recalling* that one-third of the food that is produced is wasted and greatly contributes to greenhouse gas  
30 emissions, which contributes to global warming and climate change,  
31  
32 *Strongly emphasizing* supporting education of cover crops in the form of legumes in order to fixate  
33 nitrogen levels in agricultural soils to prevent soil degradation, which will in turn lead to greater long-term  
34 crop yield,  
35  
36 *Affirming* the importance of tree planting in enhancing resilience of livestock and adaptation to climate  
37 change, especially because enhancing biodiversity and variability of local ecosystem is essential in  
38 disaster risk reduction,  
39  
40 *Bearing in mind* that women form an integral part of rural economies they are responsible for 60-80% of  
41 food production in developing countries and thus are most affected by climate change,  
42  
43 *Noting* that industrialized agriculture and cattle farming contribute to 3% of global carbon emissions,  
44  
45 1. *Stresses the importance* of Member States sustaining the ocean as a food source, given that  
46 approximately 3 billion people depend on fish as a source of protein and many countries' populations  
47 live alongside the coast, by regulating fisheries management into following in place laws such as  
48 those that restrict illegal poaching and limit overfishing;

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2. *Encourages* the FAO Finance Committee to secure additional sources of funding from General Assembly funds, international investors, the World Bank, and donations from Member States that will be channeled through the FAO Finance Committee;
  3. *Calls upon* Member States of the FAO and private corporations to create an open database consisting of meteorological data, statistical data, and agricultural patterns adapted to the changing weather patterns through:
    - a. Programs watching change in climate patterns and environment should be encouraged to share their information to a collective database;
    - b. Integrating this database with information from experts and scientists can be used to make predictions on crop favoring periods and livestock grazing periods;
  4. *Encourages* Member States to share advanced technology and innovative ideas on agriculture such as:
    - a. Vertical and zero-chemical farming, which utilizes existing structures for growing agriculture in columns rather than rows in order to conserve space and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions overall;
    - b. The diversification of crop types, ensuring the development of climate-resistant crops and emphasizes the importance of sustainable agriculture;
  5. *Encourages* Member States to regulate the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) by enforcing:
    - a. Extensive research and testing of specific GMOs to be conducted before allowing them to be introduced into the state and specific geographic-climate regions within the state, regarding the purpose for its implementation and potential benefits and detriments in each specific state and regions within said state;
    - b. Sustainable growing practices to maintain the security of crops and of soil fertility, such as crop rotation and maintaining small plots of non-GMO crops;
  6. *Encourages* education and awareness on preventative measures for climate change to be integrated into the livelihoods of others to ensure sustainable development through:
    - a. Educational programs about multifaceted sustainable technologies in farms and local villages along with:
      - i. Scientists and researchers traveling on an optional basis to bring awareness to sustainable technologies that can be implemented on the local level;
      - ii. Integration methods that have been used in the past such as indigenous farming, crop rotation and vertical farming in conjunction with new techniques such as GMOs will be implemented;
      - iii. Providing educational programs available in schools to educate the next generation in areas where education is needed;
      - iv. Spreading awareness about the importance of growing seasons in aquaculture in order to keep populations healthy and adapt to climate change;
    - b. Encouraging the use of a standard amount of waste that should be produced by:
      - i. Encouraging Member States and farmers to produce below the amount recommended;
      - ii. Explaining the detrimental effects that come along with exceeding the standard;

- 105  
106 7. *Calls upon* the international community to hold each other accountable in their efforts to meet the  
107 agricultural standards and commitments set forth by the *Paris Agreement* by:  
108  
109 a. Recognizing the disproportional impact that industrial agriculture has in relation to more  
110 sustainable forms of agriculture mainly practiced by developing countries;  
111  
112 b. Creating appropriate ramifications if their emissions fail to improve as described by the *Paris*  
113 *Agreement*;  
114  
115 8. *Encourages* farmers to limit the amount of wasted food by:  
116  
117 a. Reducing "Ugly Produce" and reusing it as feed for livestock or compost by:  
118  
119 i. Educating supermarkets in the recognition of the role they play in food waste by  
120 setting up monitoring systems to improve data on the scale of wastage and where it  
121 occurs;  
122 ii. Teaching local businesses on how to accurately label food products with expiration  
123 dates;  
124  
125 b. Transitioning from traditional farming practices to greenhouse farming in order to prevent  
126 crops from being over exposed to rain and wind;  
127  
128 9. *Strongly advocates* for Member States to incorporate and educate farmers on the long-term  
129 implementation of nitrogen fixation and carbon sink techniques through:  
130  
131 a. Implementation and education of legume cover crops during times of non-harvest by:  
132  
133 i. Individual Member States being responsible for distributing cover crop seeds to local  
134 farmers;  
135 ii. The prevention of barren agricultural lands in order to maximize food production, limit  
136 soil runoff, and absorb atmospheric carbon;  
137  
138 b. Limiting nitrogen amounts within fertilizers, particularly in areas within proximity to water  
139 systems with abundant aquaculture and fishing industries by:  
140  
141 i. Creating a 50 meter vegetation buffer between agricultural lands and water systems  
142 and bodies;  
143 ii. Requesting agricultural lands to have vegetative cover for no less than 300 days of  
144 any given year;  
145  
146 10. *Encourages* Member States that do not receive enough annual rainfall to sustain agriculture by  
147 redirecting funds towards developing irrigation systems that rely on local rivers and artificially fed  
148 irrigation systems;  
149  
150 11. *Suggests* that Member States utilize sustainable ecological agriculture methods, based on research  
151 and statistics by FAO and research institutions, in order to increase resilience and adaptation of  
152 agriculture through:  
153  
154 a. Tree planting policies, similar to New Zealand's one billion tree program, that utilize a carbon  
155 tax and incentivize individuals as well as farmers to plant trees in order to enhance  
156 biodiversity of the local ecosystem, which can also reduce diseased livestock and death  
157 rates;  
158  
159 b. Encouraging fertilizers that hinder methane production in livestock, specifically cattle;  
160

- 161 12. *Advises Member States to include women's active participation in decision-making and in the creation*  
162 *of agricultural policies and programs at all levels by:*  
163
- 164 a. Increasing access to credit for women and girls through the use of microloans contingent on  
165 their success in agricultural businesses, thus ensuring that the loans are used primarily to  
166 build food security;  
167
  - 168 b. Establishing women-focused agricultural forums at the national level and regional levels to  
169 bring greater awareness of opportunities for women, improved access to skills development  
170 and training in climate-resistant agricultural practices, and by increasing engagement of men  
171 supporting women;  
172
  - 173 c. Promoting gender-sensitive research, development, and dissemination of climate-sensitive  
174 agricultural technologies to improve agricultural productivity;  
175
  - 176 d. Improving access to gender sensitive training on digital technology by:  
177
    - 178 i. Introducing applications that act as early warning systems that alert on imminent  
179 climate threats and disease outbreaks;
    - 180 ii. Increasing awareness on and access to technologies in patrimonial communities to  
181 ensure equal access to technology as men, this will ensure increased and  
182 sustainable food production.



**Code:** FAO/1/2

**Committee:** Food and Agricultural Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*  
2  
3 *Affirming* that “every man, woman, and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and  
4 malnutrition in order to develop their physical and mental faculties,” according to Article 25 of the 1948  
5 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*  
6  
7 *Concerned* by the increase in the regional, state, and global food insecurity caused by climate variability  
8 and change based on the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security,*  
9  
10 *Deeply alarmed* by the detrimental effects of climate change on marine ecosystems, threats to  
11 aquaculture, and the effects on Member States, according to the *Paris Agreement,*  
12  
13 *Recognizing* that food insecurity associated with high levels of food exports to populations located in  
14 environments unsuitable for traditional agriculture based on the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
15 mandate and the present climate change threat,  
16  
17 *Utilizing* innovative technology from the International Symposium on Agricultural Innovations for Family  
18 Farmers to mitigate the adverse effects of agriculture on the environment,  
19  
20 *Urging* the continuing collaboration and transparency of conservation efforts and initiatives among  
21 Member States in accordance with Article 55b of the *Charter of the United Nations,*  
22  
23 *Guided* by the 1992 *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), which  
24 created the 2017 *Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture*, focusing on collaboration of Member States in  
25 adaptation within agriculture,  
26  
27 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 73/253, which emphasizes encouraging all  
28 efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including water management  
29 schemes, drought and flood resistant seeds, and conservation agriculture,  
30  
31 *Recognizing* regional efforts and initiatives to combat food insecurity through conservational efforts, such  
32 as the World Program, the Sustainable Policy Institute, and the United Nations Development Programme  
33 (UNDP),  
34  
35 *Acknowledging* that adverse climate change events disproportionately affect agricultural development in  
36 least-developed countries, small island developing states, and low-income Member States based on the  
37 Climate Change Adaptation from the UNDP,  
38  
39 *Reaffirming* the World Food Summit’s call of attention to the continued existence of widespread  
40 malnutrition and concern about the capacity of agriculture to meet future needs,  
41  
42 *Focusing on* educational climate change programs, which are crucial to provide the necessary human  
43 resources to address climate change based on the United Nations Climate Action Summit of 2019,  
44  
45 *Having considered* the essential work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as described by the  
46 21<sup>st</sup> General Assembly Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, to  
47 ensure that rural areas receive education on eco-friendly, alternative farming methods and agroecology  
48 through farmer to farmer exchange,  
49

50 *Seeking to* rectify issues with the livestock industry and to improve upon current practices through  
51 encouragement of reducing livestock greenhouse gas (GHG) emission rates as fourteen percent of  
52 climate-changing GHGs are currently due to livestock,  
53

54 *Commending* the accomplishments of FAO's Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, the International Port  
55 State Measures Agreement, and the decrease in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities,  
56

- 57 1. *Encourages* the FAO to renew its focus on addressing the specific needs of local agricultural  
58 populations through:
  - 59 a. The additional cooperation with UN agencies such as the International Fund for Agriculture  
60 Development and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), regional partnerships,  
61 global networks such as Group on Earth Observations, and NGOs that collect data on local  
62 agricultural needs;  
63  
64 b. The collection and utilization of data on agricultural needs such as water scarcity and soil  
65 nutrient levels by local FAO offices;  
66  
67 c. Inclusion of input from Member States about their unique agricultural issues and distinct state  
68 of economic development;  
69  
70 d. Collaborating with local community leadership and non-state actors at the regional level to  
71 promote sustainable agricultural development;  
72  
73 e. Hosting town hall events through local FAO offices to provide a platform for agricultural  
74 leaders to come together to share information with one another about best practices;  
75  
76 f. The promotion of institutional partnerships, such as the Local Adaptation Plan of Action,  
77 which integrates local adaptation planning processes and institutions into national adaptation  
78 processes;  
79  
80
- 81 2. *Recommends* the creation of a FAO climate change database, where member-states can submit,  
82 review and have streamlined access to FAO-sponsored and national reports on local and regional  
83 efforts and initiatives to combat the impact climate has on food security by:
  - 84 a. Encouraging the submission of both yearly and seasonal reports on crop production and  
85 actions taken as well as:
    - 86 i. Yearly reports that include yearly climate changes, which would include extreme  
87 weather shocks, annual crop production flow, and all initiatives taken to improve  
88 sustainable crop production;  
89  
90 ii. Seasonal reports which are anticipated to include specific details on all actions taken  
91 to improve sustainable crop production;  
92  
93 iii. Encouraging Member States to work with FAO researchers to investigate the  
94 effectiveness and efficiency of initiatives and submit possible recommendations to  
95 improve efforts in the next season or year;  
96
  - 97 b. Creating searchable categories, to allow other Member States and agencies to research  
98 possible solutions to various issues of a particular region; categories shall be organized by  
99 seasons, crop type, climate, regional terrain, and extreme weather shocks, such as flooding,  
100 drought, pollution and deforestation;  
101
- 102 3. *Recommends* strengthening agricultural research and development, implementing various  
103 technologies, and modernizing the industrial sector to mitigate the effects of climate change with  
104 techniques such as:  
105

- 106 a. Nitrification inhibitors in the fertilization process to reduce nitrogen loss in soil which helps  
107 reduce carbon emissions and increase food quality based on a research study conducted by  
108 the FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency;  
109
- 110 b. Renewable forms of energy to power agriculture such as solar energy, wind energy,  
111 geothermal energy, and tidal energy which decrease dependence on non-renewable fuel and  
112 decrease carbon emissions;  
113
- 114 4. *Encourages* Member States to use management and cohesion for land, livestock, and marine  
115 systems via:  
116
- 117 a. Diversification of agricultural land to alleviate land degradation via healthy crop rotation  
118 timelines, in accordance with traditional and cultural practices, aiming to move towards  
119 agricultural self-sufficiency and deviate from reliance of cash crops;  
120
- 121 b. The implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* in regions to  
122 facilitate planting of native species, helping reduce flood damage costs and increase cash  
123 crop yields;  
124
- 125 c. Climate-smart agriculture, which, in accordance with the *Paris Agreement*, increases  
126 productivity, enhances resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems, and reduces and removes  
127 GHG emissions from the atmosphere through:  
128
- 129 i. Enhancing soil organic matter to improve water-holding capacity of agricultural  
130 landscapes;  
131 ii. Nutrient-use-efficiency through adoption of better fertilizer management practices;  
132 iii. Mixed farming systems integrating crops, livestock, fisheries and agroforestry to  
133 maintain crop yield in the face of climate change, help the system to adapt to climatic  
134 risk, and minimize GHG emissions by improving the nutrient flow in the system;  
135
- 136 5. *Recommends* reducing GHG emissions in the livestock sector on a farm to farm basis, in accordance  
137 with the *Paris Agreement*, by:  
138
- 139 a. Suggesting conservation and environmental measures aimed at protecting natural resources  
140 such as soil and water to livestock producers;  
141
- 142 b. Implementing manure management strategies in the collection, storage, and disposal  
143 methods that not only reduce GHG, but also address water and air quality concerns;  
144
- 145 6. *Encourages* Member States to transition towards sustainable aquaculture and climate resilient  
146 technologies to prevent overfishing, combat ocean acidification, and mediate the effects of sea level  
147 rise by:  
148
- 149 a. Supporting fishing methods that reduce bycatch and waste;  
150
- 151 b. Requesting fisheries to follow international regulations and practice sustainable fishing  
152 methods;  
153
- 154 c. Providing knowledge and research to FAO databases that promote the sustainable  
155 management of marine resources;  
156
- 157 d. Allowing fishermen to be involved in the creation of policies and regulations on fishing;  
158
- 159 7. *Requests* relevant United Nations entities assist FAO climate change education efforts and possible  
160 actions against it via information dissemination regarding climate change and global food  
161 security, such as:

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- a. The ITU to utilize outreach through information and communication technologies;
- b. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to utilize outreach towards refugees and stateless persons;
- c. The Commission on the Status of Women to ensure that women are involved in the conversation.





**Code:** FAO/1/3

**Committee:** The Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

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3 *Alarmed by the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2019 report that reflects an*  
4 *alarming current global climate change situation,*

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6 *Fully believing in the significant need for sustainable contributions for food security and nutrition in*  
7 *accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/1, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for**  
8 *Sustainable Development,*

9

10 *Contemplating the recent success of Asian countries such as Iran, Thailand, Pakistan, Syrian Arab*  
11 *Republic and Thailand in integrating technology and agriculture by bringing together farmers, regional*  
12 *partners, and corporations,*

13

14 *Aware of the provided example in Philippines with the dissemination of statistical and meteorological data*  
15 *to farmers using cellular technology that has led to increases in agricultural output,*

16

17 *Noting that according to a 2008 report from the Icelandic Scientific Committee on Climate Change,*  
18 *climate change's effects on northern countries will result in warmer and wetter weather year-round while*  
19 *also leading to harsher tempests,*

20

21 *Keeping in mind the impact of plant health in countries with an economy highly dependent on agriculture*  
22 *as they require plants to flourish or else, they face starvation,*

23

24 *Recalling the United Kingdom's signature of General Assembly Second Committee resolution 73/L.5*  
25 *(2018) to name 2020 the International Year of Plant Health, to highlight this pressing matter,*

26

27 *Bearing in mind the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with international plant*  
28 *protection convention, an alliance against hunger & malnutrition, integrated pest management and*  
29 *transboundary pests and diseases around the world,*

30

31 1. *Calls upon* willing and infrastructure-advanced Member States to actively participate in disseminating  
32 meaningful information to combat climate change and food insecurity by means such as cellular  
33 technology via SMS broadcasts, social media platforms such as Instagram, and local workshops by  
34 leaders of the initiative in the community;

35

36 2. *Calls for* national, international bodies and researchers to appropriately watch climate change and  
37 provide data to a statistical database to disseminate efficient agricultural practices such as crop  
38 cycles and irrigation patterns to local actors and regional and local cooperation to provide support to  
39 actors to help them deliver a higher agricultural output;

40

41 3. *Emphasizes* the urgency of finding solutions for sustainable food security and nutrition worldwide,  
42 especially tackling Sustainable Development Goal 2 by promoting sustainable agriculture across  
43 borders, equal access to land, markets and technology, and by supporting small-scale farmers, at the  
44 same time supporting local legislation to aid farmers and livestock herders, ensuring that sufficient  
45 information regarding funding, weather, and agricultural practices is provided to the farmers;

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47 4. *Encourages* efforts to address the unique position that are faced by agricultural climates located in  
48 the far northern hemisphere by:

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- a. Advancing efforts to develop and cultivate wheat that is more resistant to higher winds;
  - b. Encouraging and educating farmers on how to take advantage of warmer and longer growing seasons for crops through methods highlighted in clause 1;
  - c. Emphasizing the increased role that northern Member States will play in global food supply by taking advantage of not only longer growing seasons for crops, but also longer seasons for animals to graze in pasture as opposed to within barns and grangers;
- 59 5. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international cooperation from all involved parties to ensure worldwide  
60 sustainability by:
- 61
- a. Taking in local leaders from around the world and train them in how to grow these modified  
62 plants to then disseminate the information to local actors;
  - b. Collaborate internationally and fund missions to help train and promote healthy and efficient  
63 agricultural practices all over the world, especially to countries seeing high food deficit;
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- 68 6. *Endorses* the idea of using drought-resistant maize as expressed in clause four, MON-8746004, as  
69 well as drought-resistant wheat, IND-00412-7, and using flood-resistant rice, Sub-1, by the means of  
70 willing and developed countries with sufficient technology and corporations working with crop  
71 modification for climate change to provide their research and support to Member States with an  
72 agricultural economy to help increase crop yield;
- 73
- 74 7. *Invites* high-income countries to contribute to the implementation of research facilities in Europe and  
75 Asia for the purpose of developing climate-resistant crops by supplying materials and information  
76 technology, technology and research, voluntary donations, and host facilities;
- 77
- 78 8. *Encourages* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to reallocate and redistribute larger portions of  
79 funds from the United Nations regular budget to pay for the aforementioned initiatives;
- 80
- 81 9. *Further requests* voluntary contributions from prominent parties involved in such efforts.



**Code:** FAO/1/4

**Committee:** The Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2

3 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

4

4 directed towards educating local populations about new sustainable agricultural practices,

5

6 *Alarmed* by the undernourished population rising to 826 million worldwide which accounts for 10.8% of

7

7 the population,

8

9 *Guided by* the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction that coordinates efforts in the area of

10

10 disaster preparedness and advocates for appropriate measure to adapt to anticipated risks due to climate

11

11 change,

12

13 *Having devoted attention to* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that declares every

14

14 individual has a right to be free from hunger and have adequate access to nutritious food,

15

16 1. *Encourages* the implementation of terrace farming and carbon farming through the Globally Important

17

17 Agricultural Heritage Systems, a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) program with the objection

18

18 of the adaptation and education of agroecology and other sustainable methods of agriculture through

19

19 means such as:

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21 a. Emphasizing collaboration through global partnerships with organizations such as United

22

22 Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization, state governments, and non-

23

23 governmental organizations (NGOs) through the use of media campaigns, social media

24

24 initiatives, and organized programs at grassroots level to educate local populations on these

25

25 topics;

26

27 b. Encouraging technology transfer in which developed assist underdeveloped countries under

28

28 the supervision of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) by sending expertise

29

29 and technical know-how to encourage development;

30

31 c. Promoting diversity programs that inform individuals employed by the agriculture sector

32

32 specific ways to gain food diversity within food systems;

33

34 d. Further requesting the supervision of the FAO and United Nations Environment Assembly,

35

35 funding assistance from the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural

36

36 Development, and implementation by state governments with assistance from the UNDP in

37

37 order to promote the use of innovative and sustainable methods of agriculture, such as:

38

39 i. Terrace farming, which decreases erosion and surface runoff by using graduated

40

40 terrace steps in mountainous regions;

41

41 ii. Carbon farming, as a way of creating nutrients in order to keep plants and soil

42

42 healthy;

43

43 iii. Drip irrigation, which conserves water by allowing drip to the root of plants;

44

44 iv. Cellular agriculture, which has fewer environmental consequences and yields a safer,

45

45 purer product at a higher level of consistency;

46

46 v. Introducing indigenous grasses in dry areas that require minimal water;

46

- 47 vi. Regional-specific agriculture, which encourages the intense focus on crop yielding  
48 most suited to their climate;
- 49 vii. Introducing methods of reforestation, with the combined efforts of the Alliance for  
50 International Reforestation and the International Fund for Agricultural Development  
51 (IFAD) to educate local communities to combat soil degradation;  
52
- 53 2. *Endorses* the World Food Programme efforts to collaborate with developing countries' governments  
54 to implement immediate stability through purchase programs involving local farmers, and:  
55
- 56 a. Calls upon the collaboration with the UNDP and government officials to work towards  
57 promoting local food and purchasing through:  
58
- 59 i. Promoting campaigns targeting consumers and encouraging them to purchase  
60 locally;
- 61 ii. Establishing a network of trust between consumers and local farmers through direct-  
62 to-customer transactions in rural areas;
- 63 iii. Including personal characteristics of farmers and food sources in advertisement of  
64 products;  
65
- 66 b. Requests Member States designate storage facilities to absorb the impacts of low crop yields  
67 in the face of climate change;  
68
- 69 3. *Calls upon* the use of modern technological methods by FAO's regional offices to collect and  
70 distribute information in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency by:  
71
- 72 a. Endorsing e-technology information sharing across international networks;  
73
- 74 b. Transmitting vital information of beneficial technologies for the refinement of agricultural  
75 practices in low-income and food-deficit countries;  
76
- 77 c. Further inviting technologically developed Member States to share and distribute research  
78 regarding carbon neutral agricultural practices within e-agriculture networks;  
79
- 80 4. *Seeks* efforts to strengthen infrastructure as a way to stabilize the food insecurity that is a result of  
81 climate change by:  
82
- 83 a. Confirming the use of advanced irrigation systems as a way to preserve stability within food  
84 production and sustainability;  
85
- 86 b. Calling for financial aid and developing support from South-South cooperation for smaller  
87 developing countries to work collaboratively;  
88
- 89 c. Endorsing the use of methods such as hydroponics, which helps conserve water in dry  
90 regions and areas where traditional methods are less effective;  
91
- 92 d. Accepting investment from developed countries as a way to improve existing infrastructure in  
93 environments more susceptible to the effects of climate change through:  
94
- 95 i. Encouraging working with local governments in order to properly allocate funding  
96 provided on a voluntary basis made by Member States and interested donors in food  
97 insecure states as defined by the FAO;
- 98 ii. Reaffirming the need of financial assistance for IFAD for marginalized communities.



**Code:** FAO/1/5

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

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3 *Welcoming* the project of the African Union called the Great Green Wall and drawing attention to the fact  
4 that in order to complete this project, adequate funding will be required from multiple sources,

5

6 *Noticing* that the Great Green Wall initiative promotes infrastructural improvements for adapting to climate  
7 change, which is necessary for low-income food-deficit countries,

8

9 *Emphasizing* successful implementation of these solutions promoted by first world countries is dependent  
10 on up-to-date infrastructure, helping millions of locals already facing devastating impacts of climate  
11 change,

12

13 *Realizing* that bringing back arable land will improve food security to populations currently battling hunger,  
14 planting crops in 5 million hectares of land, delivering an additional 500,000 tons of grain per year,  
15 enough to feed 2.5 million people,

16

17 *Noticing* that the Wall's implementation will fundamentally alter the desert ecosystem in a favorable manner  
18 which will improve water availability, eventually leading to successful capacity building for water-stricken  
19 developmental nations,

20

21 *Seeking* broader awareness for the Great Green Wall both at a governmental and civilian level,

22

23 1. *Draws* the attention of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to regional projects such as the  
24 Great Green Wall, which is a form of mitigation of the combined effect of natural resources degradation  
25 and drought in rural areas and seeks to help communities mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well  
26 as improve food security;

27

28 2. *Acknowledges* the project is 15% completed and in need of financial support and trusts that participating  
29 countries will continue to fund until the project is fully completed;

30

31 3. *Recommends* the project to be financed through sources such as Member States that are willing and  
32 can contribute, public-private partnerships, and individuals that are willing and can contribute;

33

34 4. *Trusts* the FAO will support the African Union with the control and distribution of the funding collected  
35 towards the Great Green Wall;

36

37 5. *Encourages* leaders of the project to raise awareness by means such as social media networks, such  
38 as Instagram, Snapchat or Twitter, educational workshops across the territories the Wall is being built  
39 upon, and volunteer programs in accordance with the United Nations Volunteer program.



**Code:** FAO/1/6

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) resolution 7/2019, that  
4 establishes the intention of this committee to thoroughly integrate policies and all the approaches towards  
5 more sustainable and innovative agricultural and food systems in its planning and work and to fully  
6 implement the five principles of sustainable food and agriculture in support of the Sustainable Development  
7 Goals,

8  
9 *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/281 that reported on the current status of climate  
10 change,

11  
12 *Noting deep concern* with the major data gaps on the impact of natural hazards and disasters on the  
13 agriculture sectors in developing Member States,

14  
15 *Recognizing* that the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* to achieve  
16 sustainable development in its three divisions, economic, social and environmental, in a balanced and  
17 integrated manner represents a formidable global challenge,

18  
19 *Noting* the different needs and interests of various Member States, due to varying levels of state capacity  
20 and economic stability, as well as the varied ways that climate change impacts the ecological systems  
21 of Member States around the world,

22  
23 *Further emphasizing* the promotion of resilient agriculture, a common understanding on food security, and  
24 strengthening local communities into working towards sustainable management of natural resources,

25  
26 *Taking into account* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and that there is significant importance  
27 in working with other Member States to take affirmative actions to contribute to sustainable agriculture  
28 practices,

29  
30 *Draws attention* to the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the food supply of low-income food-  
31 deficit countries,

32  
33 *Expressing concern* that total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels and industry rose by 1.6% to 36.2  
34 gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub>, according to the World Resources Institute,

35  
36 *Acknowledging* that one of the greatest effects of climate change on the agricultural systems is through the  
37 devastating impact of flooding and droughts,

38  
39 *Deeply concerned* by the 150 million tons of plastic that pollute the Earth's oceans and the impact it has on  
40 fish decline,

41  
42 1. *Encourages* Member States in conjunction with non-governmental organizations such as the Bill and  
43 Melinda Gates Foundation to include capacity-building in national frameworks that contribute to  
44 sustainable development in agricultural sectors and economic growth by:

45  
46 a. Supporting multi-functional and smallholder farms and improving conditions for agricultural  
47 workers through centers that provide information and facilitate resources provided by the  
48 United Nations and non-governmental organizations in agricultural communities;

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- b. Investing in sustainable technology such as information technology to supplement traditional agricultural methods and increase food security and productivity to remedy malnutrition;
  - 2. *Invites* Member States to mobilize the funds and resources to implement the agenda 2030 by improving global partnerships focused on agriculture productivity and strengthening communities by:
    - a. Social programs focused on raising awareness on improving agriculture productivity through appropriate land management practices such as the initiatives on assessing the impact of land management on sedimentation provided local insight to complement the soil water assessment tool;
    - b. Regional and local initiatives for sustainable agriculture production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management in order to enhance the environmental, economic and social health of a particular place;
  - 3. *Requests* the improvement of the quality of national agriculture statistics and early warning forecasting system for food insecurity and vulnerability, establishing a sound basis for agricultural policy and strategies by:
    - a. Collaborating of the FAO Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension with other organizations that work to share knowledge about agricultural technologies and climate information such as the International Food Policy Research Institute, the European Climate Adaptation Platform the World Bank Group;
    - b. Strengthening the cooperation between Global Open Data for Agriculture & Nutrition and the Group on Earth Observations to increase the availability of climate data relevant to agriculture;
    - c. Extending the achievements of the Extend Climate change and European Aquatic Resources project in analyzing data to anticipate climate change influence and promote from fish stocks and aquaculture productivity to grain survival rate under droughts for agriculture-base developing Member States;
    - d. Sharing of data from the above entities in a form that can be easily understood of visualization by:
      - i. Providing simple visualization and data export of the weather and climate data and model data in the cooperation of National Centers for Environmental Information's Weather and Climate Toolkit;
      - ii. Publishing Visualize Climate Data Maps from FAO for developing Member States especially in Africa, Asia and South America;
    - e. Ensuring information developed and shared at regional and national levels is accessed in applicable and usable formats at local levels;
    - f. Encourages financial stabilization of this data-sharing initiative from including but not limited to the FAO, NGOs, the World Bank, and willing and able Member States;
  - 4. *Advises* Member States that since agriculture contributes to climate change by both anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and by the conversion of non-agricultural land, such as forests, to make the transition from synthetic chemical use in agriculture to organic agriculture by:
    - a. Transitioning to compost-rich organic soil to increase soil fertility because organic agriculture reduces non-renewable energy use by decreasing agrochemical needs, which require high

- 105 quantities of fossil fuel to be produced, since organic agriculture contributes to mitigating the  
106 greenhouse effect and global warming through its ability to seclude carbon in the soil;  
107
- 108 b. Conserving seed and crop diversity which can have high impact in crop resistance to  
109 diseases and pests;  
110
- 111 c. Researching and monitoring the new pests and diseases that will pose a risk to food security  
112 that is caused by the increase of climate change and eliminate the threat posed to human  
113 health;  
114
- 115 5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to restructure agricultural and livestock management within their  
116 own States to integrate with regional and international communities to exponentially increase food  
117 production while simultaneously decreasing carbon output through:  
118
- 119 a. Creation of a resource-efficient, eco-competitive livestock model based on productive  
120 efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gases;  
121
- 122 b. Management sharing for rural, urban, and coastal territories that facilitates the protection of  
123 biodiversity, the increase and maintenance of forest cover and ecosystem services based on  
124 nature-based solutions;  
125
- 126 c. Decreasing the amount of land needed for agriculture and livestock and Increasing forest  
127 coverage by 60% while reversing the process of degradation of marine and terrestrial  
128 ecosystems in order to increase the wildlife that forests support which are often sources of a  
129 substantial portion of the animal protein consumed by rural people;  
130
- 131 d. Improvement of connectivity between rural and urban communities to share resources to  
132 produce more food with less environmental cost;  
133
- 134 6. *Offers* support through the FAO Regional Offices to facilitate regional collaboration for the creation of  
135 a water management systems that address flooding and drought as a result of climate change by:  
136
- 137 a. Providing infrastructure and monetary support for assessment of existing water management  
138 systems;  
139
- 140 b. Aiding in the reconstruction and the adaptation of morphological river structures to assist in  
141 the divergence of flood waters, by providing a framework for Member States to which this  
142 applies to follow in pursuit of this goal;  
143
- 144 c. Encouraging the adaptation of the rotation of resilient crops to prevent soil depletion, and the  
145 adoption of practices such as tillage systems, soil cover management, and other practices  
146 that assist in the longevity of agriculture to reduce flood damage severity;  
147
- 148 d. Encouraging setting up reservoirs to assist in flood control and provide stable water sources  
149 for seasons where water flow is limited;  
150
- 151 7. *Suggests* that Member States that struggle with management of water create non-waste irrigation  
152 systems and networks for nations using systems similar to the Australian Water Program systems,  
153 that have been integrated into a wide range of ecological climates, and have plans to have readily  
154 available techniques and methods contribute worldwide as a way to increase global food security;  
155
- 156 8. *Encourages* Member States and nongovernmental organizations to address the impact of climate  
157 change on global food security through the implementation of education and awareness programs,  
158 similar to the initiatives enacted in Eastern Europe by the World Bank Group, including but not limited  
159 to:  
160



- 161 a. Help to equip farms of small-medium size in rural areas of developing nation to transition  
162 from their traditional agricultural practices, to sustainable practices, as established in the  
163 following section;
- 164
- 165 b. Train farmers to understand the changes in climate that are expected to occur in their specific  
166 regions of operation, and equips them to respond to those changes most efficiently;
- 167
- 168 c. Emphasize the mitigation of the most serious consequences of climate change on a regional  
169 climate, and help independent actors to develop a rapid response for these time-sensitive  
170 effects;
- 171
- 172 d. Integrate resources and extended training information into an online database to provide  
173 farmers with more detail and continuing training resources;
- 174
- 175 e. Present general information to marginalized and rural farmers to prevent further loss by  
176 sending the professionals to rural areas that lack sufficient knowledge, equipment, and  
177 infrastructure;
- 178
- 179 9. *Welcomes* Member States to pay particular attention to women and other gender minorities, as they  
180 are often disproportionately impacted by climate change because of their roles in food and water  
181 gathering, who are engaging with agriculture by assisting them with guidance, in conjunction with  
182 nongovernmental organizations as powerful and significant actors in providing women by further  
183 educating women and farm on proper method about entrepreneurial training;
- 184
- 185 10. *Requests* that Member States increase support and investment to further advance ecologically  
186 friendly agricultural practices such as EverGreen, including the implementation of fertilizer trees and  
187 shrubs, in low-income food-deficit countries;
- 188
- 189 11. *Asks* the United Nations General Assembly to investigate the relationship between food production  
190 and agriculture and carbon emissions and the creation of an individual Member State carbon tax by:
- 191
- 192 a. Studying the efficacy of a tax on private corporations who produce measurable amounts of  
193 carbon dioxide in conjunction between the FAO and United Nations Environment  
194 Programme;
- 195
- 196 b. Presenting recommendations based on such a study to the GA;
- 197
- 198 12. *Encourages* Member States to embrace the International Renewable Energy Agency's efforts to  
199 subsidize renewable energy regarding the production and distribution of food to lower the cost of  
200 agriculture and support local farming through support of:
- 201
- 202 a. Hydropower, hydroelectric tidal energy, wind power, geothermal energy, and solar power to  
203 fuel agricultural technologies;
- 204
- 205 b. Patented biomass recycling method that converts plastics into renewable energy fuel for  
206 agricultural technologies;
- 207
- 208 c. The gradual phasing out of fossil fuels at the pace of willing and able nations by subsidizing  
209 the consistent utilization of renewable energies;
- 210
- 211 13. *Endorses* partnership between the World Trade Organization and the FAO to utilize sustainable  
212 trading practices to provide food in food insecure nations while prioritizing:
- 213
- 214 a. Open markets that allow food to flow from Member States that are high producers to Member  
215 States with less food production;
- 216

- 217           b. Protection of local agriculture markets to avoid small, local industries from being superseded  
218           by larger, foreign markets;  
219
- 220           c. The work of the Standards and Trade Development Facility to access safe, sanitary food  
221           products;  
222
- 223 14. *Welcomes* collaboration with local non-governmental organizations such as Muslim Aid and  
224           Rehabilitation, Education, and Community Health to conduct agricultural assessments within food-  
225           deficit nations to evaluate the impact of natural disasters and climate degradation on local agricultural  
226           industries.



**Code:** FAO/1/7

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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

2  
3 *Seeking* viable ways in which the Agenda for Sustainable Development, most notably Sustainable  
4 Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 13, can be addressed in the most efficient manner possible to reduce  
5 the impact climate change has on food insecurities,

6  
7 *Taking into account* the statements made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which  
8 highlights the growing effects of climate change and its threat to global food security,

9  
10 *Having considered* that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported one third of all the world's  
11 food is counted as food waste, and the importance of continuing FAO's efforts in utilizing the astonishing  
12 abundance of food waste for the betterment of developing states,

13  
14 *Observing* and researching the impact of geographical location and how Member States may be  
15 disproportionately affected, making them more susceptible to food insecurity,

16  
17 *Recognizing* the need to promote advocacy and awareness of climate-related issues through improved  
18 educational systems,

19  
20 *Understanding* that crops produced through cutting edge agricultural techniques, such as marker-assisted  
21 selection (MAS) and SMART breeding, that can be effective in increasing agricultural resilience and food  
22 security in the face of climate change, especially in climate vulnerable areas,

- 23  
24 1. *Calls upon* the FAO to work in conjunction with the International Fund for Agricultural Development  
25 (IFAD) to widen the pasture development project that they have with Tajikistan, which would allow  
26 Member States to halt land degradation and improve land management;
- 27  
28 2. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the agricultural sector can preserve their food supply despite  
29 the threat of drought and water loss by adopting mitigation plans, which:
- 30  
31 a. Implement a no-waste, affordable irrigation system developed by the Australian Water  
32 Partnership (AWP) that will be available to the Member States who are food insecure and are  
33 disproportionately affected by climate change by:
- 34  
35 i. Using irrigation systems to distribute water throughout drought ridden states;
- 36  
37 ii. Redistributing excess water from areas suffering from floods or extreme rainfall  
38 levels;
- 39  
40 b. Educate farmers on the significance of agricultural resiliency and equipping them with the  
41 methods of prevention based around with the methods proposed by the Committee on Food  
42 Security such as:
- 43  
44 i. How to utilize compost and mulch in order to improve the soil structure and conserve  
45 moisture in crops while also adopting the usage of certain types of soil geared  
46 towards protecting crops subjected to harsh climate change to increase water  
47 retention;
- 48  
49 ii. The importance of water management in the reduction of water loss by emphasizing  
the importance of transboundary water and supporting the construction of water  
storage containers that create buffers during periods of water shortages;

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3. *Supports* policies aimed at the eradication of hunger and economic development be implemented by focusing on thematic issues that:
    - a. Incorporate the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in a research project on crops that are most resilient to growing in areas of spreading desertification;
    - b. Focuses on agricultural development to cultivate food that can survive unpredictable weather conditions that include, but are not limited to drought, heavy rainfall, storm surges, erosion, tsunamis, and hurricanes through the implementation of more climate change resilient crops utilizing:
      - i. Past FAO research which has been done that recognizes certain crops, such as maize, as more resilient to the impacts of climate change;
      - ii. Further research from the UNEP that will go to finding which crops will survive in more severe weather conditions and the findings will be shared with relevant countries;
  4. *Requests* the support and advocacy for adequate youth education of the implications of climate change and the eradication of world hunger through endorsement by global organizations and governmental associations such as the World Bank and the World Food Programme (WFP) to allow:
    - a. Emulation of world youth summits such as the Mobilizing Generation Zero Hunger conference in order to mobilize the youth and achieve SDG 2 of zero world hunger by 2030;
    - b. Utilization of the World Bank and other intergovernmental organizations in the coordination of events regarding advocacy of actions to be taken against world hunger;
  5. *Recommends* the proposal of the Project Growing, Redistributing, and Educating Everybody Now (GREEN) plan to establish a framework within the FAO that tackles multiple sides of the climate crisis, with the following priorities that:
    - a. Calls for scientific research to be conducted to identify seeds that are able to withstand changing climates that include, but are not limited to drought, intense rainfall, storm surges, and erosion, which includes:
      - i. Scientific research to be conducted will include researching properties of the crop and classification per their water intake needs, maintenance needs, and environmental needs;
      - ii. Classified crops will be relocated through region-mandated systems, advised under the FAO and United Nations, to further agricultural productivity;
    - b. Establishing a solution to distribute MAS seeds and location-based seeds from countries according to their environment;
    - c. Provides incentives to educate farmers at a local and regional level in order to combat extreme loss from uncontrollable climate impacts by providing them with long-term educational tools;
  6. *Stresses* the idea that Member States monitor food waste by expanding on the previously implemented actions of the FAO, utilizing the Food Loss Index to monitor the impacts of climate change and provide an adequate modern sustainable agricultural practices and climate-resistant goods by:

- 104 a. Implementing the system through international participation and fervent advocacy through the  
105 establishment of organizations and government associations that emphasize the importance  
106 of eradicating food insecurity by addressing climate-issues and:  
107
- 108 i. Generate a strong and sustainable relationship among Member States based on  
109 whether they are disproportionately affected by climate change, lack a stable means  
110 of producing food, or they experience both issues;
  - 111 ii. Discuss the integration of this system through youth education about sustainable  
112 agriculture, to prepare future generations for climate change and the eradication of  
113 food insecurity in developing states;
- 114
- 115 b. Constant international communication among Member States to form a sustainable  
116 relationship that allows for progress in the fight against global climate change and global food  
117 insecurity by:  
118
- 119 i. Spreading climate-related knowledge through schooling to promote advocacy for the  
120 system as it pertains to sustainable food development and stable means of  
121 agricultural production;
  - 122 ii. Sharing new research findings to other countries so they are able to effectively grow  
123 crops with increasing severe weather patterns;
- 124
- 125 c. Adequate funding and endorsement from Member States to ensure that the education system  
126 is prosperous and functional on a global scale, utilizing the abundance of technological  
127 advances to supply developing states with more resources to shift their focus from survival to  
128 gaining prosperity, thus assisting in the building of their capacity to reduce the detrimental  
129 effects of climate change;
- 130
- 131 7. *Further* recommends following in the footsteps of the International Center for Agricultural Research in  
132 the Dry Areas (ICARDA) organization that shapes practices of agriculture and with the installment of  
133 Project GREEN's approach ensures effective measures by:  
134
- 135 a. Establishing long-term education in agriculture-based economies to prepare them for  
136 unpreventable climate emergencies to capitalize on food production in a declining climate as  
137 well as technological development by:  
138
    - 139 i. Discussing SDG Target 2.4 regarding education by introducing farmers in affected  
140 areas to designated techniques, as exhibited in SDG Target 2.4, in order to assure  
141 agricultural productivity in the light of climate-related hazards;
    - 142 ii. Revisiting SDG Target 13.1 as a primary focus of the education program to reinforce  
143 resilience tactics towards climate-related hazards;
    - 144 iii. Educating women and youth by revitalizing women's access to knowledge of  
145 agricultural practices and encouraging youth to consider having a career in  
146 agriculture through the ICARDA strategic initiatives;
- 147
- 148 b. Implementing the Rainy Day Fund (RDF) plan, similar to Germany's Food Bank system, for  
149 each Member State to utilize while establishing a threshold to determine eligibility for  
150 compensation from the United Nations (UN) to replenish food supply that a country must  
151 import in order to sustain an adequate food supply;
- 152
- 153 8. *Authorizes* the aforementioned RDF with eligibility for each Member State to access to replenish what  
154 is lost agriculturally with monetary compensation in the event of an uncontrollable climate emergency,  
155 with the following standards being enacted in which:  
156
- 157 a. All Member States receive a universal 30% threshold above what their usual food import  
158 quota details to receive aid in monthly increments, dependent on their status in the three-tier

- 159 country system, in the event of a climate-related situation that includes but is not limited to  
160 drought, rainfall, storm surges, and soil erosion, and can be:  
161
- 162 i. Surpassed if a country must import a thirty percent increase of their annual  
163 agriculture imports to recover lost farmland, in the event of a climate-related hazard;
  - 164 ii. Surpassed if a country exports thirty percent of their annual agricultural exports to aid  
165 a country affected in the event that the mass exportation harms their individualistic  
166 food supply;  
167
  - 168 b. If a climate emergency such as, but not limited to, an earthquake, tornado, tsunami, or  
169 hurricane were to occur and a Member State must import above thirty percent of their usual  
170 food import quota to avoid famine, then compensation in monthly increments will be funded  
171 through the RDF after being confirmed through the United Nations will be determined through  
172 the UN and FAO based off a country's individualistic needs and economic status globally;  
173
  - 174 c. If a Member State wishes to access their RDF, they must go through approval with the United  
175 Nations to guarantee that their compensation is warranted, processed, and used to replenish  
176 their food quota in the event of a climate emergency;  
177
  - 178 d. If a Member State is found misusing their RDF, the United Nations reserves the right to  
179 request compensation in return to prevent misuse of the funding, as well as the guarantee  
180 that the money will be used as intended or will not be distributed;  
181
- 182 9. *Urges* that Member States adhere to previously released UN guidelines such as the Transforming  
183 Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs guideline, further emphasizing the rhetoric in SDG 2.4, in  
184 order to:  
185
- 186 a. Address country-specific utilization of agricultural resources;
  - 187
  - 188 b. Improve the adaptive capacity of local farmers for sustainable actions that countries have  
189 tested and succeeded in combating climate change by following in the footsteps of Member  
190 States that have already succeeded through these guidelines;  
191
- 192 10. *Reaffirms* past FAO projects like project focus and climate-smart agriculture, which were aimed at  
193 strengthening the capacity of government officials to conduct sound policy analysis and pass  
194 legislation focused on improving agriculture;  
195
- 196 11. *Approves* tailored SMART breeding policy solutions for various geographical regions through:  
197
- 198 a. Working with farming communities globally to ensure that the research published is  
199 adequately and appropriately adapted and transferred to the appropriate communities;  
200
  - 201 b. Promoting an annual research report on the developments of SMART breeding and how it  
202 has been implemented in different areas;  
203
  - 204 c. The usage of SMART breeding to help smallholder farmers improve their own agricultural  
205 resilience to environmental disruption and increasingly difficult farming conditions;  
206
- 207 12. *Calls* for a focus on applying monthly workshops into the routines of local communities, provided by  
208 local organizations and active governmental associations, that consult professional agricultural staff  
209 to instruct farmers on greener and more profitable methods;  
210
- 211 13. *Strongly advises* member states to adopt of the Zero Hunger 2030 goal which will ensure a  
212 sustainable food production system and the implementation of flexible agriculture practices that  
213 increase production and productivity through drought and flood resistant seeds;  
214

215 14. *Emphasizes* the correlation between the demand for more food production and food insecurity by  
216 promoting healthier ecological practices that increase sustainable food production.



**Code:** FAO/1/8

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agricultural Organization,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the importance of cooperation amongst the Member  
4 States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector  
5 and other stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2, 3,  
6 and 13,  
7  
8 *Noting* the importance of enhancing access to international climate finance, as elucidated in the General  
9 Assembly resolution 73/232,  
10  
11 *Having considered* General Assembly resolution 73/253 which encourages the utilization of information  
12 technology in agricultural systems as well as acknowledges the potential of cloud computing and mobile  
13 platforms to improve production efficiency,  
14  
15 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 73/231 that would ensure areas most susceptible to food  
16 insecurity have access to climate-smart agricultural (CSA) technologies,  
17  
18 *Realizing* the various challenges to food security that are exacerbated by the unpredictable and rapidly  
19 intensifying nature of climate change,  
20  
21 *Directing attention* to the fact that due to inadequate agricultural capacity in rural communities, the  
22 majority of food consumed by low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) is produced by rain-fed farms,  
23 which according to the International Water Management Institute accounts for 95% of agriculture in Sub-  
24 Saharan Africa as well as 90% of crop production throughout Latin America,  
25  
26 *Acknowledging* the research produced in the 2013 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
27 Change that found a high correlation between climate change and an increase in severity of natural  
28 disasters due to radiative forcing, the process in which fluctuations of energy, perpetuated by the increase  
29 of greenhouse gases, causes dramatic swings in temperature thus producing more devastating and  
30 frequent natural disasters,  
31  
32 *Calling attention* to the important role that NGOs are playing in providing international aid and assistance  
33 to Member States around the globe, such as education initiatives and capital programs, in partnership  
34 with the United Nations (UN),  
35  
36 *Expressing* the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the integral role of Member States'  
37 capacity to be knowledgeable about the effects and appropriate responses to climate change in a way  
38 that supports people's level of food security,  
39  
40 *Understanding* the crucial role of international information sharing organizations such as the World  
41 Meteorological Organization in order to create domestic strategies,  
42  
43 *Coordinating* with the World Health Organization and various NGOs such as Biodiversity International and  
44 the Green Shoots Foundation to raise awareness regarding sustainable agriculture on an apolitical  
45 spectrum,  
46  
47 *Addressing* the importance of joint cooperation between the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),  
48 UN Women, and various NGOs to ensure gender equality in rural communities, by which the global  
49 number of food insecure people may be reduced by 675 million,



50  
51 *Observing* the concept of green growth, which according to the United Nations Environmental  
52 Programme, is a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of  
53 goods related to the manner in which the emission of fossil fuels are reduced,  
54

55 *Highlighting* the Draft African Union Strategy on Climate Change, AMCEN-15-REF-11, which expresses  
56 solutions that would enable the use of more resilient crops tenable under a wider range of climates,  
57

58 *Taking note* of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 2019-2021 Action Plan that  
59 estimates there are 1.2 billion young people who face the constraints of access to land, finances,  
60 technology and information that make it difficult to contribute to rural economies and fully engage the  
61 agricultural sectors in their regions,  
62

63 *Keeping in mind* that there is academic evidence that economic growth and attainment of development  
64 goals such as the UN SDGs can be reached by monetary support,  
65

66 *Reminding* all nations that, according to the IFAD informational report, climate-related disasters and  
67 climate change especially have direct and indirect impacts on smallholder farmers' revenues and  
68 production through commodity prices and volatility,  
69

70 *Finding* that programs that teach children about food sustainability, such as Ghana's School Teaching  
71 Programme and Agriculture in the Classroom (AIRC), are necessary to increase domestic food production  
72 and food security in deprived communities,  
73

74 1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen cooperation with the international community to enhance the use  
75 of information and communications technology that will increase productivity and efficiency by:  
76

77 a. Developing mobile platforms, cloud computing, automatic collection system of agriculture  
78 environment information and database of livestock individual information and its analysis  
79 system;  
80

81 b. Educating farmers about how to automate their irrigation systems, monitor the crop field with  
82 the help of sensors, and remote-control systems of greenhouse environments by using  
83 mobile devices that combine bio tech, cultivation tech, environment tech, and management  
84 tech through systematic online courses;  
85

86 2. *Suggests* that the FAO create a data sharing network on agricultural climate change by:  
87

88 a. Emulating the open access data source Collect Earth, which will allow for a wide  
89 dissemination of preventative practices as well as agricultural methods that take into account  
90 dynamic climate change and enhance farming resilience;  
91

92 b. Including regional and local level solutions easily accessible to humanitarian efforts, NGOs,  
93 and community members to be utilized in their daily farming practices;  
94

95 3. *Encourages* the UN to adopt a guideline to integrate women and other marginalized groups into the  
96 land tenure process by:  
97

98 a. Increasing public-private partnerships (PPPs) between critical regions and humanitarian  
99 organizations such as Groundswell International and Cooperative Assistance and Relief  
100 Everywhere, whose work has focused on ensuring equality for women in society in the  
101 agricultural sector and land-owning process;  
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103 b. Decentralizing governments' involvement to the local levels, which will allow for a micro-level  
104 approach to reduce the effects of climate change at the local levels and promote effective  
105 cooperation between communities and humanitarian organizations;

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- c. Leveraging gender equality into agricultural policy approaches by:
    - i. Improving the design and delivery of sustainable infrastructure and social services for girls and women;
    - ii. Investing in CSA that promotes gender-responsive climate policies and programs and integrates women into the decision-making process when it comes to sustainable agriculture, given their unique knowledge and skills in a wide variety of pursuits regarding agricultural development;
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4. *Advises* Member States, especially LIFDCs, adopt a national policy similar to Malawi's 2016 National Irrigation Policy, which helps local farmers' crops survive irregular weather patterns in times of drought and flooding, made more frequent by climate change, by regulating water supply, standardizing land sales, and fostering crop resilience;
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5. *Recommends* Member States form coalitions with neighboring nations, similar to the Natural Disaster Preparedness Agreement between Vanuatu and Australia, to create a framework for climate change refugees to have access to the agricultural markets after natural disasters render their native farmland non-arable by:
    - a. Granting climate refugees the status of temporary asylum while their home nations work to repair the damage of these natural disasters;
    - b. Agreeing to allow climate refugees to work legally within the country they immigrated to;
    - c. Creating regulated severe storm-resistant food storage facilities similar to those adopted by Somalia and Malawi in 2016;
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6. *Calls for* coordination of adaptation efforts between meteorological and geographical data centers to create informed prospective programs and technological advancements that address climate change's effect on global food insecurity;
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7. *Affirms* increased PPPs between the UN, Member States, and NGOs in teaching local farmers in least developed countries (LDCs) how to adopt and apply sustainable agriculture practices which help to reduce the negative aspects of climate change and improve food security by increasing crop consistency and resilience;
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8. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UN Capital Development Fund, which conducts data gathering to help develop national financial inclusion solutions that are sector-specific in particular microfinance programs, savings and credit programs and money transfers;
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147
9. *Fosters* the need to implement education programs in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) such as NAPA for regional and local areas to improve disaster risk reduction in communities reliant upon the agricultural sector as well as advance the capacity of rural communities to prepare for and secure nutrition during climate disasters;
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10. *Reminds* Member States to refer to international data to submit an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
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154
11. *Promotes* the expansion of the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Joint Programme between the FAO, the World Food Programme, IFAD and UN Women to generate gender equity in the agricultural labor force;
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12. *Expresses* appreciation for ACORD International's role in effectively managing natural resources to prevent the unnecessary waste of water and food, promoting social justice through empowering women, and ensuring food sovereignty for LDCs;
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13. *Stresses* the need to launch more fully or partly-funded educational programs like the Ireland-Africa Fellows Programme 2020-2021 to cultivate future pioneers in agriculture domains, to inform the local population about the impact of climate change and the urgency to learn how to make their farms be resilient to sudden climate change shocks;
  14. *Invites* all Member States to incorporate a curriculum similar to the Junior Farmer Fields and Life Skills (JFFLS) in primary education to educate impoverished youth, particularly orphans, on vocational training focused on contemporary sustainable techniques designed to equip local farmers with the skills to produce crops in a rapidly changing landscape due to climate change;
  15. *Suggests* the establishment of a path of economic growth executed by a variety of NGOs and inter-governmental organizations emulating the concept of Green Growth outlined in Uganda Vision 2040 to grow national economies across the globe while lowering emissions and making efficient use of the country's existing capital by:
    - a. Improving existing irrigation facilities as well as implementing new irrigation systems to increase greater access to water for crop growth;
    - b. Expanding government aid in integrated soil fertility management in order to increase food security by integrating a greater diversity of crops to be grown in an area;
  16. *Requests* that governments implement adaptive agricultural strategies, such as diversifying crops, alternating plant dates, and soil conservation, for farmers in LDCs in order to increase the range of climate conditions in which their crops can grow in response to the risks posed by climate variability;
  17. *Commends* the implementation of programs such as the IFAD Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme which provides financial and non-financial support in the form of agro-economic customized products which assist in the increase of sustainable agricultural practices;
  18. *Calls upon* the need for Member States and stakeholders to coordinate with meteorological and geographical data centers, such as Group on Earth Observations, to increase the availability of agriculture and climate data relevant to prospective programs by:
    - a. Working with developing countries in carrying out research on the viability of services that deliver weather information to farmers via information and communication technologies;
    - b. Providing a case-by-case approach for local communities that assesses their region and provides sustainable approaches and supplies to be distributed by NGOs;
  19. *Recommends* a program emulating Ghana's School Feeding Programme be extended to assist more schools in climate affected regions in LIFDCs and assist community needs, to improve attendance retention rates and ensure future sustainable self-sufficiency;
  20. *Also encourages* other rural member states to join AITC's program Journey 2050, which teaches children food sustainability alongside environmental curriculums throughout all stages of children's education.



**Code:** FAO/1/9

**Committee:** Food and Agricultural Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Insecurity

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*  
2  
3 *Welcoming* the General Assembly resolution 70/1, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for*  
4 *Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and  
5 15,  
6  
7 *Recalling* the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which focuses on raising levels of  
8 nutrition and standards of living of the peoples; improvements in the efficiency of the production and  
9 distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, contributing  
10 towards an expanding world economy, and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger,  
11  
12 *Reaffirming* the cooperation between United Nation bodies such as the FAO and the International Fund  
13 for Agricultural Development (IFAD),  
14  
15 *Convinced of* the importance of urgent international action in the face of climate change particularly with  
16 regard to reducing the impact that climate change will have on the global population, especially farmers  
17 and other rural persons,  
18  
19 *Understanding* that crops produced through biotechnology development, including genetically modified  
20 (GM) crops and SMART breeding, can be effective in increasing agricultural resilience and food security  
21 in the face of climate change, especially in climate vulnerable areas,  
22  
23 *Seeing* that high prices of seeds are a large barrier to farmers, specifically small-scale family farmers in  
24 developing or least developed countries (LDCs), and who often work in climate insecure areas, is high  
25 prices that biotechnology companies can charge,  
26  
27 *Acknowledging* the impartial research and advice on the public health and environmental impact of GM  
28 crops and Smart breeding, from organizations like the FAO and expressing full support for these efforts,  
29  
30 *Recognizing* the importance of respecting not just national sovereignty in nations' decisions about  
31 research into, and use of, biotechnologies, including, but not limited to, GM crops and SMART breeding  
32 techniques, but also the autonomy of farmers to make choices about their own agricultural practices and  
33 development without undue interference from international bodies,  
34  
35 *Further recognizing* the importance of education and training that, being provided to all communities,  
36 would enhance food security worldwide,  
37  
38 *Realizing* the significance of the Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization Framework's action in agricultural  
39 research in prioritizing climate smart agriculture practices and programs,  
40  
41 *Reaffirming* continued support of independent research being done on issues in the area of GM crops  
42 and SMART breeding,  
43  
44 *Desiring* the continued support and strong partnerships with organizations such as the Food and  
45 Agriculture Organization (FAO), Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research and the Global  
46 Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture, which has already held a global conference on Food Security and  
47 Climate Change,  
48

49 *Keeping* in mind the complementary functions of the abovementioned groups and the FAO in regulating  
50 and enforcing the safety of biotechnological advancements,  
51  
52 *Affirming* the values of the FAO with particular focus on rural people and their empowerment in  
53 sustainable agriculture and development,  
54  
55 *Emphasizing* the importance of comprehensive research into cutting-edge sustainable agricultural  
56 techniques in combating the deleterious effects of climate change,  
57  
58 *Guided* by the FAO principles of engagement on multiple levels with various stakeholders and the  
59 importance of partnerships,  
60  
61 *Deeply convinced* of the strong need for a unified front in encouraging food technology research on a  
62 global level by engaging national, regional, and international bodies such as research institutions,  
63 regulatory mechanisms, private corporations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),  
64  
65 *Understanding* the needs to support measures to improve the collective bargaining power of rural  
66 smallholders in various regions which increases their access to new agriculture tools and techniques,  
67  
68 1. *Further recommends* that the Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization Framework address the  
69 cooperation and mediation of Research on Agricultural Technologies and Techniques (RATTs) to  
70 relevant agricultural community stakeholders with a specific focus of:  
71  
72 a. Advice regarding public health and environmental impact of genetically modified crops and  
73 products derived from them;  
74  
75 b. Developing tailored SMART and GM policy solutions for various geographical regions;  
76  
77 c. Working with farming communities globally to ensure that the research published is  
78 adequately and appropriately adapted and transferred to the appropriate communities;  
79  
80 d. Promoting an annual research report on the developments of GM food and SMART breeding  
81 and how it has been implemented in different nations;  
82  
83 e. Expanding upon the International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security to unite  
84 farmers from all regions, international researchers from governmental and NGOs and  
85 international organizations like FAO and IFAD to pursue the empowerment of local farmers in  
86 the face of climate change through:  
87  
88 i. Giving farmers the power to improve their own agricultural resilience to environmental  
89 disruption and increasingly difficult farming conditions;  
90  
91 ii. Calling for the International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security to  
92 further promote local farming alliances for negotiations with agriculture companies  
93 and increased knowledge transfer from experts in the field to the farmers themselves;  
94  
95 2. *Welcomes* funding requests from the agriculture investment funds for development which works with  
96 the FAO, for the creation of an international database of currently available molecular markers  
97 identified by public research on SMART breeding, to centralize international knowledge, in order to  
98 fulfil goals such as, but not limited to:  
99  
100 a. Making information available to both public and private sectors meeting at the  
101 aforementioned forums to create and distribute new crop varieties, hence combating the  
102 effects of climate change on food security;

- 103 b. Facilitating global scientific cooperation on this unique challenge, bringing together  
104 academics, corporations, and government to collaborate in fulfilling the *2030 Agenda for*  
105 *Sustainable Development*;
- 106
- 107 c. Supports existing databases and other efforts, including RiceBase and Gramene to collect  
108 information on genomes and molecular markers;
- 109
- 110 3. *Endorses* the provision of the Once Acre Fund to promote technical and vocational education and  
111 training which has programs for governments and farmers regarding the usage of Smart breeding, by  
112 engaging with various partners in ways such as, but not limited to:
- 113
- 114 a. Developing and distributing training programs to local stakeholders in order to maximize the  
115 reach of such educational frameworks;
- 116
- 117 b. Cooperating with national and local governments in translating, adapting, and in general  
118 making more accessible the public pool of agricultural and scientific knowledge;
- 119
- 120 c. Committing to providing resources for local charities and non-governmental organizations in  
121 targeting outreach programs for farmers in remote regions;
- 122
- 123 d. Ensuring that education to the farmers is unbiased and includes information about the  
124 potential risks on the environment and native biodiversity from these technologies;
- 125
- 126 4. *Draws attention* to the potential effectiveness for rural communities to adapt models such as producer  
127 organizations and interbranch organizations in achieving goals such as:
- 128
- 129 a. Strengthening the bargaining power of farmers by enabling collective purchase of agricultural  
130 biotechnology;
- 131
- 132 b. Developing a multipartite dialogue consisting of partners from various food supply chains in  
133 order to promote best agricultural practices and market transparency;
- 134
- 135 c. Making more equitable the negotiating platforms of agricultural technological markets in order  
136 to empower smallholder farmers, who have significantly lower resources and mobilizing  
137 ability, when buying crops developed using biotechnology, enabling lower prices for farmers  
138 to be achieved, which will:
- 139
- 140 i. Allow farmers to compete more effectively with larger farmers in regional markets to  
141 obtain the crops, which will improve the resilience of rural areas, especially in areas  
142 that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, at lower prices;
- 143 ii. Increase agricultural resilience to climate change, as well as reduce food insecurity in  
144 climate sensitive areas;
- 145
- 146 5. *Strongly affirms* the FAO commitment to facilitating cooperation between national stakeholders, to  
147 ensure rural farmers will have access to these new agricultural techniques provided by:
- 148
- 149 a. Allowing the flow of information and knowledge from the rural and indigenous people on their  
150 expertise about traditional methods of selective breeding and local agriculture to be given to  
151 the global community;
- 152
- 153 b. Supporting the FAO central mission of supporting rural agriculture;
- 154
- 155 c. Ensuring cooperation in the provision of GM and SMART techniques to teach farmers basic  
156 agricultural techniques and good practices in partnership with local partners such as but not  
157 limited to NGOs, charities, and local governments;
- 158

- 159 d. Cooperating with relevant other NGOs and charities active in less-economically developed  
160 agricultural communities to enable the proposals issued by the academic participants to be  
161 effectively and sustainably implemented;  
162
- 163 6. *Affirms* the work and funding of Infrastructure and Rural Finance Support Program to bring the least  
164 developed Member States to a level in which they can secure the resources of required agricultural  
165 necessities ensuring sustainability by:  
166
- 167 a. Encouraging the sharing the knowledge of already successful climate friendly techniques to  
168 more rural communities such as irrigation and infrastructure for lesser developed areas;  
169
- 170 b. Draws attention to the importance of programs such as the World Food Program ensuring the  
171 development of rural areas lacking basic agricultural infrastructure through the construction of  
172 Rural Water Infrastructures, providing access for such lesser developed rural communities;  
173
- 174 c. Further supporting the implementation of programs already funded by IFAD that supports  
175 training of farmers to gain a better understanding of the tools aiding them to facilitate the  
176 implementation of new techniques.



**Code:** FAO/1/10

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*  
2  
3 *Alarmed by the 2018 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) publication, the State of Food Security*  
4 *and Nutrition in the World, Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition,* that lists climate  
5 change as a key driver behind the recent rise in global food security,  
6  
7 *Building upon the Sendai Framework for Disaster Relief Reduction 2015-2030* that identifies areas at risk  
8 of being affected by severe weather events and natural disasters exacerbated by climate change such as  
9 landslides, flooding, hurricanes, and blizzards,  
10  
11 *Noting with approval the efforts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* part XII section 4  
12 which works to assess the state of and health of marine environments,  
13  
14 *Bearing in mind the harmful effects of climate change on agricultural production globally, but specifically*  
15 *as it relates to the practices within Nordic Countries and the frequency of freeze-thaw events, which*  
16 *devastates crop harvests,*  
17  
18 *Recognizing the paramount importance of forested and wooded areas, which help nullify the increasing*  
19 *amounts of carbon dioxide present within the atmosphere,*  
20  
21 *Observing the rapid and unhealthy destruction of forested and wooded areas to make room for arable*  
22 *farming land and grazing land, which supplies more food production, yet violates ideals of sustainable*  
23 *and stable development,*  
24  
25 *Recalling General Assembly resolutions 72/72 and 73/L.41 littoral nations recognize, the significant*  
26 *contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security and nutrition, income, wealth, and poverty alleviation,*  
27 *while also supporting the position of long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine*  
28 *resources,*  
29  
30 *Taking note of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) established since 1995 that has*  
31 *focused on international standards and effective conservation of marine life, and freshwater organisms*  
32 *that should be a framework for countries aquaculture and fisheries sector,*  
33  
34 *Noting the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on*  
35 *Climate Change to balance adaptation with mitigation*  
36  
37 *Stressing the importance of educating relevant entities and future generations to close the knowledge gap*  
38 *for adaptive agriculture,*  
39  
40 *Realizing that many countries have various options for sustainable forms of energy that they can't access*  
41 *due to lack of resources,*  
42  
43 *Acknowledges the need for funding for the project which can be financed through sources such as;*  
44 *Member States that are willing and can contribute, public-private partnerships, and individuals that are*  
45 *willing and can contribute,*  
46  
47 *Reaffirming that countries like Iceland have done extensive research on geothermal energy so much so*  
48 *that 99% of the Member State's energy usage is derived from geothermal energy and that many island*



49 states with a volcanic presence have the same potential which can lead to positive effects on the climate,  
50 but also gives the Member State a consistent form of energy,  
51

- 52 1. *Reiterates* the need for Member States to monitor the risks that climate change can pose to their  
53 national and international food supply-chain management as a result of natural disasters and  
54 inclement weather which are exacerbated by climate change through:
  - 55 a. Implementing soil aquifer treatment, a way to artificially recharge groundwater for use that is  
56 beneficial to the many Member States especially developing Member States in regions such  
57 as Sub-Saharan Africa;
  - 58 b. Endorsing the planting of vegetation to retain extra water, the terracing of hillsides to slow  
59 flow downhill, and the constructing of floodways to prevent the impact of flooding;
  - 60 c. Encouraging communication between Member States, as being alerted gives forewarning to  
61 citizens to prepare for natural disasters and act on the threat it is posing to their national food  
62 supply chain;
  - 63 d. Identifying the need for the Special Rapporteur on food security and climate change to  
64 monitor the changing situations by:
    - 65 i. Recommending Member States work in coalition with the Special Rapporteur on the  
66 right to food designated by the United Nations Human Rights Council;
    - 67 ii. Encouraging the share of reports with working-level entities;
- 68 2. *Recommends* the creation of regional cooperative networks between different Member States and  
69 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to address the problems posed by a natural  
70 disaster, which is often worsened by climate change by:
  - 71 a. Identifying at-risk elements with the food supply chain within Member States that emphasize  
72 on roads and bridges that offer the only means of access to a particular region with a  
73 member state, NGOs, and the International Monetary Fund to alleviate and propose solutions  
74 to these at-risk areas;
  - 75 b. Preparing emergency plans of action to deliver much-needed food and water supplies to  
76 regions that are cut off from their traditional food supply chain in the immediate aftermath of a  
77 severe weather event;
  - 78 c. Encouraging Member States to have an adequate fund in place to rebuild and reestablish  
79 these supply networks in the aftermath of such violent and destructive events;
- 80 3. *Calls upon* all Member States to reduce deforestation rates significantly per the *United Nations*  
81 *Strategic Plan for Forests for 2017-2030* by:
  - 82 a. Understanding the multitude of causes and transition costs associated with deforestation, and  
83 thus aims for this goal to be achieved by 2025;
  - 84 b. Realizing that plantation agriculture leads to much of the deforestation, in addition to  
85 unsustainable practices such as soil depletion and slash-and-burn clearing, which all Member  
86 States are called upon to eliminate by 50% by 2030;
  - 87 c. Emphasizing the effects of clearing of forested and wooded areas for arable and grazing  
88 land, and again calls on all Member States to end this type of clearance by 2025;
- 89 4. *Expresses* its hope that Member States will build upon the existing efforts of the Intergovernmental  
90 Panel on Climate Change and monitor climate change and man-made effects on land degradation,  
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105 and sustainable methods of agriculture, and aquaculture by:

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- 107 a. Approving the partnership between FAO with SOILSTAT to monitor and report periodically
- 108 the status of soil resources to better improve a Member States agricultural sector thereby:
- 109
- 110 i. Acknowledging FAO's approach to simulate plan-weather-soil interactions with key
- 111 factors such as crop yields, weather data, crop calendar, Normalized Difference
- 112 Vegetation Index and Cold Cloud Duration;
- 113 ii. Encouraging the FAO Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change
- 114 (FAO-MOSAICC) to assess impacts of crop yields on national economies;
- 115
- 116 b. Expressing its hope that Member States will build upon the existing efforts of Part XII Section
- 117 4 Article 206 and Section 5 Article 209 of the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the*
- 118 *Sea* in order to monitor not only man-made effects on marine environments but also how
- 119 climate change is affecting the marine environments and global fisheries by:
- 120
- 121 i. Supporting General Assembly resolution 68/70 by monitoring fuel consumption
- 122 patterns in fishing fleets, and recommending safer, environmentally friendly, and
- 123 technologically advanced approaches such as recirculating tanks, raceways, and
- 124 flow-through systems;
- 125 ii. Taking note of the variety of ways to measure the efficiency of water quality which go
- 126 hand and hand with aquaculture, as ongoing low dissolved oxygen levels on a farm
- 127 can significantly affect fish behavior and lead to mortality;
- 128

129 5. *Calls upon* the Member States to promote educational programs, training, and sustainable technology

130 that centers on the sustainable food systems concept and framework and focus on areas like

131 production, consumption, fisheries, and energy systems through:

132

- 133 a. Proposing that Member States follow FAO's list of designated climate-friendly crops to
- 134 strengthen popularity and appeal not only to farmers, but the consumer to reduce areas like
- 135 water consumption and energy usage by:
- 136
- 137 i. Recalling that currently, many Member States are heavily based in industries like
- 138 meat production, which uses large quantities of water and energy, and not putting
- 139 enough research or incentives to reduce popularity and demand in these industries;
- 140 ii. Inviting Member States to help support, popularize, and incentivize FAO's list of
- 141 sustainable crops which use drastically less amounts of water and energy, and would
- 142 provide countries with stable food reserves, and less loss of resources in case of a
- 143 crisis like natural disasters;
- 144 iii. Requesting that Member States build an education committee to discuss and form a
- 145 curriculum based on specialized sustainable food production based on a country's
- 146 specific geography;
- 147 iv. Acknowledges FAO's efforts to promote a worldwide school nutrition program in the
- 148 Pacific Islands, and encourages Member States to not only help implement these
- 149 programs to their students, but to their citizens, to help form a minimum basis of
- 150 required and needed nutrition;
- 151
- 152 b. Draws attention to the fact that many developing island countries currently do not have any
- 153 educational access or resources to be able to have sustainable fisheries which can lead to
- 154 food scarcity, and economic loss by:
- 155
- 156 i. Encouraging Member States with extensive experience with fisheries and
- 157 aquaculture to reach out too many low-income island countries to not only share
- 158 information and resources, but help establish government regulated fisheries that are
- 159 up to the standard of the CCRF;

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- ii. Further recommending educational programs on marine life specifically fish and how to properly use all of the product considering most countries waste it, causing economic loss and most importantly food loss;
  - iii. Establishing efficient and environmentally friendly fishing technology like biodegradable forms of nets that have followed General Assembly resolution 71/74, as well as carbon-efficient filtering systems because this leads to the promotion and implementation of clean water initiatives within their member states, this can lead to higher fish yields and increase of water oxygenation;
  - iv. Calling for a decrease in underwater seismic air-gun blasting, as it is shortsighted and dangerous to the fish stock fisheries rely on to live;
- c. Calling upon Member States to look into their geographical landscapes, especially small island states, to find and focus on a sustainable form of energy that would most benefit them like solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal energy to meet part of the energy needs for powering more sustainable methods of agriculture, such as greenhouses, and powering secure supply-chain management.



**Code:** FAO/1/11

**Committee:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**Topic:** The Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security

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1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are not feasible for all countries,  
4 especially the least developed countries (LDCs) based on the 11% increase in food insecure persons  
5 based on the *2018 Global Report on Food Crises*,  
6  
7 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 67/228 of 21 December 2012 on agricultural development and  
8 food security, 72/239 of 20 December 2017 on United Nations Decade of Family Farming, and 73/253 of  
9 20 December 2018 on agricultural development, food security, and nutrition,  
10  
11 *Concerned* that the global hunger rate has reached 821 million people stated by the 2018 UN report,  
12 State of Food Security and Nutrition by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) from United Nations  
13 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),  
14  
15 *Urging* that Member States improve on farming techniques that release massive amounts of carbon  
16 emissions and methane which is a major cause of climate change, in line with the recommendations of  
17 the *Kyoto Protocol*,  
18  
19 *Aware* that some farming techniques release mass amounts of carbon emissions and methane which is a  
20 major cause of climate change,  
21  
22 *Recognizing* the countries greatly affected by climate change and its effects, including droughts, loss of  
23 shore lands, heavy rainfall, and forest fires,  
24  
25 *Calling attention* to the Member States regarding the overwhelming amount of infertile land that serves as  
26 a barrier between growing populations and adequate food supply, recognizing that the Great Green Wall  
27 Initiative has been trying to tackle this issue in Africa,  
28  
29 *Concerned* about non-environmentally friendly agricultural practices that are commonly used, such as the  
30 use of pesticides, diesel using tractors, and monocropping,  
31  
32 *Reaffirming* the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* as a tool to promote readiness within the  
33 agricultural sector in the event of the climate emergency,  
34  
35 *Acknowledging* the different problems faced in agriculture and emphasize how technology use can help  
36 farmers to get out of poverty, so that they are willing to work with government,  
37  
38 *Concerned* with the lack of proper education towards younger generations of farmers and the need to  
39 educate about modern technologies and techniques which will mitigate the diverse consequences of  
40 climate change in order to continue the future of farming,  
41  
42 *Noting that* further attention is required towards countries with an economic reliance on agriculture when  
43 developing climate change action plans as well as when creating agricultural technology,  
44  
45 *Recognizes* the demand for methods of obtaining agriculture information such as detailed crop data for  
46 analysis for countries who have experienced a change in climate and soil conditions, which can be useful  
47 for countries who have experienced extreme droughts and floods, which includes much of the global  
48 community,  
49

50 *Alarmed* by the lack of agricultural practices in place to ensure food security and economic sustainability  
51 for countries dealing with an influx of climate change effects,  
52

53 *Expressing* concern about farmers in small, rural communities that lack access to knowledge and  
54 techniques about how to tackle the effects of climate change such as extreme or unpredictable weather  
55 conditions,  
56

57 *Deeply concerned* with the inefficient use of clean water supply within the African, Asian, and South  
58 American regions,  
59

60 *Appreciates* the Country Programming Framework (CPF) focusing on issues such as natural resources,  
61 disaster risk reduction, plant production, animal health, food safety,  
62

63 *Concerned* with the growing amount of natural disasters occurring due to climate change and the lack of  
64 structure in place for the agriculture industry to recover at a reasonable rate,  
65

66 *Reaffirming* the role of women in food production and as the primary holder of agricultural knowledge on  
67 crop varieties throughout developing countries, since they form an important part to creating sustainable  
68 climate resilient agricultural policies,  
69

- 70 1. *Calls upon* Member States to take action to provide resources to developing countries in order to  
71 meet their sustainability goals by:
  - 72
  - 73 a. Taking into consideration the cost burden it will bring to core countries, ensuring that all aid,  
74 is pre-agreed upon between countries involved in the initiative;  
75
  - 76 b. Prioritizing Member States that are being more disproportionately affected by climate change  
77 based on their geographical location;  
78
- 79 2. *Expresses* support for increasing sustainable agricultural production and further developing the  
80 practice of family farming for protection and enhancement of natural resources and the environment;  
81
- 82 3. *Recommends* increased collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, which supports  
83 mitigating climate change to reach sustainable development and FAO which is focused on the hunger  
84 aspect of sustainable agriculture which would work together to mitigate climate change to make a  
85 better future for agriculture, thus increasing global food security development;  
86
- 87 4. *Suggests* international efforts in applying more renewable energy tactics to agriculture to further  
88 reduce carbon emissions such as solar and wind energy to make a better future for agriculture, with  
89 funding from the Alliance to Save energy, an organization which is focused on implementing more  
90 renewable energy sources;  
91
- 92 5. *Urges* non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work with local communities and invest in them to  
93 advance their current practices to offer a similar, more sustainable method including, but not limited to  
94 introducing incentives to switch to sustainable agricultural tools, providing resources from willing  
95 NGOs through funding and information to make these innovations possible, and ensuring adequate  
96 food supply for the rapidly growing population in low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs);  
97
- 98 6. *Calls for* the reduction of soil degradation and desertification through sustainable agriculture to ensure  
99 land use is being used more efficiently with help from environmental NGOs by establishing  
100 intercropping to make the most out of the available nutrient rich soil, emphasizing crop rotation to  
101 increase soil fertility, and adopting green growth to increase access to irrigation, management of  
102 fertile soil, and upgrading value chains within trade;  
103

- 104 7. *Strongly advises* the FAO to develop climate risk management schemes based on Germany's  
105 InsuResilience program, to protect crops due to but not exclusive to droughts, floods, or storms to  
106 protect the vulnerable and promote agricultural resiliency by:  
107
- 108 a. Implementing risk management strategies, while taking into consideration the budget line of  
109 LDCs to prevent further debt burden;
  - 110
  - 111 b. Creating a coordinated plan for post disaster action in advance;
  - 112
  - 113 c. Taking into consideration the cost burden it will bring to core countries;
  - 114
  - 115 d. Ensuring that all aid and conditions, are pre-agreed upon between countries involved in the  
116 initiative;
  - 117
  - 118 e. Utilizing Germany and other Member States' civil societies, NGOs, and private institutions to  
119 spread resources and knowledge to create an inclusive coalition for climate change risk  
120 management for safeguarding development gains;
  - 121
- 122 8. *Appeals* to each country to promote food security by reducing the incline in global temperatures; this  
123 can be achieved through promoting solar and electricity usage, reducing gas emissions, and using  
124 sustainable energy sources such as:  
125
- 126 a. Focusing on regulating temperature increase due to climate change by cutting the production  
127 of gas emissions thus reducing the damage of agricultural products due to the greenhouse  
128 effect;
  - 129
  - 130 b. Encouraging the usage of solar panel energy source to reduce the burning of fossil fuels that  
131 rises the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;
  - 132
  - 133 c. Focusing on the usage of electric based agricultural machinery such as electric based  
134 tractors, to greatly cut gas emission production and to increase agricultural product yield  
135 using renewable energy;
  - 136
  - 137 d. Using biotechnology to counteract the effects of climate change and increasing the  
138 sustainability of food in LIFDCs;
  - 139
- 140 9. *Recommends* implementing climate-controlled farms, which are indoor initiatives similar to a  
141 greenhouse where farmers can manage temperature, crop diversification, and water for all kinds of  
142 crops, giving full control to farmers over pests, weeds and diseases affecting crops which will  
143 eliminate climate change by:  
144
- 145 a. Allowing farmers to have the ability to produce all-year round crops at maximum productivity  
146 in an efficient and environmentally friendly way, and provides farmers with a lucrative industry  
147 that retains agricultural workers and sustains long term food production;
  - 148
  - 149 b. Providing technology that would give a constant warm temperature, as a result, the level of  
150 CO2 gas which are required by plants is doubled inside, as well as LED lights, which allow  
151 crops to grow twice as fast;
  - 152
- 153 10. *Supports* partnerships between member states and NGOs to mitigate climate change and increase  
154 global food security by:  
155
- 156 a. Collaborating with FAO and the Alternative Agriculture Network to train farmers to apply  
157 organic farming techniques to help mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas  
158 emissions because organic farming focuses on establishing closed nutrient cycles rather than  
159 use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, thus, minimizing losses via runoff, volatilization and

- 160 emissions of carbon into the atmosphere, and also provide training to farmers to adapt to  
161 climate change through training on how to use technology for sustainable organic farming;  
162
- 163 b. Seeking cooperation and partnership with the countries that are researching on technology  
164 that can be used for sustainable farming for mass organic agriculture production;  
165
- 166 c. Bridging the connectivity of a functioning market, using technology to allow farmers to access  
167 information to coordinate transport and facilitate the exchange of nutritious food;  
168
- 169 11. *Strongly recommends* Member States with the help of United Nations Children’s Fund and the FAO to  
170 promote educational programs in rural communities that educate young farmers about new and  
171 emerging technologies, such as digital technology, which will guarantee sustainable implementation  
172 in accordance with each country’s capacities by:  
173
- 174 a. Encouraging young people to use existing technologies such as mobile phones and  
175 applications that can function as early warning systems to imminent climate-related threats,  
176 which could severely impact food production;  
177
- 178 b. By allowing climate-controlled farm for countries to eliminate 97% use of chemicals,  
179 controlled farming allows for diversified crop production year-round;  
180
- 181 c. Introducing Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) where sensors acquire data on humidity, soil  
182 temperature, illumination, plant diameter and growth rate, allowing for crop monitoring that is  
183 more efficient and accurate;  
184
- 185 12. *Advises* NGOs and the international community to pioneer and facilitate advancement in agriculture  
186 technology in order to expand crop capacities as well as promote sustainability;  
187
- 188 13. *Emphasizes* the implementation of AgroSense by Member States, a smart farming platform which  
189 aims to allow users to receive a list of available and appropriate solutions for their farming practices,  
190 this technology will allow for countries to have precise data on crops and establish successful  
191 agricultural strategies for their regional development;  
192
- 193 14. *Recognizes* Member States to come together and help ensure that water in agriculture is more  
194 efficient and environmentally friendly by building resilience of farmers to cope with floods and  
195 droughts, and applying water technologies that protect the environment;  
196
- 197 15. *Acknowledges* the CPF, for its priority areas of focus on all topics concerning climate change, urging  
198 Member States to adopt this programme in order to mitigate these issues in the long term with an  
199 emphasis on developing agriculture and enhancing the capacities of small holders and family  
200 farmers;  
201
- 202 16. Encourages Member States to act on and add to their SDGs for agricultural adaptation including but  
203 not limited to:  
204
- 205 a. Reforestation methods as suggested by the Global Forest Goals as part of the United  
206 Nations Strategic Plan for Forest 2017-2030, in order to slow floods, reducing their damage  
207 on crops, while simultaneously combating climate change;  
208
- 209 b. Irrigation strategies and calling for farmer’s cooperation to maintain hydraulic infrastructures  
210 in order to combat drought, with similar action and positive results demonstrated by the  
211 Philippines National Irrigation Administration;  
212
- 213 17. *Encourages* countries to promote renewable energy, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, in order to  
214 limit the increase of global temperatures that threaten agricultural capacities;  
215

- 216 18. *Urges* Member States to include women's active participation in decision-making and in the creation  
217 of agricultural policies and programs at all levels including ensuring the empowerment of women and  
218 girls is crucial for agricultural development and global food security through:  
219
- 220 a. Increasing access to credit for women and girls using microloans contingent on their success  
221 in agricultural businesses thus ensuring that the loans are used primarily to build food  
222 security;
  - 223
  - 224 b. The establishment of women-focused agricultural forums at the national level and regional  
225 levels to bring greater awareness of opportunities for women, improved access to skills  
226 development and training in climate-resistant agricultural practices, and by increasing  
227 engagement of men supporting women.