



Code: FAO/1/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Guided by the reasoning and ideals of Article 1 of the *United Nations Charter* (1945) “To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms”,

Noting with deep concern that approximately 10% of the global population cannot count on their next meal, according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Highlighting the increase in temperatures by 20% across most of the Earth's surface, damaging their soils and agricultural resources, causing a decrease of food exports in value by 12%,

Deeply disturbed that UN Women reported more than 3,200 political violence instances have occurred where women and girls were the main targets, and the majority having taken place in conflict-affected areas, perpetuating the idea that women and children are disproportionately impacted by conflict, causing increased food insecurity alongside lack of education,

Recognizing the urgency to plan for future development, given that emerging technologies to turn the tide on climate change impacts are in their infancy and widespread adoption remains decades away, meaning emphasizing climate resiliency today is critical to provide scientists the time to develop long-term solutions,

Applauding the efforts of the *Hand-in-Hand Initiative* (HIH), which produces an evidence-based framework to connect Member States with donors, private sector organizations, international financial institutions, research institutions, and civil society organizations to provide opportunities to implement that support accelerated action,

Recognizes The Hunger Project, whose mission is to “make sustainable progress in hunger and poverty reduction,” focusing on encouraging self-sufficiency and sustainability of women in rural communities in accordance with the first Rome World Food Conference,

Encouraging private sector engagement to address climate change and promote clean private sector development through mobilizing green investment and working towards global decarbonization, such as the Neofarmer’s movement in Tokyo, Japan, or the data-sharing initiative by Philippines-based climate and weather data intelligence company Komunidadis,

Bearing in mind the Black Sea Grain Initiative, an agreement between Russia and Ukraine managed by Turkiye and the UN which essentially would open ports in Ukraine to restart the exportation of grain which was originally halted by the conflict that started in 2022 and would prevent global hunger and reduce the price of grain, that was called off for being “unrealistic,” which ultimately caused women and children to be disproportionately affected,

Recognizing the importance of advancements in aquaculture that would help mitigate issues like world hunger, climate change, and degradation of life under the sea in order to promote a more sustainable way of fishing and protecting our environments and aquatic ecosystems,

Bearing in mind the dramatic declines in coral reef populations worldwide that have cascading environmental effects in aquatic ecosystems, and that the world has lost over half its coral reef populations in the last seventy years,

Understanding that rural households are highly affected by food disparity and poverty, causing rural communities' limit to invest in their development and improve living conditions,

Emphasizing, in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1966), the importance of food as a human right and how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are working to help eradicate food insecurity,

Fully aware that more than 920 million children are exposed to food and water scarcity due to the climate crisis, which is increasing and creating problems, especially in the area of agriculture,

Considering the goals pursued by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the one linked to the international association Save the Children,

Strongly emphasizes supporting the projects, such as the campaign in Gaza and West Bank, as well as the Haiti Food Program, and the programme carried out in Libya, focusing on nutrition moved by the World Food Programme (WFP), which provides food assistance, especially emergencies,

Expressing deep concern over certain SDGs like SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) with the report of approximately 2.4 billion people facing food insecurity as of 2022,

Keeping in mind the extremely important role of youth in advancing sustainable and resilient agrifood systems and the importance of educating youth and increasing youth interest in agriculture,

Prioritizing the impacts of conflict globally and efforts of the FAO's designated high-concern hunger hotspots:

1. *Encourages* all Member States to encourage the reinstatement of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, managed by Turkiye, which will reopen Ukrainian ports, allowing once again for the exports of grain, as Ukraine is the largest exporter of grain in Europe, which will combat the imbalanced inflation of grain, making it more available for marginalized populations, specifically women and children;
2. *Recommends* Member States try to ensure food for all people, especially women, and children, with the collaboration of NGOs and to utilize the Economic Social Council's (ECOSOC) NGO Branch database as a way to ensure that it is:
 - a. Able to guarantee access to food in emergency situations by transporting it and operating at local levels, and redistribute it to those in need as well as incorporating the SDGs to help fight food insecurity happening worldwide;
 - b. Modeling of the support provided by NGOs such as Action Against Hunger, a Growing Culture, The Carbon Underground, the Small Planet Institute, and Alliance For Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA);
 - c. Allowing for continued partnership with the UN Human Rights Office to bring agricultural aid to Member States, with special regard to those in conflict zones and those facing the threat of severe hunger;
3. *Urges* the development of inclusive intergovernmental organizations tasked with the development of No Take Zones (NTZ) in marine ecosystems by:
 - a. Identifying zones of concern, including keystone species habitats, critical red spots of biodiversity loss such as coral reef barriers, and ecosystems on the brink of environmental collapse;

- b. Implementing policy outlining the establishment of No Take Zones (NTZ), portions of marine protected areas (MPAs) that are closed to most forms of human disturbances, including fishing, boating and anchoring, resource exploration, and mining that will:
 - i. Create exceptions for research, including the development of sustainable farming practices and for the usage of Indigenous groups;
- c. Spearheading future development of aquaculture practices and regulations to prevent overfishing, illegal fishing, and encouraging stocking of recreational fish:
 - i. So that consumers can be educated on sustainable seafood consumption and how fishing affects the ecology;

4. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the international community to facilitate better oversight and organize Catch Documentation Schemes to crack down on illegal, unreported, and undocumented (IUU) fishing by:

- a. Using technology to implement Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes to communicate fishing data and statistics better, as well as monitoring documentation to ensure no unreported catching is happening;
- b. Uphold the spread and accessibility of information between Member States to be better able to share information with each other;
- c. Implementation of a government-regulated information dispersal system to allow Member States to monitor and track fishing and catching patterns;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the sustainability of resource allocation and continued oversight of the implemented procedures through:

- a. Implementing realistic modernized agriculture practices that increase productivity while advancing climate resilience for long-term solutions:
 - i. Encouraging the prosperity of farmers by creating community-based planning to expand resources to local farmers to create self-sustaining nations;
- b. Encouraging the protection of biodiversity in farming practices through agricultural reforms, focusing on sustainable food production while emphasizing the need to preserve biomes by:
 - i. Limiting irrigation and encouraging farmers to improve the quality of ecological zones through a cross-sectional approach;
 - ii. Calling upon Member States of the FAO to allocate appropriate budgets for agricultural science and technology and developing ecological farming methods;
 - iii. Eliminate or reduce hunger within member states of the FAO to ensure food security and reduce disparities in rural communities;

6. *Urges* Member States to promote the production and distribution of bio food by:

- a. Funding corporations that are invested in biotechnology,
 - i. Establish a conference to discuss the importance of addressing the world food crisis now and work on current solutions that can be implemented at the present;
 - ii. Government-funded companies, as well as private companies;
- b. Promoting research and development for agricultural crop yield solutions, including Golden Rice, a genetically modified strain with the potential to solve the malnutrition crisis and resulting blindness;

- c. Promoting support for an international system to distribute biofood to developing Member States;
7. *Calls on* Member States to adopt the *Nutrition-Friendly Schools Initiative* (NFSI), which aims “to provide a framework for ensuring integrated school-based programmes, which address the double burden of nutrition-related ill health and to become the nutrition module of the Health Promoting Schools,” and furthermore:
- a. *Recommends* the establishment of agricultural schools and institutes to encourage more youth to enter the agricultural sector:
 - i. That will facilitate the educating of newer generations of students in the field of agriculture in future curriculums to provide an influx of a new generation of agricultural workers;
 - ii. As well as drive the integration of research into higher-level education programs to spark advanced learning and innovation in the sector;
 - iii. And furthermore, advance the creation of workshops and activities to foster youth interest in agriculture;
 - b. *Calls on* Member States to acknowledge the importance of education in increasing youth interest in agriculture and advancing agriculture through research and innovation:
 - i. Through the creation of an international database for Member States to share progress in agricultural research, which can be used to direct well-informed agricultural teaching curriculums and policy-making;
8. *Calls for* the creation of curriculums in agricultural schools and institutes that focus on sustainable and resilient agriculture, reminding youth of the importance of agrifood systems to humanity;
9. *Reaffirms* the investment and development within the HIH initiative, such as:
- a. Education: through increased matchmaking to research institutions;
 - b. Economic security through investment in supply chain and cash crop management alongside efforts to increase productivity and self-sufficiency.



Code: FAO/1/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Approving of the Paris Agreement (2015) and the efforts in coordinating international efforts addressing environmental issues through ocean-orientated action focused on reducing global greenhouse gas emissions through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),

Noting further that the world's oceans have absorbed 90% of the earth's surface warming as well as thirty percent of anthropogenic carbon emissions in recent decades and risen by over 20 centimeters in the past century, causing severe ocean acidification; threats to oceanic ecosystems, particularly coral reefs, temperature rises; and depletion of existing freshwater sources,

Deeply concerned by the fact that according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), 600 million people worldwide are projected to face hunger by 2030,

Nothing with regret the 690 million people who suffered from hunger before COVID-19, the additional 132 million people who were found to be undernourished during the pandemic, and noting food security also stems from a lack of affordable access,

Expressing concern over the internal state of affairs in those Member States currently facing famine and impending migrant crisis,

Acknowledging the four accelerators, technology, innovation, data, and complements (governance, human capital, and institutions) are crucial for the FAO in meeting SDG 2 and SDG 10 and moving towards accomplishing the four betters, and considering that with accurate, standardized information, emerging technologies are more able to effectively collaborate in ensuring food security to all who need it,

Concerned by the lack of surveillance and protection among coastal regions that aim to prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing,

Recognizing that the improvement and growth of fisheries can greatly decrease food insecurity,

Aware of the differences in agricultural ability among other exasperating factors like COVID-19 and climate change, and the need for support systems for movement of goods between regions,

Devoting attention to sustainable farming practices using resilient crops, small-scale farming, information sharing, and education in relation to the area and adaptation methods,

Upholding the FAO Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development (2010) to drive technology transfer and the building of tools to enhance FAO in the delivery of aid to developing Member States to spur growth in rural areas,

Concerned with the impact of droughts and water deficits on agriculture and seeing the potential of water desalination as an effective technique to combat drought and water scarcity,

Fully aware of the consistent droughts throughout the world due to increased demand from population growth and the rising standard of living,

Taking into account the government of Israel as an example has already begun implementing a short-term plan of the long-term plan for the year 2040 as part of a national effort to implement strategic policies in all governmental ministries,

Emphasizing the need for increased investments with the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 13 recognizing that the provision of sustained water and sanitation services can contribute to sustainable development including economic growth, improved health, and reduced poverty,

Further Emphasizing the need to eradicate poverty, by investing in human capital through education, health, and nutrition, as well as the role of the current food system as we seek to increase farmer-to-consumer infrastructure,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 70/132 “Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas” on the importance of closing gender disparities by improving the living conditions of rural women and communities through the accessibility to education,

Stresses the need for erecting more sustainable development research centers such as the Center for Advanced Materials (CAM) and the Environmental Science Center (ESC),

1. *Recommends* the creation of the *Global Agri-Food Emergency Task Force (GAFETF)* that will:

- a. Bring together UN bodies and NGOs, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) , the World Food Programme, World Concern International, and One Acre Farm, to respond to and provide conflict-affected areas with the food and agricultural resources they need;
- b. Be implemented by the UN Environment Programme with funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP);
- c. Work to build resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems in times of crisis, assembling UN bodies and NGOs to improve the First Aid on Site Foundation (FAOSF) to attend to areas of conflict and deliver aid;

2. *Calls Upon* all Member States to enhance their own legislation to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing both in their own coastal areas and their distant waters:

- a. Joint cooperation towards the investment of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +) to provide states with easier access to advancing agri systems;
- b. Aiding in the formation of custom sub-programs to reach REDD + called a National Investment Plan (NIP) for smaller Member States, and establishing a benchmark of certain agri sources to be able to have access to REDD +;

3. *Takes note of* the assistance the UNDP provides Member States in such efforts, especially with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by encouraging efforts such as the Glasgow Climate Pact (GCP) that would accelerate progress with NDCs and the respective SDGs;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to coordinate with the Consultative Group on International

Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and other similar organizations so as to deal with food insecurity;

5. *Draws the attention* of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) that is instrumental in accelerating the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

- a. Endorses the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the sustainable development goals at their core;

6. *Affirms* the creation and enhancement of adaptable Regional Groups to facilitate data collection and dissemination, regional cooperation, and the advancement of shared interests in fishing, aquaculture, health of crops, and food security:

- a. Encourages a standardized plan for all Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to report catch data, including the legality of catches, and moving forward with this accurate, concurrent information to enable efficiency in imposing long-term sustainable fishing regulations against overfishing and IUU fishing to safeguard fish stocks and biodiversity;
- b. Calls for the creation of Agriculture Regional Groups (ARGs) under the Food and Agriculture Organization that will act both as bargaining powers and aid in the creation of agricultural trade zones nationally and then internationally, allowing for a more equitable and easy distribution of crops, additionally economic zones will reduce the pricing of agricultural products, making it more affordable overall:
 - i. Suggests similar strategies such as the African Blue Economy Strategy adopted in 2019, aimed at ensuring sustainable aquatic ecosystems;
 - ii. Insists on implementing a standardized plan of action to utilize Big Data (both private and public, and crowdsourcing groups) within the aforementioned Agricultural Regional Groups (ARGs) to collect, synthesize, interpret, and disseminate information pertaining to Agriculture, Aquaculture, fisheries, and food production:
 1. Directs the ARGs to develop national and interregional data collection through Big data sources such as satellites, remote sensing capabilities, and crowdsources information;
 2. Instructs such collected information to be shared across the regional group to further facilitate shared discussion and collaboration, this information will be utilized as a guiding mechanism in future trade and health monitors;

7. *Recommends* creating farmer-to-consumer and farmer-to-government infrastructure based on region-specific needs to limit price gouging of farmers and provide farmers, governments, and communities with fair and equitable profit;

8. *Encourages* Member States to utilize technology to help regulate fisheries through satellite tracking, vessel IDs, and chips in order to create sustainable practices; implement sustainability laws at ports to bolster sustainability and economies of LDCs and increase food security in smaller Member States, and create a model that larger Member States can further scale:

- a. The priority should be monitoring, control, and surveillance of fisheries and aquaculture;

9. *Requests* the provision of subsidized climate technologies and climate-resilient solutions to primarily small-scale farmers, through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global North Member States:

- a. This would include the acquisition and dissemination of technology among 1,300 households through a cash-for-work initiative to enhance economic growth and water irrigation infrastructure, promote widespread adoption of sustainable practices, and contribute to the overall resilience of the agricultural sector in the face of a rapidly

changing climate;

- b. The African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032), dedicated to combating climate change will also contribute to providing climate-resilient agri-food systems;

10. *Endorses* Member States funding agricultural research development providing training subsidies and tax credits to aid in the transition to organic and regenerative agriculture practices for farmers in cover cropping, no-till, and diversity crop rotation:

- a. Calls upon Member States to collaborate with organizations, and private companies to boost small-scale farmers' approach to finance, markets, promoting knowledge and sharing best practices;

11. *Reaffirming* the need for more effective mechanisms of information gathering dedicated to identifying localized agricultural differences through bottom-up approaches in order to address localized issues in Low Income Member States:

- a. Developing more access to information through the cooperation of Member States in data collection by hosting local meetings in regions that are struggling to grow their agricultural sector;

12. *Urges* Member States to facilitate water-sharing agreements, that consider the needs of all stakeholders; monetarily incentivize implementation of renewable energy shifts by individuals and firms with tax-exemptions and subsidies; and promote blue bond private-public partnerships and projects that infuse private sector expertise and funding into coastal and coral protection, reduction of marine pollution, and research initiatives:

- a. Examples of water-sharing agreements with hopes to create more such as The Indus Water Treaty, Mekong River Commission, Nile River Basin Initiative;
- b. Monetary incentives for renewable energy institutions such as The Nature Conservancy and Alliance for Water Stewardship, which also support blue bond private-public partnerships;
- c. Continue to fund and expand research organizations like the International Water Management Institute (IWMI);

13. *Encourages* the participation and coordination of Member States in efforts to build sustainable desalination methods in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. Researching the most effective methods of setting up start-up plants;
- b. Upgrading existing desalination plants to include energy conservation technology;

14. *Further encourages* environmentally friendly processes to be implemented such as wastewater treatment systems, reclamation systems, and efficient irrigation systems, utilizing the water provided by desalination to provide agricultural water resources to nations who have deficits and lack the means to produce agriculture;

15. *Requests* funding by the World Bank for this desalination action plan to aid nations in the implementation of this technology:

- a. With funding from the World Bank, propose a joint financial group with smaller Member States to group funds to purchase a small number of plants;

16. *Considers* all activists in the water sector since this crisis are based on a new water sector policy that incorporates a sustainable development plan which is found upon:

- a. Ensuring water supply;
- b. Social economic requirements;
- c. Environmental and ecological needs;

17. *Authorizes* the construction of a seawater desalination plant with an installed annual capacity of 315 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) and an additional 50 MCM annual capacity of brackish water desalination:

- a. The amount of total reclaimed treated sewage for agriculture will be increased from recent 300 up to 500 MCM;
- b. 50 MCM of the polluted well will be rehabilitated;

18. *Introduces* the Treated Wastewater (TWW) reclamation systems as a solution for big metropolitan areas:

- a. Intensive waste treatment plants;
- b. Big farms with advanced irrigation systems;
- c. Family farms with extensive wastewater treatment plants;
- d. Simple irrigation systems;

19. *Deplores* Member States who are facing water insecurity to:

- a. Further recommend participation in an action plan to help the distribution of potable, usable water for agriculture and necessities;
- b. Proclaim that Member States allocate resources to apply the process of water desalination;
- c. Affirm the transformation of the process of desalination to be carried out by the means most accessible to Member States such as:
 - i. power by solar energy;
 - ii. power by wind energy;
 - iii. power by power plants;

20. *Calls for* Member State support for NGOs, such as Nutrition International, that aim to promote proper nutrition education for the global population;

21. *Reiterates* the establishment of best practices guidelines within agriculture by encouraging the ongoing agriculture workshops hosted by the United Nations For Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) by:

- a. Emphasizing SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by marketing these workshops to women in rural areas;
- b. Improving awareness through the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative;

22. *Emphasizes* cooperation with groups such as Family Health International 360 to develop programs like the Program for Education Development as seen in Equatorial Guinea;

23. *Welcomes* funding from both public and private sectors to be allocated toward research and sustainable development within universities.



Code: FAO/1/3

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization

Topic: Implementing the Strategic Framework 2022-2031

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Reaffirming the necessity to implement the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Strategic Framework 2022-2031,

Focusing on better technologies and education for small-scale farmers needed in underdeveloped desert countries to improve the environment and economy,

Emphasizing the importance of education and support for small farms, as education plays a critical role in the success of small-scale farms, by providing farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills, so they can make informed decisions about their crops and livestock to increase yields, reduce waste, and improve the overall quality of their products,

Further Emphasizing while education also enables farmers to adopt sustainable agricultural practices, it can enhance the environment and mitigate the effects of climate change, as small farms are the backbone of many developing countries, providing food and income for millions of people,

Noting with deep concern that small farms often lack access to the latest technologies, resources, and markets, which limits their potential for growth and profitability, as by investing in better technologies and education, can help small-scale farmers overcome these challenges and improve their livelihoods while boosting local economies and reduce poverty in underdeveloped desert countries,

Seeking to prioritize the education and capacity-building of small-scale farmers,

Noting the challenges they face, including limited access to resources, technology, and markets,

Recognizing that supporting small farmers can contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals,

Reiterating the potential of small-scale farmers to contribute to a more inclusive and sustainable world and the importance of unlocking the potential of small-scale farmers to achieve the sustainable development goals,

Acknowledging the importance of working together to ensure that no one is left behind,

Calls Upon member states to allocate adequate resources to support small-scale farmers, states to establish policies and regulations that promote sustainable agriculture and protect small farmers' rights,

1. *Prioritizing* the education and support of small-scale farmers can enhance their productivity and income, contributing to achieving sustainable development goals and reducing poverty and hunger by:

- a. *Reaffirming* the FAO, which provides technical assistance, knowledge, and information to countries to help them improve their agricultural systems, particularly for small-scale farmers;

- b. *Reaffirming* the World Bank, which provides financing and technical assistance to countries to help them develop their agricultural sectors, including small-scale farming;
 - c. *Reaffirming* the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which provides financing and technical assistance to small farmers and rural communities in developing countries to help them increase their productivity and income and improve their living conditions;
2. *Enhancing* small farmers' access to finance, inputs, and markets to enable them to grow and compete on a level playing field, promoting inclusive economic growth and reducing inequalities;
3. *Promoting* sustainable agriculture and conserving natural resources can contribute to mitigating climate change and protecting the environment, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring the well-being of future generations;
4. *Encourages* Member States to establish rural development centers that provide farmers training, extension services, and market linkages, enhancing their knowledge, skills, and market access by:
- a. *Highlighting* past programs like The Green Revolution, launched in the 1960s, were global efforts to increase agricultural production in developing countries through new technologies, such as high-yielding crop varieties, irrigation systems, and fertilizers, a program that successfully increased crop yields and helped to reduce poverty in many countries, particularly in Asia, such as the low-cost irrigation systems and drought-resistant crop varieties can help farmers cope with water scarcity and climatic challenges;
 - b. *Further highlighting* newer programs, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), launched in 2003, which is a pan-African program that aims to increase agricultural productivity and food security in Africa by investing in small-scale farming infrastructure and markets, as the program has helped to increase agricultural production and incomes for millions of small farmers in Africa by providing farmers with access to finance, improving market linkages, and investments in infrastructure such as roads and storage facilities;
 - c. *Further highlighting* the importance of education in The Farmer Field School (FFS) program launched in the 1980s, an education and training program for small farmers that teaches them how to improve their farming practices, increase their yields, and enhance their livelihoods, as the program has successfully improved agricultural productivity and incomes for small farmers in many countries, particularly Asia and Africa by providing education and training to small farmers, allowing them to make informed decisions about their crops and livestock to increase yields, reduce waste, and improve the overall quality of their products;
5. *Urges* Member States to enhance small farmers' access to finance, inputs, and markets, enabling them to grow and compete on a level playing field, promoting inclusive economic growth and reducing inequalities:
- a. *Strengthening* rural financial systems within Member States which can work to strengthen rural financial systems and make credit more accessible to small farmers and can be done by setting up rural banks, providing financial education, and introducing policies that promote financial inclusion;

- b. *Investing in* infrastructure development which can help connect small farmers to markets and improve their access to inputs, which includes building roads, bridges, and storage facilities, as well as investing in irrigation systems and other agricultural infrastructure;
- c. *Promoting* market linkages between small farmers and larger buyers, such as supermarkets and food processors, which can help small farmers access larger markets and earn better prices for their crops, and additionally promoting value chain development which can help small farmers add value to their products and increase their profitability;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to enhance small-scale farmers' access to finance, inputs, and markets, promoting knowledge-sharing, innovation, and best practices;

7. *Encourages* Member States to continue the use of renewable energy sources, in particular solar panels to assist in the consistency of plant growth internationally by:

- a. Reinforces that the use of renewable energy sources, particularly solar panels, can significantly reduce the cost of electricity for small farmers and would allow them to divert their resources towards other crucial areas such as education and training;
- b. Reinforces that by promoting the use of renewable energy sources, member states can ensure that small farmers have access to reliable and consistent energy sources, which can enhance the effectiveness of education and training programs like the Farmer Field School (FFS) by enabling farmers to access training materials and participate in online courses;
- c. Reinforces that the use of renewable energy sources can also help small farmers to improve the quality and quantity of their yields, for instance, the use of solar-powered irrigation systems can help farmers to cope with water scarcity and climatic challenges, as this can not only improve the livelihoods of small farmers but also enhance their capacity to participate in local and international markets.



Code: FAO/1/4

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization

Topic: Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework of 2022-2031

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Recalling all previous resolutions and statements of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the conception and implementation of the 2022-2031 FAO Strategic Framework,

Reaffirming the vital significance of achieving the strategic framework's four betters of better production (BP), environment (BE), nutrition (BN), and life (BL), and within that the specific importance of realizing goals BP1, BP2, BP4, BP5, BE2, BE3, BE4, BL1, and BL2,

Noting with concern that many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and objectives of the FAO Strategic Framework are not on track to be met by 2031,

Recognizing the growing role that aquaculture operations will play in feeding global populations and sustaining global fishing resources,

Stressing the importance of incorporating small-scale producers and family farmers in the global economic system,

Concerned by droughts and other water-related issues spanning the globe that threaten food security,

Keeping in mind that many global states are landlocked and that any objectives pursuant to implementing the strategic framework through global fisheries and aquaculture can and should include those states,

Further recognizing the unique difficulties some rural and inland communities face in building and maintaining agri-food industries,

Recognizing the importance of improving infrastructure among rural populations, particularly those without the ease of coastal access, to better support aquaponics/aquaculture industries so that they may aid in fully realizing the four betters and SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 14 (Life Below Water), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

Alarmed by the large quantity of water waste produced by aquaculture systems annually and the overreliance on fertilizers in traditional agriculture,

Further recognizing the innovative technology and future potential of aquaponics in improving global food supplies in a sustainable and accessible manner,

Emphasizing the need for social equity within fisheries to help improve and create sustainable and efficient practices,

Understanding the need for further information and technology in accordance with the Four Betters, as laid out in the FAO Sustainable Framework, with specific reference to productivity,

1. *Calls for* Member States to implement national strategies and initiatives to promote increased and more sustainable aquaculture production in order to:
 - a. Bolster and grow a vital food source for millions;

- b. Decrease rural poverty and transform those regions through the economic development and opportunities resulting from such industries;
 - c. Reduce the water waste and other harmful byproducts that can result from aquaculture industries;
 2. *Encourages* Member States, particularly those without developed fishing industries, to consider the implementation of domestic policies to facilitate community-based ownership of fisheries and aquaculture facilities in order to:
 - a. Ensure that the interests of those directly impacted by the management and exploitation of food supplies are deeply ingrained in relevant decision-making processes by ensuring local ownership of the relevant industries remains at above 50%;
 - b. Facilitate more sustainable and long-term management of blue economy resources, given the vested interest of local communities in maintaining sustainable operations without externalities;
 - c. Build and improve local economies from the ground up in a manner that allows them to remain free from the exploitation, over-extraction, and other problems that large-scale commercial fishing can often bring;
 - d. Further incorporate marginalized groups, such as indigenous or economically disadvantaged minority communities, into national economies and the global economic system;
 3. *Requests* further investment for the facilitation of artificial inland farms, and increased technological cooperation between states in order to aid global farmers in drought mitigation, sustainable farming practices, and water conservation;
 4. *Further encourages* global states to invest in the growing technology of hydroponics systems in combination with aquaculture facilities in order to;
 - a. Reduce the water and energy waste that often accompanies aquaculture systems through;
 - i. Investment in recirculating aquaculture systems which reduce water usage and;
 - ii. Investment in renewable energy resources to power aquaculture systems and;
 - iii. Increased emphasis on biofiltration systems and other filters which can reduce sediments from entering local water systems and prevent extra water exchange;
 - b. Decrease global economic reliance on environmentally damaging fertilizers pursuant to BE3 and other objectives meant to improve agri-food systems in an environmentally conscious manner;
 - c. Introduce a more sustainable, efficient, and elegant system of providing the most food for the most people;
 5. *Calls upon* Member States to improve social equity within fisheries and aquaculture facilities, with a particular emphasis on those least developed countries to break social norms and encourage social equity through:

- a. Facilitating educational programs amongst aquaculture and fishing-based communities that would promote;
 - i. The further integration of women into local fishing economies and;
 - ii. Greater workplace equality and practices that would facilitate greater gender-based equity and inclusion;
 - b. Gender-sensitive hiring approaches, specifically in aquaculture industries, in order to ensure more equitable access to resources and jobs;
 - c. The creation of a family-friendly representative goldfish named Goldie that promotes children's acclimation and inclusivity in aquaponics education;
6. *Recommends* the creation of an information-sharing network run under the watch of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with the goal of sharing innovative technology to improve fisheries and aquaculture technology;
7. *Further requests* that the FAO collaborate through conferences and collaborative programs with relevant international organizations, research institutions, and regional and international development partners to muster the necessary financial resources, technical expertise, and information-sharing networks to promote sustainable aquaculture and aquaponic practices.



Code: FAO/1/5

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Recognizing the significance of Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031,

Understanding the impacts of major global and regional challenges in the areas of FAO's mandate inducing the COVID-19 pandemic,

Encouraging full global cooperation while striving to thoroughly implement the FAO's 2022-2031 Strategic framework,

Underscoring the importance of transforming the world through the FAO's 2022-2031 Strategic framework,

Reflecting on the interconnected economic, social, and environmental dimensions of agrifood systems,

Desiring strategic and system-oriented approaches within actions taken,

1. *Acknowledging* that according to the United Nations, in 2022, 2.2 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking water since:
 - a. 703 million without a basic water service;
 - b. 3.5 billion people lacking safely managed sanitation, including 1.5 billion without essential sanitation services;
 - c. 675 million people globally lacked access to electricity in 2021, mainly located in Lesser Developed Countries (LDG's);
 - d. Over the last 30 years, an estimated USD 3.8 trillion worth of crops and livestock production has been lost due to disaster events, according to an FAO report;
 - e. There is an average loss of USD 123 billion annually or 5 percent of annual global agricultural GDP;
 - f. Solar water pumps have the potential to take the place of conventional pumping systems, which would have a positive impact not only on the economy but also on the environment;
 - g. A global initiative program can be introduced to provide voluntary contributions to address impoverished farmers/local communities affected by climate change, wildfires, and the loss of crops;
 - h. Observing that it is possible to irrigate crops, supply water for livestock, and clean water for human consumption, solar pump systems are preferable to other methods of supplying water in rural areas because their utilization provides a trustworthy, risk-free, and sufficient water supply, enhancing the health of the global community;

- i. A nine percent point increase in water use, causing water shortages to be relevant in many regions worldwide;
 - j. In 2020, 2.4 billion people lived in nations experiencing water scarcity;
 - k. Solar power by 2035 is expected to produce 37% of energy in most of the world;
 - l. These issues are amplified by climate change and regional conflicts, the solar-powered pump that Turkmenistan proposes includes minimal maintenance, exempts all fuel usage, is sun-dependable, and is mobile, which may be allocated for fellow member states;
 - m. Water-related partnerships and cooperation initiatives is essential to achieving efficient and more sustainable solutions, advancing them, and progressing on SDG 6;
2. *Stresses* the need to create access to healthy food and clean water for all by:
- a. Emphasizing the need for inclusion concerning indigenous and impoverished communities such as:
 - i. Inter alia spearheading the process in which we produce food and create clean water using the ideas and expertise of indigenous peoples;
 - ii. Synergizing between indigenous peoples, researchers, and policymakers to help create and fully implement sustainable farming and water allocation processes;
 - iii. Approving financial and physical resources to projects created and led by indigenous peoples;
 - iv. Desiring the creation and support of training programs and educational policies that empower indigenous individuals with the knowledge and power they need to create access to food and clean water;
 - b. Contemplating repairing the damage from extreme droughts, floods, storms, and wildfires that have created losses within agriculture worldwide by:
 - i. Utilizing renewable energy, solar-powered water pumps function;
 - ii. Advocating for equitable access to the market for all small farmers;
 - iii. Calling for a global initiative program by providing voluntary contributions to address impoverished farmers/local communities affected by climate change, wildfires, and the loss of crops;
 - iv. Looking forward to promoting global collaboration on research, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing to accelerate the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices;
3. *Approving* all Member States to fully participate and cooperate to thoroughly implement the *FAO's 2022-2031 Strategic Framework*;
4. *Convinced* that in renewable energy, solar-powered water pumps function by turning the sun into electrical energy needed to pump water out of its source to create the direct energy needed;
5. *Believing* that a public-private partnerships between environmental and private organizations find environmentally responsible ways using the *Strategic Framework of the Four Betters* to maintain the SDG sustainability goals by:

- a. Supporting fully that Member States gradually switch to Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA), which will help mitigate disease and lower the stress on overworked fisheries, leading to both a lowered domestic cost and an overall increase in the availability of farmed fish, lowering economic pressure on all nations;
 - b. Affirming the creation of available and accessible loans for small farmers and rural enterprises;
 - c. Recommending the development of agricultural systems by collecting recyclable water sources and sustainable fertilization by establishing a UN subcommittee titled “Clean Water for All” for the purpose of:
 - i. Collecting rainwater from sources such as the Amazon Rainwater for countries needing immediate water, such as those affected by drought and desertification;
 - ii. Collecting underground water to irrigate agricultural farms;
6. *Recognizing* Family Farming initiatives to decrease the dependency on the agricultural market, which is currently facing fluctuations and severe inflation due to the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine which:
 - a. Emphasizes the need to provide a brief yet specific guide and instructions for households on the best ways to maintain their household farms;
 - b. Calls for implementing drought-resistant crops such as wheat in drought-ridden countries and thus:
 - i. Requests funding for the implementation of seeding drought-resistant and native crops via the UN Budget for many nations affected by droughts;
 - c. Further invites the development of irrigation systems that will collect and store excess rain and groundwater that will later be distributed to crops during seasons of drought and hence:
 - i. Requests funding through voluntary contributions of countries where these systems will be installed, any remaining necessary funding will come from the United Nations general budget;
7. *Encourages* Family Farming initiatives to decrease the dependency on the agricultural market, currently facing fluctuations and severe inflation due to the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine;
8. *Stresses* the need to provide a brief yet specific guide and instructions for households on the best ways to maintain their household farms;
9. *Bearing in mind* that four billion people live under conditions of severe freshwater scarcity, half a billion people in the world face severe water scarcity all year round;
10. *Affirming* the usage and production of solar-based energy sources in areas that may not have access to modern energy sources to provide clean, accessible water to member states that may not have direct access to potable water sources by:

- a. Emphasizing the use of solar energy in residential areas where it is uncommonly used as a leading source of energy and where there is a lack of access to modern energy sources;
 - b. Appealing for the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, including crop rotation, agroforestry, organic farming, and integrated pest management;
 - c. Stressing its desire for programs that provide training, technology, and resources to farmers for implementing these practices;
 - d. Noting of the weaknesses of institutions, lack of cross-sectoral coordination, governance processes, and legal frameworks at all levels, tackling their enforceability issue;
11. *Emphasizes* the need to find more environmentally friendly solutions to soil erosion and depleted nitrogen levels by:
- a. Urging the use of agroforestry as a sustainable way to increase nitrogen levels of soils while contributing to the decrease of CO₂ levels and carbon neutrality of Member States;
 - b. Reaffirming the impact of such a solution to increase arable land and the increase of productivity, consequently leading to an increase in agricultural yield;
 - c. Noting approval with Family Farming initiatives to decrease the dependency on the agricultural market, which is currently facing fluctuations and severe inflation due to the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine;
 - d. Emphasizing the need to provide a brief yet specific guide and instructions for households on the best ways to maintain their household farms;
 - e. Supporting increased funding for research and innovation in agriculture, focusing on developing drought-resistant crops, improving soil health, and enhancing agricultural productivity;
 - f. Implementing strategies to reduce food loss and waste along the entire supply chain, from production to consumption, to ensure that more food reaches those in need;
12. *Raising awareness* of the current issues caused by ocean acidification and thereby:
- a. Supporting the implementation of kelp-based fertilizer on coastal farms;
 - b. Guiding the ability of kelp-based fertilizer to not only reduce carbon levels but promote a better agricultural environment;
 - c. Considering the fact that using this tactic can increase the number of fish available for consumption;
 - d. Believing that the implementation of this solution is possible;

13. *Keeping in mind* an FAO Report that stipulated the facts that disasters and crises have well-known effects on food security, with critical implications for nutrition that have also impacted nutrition through other pathways by:
 - a. Guiding a statistical estimate that between 691 and 783 million people in the world faced hunger in 2022;
 - b. Considering the midrange (about 735 million), 122 million more people faced hunger in 2022 than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically, the loss of food and the nutrients it contains, which would otherwise have contributed to healthy diets;
 - c. Taking into account that the estimated nutritional losses linked to production lost due to disasters are around 31 percent in Asia and the Americas, 24 percent in Europe, 11 percent in Africa, and 3 percent in Oceania;
 - d. Welcoming the economic benefits that sustainable practices and policies bring to those who implement them correctly;
14. *Welcomes* a global perspective and cooperation in our mission to create a better world, thereby:
 - a. Proclaiming the need to modernize and upgrade systems and technology while also preserving our traditional and cultural heritage and history;
 - b. Supporting actions to create an equitable world through access to clean water;
 - c. Insisting on sustainable practices that will heal our world through access to clean water;
 - d. Reiterating its conviction that all member states prioritize long-term thinking and prospects;
 - e. Proclaiming the need to modernize and upgrade systems and technology while also preserving our traditional and cultural heritage and history;
 - f. Supporting actions to create an equitable world through access to clean water;
 - g. Insisting on sustainable practices that will heal our world and help create a future for humankind;
15. *Emphasizing* the importance that farmers have not been able to bear the costs of structural measures such as; constructing rainwater harvesting systems, drip irrigation systems, or camelid shelters, and in the case of Bolivia by:
 - a. Recognizing that farmers have requested financial support from their local municipality;
 - b. Guiding support for implementing these sorts of good practices will be a critical element in bringing them to scale, which could take the form;
16. *Cognizant of* the need for water availability for nations that do not have easy access to a national power grid and that require access to potable water for agricultural usage and:

- a. Confident in the successful program that Egypt has implemented, utilizing Solar Water Pumps to provide water to the parts of Egypt that do not have access to the national electricity grid;
 - b. Recalling further the success that has not only allowed Egypt to provide water to their most vulnerable population but which has also lowered their dependence on harmful fossil fuels and diesel engines;
 - c. Recommending that Member States adopt this crucial technology that will allow them to provide clean water for both human consumption and agricultural usage;
17. *Determined* for a more environmentally friendly solution to soil erosion and depleted nitrogen levels;
18. *Realizing* the impact of such a solution to increase arable land and the increase of productivity, consequently leading to an increase in agricultural yield.



Code: FAO/1/6

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework for 2022-2031

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Expressing its appreciation for the 2000-2015 Strategic Framework and the 2010-2019 Strategic Framework, which established the practice of framework implementation within FAO and have led to the sustainable development-focused framework of 2022-2031 with particular note on the failures of past efforts and the need to create substantial improvements in contemporary efforts,

Having considered that the current 2022-2031 framework has failed to be applicable to diverse socioeconomic models in which there is a lack of aid outreach to impoverished households in low income due to imperfect information,

Recognizing the need to establish short-term goals to build equitable partnerships within agriculture,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 52/16 “The right to food” on addressing conflict-driven food insecurity and facilitate sustainable development of agriculture,

Alarmed by the lack for general vigilance on the application of and execution of food supply systems support programmes,

Acknowledging the pivotal role of education in fostering sustainable agricultural practices and the need to establish the FAO 2022-2031 Strategic Framework; SAVE and GROW policymakers guide to sustainable intensification of crop production that works on the development of agricultural education systems following the four betters and in line with the SDGs,

Alleviating the problem of world hunger by actively promoting new technological developments,

Supporting developing Member States with our knowledge and technology to grow nutrient-rich food so that they become less dependent on others,

Acknowledging that workers within the agrifoods industry and fisheries, many of whom are women, lack education about efficient and sustainable farming, irrigation and fishing practices and how to maximize outcomes given their land/soil quality,

Seeking educational initiatives to enhance literacy and knowledge within indigenous communities, empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their health, livelihoods, and future, while still preserving their culture and increasing their sustainability, as well as working with local communities and farmers to improve agriculture,

Acknowledges the imperative need to invest in biodiversification innovation of agricultural products in the face of climate change, citing a desire to uphold SDGs 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 11(Sustainable Cities and Communities),

Acknowledges the report on “Cooperation with the Convention with of Biological Diversity” adopted at 44th session of the FAO,

Emphasizing the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), especially in its contributions as stated in FCCC resolution BSTA/2016/INF.5 on addressing gender disparities within regional and national contexts in regards to various agricultural systems,

Recognizing the importance of the function of companies within the private sector, as well as NGOs such as Heifer International and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) that are interested in improving the agriculture industry by providing funding that is fundamental for the implementation of the FAO's strategic framework by also encouraging flexible funding to boost FAO's capacity to respond to crises and emergencies,

Emphasizing the importance of direct funding to farmers to avoid the risk of corruption or larger misallocation of resources while also recognizing the significant advance in improving conditions for the national agricultural sector of Member States,

Conscious of infrastructure such as roads and rail in order to expand water access for drinking water and water for agricultural purposes under the framework of the Latin American Railway Association (ALAF) and the investment in improving quality on the rights of the workers,

Acknowledging the severe case of world hunger which impacts billions of people including millions of children from food insecure nations,

Acknowledging the World Bank's "Detox Development" study that cites issues associated with current agricultural subsidies such as deforestation of 2.2 million hectares per year, encouraging the use of fossil fuels, incentivizing excessive use of fertilizers that pollute water supplies and degrade soil health, and disproportionately benefit wealthier farmers,

Noting flexible funding as a tool to boost FAO's capacity to respond to crisis and emergencies,

Fulfilling the commitment of the FAO's standards of the Four Betters for a more sustainable, inclusive, and adaptive approach to food production in all Member States,

Keeping in mind existing global crises affecting the supply chains especially the importation of cereals and grains amidst rising global prices which if not addressed will limit the member nations ability to continue to supply aid,

Considering funds to small-scale farmers to kickstart local economy as well as exports through international trade,

Requesting the establishment of partnerships with international financial institutions (i.e. International Monetary Fund, World Bank) to fund sustainable farming mechanisms,

Seeking the development and funding of new innovative research groups by local governmental groups in search of alternative solutions of food resources such as synthetic proteins and arthropoda protein,

Improving water infrastructure in order to expand water access for drinking water and water for agricultural purposes under the framework of the Fundación Argentina,

Desiring increased food security and awareness of best practices for sustainability of world environmental resources using best practices for renewable energy for use of farming and power within Member States in the midst of climate change,

Encouraging the development towards Member States' fishing industries in order to help alleviate hunger as well as to help create sustainability through the framework of NGOs, such as the Center for Oceans and like Confédération Africaine des Organisations de Pêche Artisanale,

Noting the need for the development and implementation of science-based and adaptive fisheries management strategies in line with the 2021-2030 strategic framework,

Aware of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (MFAT) commitment to responsible and sustainable fishing practices by providing resources for a multilateral project aimed at supporting the implementation of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement,

Taking into account the need for Member States to strengthen their own national legislations to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing,

Recognizing the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/76/264, *The State of Global Food Insecurity*, that stresses the importance of transforming the agri-food system and the need for sustainable food practices with respect to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report in 2021 that states 660 million people are continuously vulnerable to food insecurity,

Mindful of sustainability and accountability by extension of the Kaesong Industrial Complex (KIC) that addresses responsible production, economic growth, and the strengthening of institutions under amendment and expansion,

Emphasizing the need to recognize the sovereignty of Member States and the need for reduced interventionism,

Having considered that the current 2022-2031 fails to account for potential emergent crisis thus requiring hand in hand solution with Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 10 (reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 14 (Life Below Water), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

Cognizant of climatological, agricultural, and community fragility presented with greater frequency due to climate change's increasing threat,

Bearing in mind that the threat of climate change requires immediate action and efficient incorporation on a cooperative international level,

Highlighting the need for short-term measures in areas of conflict, and in Member States with considerable rates of food insecurity as a result of drought and such factors on a regional level,

Recognizing that many Member States depend upon carbon energy to sustain themselves economically,

Reaffirming the succinct transition from a carbon-based fossil fuel infrastructure of one that is reliant on renewable energy in the forms of solar, wind, and if possible, fusion,

1. *Suggests* the introduction of Turkmenistan's sustainable technology which consists of a solar powered water pumping system that provides not only safe, clean and drinkable water for human consumption but also for agricultural usage;
2. *Desiring* to expand education within the region via local and community-based methodology rather than primarily through 'imported' education;
3. *Encourages* Member States to provide safeguards that preserve and protect agricultural sectors and sustainable food production against climate fragility through:
 - a. Furthering agricultural development, food and nutrition security via the promotion and further commitment to the resolutions made in General Assembly resolution A/RES/77/186 (2022);

- b. Implementing the use of drought-resistant crops, using Chilean research efforts into maize seed which is resilient to drought as a precedent;
 - c. Promoting the use of hybrid rice production due to 30% higher yield and resistance to disease and climate disasters such as droughts;
 4. *Urges* Member States to address the consequences of water inaccessibility as a result of climate change, through means such as:
 - a. Undergoing desalination of former croplands in tandem with efforts made by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA);
 - b. Promoting methods that prevent soil salinization such as crop rotation, groundwater recharge, and use of drip irrigation;
 5. *Urges* the use of agroforestry as a sustainable way to increase nitrogen levels of soils while contributing to the decrease of CO2 levels and carbon neutrality of Member States;
 6. Further recommends Member States guarantee the use of governmental subsidies under an ecological scheme for rural farmers, by means of:
 - a. Providing a subsidy of price, capital, or access to land to ecological scheme farmers;
 - b. Compromising on the implementation of green strategies to protect the environment;
 - c. Empowering of local industries and private corporations to close the supply gap in the market by increasing subsidies and alleviating taxation on the agricultural industries;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to evaluate agricultural subsidies and begin shifting away from rewarding farmers on the basis of area towards rewarding ecological farming practices;
 - e. Encourages the establishment of a subsidiary organ to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), supervised by UNCTAD, to focus on the sharing and facilitation of agricultural innovations such as vertical farming and the development of smart cities in local contexts, facilitation of agricultural innovations such as vertical farming, and the development of smart cities in local contexts;
 7. *Declares* the importance that road and rail infrastructure plays towards the flow on the delivery of water, the establishment of water purification centers and overall agricultural development,
 8. *Declares* the importance of improving the quality of workers rights by:
 - a. Acknowledging unions relationships to establishing working rights;
 - b. Encouraging investment towards infrastructure across developing states;
 - c. Working to build more infrastructure in order to help create and sustain water purification centers;
 9. *Emphasizes* the reaffirmation, development, and investment within the Hand-in-Hand initiative to increase:
 - a. Education through increased matchmaking to research institutions and climate-resilient farming practices/technology;

- b. Economic security through investment in supply chain and cash crop management alongside efforts to increase productivity and self-sufficiency;
10. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their agricultural education, integrating sustainable and innovative practices through composting programs like the European Compost Network (ECN), education to local farmers to utilize new seed varieties that are resilient to climate change to prevent crop failures with programs such as Alternate Land Use Services (ALUS);
11. *Encourages* Member States to implement vocational training programs that focus on modern and sustainable agricultural techniques;
12. *Recommends* the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform facilitated by the FAO, encouraging collaboration among Member States to exchange best practices;
13. *Emphasizes* improving educational nutrition curriculum that will address food systems, promote healthy diets, and further strengthen agricultural production that is accessible to developing Member States through existing support systems such as the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSyN);
14. *Notes* the limited resources and the need for innovation of alternative fertilization methods for agriculture, taking the knowledge of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that upholds environmental rules and encourages green farming;
15. *Recommends* Member States send experts to Member States with unstable agricultural zones to implement more sustainable practices safeguarding their crops;
16. *Appeals* food-insecure Member States to implement small farms in schools, provide training to teachers and students regarding weather-resilient crops, and work with Member States having crops resilient to harsh weather to provide them with better knowledge, nutrients, and quality of life;
17. *Highlights* the need to protect and support the environment and promote renewable energy, sustainable urbanization, and green industrialization such as:
 - a. Chile's "Energía 2050" sustainable energy strategy, which supports cleaner and more renewable energy sources in line with SDG 7 and fosters collaboration through its discussion forums, regional seminars, technical working groups, and committees made up of strategic consultants;
18. *Encourages* further collaboration for a program similar to the 'Resilient School Feeding' sub-project of the Mexico-CARICOM-FAO Initiative, in order to build more school gardens similar to that of Belize, in other food-insecure Member States with the goal to enhance children's nutrients and their learning environment;
19. *Encourages* Member States to provide grains/seeds to food insecure Member States and train teachers and students to plant weather-resilient crops as well as native plants for their farm/garden;
20. *Encourages* the usage of seed banks in extreme weather prone areas to guard against farmer's inability to replant crops;
21. *Endorses* the idea of implementing local educational institutions to further improve the

agricultural and economic standing of developing countries by means of:

- a. Bringing in outside experts willing to work with the local population to understand and adapt curriculum to their specific needs;
 - b. Sharing educational programs internationally in order to create a more productive educational system of aforementioned sustainable agriculture practices;
22. *Invites* the annual collaboration of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization Health (PAHO/WHO), the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
23. *Further Invites* the addition of She Feeds the World (SFW) to the Regional Food Security and Nutrition Overview to use that data to create programs to educate and collaborate with underdeveloped regions in order to improve educational and agricultural growth;
24. *Suggests* the development on infrastructure in regards to clean water irrigation through better relationships with domestic NGOs, such as ArgentINA and multinational collaboration with the aim of industrializing;
25. *Recommends* following similar practices to that which Iceland has implemented in their Climate Action Plan for 2018-2030 dealing with climate change within agricultural and infrastructural programs;
26. *Calls for* efforts to reduce climate change that will affect international waters and agricultural practices with the help of reforestation, revegetation, and afforestation efforts;
27. *Further recommends* Member States *consider* low-carbon technology implementation, land-waste program phasing out, public education awareness, and elimination of chemicals that cause the climate to warm;
28. *Invites* Member States and NGOs to invest in better relationships between NGOs and fisheries in developing nations and sustainable fishing practices in developing nations:
29. *Further invites* Member States with experienced fishing industries to send technical advisors to Member States that lack experienced fishing industries;
30. *Further recommends* instituting educational programs that prioritize the acknowledgement of gender disparities and the promotion of gender equality in new agricultural programs endorsed by this committee;
31. *Calls for* an international committee dedicated to addressing issues related to improving fisheries and protecting aquatic ecosystems so as to establish sustainable fishing practices on a global scale by means of:
- a. Gathering researchers specialized in the industry to monitor the fishing practices within the countries with the largest fishing industries;
 - b. Creating a solid regulatory and management framework for fisheries so as to protect aquatic ecosystems, but also protecting the local fishing industry;
32. *Emphasizes* existing laws to combat IUU fishing both in Member States' coastal areas as

well as their distant water sources by:

- a. *Drawing attention* to the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) that governments should continue to restrict the ports to foreign vessels that have engaged in IUU fishing and through this reduce illegally sold fish out of market states;
 - b. *Strongly encouraging* that a percentage of the maritime industrial capacities of Member States with existing sufficient maritime access and socioeconomic standing be reallocated to sustainable extraction of aquaculture and fishing industries;
33. *Recommends* capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of fishers and stakeholders involved in fisheries management by:
 - a. Affirming the critical role that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fishery Observers and skilled fishers and stakeholders play in their National Observer Program;
 - b. Promoting inclusivity and stakeholder engagement in capacity-building initiatives;
34. *Designates* the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to support the financial aspect of the implementation initiatives that focus on providing grants and low-interest loans to rural farmers from underdeveloped Member States for improving income and living conditions, by means of the sovereignty of each Member State and collaboration with NGOs, local institutions, and civil society organizations;
35. *Advises* Member States to make exporting simpler by recognizing the importance of exports in underdeveloped Member States with an emphasis on free trade, by abolishing export licensing and export bans, thereby guaranteeing national production, prioritizing consumption and fair payment for local and rural farmers, along as urging the suspension of export tariffs and embargoes to allow free flow of agricultural goods;
36. *Strongly encourages* Member States to reduce the licensing process for local farmers for farmers to get involved in the national agricultural sector by focusing on the incorporation of national labor into the agricultural sector, Member States work towards improving employment rates, economic growth, and production of agricultural products based on national necessities, as well as ensuring sovereignty by working with their own lands and farmers;
37. *Encourages* the creation of economic incentives for NGOs and companies in the private sector willing to get involved in the agriculture industry and other industries relevant to the implementation of the framework by:
 - a. Encouraging public-private relationships with the Syngenta Foundation, which will facilitate increased research and development and concurrently the modernization of agriculture technology;
 - b. Alleviating the conflict-driven food insecurity crisis within LDCs and other impacted communities with NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders (DWB);
38. *Affirms* the initiatives currently in place between the FAO and collaborating Member States which maximize available resources both financially as well as technically such as SHRIP and the WFP;

39. *Advocates* for the maintenance of agrifood supply chains between Member States during times of conflict or crises through:
- a. Measures such as the Black Sea Grain Initiative which highlight the global responsibilities that are still present regardless of tensions within Member States;
 - b. Implementing trade agreements such as the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) where Pakistan declared India as one of the favored nations in 2011 giving a boost to bilateral trade and economic growth as a way to cooperate during conflict;
 - c. Affirming the initiatives currently in place within the FAO and collaborating Member States which maximize available resources both financially as well as technically;
40. *Strongly Encourages* the creation of an international committee focused on the transition from carbon-based fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, and possibly nuclear fusion through:
- a. Gathering the most esteemed scientists and researchers specializing in each previously mentioned renewable energy-focused area, on the development of implementable renewable energy technologies;
 - b. Utilizing the skills and abilities of communications experts to allow for a seamless transition from carbon fuels into the new renewable technologies in both the public and private sectors of each nation; including education and dissemination of information;
 - c. Training existing operators and facilities of current non-renewable energy plants, as well as the retainment of previous staff, creating new economic opportunities and bolstering the energy economy in each state;
41. *Further recommends* promoting research and technological and biodiversification innovation in sustainable practices by collaborating with farmers to adopt sustainable agriculture methods and providing financial assistance to manage global food security through the FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031 Four Betters, specifically better production and better environment, SDGs 2 (No Poverty), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and global programs such as the Global Donor Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition, UNICEF, and the World Food Programme (WFP), Resolution 9/2017 "Cooperation with the Convention of Biological Diversity" by:
- a. Collaboration to utilize innovative technologies developed and implemented in Member States such as those in development in Costa Rica with hybrid rice crops to withstand drought seasons by:
 - i. Focusing largely on crops such as wheat, barley, and rice, which are high-yield and sustainable crops;
 - ii. Providing education about both geographical and sustainable long-term farming will ultimately help solve the food crisis and promote trade with a non-monopolizing exportation system;
 - b. Supporting the Liechtenstein Institute of Strategic Development (LISD), which aids private and public entities in building resilience to climate changes, guiding measures for ecological and economic value in the midst of climate adaptation:

- i. Launches the Global Climate Geodesign Challenge (GC2), which aims to help global and local decision-makers make strategic climate-based decisions to create long-lasting benefits to local communities and the world;
 - ii. Supports the climate planning and design project M4C Mikołów for Climate, partnered with EEA Funds that are funded by Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway;
- 42. *Expresses its hope* that artificial intelligence (AI) use in agrifood practices improve agricultural productivity and sustainability such as in crop, soil, and livestock monitoring, detection of pests and diseases, weather and temperature forecasting, and autonomous agricultural robots and farm equipment;
- 43. *Recommends* using AI to develop new crop varieties, optimize crop management practices, improve crop, soil, and livestock monitoring, reduce the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and detect the presence of pests and diseases;
- 44. *Notes* that AI technologies can be used to help farmers increase crop yields, address the challenges of soil health and herbicide resistance and use resources more sustainably and efficiently to decrease the agricultural sector's overall greenhouse gas emissions;
- 45. *Supports* the AI for Good, a digital platform of the United Nations' International Telecommunication Union, and the Geo-AI Challenge to encourage new AI applications to help advance the SDGs;
- 46. *Recommends* the General Assembly establish the Economic League of Information-Sharing (E.L.I.) to facilitate the transfer of agricultural technologies to recipient Member States in order to boost economic development in rural and urban contexts alike by:
 - a. Conferring with the resources of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to designate zones with the highest potential for economic prosperity in both rural and urban contexts;
 - b. Using the expertise of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to facilitate voluntary Member State agri-technology contributions to share with all Member States;
 - c. Encouraging the partnership between the CSTD and UNDP in order to craft Member State-specific strategies in order to fulfill the Strategic Framework's priorities of accelerators.
- 47. *Calls upon* the creation of the Strategic Partnerships of the Four Betters Initiative, which will:
 - a. Enlist experts in logistics, agriculture, and other needed fields to assist developing a database for Members States by:
 - i. Collecting data that will be used to expedite the process of policy implementation;
 - ii. Sharing data on agricultural practices and weather patterns with those Member States that will use it for their development;
 - b. Encourage Member States to share technology and innovative ideas on agricultural practices within regional and local communities;
 - c. Welcome all Member States that have capacity to voluntarily contribute to a Four betters fund by all sponsors.



Code: FAO/1/7

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization

Topic: Implementing the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Understanding that both the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1945) and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966) encompass the human right to an adequate standard of living, the latter explicitly highlighting the right to adequate food,

Acknowledging the good work of Chinese corporations in facilitating partnerships in affordable agricultural equipment, as well as the intent of the People's Republic of China to further cooperation to the benefit of all nations in the pursuit of agricultural mechanization,

Recognizing the long legacy of documents and resolutions adopted by the United Nations (UN) to fight global hunger, including the Millennium Declaration, as well as past Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) frameworks,

Aware of the drastic increase in global food insecurity due to ongoing international and regional conflicts, and the vital role that key countries play in the maintenance of the global food supply,

Having adopted the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031, which aims to fulfill the United Nations 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and is concerned with eliminating food insecurity, malnutrition, and unsustainable agricultural practices,

Alarmed by food insecurity throughout the world, including the 783 million suffering from chronic hunger, and more than 345 million faced with acute levels of food shortage,

Affirming the significant role research plays in advancing sustainable agriculture techniques and solutions as well as its importance in avoiding reduced crop yields,

Acknowledging the intersection of agriculture and public health, as well as the role of affordable and accessible essential nutritional supplements in prenatal and postpartum care,

Deeply concerned by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) statistic of 6.9 million pregnant and breastfeeding women in 2020 suffering from malnutrition, showcasing the impacts of global food and nutrition crises on these vulnerable groups,

Noting with approval, the double increase from 8.8% to 16.4% for exclusive breastfeeding rates in 2020, the crucial role of nutrient-rich breast milk for infants and young children's health and development.

Deeply disturbed that each year there are around 290,000 maternal deaths, 1.9 million stillbirths, and 2.3 million newborn deaths, as indicated by the *Improving Maternal and Newborn Health and Survival and Reducing Stillbirth: Progress Report 2023*,

Recognizing the importance of sanitary public health in global regions at high risk of nourishment contaminated by viruses, bacteria, and parasites that affect hundreds of millions of people concentrated mainly in Africa and the Global South,

Seeking the creation and expansion of existing programs regarding sustainable farming that have proven to be successful, such as The Economic and Policy Analysis of Climate Change programme of the

Agricultural and Food Division,

Acknowledging the strengthening of partnerships with international financial institutions, as well as non-profit organizations to fund sustainable farming initiatives in low-income countries,

Urging the importance of increasing funding and access to technical assistance for lower-income countries to transform their food systems to be more sustainable in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13,

Alarmed by the ongoing crisis of global food insecurity with 238 million people facing acute food insecurity worldwide according to the World Bank,

Recognizing that female agriculture workers face significant obstacles compared to their male counterparts, National Geographic reports that females account for approximately 20% of land ownership globally, demonstrating the gender inequality in pay, land access, and land ownership,

Having considered that according to data from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Institute for Statistics, comprising 263 million children, adolescents, and youth worldwide are not attending school,

Alarmed by the fact that 70% of the world's hungry tend to reside in conflict regions as of May 2023, according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting with deep concern the World Social Report's findings, at least 501 workers in the agricultural sector will be unable to double their production to meet SDG 2.3 by 2030 due to a lack of access to infrastructure and development,

Emphasizing that according to the World Bank, irrigated agriculture, despite making up 20% of cultivated land, creates 40% of food produced worldwide, meaning irrigation doubles the agricultural output of farmlands and allows for not only a greater yield but a more diverse yield,

Reaffirming SDG 2.4 and the call for sustainable agriculture practices that can adapt and minimally impact environments and ecosystems,

Bearing in mind the Green Revolution of the mid-20th century resulted in the production of new, high-yielding seeds and crop variations,

Noting with concern that according to the World Economic Forum, it takes an average of twenty years for the discovery of crop production innovations to become widespread practice across all farmer communities,

Emphasizing the success of the International Rice Research Institute, with the Philippines, doubling the rice and wheat yield in Asia between 1960-1990, with better genetic modifications of rice,

Further recalling that, in a report by the United Nations in September of 2023, an estimated 13 percent of food produced is lost between harvest and retail, while an estimated 17 percent of total global food production is wasted in households,

Reiterating the State of Food Security and Nutrition 2020 World Report, a global switch to healthy diets would fight food insecurity while delivering enormous savings, almost entirely offsetting the health costs associated with unhealthy diets (estimated to reach US \$ 1.3 trillion a year in 2030) and cutting the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions up to 75%,

Noting with approval the United Nations' stance on Climate Action in the article *Food and Climate Change: Healthier Diets for a Healthier Planet*, that global food waste contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions to the extent that if quantified as a separate country, it would rank as the third-largest contributor to greenhouse emissions worldwide and,

1. *Strongly encourages* for the formation of a research task force to identify and investigate phosphorus soil requirements and the implementation of engineered seeds and crops, such a task force that will house specialized subdivisions to carry out the aforementioned mission statements through:
 - a. *Advocating for* the formulation of a research analyst task forces to investigate the phosphorus soil requirements in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and predict the level appropriate for increased yields and production by:
 - i. Meeting food demands, which are heavily dependent on the optimal amount of phosphorus in the soil;
 - ii. Phosphorus limitation, which may be a global phenomenon, predicting phosphorus requirements, encouraging an equitable allotment of the element in the global agricultural sector;
 - b. *Encouraging* the formation of an international collaborative research groups with the goal of investigating the unique geographies, climates, and situations of Member States facing food insecurity, with the goal of providing suitable crops and engineered seeds in cooperation with UN organizations, willing governments, private sector partners, and understanding the unique competencies and innovativeness of both the public and private sectors, the group will be comprised of associated Member States and national governments to represent the interests of the public, as well as international business, philanthropic organizations, and research groups to represent the private;
 - c. *Emphasizes* the wisdom and accomplishments of past seed initiatives such as the *FAO-China Shared-Services Centre Programme*, and cooperation with the nonprofit alliance International Institute of Tropical Agriculture-Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (IITA-CGIAR):
 - i. With a specific relation in the former to the 2019 seeding of the Weichu 902-3 species of hybrid rice in Madagascar, which has promised yields of 8-10 tons per hectare compared to the national average yield of 2.8 tons;
 - ii. With a specific relation in the latter to the partnership and delivery of drought-tolerant yellow maize and Cassava Brown Streak Disease-tolerant cassava varieties by the IITA-CGIAR to Madagascar;
2. *Encourages* the formation of an Agricultural Mechanization Council under the guidance of the FAO in partnership with the People's Republic of China to organize and deliver affordable mechanized farming tools and machines to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in need by:
 - a. Drawing on current and past deals between Chinese agricultural corporations and developing Member States hoping to mechanize outdated agricultural sectors, through such deals pertaining to both conventional and new smart technologies, such as no-tillage precision planters and automotive pilot systems for heavy farming equipment;

- b. Recognizing the affordable pricings Chinese agricultural firms offer developing Member States by drawing support from the Chinese government's willingness and ambition to help developing countries achieve their very best;
3. *Further requests* the economic support in the endeavor to improve the self-sufficiency ratio for Member States in need and:
 - a. Reduces the burden of food import costs and dependency;
 - b. Reports upon Comoros' phosphorus demands predicts a 100% self-sufficiency ratio if it receives approximately 3 million kg of phosphorus, allowing farmers to domestically produce the adequate amount of food crops that would normally be obtained through trade;
 - c. Addresses environmental concerns about the overuse of fertilizers, the supply of phosphorus data should be reliable and transparent to determine how and where it is wasted in locations that exceed their demands for phosphorus;
4. *Recommends* the establishment of a series of educational programs under the guidance of the FAO, as well as in partnership with international partner organizations, public and private, regional and domestic, to advance knowledge of agriculture production through:
 - a. FAO's expertise and the *2018-2021 Country Programming Framework* (CPF), farmer field schools and family poultry houses have been established in Comoros in the hopes of strengthening vulnerable farming populations;
 - b. Recollecting how FAO continues to support the Republic of Zambia in developing its agribusiness field, by establishing a country action plan (CAP) where young Zambian men and women are trained in starting and sustaining agricultural businesses;
5. *Encourages* the establishment of local sanitation, cleaning, and distribution centers to provide local communities with clean produce, meats, and nutrient supplements by:
 - a. Focusing on strategic location planning to ensure widespread access to essential nutrients and effectively sanitized produce;
 - b. Understanding the unique role that vitamins and minerals play in maternal and infant well-being requires a commitment to the establishment of distribution centers for this purpose, providing essential nutrients, prenatal vitamins (folic acid, iron, calcium, vitamin D), and postpartum vitamins (folate, DHA, vitamin D, iodine) to ensure the nutritional requirements of mothers are met;
 - c. Sanitization, cleaning, and distribution centers, and providing services related to washing, disinfecting, and storing food items, in conjunction with public resources on food handling;
6. *Reaffirms* the implementation of triannual interactive workshops to circulate accessible information on essential nutritional practices in community centers through:
 - a. Workshops, including information regarding balanced diets, nutrient-rich foods, hydration habits, prenatal and postpartum health, food preparation, and hygiene. These workshops rely on sources including, but not limited to:

- i. School-based food and nutrition education, a whitepaper on creating multigenerational lasting improvements in food practices;
 - ii. The Family Nutrition Guide, authored by Ann Burgess with Peter Glasauer in the FAO Food and Nutrition Division, intending to enhance nutrition and feeding in LDCs;
7. *Emphasizes* the need for the development of capacity-building and training mechanisms that will empower smallholder farmers and women in the agricultural sector, which in turn, will bring about increased participation in the food value chain through:
 - a. The Green Climate Fund, which focuses on national and community level to reduce the gender gap in agriculture through climate change adaptation measures ensuring negative impacts of climate change, and does not compound with pre-existing gender inequalities, wherein FAO promotes gender mainstreaming into national planning processes and provides farmer training;
 - b. Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition, which builds or further develops a country-owned vision for smallholder agriculture and agricultural development that positions smallholder agriculture firmly within integrated policies and strategies connect smallholder farmers to markets;
8. *Encourages* Member States to implement knowledge-sharing and technology transfer to ensure agricultural productivity and sustainable food systems through creating international forums for knowledge transfer and exchange on improved sustainable agriculture practices by building relationships with private actors that have valuable expertise and resources that could enhance efforts including non-profit organizations such as the Sustainable Agriculture Network, as well as Sustainable Agriculture, increasing funding for research into predictive models addressing climate-change crises and effect on agriculture to combat food scarcity and unsustainable agricultural practices:
9. *Encourages* further elimination of gender norms and attitudes that are creating barriers to land ownership affecting women in the agriculture sector:
10. *Further reminds* the importance for Member States to guarantee equal access to nutritious and diverse diets through social programs for vulnerable and pregnant adolescent girls and women:
11. *Reaffirms* its belief in requesting the establishment of UN-monitored programs, called Eduallf, for the purpose of:
 - a. Installing educational systems within LDCs to address the progression of educating the youth on nutrition and agriculture to promote a healthy lifestyle;
 - b. Creating regional groups that discuss traditionally conscious school lunches to preserve cultural integrity and healthy nutritional meals;
12. *Strongly encourages* revisions to the FAO research database known as FAOstat by:
 - a. Adding the cross-referencing of conflict regions with the already provided famine research;
 - b. Providing through research provided by experts and Member States;

- c. Allowing for funds to be allocated accordingly, which could be funded by the International Monetary Fund, and could be implemented by the Safety Organization;
- 13. *Expresses* its hope to develop international programs and interventions to educate and equip women with materials and information regarding the decreased risk of infant infectious diseases and infant mortality rates associated with exclusive breastfeeding for the initial six months, through:
 - a. Advocating for proper materials to be provided to efficiently and successfully educate pregnant women and postpartum women about caring for their young infants and babies;
 - b. Requesting the provision of support for mentor groups to gain a better understanding of the mental health of themselves and their babies;
- 14. *Recommends* the development of Baby Banks in marginalized communities, as:
 - a. These are centers that serve as a pantry for baby formula, diapers, and other supportive essentials for pregnant women and mothers;
 - b. Information resources, pamphlets, and training sessions to expectant women and mothers;
- 15. *Emphasizes* the need for educational programs regarding irrigation technologies and techniques to:
 - a. Provide small-scale farmers with information and technology to take advantage of infrastructure projects such as dams and irrigation canals that their governments create;
 - b. Create self-sufficiency in these communities via these educational programs to ensure these small-scale farmers can utilize these technologies independently;
- 16. *Supports* a development program for pre-existing electrical, irrigation, and transportation infrastructure in both rural and urban areas to promote sustainability and resilience to:
 - a. Create Sustainable Agricultural Infrastructure Standards to provide member states with information and criteria for implementing suitability in both new and existing infrastructure;
 - b. Assist local government environment organizations in examining the ecological impact of their current infrastructure;
 - c. Work with local workers and developmental organizations to upgrade infrastructure to meet SDG 2.4 and the Sustainable Agricultural Infrastructure Standards;
 - d. Work with programs developing new infrastructure to ensure they meet the information provided within the Sustainable Agricultural Infrastructure Standards;
 - e. Promotes the development of post-emergency stabilization measures within local and national governments, in order to:
 - i. Train and implement teams to evaluate damages and needs following emergencies;

- ii. Create easy networks to manage relief teams and designated infrastructure repair teams;
- iii. Provide resources and training to prevent future emergency damages and strengthening repaired infrastructure;

17. *Urges* Member States to foster collaborative partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders: local communities, non-governmental organizations, inter-governmental bodies, environmental groups, and the private sector, to effectively mobilize resources, harness a wealth of expertise, and comprehensively address food insecurity and meet sustainability goals, following in the footsteps of Portugal and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries by:

- a. Endorsing approval of seed hybrids by local governments;
- b. Specifically loosening regulation of governments around genetically modified crops;
- c. Discouragement of outdated and climate-harming practices that contribute to propagating private and corporate profit over efficiency, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Pesticides;
 - ii. Chemical and over-fertilization;
- d. Urging the limitation of monopolization of ownership of seeds, including the protection of small farmers from using corporations' latest developed sources, especially areas where food security is a concern;
- e. Emphasizing limitations on the privatization period for corporations to recoup research resources, individually addressed within ten years, supported \ through subsidizing of research by local governments, to implement initiatives for corporations and small farmers to conduct individual research, reducing the risk of continued privatization of information, as emphasized in:
 1. FAO-UNDP-UNEP proposal "A Billion Dollar Opportunity";
 2. Degradation National Investment Plan (REDD+NIP) which is led by the Ministry of Finance, Economy, and Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, and Environment;
 3. "Green Climate Fund" of the African Forest Forum;
 4. FAO resolution 9/2022 (2022) addressing the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
 5. EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to establish a more resilient, green, and digital agricultural system;

18. *Recommends* an infrastructure assistance program under the FAO, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and Member States that will:

- a. Provide Member States with a framework for the development of green energy and rural electrical infrastructure;

- b. Provide Member States with up-to-date research on tools and farming technologies to be dispersed to small-scale farms;
19. *Encourages* a Rural Development Initiative that addresses specific needs of improving rural living conditions and infrastructure according to examples such as the:
- a. Grand Ethiopian Electrical Dam, which has used renewable resources to provide green energy, and combat energy shortages in rural areas;
 - b. International Renewable Energy Agency, in collaboration with FAO, which plans to meet up to 67% of energy needs in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030;
 - c. Common Agricultural Policy, and the Rural Development Program 2014-2020, to stimulate sector rejuvenation, and address disparities in direct aid;
 - d. Rural Development Program 2020 to support farmers, strengthen production, and provide training, especially in improved sustainability practices;
 - e. Educational programs from experienced workers and provides trade school assistance to communities to allow local communities to implement these developments and improve infrastructure;
20. *Reaffirms* its belief in requesting the development of an UN-monitored program, called Eduall for the purpose of:
- a. Establishing educational systems within LDCs to address the progression of educating the youth on nutrition and agriculture to promote a healthy lifestyle;
 - b. Creating regional groups that discuss traditionally conscious school lunches to preserve cultural integrity and healthy nutritional meals;
21. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize economic strategies that transform the food system, prioritizing climate resilience and equitable access by:
- a. Diversifying food sources, encouraging local businesses from production and supply chains, and addressing food-waste reduction efforts to:
 - i. Encourage sustainable aqua-culture and agroforestry practices, merging conservation with foraging via Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and the preservation of biodiversity through traditional agricultural practice;
 - ii. Support local businesses from rural and under-represented groups, working with Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) efforts to simplify support for smaller farmers, increasing support amounts for young farmers to stimulate sector rejuvenation, and utilizing linked payments to address disparities in value of direct aid;
 - iii. Support European Union projects like the CITIES 100, which enables food-waste reduction, prevention, and composting strategies between cities to reduce greenhouse gasses and support sustainable agriculture;
 - b. Emphasizing the need for Member States to build collaborative networks, intersectoral supporting food aid initiatives, and knowledge-sharing on sustainable farming strategies and culturally appropriate nutrition strategies while leveraging biodiversity conservation

efforts to diversify and expand food futures:

- i. Encourages partnerships such as the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), currently developing case studies on ways to increase production sustainably and promote adherence to traditional diet patterns;
- ii. Encourages participation in programs such as the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean's MedSea4Fish Program, which involves sub-regional units of experts providing sustainable fishing and aquaculture advice to Member States;
- iii. Promotes adaptation in knowledge-sharing programs, as has been done with the Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Africa (CIFAA), which has adapted to focus on socio-cultural and economic issues such as biodiversity conservation, climate change, resource pressure, and sustainability;
- iv. Using monitoring to create fairness with the distribution of aid and grants to examine different needs and avoid imposition or discrimination, using programs such as the ones supported by the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) & Paris Declaration (PD), which tracks development aid through monitoring the quality of aid, and working towards more precise analyses of progression between countries;

22. *Calls upon* developed countries and IGOs to offer technical and financial assistance to developing nations, to foster more sustainable farming practices:

- a. Encouraging the provision of grants, loans, and subsidies to support transitioning into sustainable agricultural technologies and best-management practices with climate-prepared infrastructure:
 - i. Creating partnerships with international financial institutions including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for low-interest loans for projects relating to agricultural development;
 - ii. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program of the World Bank which provided \$220 million in grants for 15 low-income countries in 2023 and could potentially offer more in the future;
 - iii. Programs funded by wealthier countries such as the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Feed the Future initiative that works directly in communities in the Global South to reduce food insecurity through technical assistance in the agricultural sector which has helped generate \$14 billion in agricultural sales for farmers;
 - iv. Supporting Member States to create funding committees similar to the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, which supports sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, and the blue economy at all levels including, digitalization, environmental conservation, and community decision-making, while aligning with EU policies and environmental goals;

- b. Developing capacity-building programs to train and educate local farmers regarding sustainable agriculture including expanding the Global Agriculture and Food Security programs that help provide small-holder farmers with increased access to sustainable farming technology and infrastructure.