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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second (GA 2)

# General Assembly Second Committee

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

I Agricultural Development and Food Security

II. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

III. External Debt Sustainability and Development

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-voting)
GA2/RES/1/1	Agricultural Development and Food Security	121/11/12/7
GA2/RES/1/2	Agricultural Development and Food Security	114/8/21/8
GA2/RES/1/3	Agricultural Development and Food Security	108/6/28/9
GA2/RES/1/4	Agricultural Development and Food Security	64/41/44/2
GA2/RES/1/5	Agricultural Development and Food Security	104/8/33/6
GA2/RES/1/6	Agricultural Development and Food Security	115/6/25/5
GA2/RES/1/7	Agricultural Development and Food Security	92/12/31/16
GA2/RES/1/8	Agricultural Development and Food Security	89/10/51/1
GA2/RES/1/9	Agricultural Development and Food Security	118/6/18/9
GA2/RES/1/10	Agricultural Development and Food Security	97/12/33/9
GA2/RES/1/11	Agricultural Development and Food Security	47/46/52/6
GA2/RES/1/12	Agricultural Development and Food Security	101/6/30/14
GA2/RES/1/13	Agricultural Development and Food Security	106/11/33/1

# Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee (GA 2) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- II. Agricultural Development and Food Security
- III. External Debt Sustainability and Development

During its first session, the body met to discuss crucial issues within the mandate of the Second committee. A total of 162 countries were in attendance during the first session, of which two were observer states and organizations. The delegates launched their debates about the three topics right away in order to set priorities. Already before entering the first suspension, two varying orders of agenda were put on the floor. After reconvening, the first suggestion was approved by the body and the agenda was set to the order of topics 2, 3, 1.

The GA Second Committee reconvened at 2:30 pm and the delegates immediately entered negotiations in order to detect solutions on the topic chosen. Among the propositions discussed were regional initiatives, means of organizing the distribution of food/ regional frameworks, education, funding, climate change, infrastructure, gender equality, climate change and local empowerment. Delegations started to initiate regional blocs and narrow cooperation, in order to form working groups to effectively start the writing process and the creation of working papers. At the end of the day, seven working papers had been submitted by various blocs discussing different perspectives.

As delegates returned to session the next day, the delegates worked more intensely in order to ensure their work was considered by the body. Sixteen papers were submitted in total, intending to tackle various issues, such as small farm holders and women in agricultural development, utilizing alternative sources of energy and sustainable agricultural practices, the establishment new economic zones, micro-credit initiatives and trade networks.

On Wednesday, delegate merged papers with similar papers, consolidating their work into fourteen draft resolutions, of varying degrees of specificity. The committee had already some working paper being approved as draft resolutions, prior to midday, while the rest of the working papers were handed in to the dais in order to become draft resolutions during lunch break. With the return to formal session, the committee had fourteen draft resolutions on the floor and started into the amendment process. Due to extensive negotiations and several merging attempts, there were only few amendments handed in, two friendly amendments to working paper, which were automatically incorporated and one unfriendly, which was rejected by the dais due to missing sponsors. During voting procedure, however, many delegations felt the need to introduce the division for several times with the intention to separate individual clauses of the working papers on the floor. The motions on the division of the question failed all as the majority of delegates did not agree on the goals of single delegations. During voting session, all papers but one, DR/1/8, received a vast majority and become resolutions. The adopted resolutions consist in comprehensive and interlinked measures to respond to the problematic issue of food scarcity and necessary agriculture development.

**Code:** GA2/RES/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*  
2  
3 *Guided by Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for international cooperation to address*  
4 *issues of a social, cultural, economic, or humanitarian character, of which food security and agriculture are a part,*  
5  
6 *Further guided by the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security and the need to invest country-*  
7 *owned initiatives, foster strategic partnerships at all levels, utilize a twin-track approach to food security, strengthen*  
8 *the multilateral system to address food insecurity, and ensure sustained financial commitments for food security and*  
9 *nutrition,*  
10  
11 *Fully aware of the importance of education and training as a means to improve agricultural productivity, irrigation,*  
12 *techniques, and related items as outlined in General Assembly resolution 68/233,*  
13  
14 *Noting that increasing food prices have a dramatic impact on the world's most poverty-stricken populations, and that*  
15 *addressing food price volatility is essential to mitigate food insecurity and achieve the Millennium Development*  
16 *Goals,*  
17  
18 *Further recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, specifically the need for a fair and equitable globalization for*  
19 *all, which requires that developing countries benefit from foreign direct investment, especially in food and*  
20 *agribusiness,*  
21  
22 *Fully aware of the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development in which donor states committed to*  
23 *provide 0.7% of their gross national income to official development assistance, a lofty goal that would dramatically*  
24 *increase funding for agricultural development,*  
25  
26 *Recalling Report 66/438 of the General Assembly, which reaffirmed the value of multilateralism in international*  
27 *trade, which is of critical importance to countries that export food and agricultural products,*  
28  
29 *Recognizing the need for increased production from rural family farms and fisheries and their lack of ability to*  
30 *compete in global commodities markets as noted in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report *State of**  
31 **Food Security in the World 2013,**  
32  
33 *Noting with interest the specific needs of conflict-affected states outlined in the *Dili Declaration* of the G7+ and the*  
34 *extreme negative impact that conflict has on food security and the realization of the right to food,*  
35  
36 *Recalling the International Year of Microcredit, 2005, and previous successful examples of microcredit in providing*  
37 *employment and increased agricultural production to rural farmers and communities in developing countries,*  
38  
39 *Guided by the founding purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 1.3 that*  
40 *calls for the international community to pursue cooperation amongst all Member States with respect for human*  
41 *rights, such as freedom from hunger,*  
42  
43 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/211, which calls upon all Member States to share technology with*  
44 *developing countries to increase food security resilience and to more adequately address situations that hinder food*  
45 *security,*  
46  
47 *Alarmed by the food crisis of 2008 and the response of the international community through the Secretary-General's*  
48 *High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis outlined in the *Updated Comprehensive Framework for**  
49 **Action,**  
50

51 *Realizing* the need to strengthen infrastructure within developing countries for the purpose of increasing long term  
52 stability and efficiency within agricultural development, as stated in General Assembly resolution 67/228,  
53

54 *Recognizing* the importance of agricultural development in its direct connection to food security, and the beneficial  
55 impact that the development of agriculture infrastructure, such as paved roads and bridges, irrigation systems,  
56 storage facilities, milling and other agricultural machinery, can have in improving food security,  
57

58 *Affirming* the goals of the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries,  
59 Land Locked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States, which establishes the necessity of rural  
60 agricultural development among Member States,  
61

62 *Furthing noting* that South-South cooperation, particularly in the context of food security, agricultural development,  
63 and nutrition, is a complement to, and not a replacement for, North-South and Triangular cooperation as states in  
64 General Assembly resolution 68/230,  
65

66 *Stressing* the need to protect biodiversity from the risks created by genetically modified organisms and the need to  
67 uphold the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* to the *Convention on Biological Diversity*,  
68

69 *Further recalling* the commitments made in the *L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security*, including the  
70 financial commitments and the commitments to support agricultural investment, which should be supported by  
71 national development agencies of industrialized countries, including, but not limited to the United States Agency for  
72 International Development (USAID),  
73

74 *Cognizant* of the need for increased investment in agriculture, particularly in the low income food deficit countries  
75 of Africa, as outlined in the *Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security*,  
76

- 77 1. *Recommends* the Member States of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries to  
78 increase their financial assistance for initiatives that increase agricultural production at the regional level,  
79 including the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's  
80 Development, a model which could be duplicated in other regions;  
81
- 82 2. *Calls upon* Member States to increase financial assistance, in cooperation with regional development banks, to  
83 regional information sharing bodies, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Food  
84 Security Information System, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Southern Africa  
85 Root Crops Research Network, and Maximizing Agricultural Revenues for Expanding Trade in order to better  
86 provide for the free and open flow of ideas and best practices to increase food security in developing countries;  
87
- 88 3. *Recognizes* the need to provide a quality education for all people, men and women alike, by strengthening the  
89 United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Education for All Initiative, in  
90 order to ensure they have long-term work opportunities and can ensure their own food security;  
91
- 92 4. *Emphasizes* that training of smallholder farmers is an essential part of ensuring their own food security and  
93 allows them to increase production above subsistence farming, which can be assisted by expanding the mandate  
94 of the joint Education for Rural People Initiative of UNESCO and the Food and Agriculture Organization  
95 (FAO) to include agricultural and sustainable fishing techniques;  
96
- 97 5. *Suggests* that the FAO expand its school gardening initiatives, part of its Civil Society Mechanism, to raise the  
98 interest of youth in agriculture and include extend youth education into agricultural fields;  
99
- 100 6. *Further suggests* that the FAO consider the expansion of its Special Programme on Food Security pilot program  
101 beyond its current fifteen countries, an initiative that sets up sample plots and educates farmers on low-cost  
102 irrigation systems,  
103
- 104 7. *Further calls upon* countries of the Global South to work with each other, in addition to advancing North-South  
105 cooperation, by sharing knowledge at the regional and national levels through the South-South Global Assets

- 106 and Technology Exchange and the USAID Farmer to Farmer Initiative to share knowledge among countries at  
107 the local level;
- 108
- 109 8. *Supports* increased technology and market information sharing between local farmers and traders for the sake of  
110 efficient market practices through technical assistance from participating Member States;
- 111
- 112 9. *Calls for* increased education and training on crop rotation, cover crops, and soil enrichment to be provided for  
113 farmers, especially subsistence and smallholder farmers and to adapt to global climate change, which threatens  
114 a family's food security, by providing access to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
115 Adaptation for Smallholder Farmers;
- 116
- 117 10. *Calls upon* local governments to educate farmers in developing countries, especially small-holders for the  
118 purpose of sustainably development, in order to promote the efficient utilization of local and regional climate  
119 conditions and available resources, through such programs as the FAO's Education for Rural Development and  
120 Food Security initiative;
- 121
- 122 11. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to environmental regulations, such as those suggested by the Greenroads  
123 Foundation, in order to utilize local actors in the planning and implementation of construction projects for the  
124 sake of strategic infrastructure planning in order to support and stimulate rural economies through the increased  
125 infrastructure and economic development;
- 126
- 127 12. *Calls for* efforts to be made to decrease use of corporate-controlled genetically modified organisms by sharing  
128 traditional knowledge through the UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge initiative and sharing modern  
129 technologies via the African Bioscience Initiative and other regional mechanisms;
- 130
- 131 13. *Further calls* for the CGIAR, formerly known as the Consultative Group for International Agricultural  
132 Research, to, in collaboration with Member States and applicable experts, develop environmentally sound  
133 drought-resistant seeds that can be made available to developing countries and drought prone states;
- 134
- 135 14. *Recommends* all Member States work to share modern non-corporate genetic resources through the  
136 intergovernmental mechanisms established by the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and  
137 Agriculture;
- 138
- 139 15. *Further encourages* increased utilization of international research efforts that aim to increase agricultural yields,  
140 especially the System of Rice Intensification and efforts to improve soil microbiology, such as those from the  
141 African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism;
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- 143 16. *Further recognizes* that organic agriculture is an integral part of ensuring sustainable increases in agricultural  
144 production and that the United Nations Environment Programme should expand its workshops on Organic  
145 Agriculture for a Green Economy to all regions in order to allow for the implementation of organic agricultural  
146 initiative at the regional level;
- 147
- 148 17. *Calls upon* the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to coordinate with regional  
149 development banks to harmonize funding and financing decisions in order to ensure that funding is based on  
150 regional priorities, especially in the field of food security and agriculture development;
- 151
- 152 18. *Recognizes* the need to increase vertical and horizontal diversification on commodity dependent developing  
153 countries by utilizing funds that specifically support crop and commodity diversification, including the  
154 Common Fund for Commodities and the United Nations Development Programme's Thematic Trust Fund for  
155 Natural Resources Exploration, both of which can decrease agriculture dependence;
- 156
- 157 19. *Encourages* the World Bank Group to utilize its Irrigation and Drainage Sector to increase financing for  
158 regional initiatives, in addition to the multitude of national initiatives it is currently funding, aimed at increasing  
159 access to adequate freshwater and irrigation, especially in regions with arid climates, landlocked developing  
160 countries, and other countries with limited access to freshwater;
- 161

- 162 20. *Further encourages* the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition launch the Scaling Seeds and Other  
163 Technologies Programme, an already proposed but yet to be implemented partnership to provide low-income  
164 food-deficit countries access to a more diverse group of seeds and modern technologies that can increase  
165 agricultural production;
- 166  
167 21. *Further recommends* increased efforts, such as increased financial assistance, towards the construction and  
168 technological improvements of infrastructure that would increase agricultural productivity, such as paved roads  
169 and bridges, sustainable irrigation systems, including drip irrigation systems, storage facilities, milling and other  
170 agricultural machinery, based on geographical needs;
- 171  
172 22. *Emphasizes* that, preceding the agricultural construction ventures, Member States should assess the long-term  
173 viability of infrastructure placement and consider the potential effects of global climate change when planning  
174 their projects;
- 175  
176 23. *Emphasizes* the need for increased infrastructure for the purposes of trade, including paved roads and deep-  
177 water ports, and providing rural farmers access to foreign and domestic markets by increasing utilization the  
178 World Trade Organization's (WTO) Aid for Trade initiative and regional connection initiatives, including the  
179 Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;
- 180  
181 24. *Recognizes* the need for increased support, from Member States and regional development banks, of bilateral  
182 and regional initiatives for connecting infrastructure, including sea-based infrastructure with the Pan-African  
183 Highway Network as an example of an initiative which requires increased funding and collaboration to  
184 complete, in order to allow every country to benefit from international trade, especially in agricultural products;
- 185  
186 25. *Encourages* Members States to implement national programs aimed at decreasing initial costs for smallholder  
187 farmers to expand beyond subsistence farming or assist famers struck by disaster by providing price support in  
188 conjunction with major multilateral funds, including the United Nations Development Programme's Poverty  
189 Thematic Trust Fund, to further the elimination of poverty and ensure food security;
- 190  
191 26. *Further suggests* that Member States, at the local level, incorporate the compartmentalization aspects of the  
192 Hyogo Framework for Action to address the impact of natural disasters on agriculture and food security;
- 193  
194 27. *Encourages* the FAO's Rural Radio Initiative, which provides important local information to rural communities,  
195 to expand their mandate to include early warning mechanisms in order to increase agricultural resilience to  
196 environmental disasters;
- 197  
198 28. *Suggests* the expansion of the ASEAN Emergency Rice Food Reserve, a food reserve model which should be  
199 replicated in other regions, which coordinates and distributes reserves of rice during situations of emergency  
200 food insecurity, to include a monitoring mechanism which would efficiently distribute regional information on  
201 food production provided by Member States in the region to better anticipate and predict food crisis resilience;
- 202  
203 29. *Further emphasizes* the need for increased partnership and utilization of national Investment Promotion  
204 Agencies and the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies in order to set up an enabling  
205 environment for foreign investors which will bring advanced agricultural equipment and production to  
206 developing countries;
- 207  
208 30. *Further encourages* Member States to build up public private partnerships for microfinance initiatives,  
209 including with support from the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Agriculture  
210 Development Fund, in order to allow smallholder and subsistence farmers, particularly women, to have  
211 increased access to finance;
- 212  
213 31. *Suggests* that developing countries, in cooperation with capable non-governmental organizations or regional  
214 initiatives, such as the South African Futures Exchange, work to build up their financial infrastructure,  
215 particularly stock exchanges, which can provide capital for expanding agribusiness, and commodities futures  
216 exchanges, which can allow purchasers to ensure more consistent food prices;
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32. *Encourages* the international community to facilitate market access for developing countries, many of which are dependent on agricultural products, by working to swiftly implement the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation and improving support for programs that train government officials in developing countries, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development’s Train for Trade Initiative;
  33. *Recognizes* the struggles of developing countries and small island developing states in effectively managing agricultural land, which they should address by implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance and Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, in accordance with their country’s specific needs, at the national level;
  34. *Endorses* increased support and development of non-agricultural sources of food, such as fisheries and aquaculture sources, by utilizing regional initiatives such as the Partnership for African Fisheries Programme and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, both of which have best practices that should be implemented by Member States;
  35. *Encourages* all Member States to educate the population in methods to decrease food waste in order to sustainably manage their food supply and reduce the waste of it by increasing financial assistance to the FAO’s Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction;
  36. *Further endorses* efforts to promote regional economic integration, particularly by forming regional free trade areas, in order to facilitate the free flow of food and agricultural products and allow for specialization to maximize the benefits of agricultural production at the regional level;
  3. *Asks* the Secretary General to prepare a report on the topic of “National Security and Conflict and its Impact on Food Security” for the 69<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly or, should there not be adequate time, prepare such a report for the 70<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly.



**Code:** GA2/RES/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *Recognizing* that current production of biofuels competes with the global food supply, and that research and  
 2 development investments have been steadily increasing in the United States of America and the European Union but  
 3 have remained virtually non-existent in emerging economies,  
 4

5 *Alarmed by* the rapid rate of desertification recognized in the *Convention to Combat Desertification*, which  
 6 negatively impacts agricultural production by reducing the amount of arable land available for agriculture,  
 7

8 *Bearing in mind* the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*, which recognizes the need to integrate  
 9 environmental protection into development, which requires accurate prediction of future climate trends,  
 10

11 *Further recognizing* the intrinsic link between proper water management and agricultural production established in  
 12 Pillar 1 of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme, which aims to establish effective land  
 13 and water management,  
 14

15 *Noting with concern* the lack of progress in efforts to achieve priority four of the Hyogo Framework for Action,  
 16 2005-2015, which seeks to build the resilience of populations to withstand disasters, including floods and droughts,  
 17 which both heavily harm agriculture,  
 18

19 *Emphasizing* Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, which targets sustainable access to safe drinking water and  
 20 sanitation through improved water infrastructure, and the need to effectively allocate water among all stakeholders,  
 21 including agriculture, industry and people,  
 22

23 *Recognizing* Principle 1 of the *Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security*, which aims to invest in  
 24 country-owned plans designed to channel resources into well-designed and results-based programmes and  
 25 partnerships,  
 26

27 *Reiterating* the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative and the aims of the World Future Energy  
 28 Summit in Abu Dhabi, which both strive to develop sustainable energy across the globe,  
 29

- 30 1. *Encourages* Member States to incentivize the sustained research and development of advanced biofuels in  
 31 the short term, as well as the exploration of alternative sources of advanced biofuels, including, inter alia,  
 32 hardy plant species that can be grown in semi-arid to arid regions, particularly in Africa, and marine-based  
 33 organisms, provided said fuels do not compete with food growing operations on fertile land;  
 34
- 35 2. *Supports* increased financial, technical, and logistical support to reforestation programs, such as the African  
 36 Union's Green Belt initiative, that aim to leverage reforestation as a tool to retain soil moisture to combat  
 37 desertification, in order to expand the arable land available for agricultural production;  
 38
- 39 3. *Encourages* the World Meteorological Organization, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment  
 40 Programme, to expand the density, detail and frequency in monitoring climatic and hydrologic systems in  
 41 order to confirm the evolution of trends and modelled predictions, refine the assessment of impacts, and  
 42 manage adaptive strategies accordingly;  
 43
- 44 4. *Encourages* capable Member States to further cooperate in irrigation infrastructure development projects to  
 45 better share innovative and sustainable techniques and technologies for agricultural irrigation, including  
 46 wells and water cleaning facilities, which play a pivotal role in expanding access to potable drinking water  
 47 and water for irrigation, especially in landlocked and least developed countries, by utilizing international  
 48 agricultural funds, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the United Nations  
 49 Development Programme (UNDP) Energy and Environment Thematic Trust Fund;  
 50
- 51 5. *Recommends* the UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund to further invest in country-  
 52 level programmes that develop drainage and water retention systems and sustainable wetlands management

- 53 in order to build resilience to and reduce the impact of flooding and drought on agricultural production and  
54 overall food security;  
55
- 56 6. *Endorses* the further utilization of the UN-Water Decade Programme for Capacity Development, which  
57 provides training and expertise to local officials in developing countries, in order to build their capacity for  
58 effective water allocation frameworks, especially on a regional and sub-regional basis;  
59
- 60 7. *Recommends* that Member States incentivize foreign direct investment in environmentally sustainable  
61 industries, specifically in least developed countries through building the capacity of national government  
62 investment promotion agencies and the sharing of best practices through such fora as the World  
63 Association of Investment Promotion Agencies, while bearing in mind that this investment, particularly by  
64 transnational corporations, should respect the need to protect the environment and human rights, especially  
65 the right to food, which can best be accomplished through the widespread adoption of the voluntary  
66 guidelines contained in the United Nations Global Compact, and contributes to increase and improve the  
67 capacity of policymakers to regulate industry in their states in environmentally sustainable ways;  
68
- 69 8. *Expresses* its hope that Member States both continue to expand and improve upon existing environmentally  
70 sustainable energy technology, including, inter alia, hydropower, which provides a steady source of energy,  
71 while also contributing to water security, by utilizing technology sharing frameworks and bilateral  
72 agreements specifically targeting environmental sustainability that respect intellectual property rights.

**Code:** GA2/RES/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 68/233, which outlined the need to address the fundamental causes of  
4 volatile prices of food commodities and the need to conduct risk assessments at a national, regional, and  
5 international level,

6  
7 *Further affirming* the findings in General Assembly resolution 68/209, which called upon Member States to  
8 strengthen their efforts to facilitate the movement of sustainable agricultural technologies from developed to  
9 developing Member States,

10  
11 *Noting* General Assembly 65/284, implementing the New Partnership for Africa's Development regarding the  
12 progress and implementation of international support,

13  
14 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), which accentuates the import role that foreign investment  
15 plays for Member States' economic development,

16  
17 *Stressing* the need to employ agricultural water management technologies in order to effectively and efficiently  
18 utilize the resource in order to prevent shortages and/or overuse of the resource,

19  
20 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the World Trade Organization Doha Round Declaration and its objective to  
21 strengthen international economic cooperation in order to create a positive environment to stabilize food prices,

22  
23 *Further recognizing* that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) irrigation utilizes  
24 approximately 70 percent of all fresh water suitable for use by humans

25  
26 *Concerned* by issues raised in UN Water's annual publication entitled, The World Water Development Report,  
27 regarding the implementation of sustainable water management systems,

28  
29 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/230, which addresses the need for South-South cooperation to undertake  
30 initiatives to increase resource mobilization to attract more resources financially,

- 31  
32 1. *Encourages* Member States to limit commodity speculation, which raises the cost of food to a level that  
33 does not represent aggregate demand and supply levels through the adaptation of reasonable regulatory  
34 mechanisms such as spot contracting, which is a method of buying or selling a commodity with a mandated  
35 two-day pay off, which would serve to ensure an overall low rate of commodity speculation, and higher  
36 down payments on trades that are of speculative in nature to disincentivize speculation, and move towards  
37 the recommended levels by the Special Rapporteur On the Right to Food Olivier De Schutter;
- 38  
39 2. *Recommends* Member States establish and enable avenues of communication relevant to their respective  
40 needs concerning information-sharing in order to facilitate messaging to farmers containing information  
41 regarding the weather and updates on agricultural markets by the most effective means of communication  
42 in any given region, and to enable technological advances with the ability to expand domestic infrastructure  
43 to promote safe farming practices and agricultural sustainability;
- 44  
45 3. *Appeals to* Member States to establish and maintain food stockpiles in order to diminish the possibility of  
46 demand shocks that will increase overall market volatility in the event of a farmer's crop failing due to  
47 unforeseen circumstances;
- 48  
49 4. *Encourages* Heavily Indebted Poor Countries as well as Least Developed Countries to expand multilateral  
50 regional agreements, as exemplified by the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme's  
51 (CAADP) NEPAD initiative with the purpose to enhance institution-building, human resources and  
52 financial management, social, economic, cultural and human development, food security and environmental  
53 protection;
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5. *Further recommends* the expansion and utilization of equity crowd funding, which allows borrowers to obtain small loans from willing and able private investors for a fair amount of equity in proposed project such as the ones financed by the nonprofit organization Kiva Microfunds, thereby encouraging the expansion of small business;
  6. *Invites* developing Member States to seek international investment agreements (IIA) in an effort to enhance their ability to attract foreign investment in their respective agricultural sector by signaling that investors will be protected in according to the IIAs despite political unrest, thus sharing resources and agricultural technologies and improving local infrastructure;
  7. *Suggests* coordination with water management organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, CAADP, and Agricultural Water for Africa in developing nations in order to interlink governments and donors, by enhancing international, national, and regional cooperation to promote investment in agricultural water management;  
*Further suggests* that Member States utilize sustainable, cost-efficient agricultural technologies attained through technology sharing agreements in an effort to conserve water, through the expansion of small-scale irrigation and water management systems through the existing partnerships among the International Water Management Institute and FAO, diversification of agricultural systems that increase agricultural production and incomes, investment in river levees to combat the effects of river flooding in the respective agricultural sectors, and enhancement of crop protection through Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which minimizes pest problems, the misuse of pesticides, and pollution of the environment;
  8. *Requests* the United Nations regional economic commissions to research and make recommendations about the possible regional subsidization of food agriculture in order to encourage farmers to increase output, thus ultimately lowering food prices by increasing supply relative to demand:
    - a. In accordance to the parameters that the research period shall last from one week after passage of this document until 15 April 2016;
    - b. With recommendations immediately transmitted to the United Nations (UN) System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda
    - c. With the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda in turn analyzing the findings and submit specific policy recommendations to Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and General Assembly, the President of the General Assembly and the President of ECOSOC shall consider organizing, in a coordinated manner, informal thematic debates on this subject;
  9. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will engage in South-South, North-South, and Triangular cooperation in order to facilitate compliance towards achieving universal food security in an inclusive, transparent, and effective manner;
  10. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, as well as international financial and trade institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders, to contribute to these deliberations regarding the implementation of previously states measures as appropriate;
  11. *Encourages* the conclusion of the Doha Trade Rounds by giving developing nations improved access to multilateral trade markets, therefore lowering food costs for developing nations through collaboration with developed states;
  12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be published no later than 1 February 2016 on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the coordination of the UN in mainstreaming food security into the post-2015 Development Agenda.



**Code:** GA2/RES/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 that emphasizes challenges posed by disaster concerning food  
4 security including the goal of promoting food security as an important factor in ensuring resilience of communities  
5 to hazards, particularly in areas prone to disasters,

6  
7 *Affirming* the *Rome Declaration on Food Security* and the *World Food Summit Plan of Actions'* commitment to  
8 eliminating food scarcity,

9  
10 *Recognizing* the burden of displaced populations placed upon host country's economy and food supply, due to crisis  
11 as noted in the World Food Program report on Syrian Refugees and Food Insecurity in Iraq, Jordan, and Turkey,

12  
13 *Emphasizing* the need for food security in a post 2015 framework, such as the New Alliance for Food Security and  
14 Nutrition,

15  
16 *Bearing in mind* the importance of national sovereignty under Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

17  
18 *Recalling* the importance to strengthen the regional cooperation on food security by implementing agreements, such  
19 as the *Aqaba Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Cities* stressing the importance of urban peoples having  
20 access to rural resource mobilization

21  
22 *Reminding* the Member States of the displacement of large groups of populations such as those referenced in  
23 General Assembly resolutions 68/211 and 67/209, that cause burdens on the host countries that provide sustenance  
24 to these persons,

- 25  
26 1. *Calls for* the creation of special agricultural zones within Member States, to host displaced persons for the  
27 purpose of allowing refugees the opportunity to create their own sustenance for both consumption and  
28 economic self-reliance while reducing the burden of providing food placed upon host countries:
- 29 a. Through public and private partnerships that will help to fund the development of technologies such as  
30 dry land techniques, advanced irrigation systems, and efficient and environmentally friendly  
31 equipment for farming; educational opportunities in effective farming to improve crop yields; and  
32 markets for individuals looking to sell their yields;
  - 33 b. Where agricultural subsidies will help to provide discounted seed and equipment for refugees;
  - 34 c. By providing areas considered safe and removed from conflict in order to prevent mistreatment of  
35 displaced persons and to preserve the sovereignty of member states;
  - 36 d. By also providing arable land suitable for the production of food;
  - 37 e. Through the promotion of a combination of dry land farming techniques as well as other water  
38 intensive irrigation system developments;
- 39  
40 2. *Calls upon* the private sector to invest in equipment, seed, and housing for refugees in these special agricultural  
41 zones referenced in clause number one, in return for the potential to purchase the excess yields, gain tax write  
42 offs where applicable and improve their image in regards to corporate social responsibility;
- 43  
44 3. *Recommends* Member States to review their existing developing policies in order to improve the foreign  
45 investment and accelerate the food trade;
- 46  
47 4. *Underlines* the importance of global bodies such as United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
48 (UNIDO), in maintaining transparency, legality, and corporate responsibility in these special agricultural zones  
49 by taking annual surveys of each zone, relating to the standard of living, agricultural output generated by  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54

55 refugees;

56

57 5. *Stresses* the need for Member States to research crops either through governmental programs like the Food and  
58 Drug Administration or non-governmental organizations like the Association for Agricultural Research in the  
59 Asia-Pacific that support the production of the most nutritious and efficient yields in the areas being provided  
60 for the refugees;

61

62 6. *Calls for* the development of safe housing provided within the economic agricultural zones referenced in clause  
63 number one set aside for refugees that will be removed from conflict and disaster affected areas while refugees  
64 are participating in these zones;

65

66 7. *Underlines* the creation of a joint task force consisting of United Nations Committee for Trade and  
67 Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNIDO, various international labor groups  
68 in order to effectively and efficiently insure accountability by corporations and member nations, insuring the  
69 safety and legality in these special agricultural zones;

70

71 8. Encouraging regional bodies, including, but not limited to, the African Union, League of Arab States, and the  
72 European Union to be active in maintaining the sustainability and growth of these special agricultural zones, in  
73 conjunction with the task force mentioned in clause number 7 in order to insure conditions and accountability  
74 will remain satisfactory in regards to the goals and purposes of Member States, private investors and the  
75 displaced persons themselves.

**Code:** GA2/RES/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/197 on agricultural technology for development,

4  
5 *Noting* the success of regional technology and information sharing programs as seen in the New Partnership of  
6 Africa's Development's (NEPAD) South Africa Root and Tuber Crops Research Network initiative,

7  
8 *Recognizing* the great need for increased production of crops and fisheries in rural and family farms and the lack of  
9 financial resources available to them,

10  
11 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goal 1, which aims toward the  
12 eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, and goal seven, which strives to halve the proportion of the population  
13 without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015,

14  
15 *Highlighting* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which affirms every individual's right to a  
16 standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,

17  
18 *Further highlighting* *Plan Maroc Vert*, which promotes investment in small land holdings and provides globally  
19 backed capital to increase agricultural technology,

20  
21 *Concerned* with the increasing scarcity of fresh water sources in some countries due to the volatility of local  
22 climates altered by climate change,

23  
24 *Calling attention to* the work of the World Food Programme in reducing malnutrition among children,

25  
26 *Viewing with appreciation* the Capanda Agro-Industrial Zone project, allocating land for rain-fed agriculture and  
27 irrigation, with support from the Development Bank of South Africa,

28  
29 *Noting with satisfaction* the Famine and Poverty Fight Programme, which is securing food accessibility and  
30 production by distributing, amongst other, farming instruments and micro-credit for farmers,

31  
32 *Further noting* the success of education and vocational training programs as seen in the NEPAD's Agricultural  
33 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) initiative,

34  
35 *Convinced* that developing nations have increasing demand for food and energy, and developed nations are looking  
36 to invest in clean energy sources as well as agricultural development in developing countries,

37  
38 *Acknowledging* recently developed cellulosic ethanol can be used instead of biofuels made from the edible aspects  
39 of corn and sugar, thereby allowing for sustainable economic growth and long-term sustainable energy,

40  
41 *Reaffirming* the United Nation's proclamation of 2016 to be the International Year of Pulses, which exemplifies a  
42 viable resolution, without budget implications, as an ecological solution,

- 43  
44 1. *Recommends* the establishment of regional agro-forums, which facilitate communication on successful  
45 technologies as well as explore further opportunities for improvement of agricultural practices:
- 46 a. Comprised of the Member States of the United Nations;
  - 47 b. With its purpose to information regarding new agricultural technology, improved methods of  
48 agricultural production that increase crop yields and resistance to disease, management of agricultural  
49 resources in developing countries; and
- 50  
51  
52

- 53 c. With the funding derived from voluntary contributions based on percentage of GDP of each Member  
54 State towards the regional bloc's total GDP, grants that shall be requested from the World Bank and/or  
55 any regional development banks relevant to the regional blocs, and contributions from private and  
56 public entities such as corporations, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations,  
57 and private citizens;  
58
- 59 2. *Encourages* the establishment of regional public-private partnerships that will better connect rural farmers  
60 with potential investors to create a mutually beneficial exchange in which corporations are allowed to  
61 experiment with emerging agricultural technologies and smallholder farmers receive the capital necessary  
62 to develop sustainable farming techniques, improve transportation practices, and invest in high-yielding  
63 crops;  
64
- 65 3. *Urges* all Member States and non-governmental organizations, such as Development Innovations Group to  
66 assist countries that require financial and logistical assistance for the development of infrastructure for the  
67 purposes of expediting food distribution;  
68
- 69 4. *Calls upon* developed countries and international financial institutions to increase financial support for  
70 local irrigation and sustainable agriculture initiatives;  
71
- 72 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of programs similar to CAADP's ATVET for farmers in order to bridge the gap  
73 between technology and implementation through the education of children in the field of agricultural  
74 science;  
75
- 76 6. *Strives* for improved access to fresh water sources for small-scale farmers through irrigation development  
77 initiatives, similar to the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme's (CAADP)  
78 sustainable land and reliable water control systems;  
79
- 80 7. *Encourages* continued research on the possibility of bio-fuel production from marine based sources and  
81 cellulose based sources that do not conflict with food production or quantity, in particular residual  
82 agricultural byproducts;  
83
- 84 *Recommends* the establishment of a program that is to be funded by Member States under the auspices of  
85 the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which will consist of an exchange of experts' knowledge  
86 from developed to developing Member States wherein the exchange countries, benefitting from the  
87 expertise, will receive the agricultural produce in the form of final outputs of seeds to be traded on a fair  
88 basis to developed Member States;  
89
- 90 8. *Calls for* cooperation between government programs and the CAADP to create land allocated for  
91 agriculture and irrigation and providing tools and funding or micro-credit to individuals, with funding from  
92 the TerrAfrica Initiative under pillar one of the CAADP, which raised USD 1 billion to invest specifically  
93 in country programs that build sustainable land and water management;  
94
- 95 9. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the use of pulse  
96 cyclical farming illustrated by the International Year of Pulses in collaboration with Member States,  
97 relevant organizations, and non-governmental organizations for the purposes of introducing long-term  
98 environmentally sustainable agriculture methods to smallholder farms, creating self-sustainable means of  
99 food security within LDCs, and combating soil erosion, ecological degradation and depletion of natural  
100 resources.





**Code:** GA2/RES/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

---

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance of South-South cooperation in providing agricultural development and food security,

4  
5 *Determined* that Member States can benefit from the mutual sharing of technical expertise and knowledge as stated  
6 in General Assembly resolution 63/233,

7  
8 *Recalling* the Zero Hunger Initiative from General Assembly resolution 67/228 to encourage food security and  
9 sustainability such as the Scale Up Nutrition Initiative,

10  
11 *Emphasizing* the important role various United Nations organs, such as the World Food Program, International Fund  
12 for Agricultural Development and the World Trade Organization, play in solving the diverse causes of unequal food  
13 distribution and food security issues,

14  
15 *Recognizing* the need to reaffirm Principle 1 of the *Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security*,

16  
17 *Fully alarmed* that almost 850 million people are currently suffering from food shortage,

18  
19 *Stressing* that most countries are party to the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*,  
20 which recognizes food as a basic human right and that it is the responsibility of the Member States to ensure that all  
21 their citizens are given this essential right,

22  
23 *Fully aware* that population growth and changes in diet will require agricultural production to increase significantly  
24 by mid-century as stated by the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Food Security and Agricultural  
25 Mitigation in Developing Countries,

26  
27 *Reaffirming* the committee's dedication to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals and recognizing the fast  
28 approaching deadline,

29  
30 *Considering* that women are major contributors to agricultural production and that too few women receive the basic  
31 literacy skills as referred to in FAO's Women in Agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development ,

32  
33 *Reaffirming* the importance of emerging states to recognize the need to grow and develop in clean, sustainable ways  
34 as stated by the Secretary-General's report on Sustainable Energy for All,

35  
36 *Deeply concerned* about increasing fuel prices for the transport of goods and the allocation of resources to biofuels,  
37 which are driving up prices and reducing supply of food,

- 38  
39 1. *Encourages* the expansion of South-South Cooperation through regional tailoring of educational capacity  
40 building, spreading of technology, funding mechanisms, research and development, improving food security,  
41 and the constructive integration of the South American and African regions;  
42  
43 2. *Recommends* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development analyze, on a macro-level region by  
44 region basis, the necessary education for farmers to:  
45  
46 a. Raise awareness for sustainable organic farming practices, and specific climate technology practices;  
47  
48 b. Extend South-South Cooperation to enhance educational standards once the standards have been  
49 established; and  
50  
51 c. Solidify education curriculums for farmers in the South American region and the African region by  
52 2020 and officially implement those curriculums after 2020;  
53

- 54 3. *Supports* the establishment of specific educational transfer partnerships including the transfer of agronomists  
55 and regional rural economists in the domain of agriculture who can:  
56
- 57 a. Evaluate soils, crop production, and therefore give advice about the soil management in order to have a  
58 greater diversified crop production; and  
59
- 60 b. Evaluate the economic growth, development and change of markets in different regions and advice  
61 farmers for better agriculture investments;  
62
- 63 4. *Further recommends* the expansion and sharing of technologies, such as the New Partnership for Africa's  
64 Development (NEPAD) e-Africa program, for the countries in the Global South including:  
65
- 66 a. The fortification of already implemented Information Communication Technologies program to  
67 Member States of the Global South;  
68
- 69 b. The introduction of machineries and tools to aid farming and make it more commercialized by yielding  
70 greater production;  
71
- 72 c. The establishment of a global forum to periodically discuss successful technological advancements and  
73 diverse agricultural production models to be implemented in developing regions;  
74
- 75 5. *Urges* Member States to implement Nutrition Extension and Advisory Services to:  
76
- 77 a. Provide the information and services needed and demanded by farmers and other actors in the rural  
78 setting to assist them in developing their own technical, organizational, and management skills and  
79 practices; and  
80
- 81 b. Improve their livelihoods and well-being and to enable Member States to better integrate nutrition and  
82 sustainability into their programs;  
83
- 84 6. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize The Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services and the World Bank's  
85 Secure Nutrition Knowledge Platform to implement the topic of nutrition within Extension and Advisory  
86 Services (EAS) for workers in Africa, South Asia, and the Americas while:  
87
- 88 a. Implementing effective EAS requirements such as service training on nutrition taking place within  
89 projects, within vocational training, and within the formal education system;  
90
- 91 b. Including the capacities that extension agents need to effectively integrate into nutrition, inter alia,  
92 technical knowledge of nutrition, communication, facilitation, and management skills, as well as  
93 gender-sensitive nutrition awareness;  
94
- 95 c. Encompassing support systems for extension agents including mentorship, feedback, and career  
96 advancement through training;  
97
- 98 d. Using technology and existing community platforms and structures to help facilitate effective message  
99 delivery and ownership at the community level;  
100
- 101 e. Incorporating nutrition, dietary diversity and quality concepts into the overarching education system,  
102 especially in schools is essential; and  
103
- 104 f. Embracing the empowerment of women in agriculture by providing an opportunity for EAS to reach  
105 and empower women through nutrition tools and knowledge, which in turn increases child health;  
106
- 107 7. *Welcomes* the support of the private sector through implementation of microloans for entrepreneurial initiatives  
108 and small businesses, in developing countries such as the African and South American bloc, to enhance  
109 production and increase GDP through:

- 110  
111 a. Microloans and microcredit proposals, which can be funded through initiatives from the World Bank,  
112 the Grameen Bank, and other regional organizations and institutions; and  
113  
114 b. Funding that goes towards initial start-up costs, annual expenses, livestock and equipment purchases,  
115 and irrigation supplies;  
116  
117 8. *Encourages* the merging of private sector development in rural African areas through projects such as the 2012  
118 German Initiative for Agribusiness and Food Security and the One World One Future Program to be  
119 implemented on a larger global scale by:  
120  
121 a. Putting the main priorities of these projects on agricultural production and the food sector include the  
122 use of sustainable farming and growth; smallholder farming; farmer training including the participation  
123 of women in farming through these first project ideas in the area of traceability and overall basic  
124 agricultural education; and  
125  
126 b. Implementing afore mentioned priorities, emphasizing the focus on education that will ultimately lead  
127 to further economic development such as employment for the local population;  
128  
129 9. *Further recommends* the establishment of global funding mechanism that monitors the transfer of funds towards  
130 education, development, and sustainability projects and programs such as:  
131  
132 a. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, which provides such mechanisms promoting  
133 transparency and is regulated by the member of the G20; and  
134  
135 b. Evaluating and monitoring funds, as a critical aspect of agricultural and rural development projects,  
136 which consist of tracking physical, human, financial resources and the documentation of how they are  
137 reformed into outputs (goods, services, and projects), outcomes and impacts;  
138  
139 10. *Establishes* the Global Confederation on Sustainable Prosperity by:  
140  
141 a. Purchasing land and charters for women in farming in rural areas and facilitate the raising of credits  
142 and purchasing of new machinery;  
143  
144 b. Initiating the Citizens in Farming program which supports the dissemination of knowledge concerning  
145 new agricultural technologies, sustainable bio-fornication, post-harvest loss and climate change,  
146 through moving mobile stations conducted by NGO's which are financed by willing donor states in  
147 cooperation with the World Bank;  
148  
149 c. Regulating and certifying the agricultural products that are offered to international markets in order to  
150 return profits to all participating female farmers; and  
151  
152 d. Encouraging Member States to tackle the issues of gender discrimination in agriculture and production  
153 sectors through anti-discrimination acts and policies;  
154  
155 11. *Calls upon* all Members States to invest in research and information sharing by:  
156  
157 a. Creating cooperatives and public-private partnerships should be encouraged in local communities;  
158  
159 b. Establishing education and training, notably through Farmer Field Schools whereby local farmers  
160 convene at regular intervals during the harvest cycle to implement the following 3 step iterative cycle  
161 to:  
162  
163 i. Share knowledge through a forum discussing different farming techniques and model plans  
164 reflecting the example used in Brazil to convert their desert land into arable land that is conducive  
165 to farming;

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- ii. decide the best techniques resulting from the establishment of this forum and implementing them based on the political, social, agricultural, and geographical circumstances of the regions;
  - c. Investing in technical research in scientific methods of farming to increase yield and quality of grain;
  - d. Sending delegations of agricultural experts to Member States of the Global South to assist governments in implementing efficient and durable farming methods;
  - e. Making findings of this research and technologies available to Member States and their agencies to disseminate them within local populations; and
  - f. Developing new types of agricultural equipment that is highly efficient and easy to use regardless of educational level;
12. *Promotes* the reduction of chemical pesticides in order to protect soils by using:
- a. Biological pest control, consisting in the introduction of living organisms, which is a method of controlling pests like insects, weeds, and plant diseases; and
  - b. Biological pesticides that are naturally made, recyclable and not harmful to the ecosystem;
13. *Endorses* the establishment of a regional compost recycling programs, through the FAO, the collaboration of member states, with local restaurants, schools, and other institutions where food waste occurs in order to sell compost to farmers who can benefit the farm soils with different nutrients and therefore increase the crop production.



**Code:** GA2/RES/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

---

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Emphasizing* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which stresses the importance of a right to  
4 food,

5  
6 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 66/220, which endorses the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*, with  
7 special attention to the *Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security* and the World Food Summit  
8 Plan of Action and the *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security*,

9  
10 *Endorsing* General Assembly resolution 63/235, which emphasizes that Member States must understand the need to  
11 adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and  
12 international development policies,

13  
14 *Recalling* the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* and the General Comment 12 of  
15 1999 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in which the fundamental right of every person to  
16 be free from hunger is recognized,

17  
18 *Expresses* its concern about the rapid growth of cities in the developing world that are placing enormous demands  
19 on urban food supply systems discussed in Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of  
20 Agenda 21,

21  
22 *Bearing in mind* that UN-HABITAT predicts that 60% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050,

23  
24 *Recognizing* the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments that emphasizes on the detailed research of  
25 nature, extent and impacts of private sector investment and best practices in law and policy so that investments do  
26 not jeopardize food security but rather strengthen it,

27  
28 *Reiterates* the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments that Respects Rights, Livelihoods, and Resources  
29 launched 2010 by the Inter-Agency Working Group to avoid abuse of natural resources;

30  
31 1. *Recommends* local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to raise their awareness towards  
32 the creation of water reservoir and food supply in cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization and UN-  
33 Water by:

34  
35 a. Providing research assistance and technical expertise to Member States from water conservation  
36 economists and agricultural experts in order to encourage food security and water conservation  
37 practices on a national and regional basis through:

38  
39 i. Addressing water scarcity issues by informing localities of specialized irrigation techniques, proper  
40 water storage practices, and innovative reservoir systems;

41  
42 ii. Handling food security issues by implementing these water conservation practices into their  
43 farming methods inter alia drip irrigation to be able to utilize the scarce water available efficiently;

44  
45 iii. Disseminating learned methodologies by encouraging FAO professional staff members to hold  
46 training sessions for recognized local leaders of the community who will in turn share these new  
47 practices throughout their region to help these policies become widely known and practiced by the  
48 local population and to encourage the participation of local communities and farmers to encompass  
49 the practices into their farming habits;

50  
51 iv. Inviting Member States to create regional food storage centers that will be maintained by respective  
52 Member States, in particular by urgently addressing the absence of food storage facilities by  
53 recommending Member States to take their importance into consideration, encouraging donations  
54 and local trades with governments to increase the quality and sufficient produce for the food  
storage centers in case of disaster so that Member States are prepared and have adequate resources,  
and directing the program to be primarily regulated by all effected Member States interested while  
being financially supported by the World Bank, Red Cross, World Food Programme, International

55 Fund for Agricultural Development, and the United Nations Office for the Coordination  
56 Humanitarian Affairs, in accordance with their respective mandates;  
57

58 2. Recognize the increased populace moving towards urban areas and addressing such concerns by increasing  
59 sustainable urban development by:

- 60
- 61 b. Reaffirming the economic and social role urban agriculture plays in various sustainable development  
62 areas inter alia production, employment and enterprise development, food safety, nutrition, and urban  
63 environmental management, as well as social development to encourage poverty alleviation and social  
64 inclusion of disadvantaged groups;
  - 65
  - 66 c. Encouraging local urban communities to utilize all available soil to increase crop output, and thus  
67 contribute to household food security;
  - 68
  - 69 d. Educating citizens on the effectiveness of urban farming and modern practices by local authorities  
70 working in close cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization to facilitate the training of the  
71 urban communities;
  - 72
  - 73 e. Promoting policies that recognize urban food production as a legitimate land use, an economic and  
74 social activity, and an important community feature in securing access to and ensuring the preservation  
75 of land for agricultural use while encouraging the increase implementation of urban farming which is  
76 vital for economic and social growth and well-being of the populace;
  - 77
  - 78 f. Providing opportunities and relative advantages for urban population, such as:  
79
    - 80 v. direct access to nearby markets with fresher and more nutritious products at competitive prices;
    - 81 vi. training seminars centered in urban areas to promote urban farming;
    - 82 vii. prioritizing the development of new urban agriculture sites in low-income and underserved  
83 neighborhoods and distributing urban agriculture resources equitably throughout the community;
    - 84 viii. understanding the importance of equality between rural and urban agriculture by allowing balanced  
85 distribution of resources and support from local leaders to both rural and urban agriculture sectors  
86 and therefore assuring that both sectors can compete on equal levels;
    - 87

88 3. Respects the principle of sovereignty of State particularly on the issue of managing the natural resources;

89

90 4. Stresses Member States to understand the importance of natural resources that directly impact food security  
91 such as agriculture and water supply;

92

93 5. Suggests the implementing of policies for the protection of the national agriculture in case of emergency  
94 situation such as natural disasters.

**Code:** GA2/RES/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance to educate farmers, especially small stake holders including those in rural as well as  
4 impoverished areas, to ensure that no citizen, woman or man, is discriminated against within any aspect of the  
5 agricultural sphere as highlighted in many reports by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food  
6 Oliver De Schutter,

7  
8 *Recalling the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development* that was a major  
9 outcome of the 1974 World Food Conference, which mainly referred to food as a weapon to prevent Third World  
10 de-population, and therefore, solving the food scarcity in developing countries,

11  
12 *Remaining concerned* that volatile food prices pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as  
13 well as the ongoing efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing the  
14 number of under and malnourished people by the upcoming deadline of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015,

15  
16 *Reiterating* transparency within our markets as a key aspect in solving this issue in the international community,

17  
18 *Fulfilling* the Kazan Declaration on Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Food Security, stating that food security  
19 can only be effective if it is based on fair and ruled-based trade,

20  
21 *Having examined* the issue of underdevelopment in countries and observing that rural workers are more likely to  
22 have limited access to knowledge, expertise, and technologies that can aid food insecurity and water scarcity,

23  
24 *Convinced* that a multi-lateral approach regarding microfinancing is necessary, engaging all levels of government as  
25 affirmed by the Secretary General's Report on the Role of Microcredit in the Eradication of Poverty,

26  
27 *Reaffirming* Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) also as part of the post-2015 development  
28 agenda,

29  
30 *Recalls* the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (*Johannesburg Plan of*  
31 *Implementation*) particularly emphasizing the need to ensure future agricultural projects are sustainable through the  
32 implementation of new technologies such as urban sector technologies and aquatic agriculture that can be brought to  
33 Member States in all regions,

34  
35 *Recognizing* the impact of agricultural development in raising families from extreme poverty and in raising  
36 agricultural community's standard of living,

37  
38 1. *Calls for* the Member States to support the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) by:

- 39  
40 a. Ratifying the Agreement Establishing the IFAD which will further the distribution of aid to all  
41 Member States in need;
- 42  
43 b. Requesting a substantial amount of funding from the United Nations Developmental Program for the  
44 development of advanced agricultural development techniques, such as aquatic agriculture that has  
45 the potential to halve the amount of water used for irrigation and double the amount of food  
46 production;
- 47  
48 c. Agreeing to set a unified international fund for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural  
49 Research, an international program spearheading the implementation of aquatic agriculture;
- 50  
51 d. Expanding the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform to facilitate the communication of  
52 aquatic agriculture techniques through the advancement of agricultural technology;

53

- 54 e. Reestablishing the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative as part of the post-2015 framework at the 2015  
55 G-7 summit to continue mobilizing funds for agricultural development investments;  
56
- 57 2. *Endorses* a well-supervised, transparent, open and fair trading system in order to ensure food security and  
58 to mitigate food price volatility by:  
59
- 60 a. Implementing the Kazan Declaration, which assures the development of better infrastructure and  
61 logistics to eliminate losses along the whole food chain- from production to consumption;  
62
- 63 b. Encouraging farmers to keep updated current market values so that they can acknowledge value of  
64 their products, and earn profits through trading;  
65
- 66 c. supporting the expansion of our markets, by assuring the quality of agriculture products, such as  
67 organic rice and vegetable production, and simultaneously promoting awareness of the products'  
68 values to the world; and  
69
- 70 d. establishing and enforcing ruled-based multilateral trading system under the framework of the World  
71 Trade Organization, which provides predictability and stability in agricultural trade, meaning  
72 globalization while liberalizing developing market;  
73
- 74 3. *Further suggests* the implementation of an e-learning platform that will provide agricultural webinars  
75 taught by experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in order to facilitate access to  
76 agricultural knowledge and techniques by providing computers and Internet connection to rural  
77 communities, supported by IFAD, United Nations Capital Development Fund and World Bank;  
78
- 79 4. *Strongly recommends* bi-yearly international, regional and national education forums, organized by the  
80 Asian-African Agribusiness Forum or World Agricultural Forum, funded by all Member States  
81 participants, in which farmers have the opportunity to access wider markets, share knowledge, discuss  
82 concerns, and establish farmers' network, whilst respecting national sovereignty;  
83
- 84 5. *Encourage* the strengthening of education in the field of agriculture at a national level in order to achieve  
85 self-sufficiency by:  
86
- 87 e. Creating incentives for young people such as scholarships and internships to attend farming school  
88 with the objective to prevent urban mobility;  
89
- 90 f. Enabling young people currently being guided towards other professions to pursue a career as  
91 agriculture and farming expert:  
92
- 93 g. Introducing specific majors dealing with this topic at national universities,  
94
- 95 h. Awareness-raising about the importance of qualified individuals in this field of study at pre-university  
96 level; and  
97
- 98 i. Urging the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the Global Forum on  
99 Agricultural Research to implement research institutes and training centers, so farmers can conduct  
100 research or study independently, creating more opportunity for them to contribute their full potential,  
101 and consequently discover unique ways that adapt to their own countries  
102
- 103 6. *Further recommends* ongoing support and contributions to regional development banks such as the Inter-  
104 American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank and the Caribbean  
105 Development Bank to work on current and future projects targeting the optimal and sustainable use of  
106 land particularly in the face of disasters and increasing Land optimization in regards to the many  
107 Member states concerned with the need to increase that production of their state yet face an issue with  
108 their amount of arable land;  
109



110 7. *Invites Member States* to collaborate with the FAO in implementing long-term bilateral partnerships  
111 between developed and developing countries aiming at best practices sharing on agricultural  
112 development and efficient farming, in which:

- 113
- 114 j. Experts should be dispatched to countries lacking proper agricultural practice, proposing  
115 improvement measures adapted to the specific needs of recipient countries; and
- 116
- 117 k. National sovereignty should be respected;
- 118

119 8. *Encourages* the promotion of microcredit by regional development banks working in local communities  
120 and supporting small scale producers in the agricultural sector by facilitating communication aides such  
121 as internet access, by proposing that states support and contribute to the United Nations Capital  
122 Development Fund's MicroStart model, focused in rural and impoverished areas, that would be charged  
123 with:

- 124
- 125 l. distributing loans in a transparent way and attempting to stabilize price volatility, as put forward in  
126 Clause two,
- 127
- 128 m. encouraging states to set competitive interest rates on microfinance loans which make the repayment  
129 of the loans likely as well as providing enough of an incentive for investors to venture into the  
130 project;
- 131

132 9. *Calls for* a substantial increase of the investment in water resource and irrigation infrastructure by asking  
133 the small stakeholders to be open to outside help which will be provided by a FAO regulated tutor that  
134 will increase the education on how to build and utilize irrigation systems to help each individual profit  
135 greatly;

136

137 10. *Encourages* Member States of all regions and developmental levels to implement programs that help  
138 increase the amount of urban based farming techniques as well as help face the other issues associated  
139 with food insecurity such as pollution; modeled by the Facilitated Urbanization and Sustainable  
140 Infrastructure for Nutrition (F.U.S.I.O.N.) program that will provide access to education on effective  
141 methods of urban agriculture to densely populated and metropolitan areas, particularly focused on  
142 women and those unemployed you who will be able to use their participation to increase their  
143 involvement in countries in developed and developing nations, that will benefit from these measures  
144 such as:

- 145
- 146 a. The formation of governmental organizations where possible to allow for the most effective method  
147 on the allocation of resources including but not limited to education and supplies while honoring the  
148 individual Member States sovereignty,
- 149
- 150 b. The encouragement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in areas or regions where  
151 governmental organizations are not the most viable options as currently being done by organizations  
152 such as La Campesina and Food First;
- 153
- 154 c. Public Private Partnerships to further facilitate infrastructure projects like housing complexes that  
155 incorporate rooftop or open central areas that allow for community based joint agriculture by citizens  
156 including underrepresented groups of women and those currently unemployed who will be able to  
157 utilize the F.U.S.I.O.N. program to the greatest extent;
- 158
- 159 d. Facilitation of community to implement communal banks that allow individuals to invest in these  
160 farming ventures and serve a micro-financing role for others in need within the local area which will  
161 help relieve the stress currently placed on states and higher level organizations;
- 162
- 163 e. Implementation of cost effective technological advances including vertical farming and aquatic  
164 agriculture that have been highlighted in the many international conferences over the past few years

165  
166

that have focused on specific aspects of food security from farming technologies to those focused on sustainable water conservation methods.

**Code:** GA2/RES/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *The general assembly second committee,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* general assembly resolutions 66/220, 68/209, and 68/233, which recognize advancing the informational  
4 communication technologies empower farmers by connecting them locally and globally,  
5  
6 *Stressing* the importance of multilateral cooperation in order to promote technologies and methods of sustainable  
7 agricultural practices,  
8  
9 *Recognizing* the importance of international organizations such as the world bank group in assisting member states  
10 to answer the problems of food security and agricultural development through microcredits,  
11  
12 *Recalling* the necessity to reach millennium development goals, especially the eradication of extreme poverty and  
13 hunger, reduction of child mortality, promotion of gender equality and environmental sustainability,  
14  
15 *Acknowledging* the existing need for a 70% increase in food production according to studies by the food and  
16 agriculture organization (FAO) to eradicate food insecurity,  
17  
18 *Recalling* also the 2005 world summit outcome, which supports the development of the agricultural sector in  
19 developing countries,  
20  
21 *Applauding* the work done by the FAO and un-women as a basis for future measures in regards to gender equality in  
22 agricultural development,  
23  
24 *Acknowledging* that over two billion global citizens suffer from hunger and malnutrition and that can these cause  
25 long-term effects on a child's neurological development within the first one thousand days from point of conception  
26 through two years of birth,  
27  
28 *Recognizing* the importance of small family farming in order to deal with food insecurity and agricultural  
29 development as described in the united nations conference on trade and development titled trade and environment  
30 review 2014: wake up before it is too late,  
31  
32 *Convinced* that a strong agricultural sector is a crucial component in strengthening regional cooperation, which will  
33 lead to the economic development of all member states,  
34  
35 *Reaffirming* the Johannesburg declaration, which stresses the importance of collective responsibility in regards to the  
36 pillars of sustainable development,  
37  
38 *Recognizing* the importance of multilateral discussions and regional forums such as the Rio+20 united nations  
39 conference on sustainable development,  
40  
41 *Deeply alarmed* of climate change, its impact on food security and price volition and fluctuations, according to the  
42 2014 IPCC report,  
43  
44 *Guided* by the willingness of all member states to uphold the equal rights of men and women in all aspects of life  
45 according to the universal declaration of human rights as well as the international covenant on socio-economic  
46 rights,  
47  
48 *Fully aware* that the millennium development goals expire in 2015 and therefore of the need to rapidly create and  
49 implement a new development framework, ensuring continued progress toward global economic development,  
50  
51 *Noting* the success of private public partnerships in advancing the education of female farmers, in particular the  
52 award program, which provides fellowships to female agricultural scientists through the collaborative efforts of the

53 bill and Melinda gates foundation, the united states agency for international development, alliance for a green  
54 revolution in Africa, and agropolis foundation,  
55

56 *Further* noting with concern the currently limited capability of women to access credit, land, and agricultural  
57 technologies despite their responsibility for the majority of the world's total food production,  
58

59 *Recalling* the world food program's initiative accelerating progress toward the economic empowerment of rural  
60 women, which aims to improve food security, increase rural women's incomes, and build rural institutions and  
61 leadership in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda,  
62

- 63 1. *Proposes* an international campaign to promote the benefits of the Small Farm Holders Association (SFHA)  
64 and encourage small farmers to start their own associations in order to:  
65
  - 66 a. Teach the advantages associated with cooperation between farm holders by:  
67
    - 68 i. Showing how increased small holder assets boost guarantees for creditors resulting in lower  
69 interest rates and further incentives towards investment in agriculture;
    - 70 ii. Making the transition from the informal to formal economy, which can boost credibility, expand  
71 markets, and deliver greater wealth; and
    - 72 iii. Recognizing that increased investor confidence will help further investment in small farm holders  
73 associations;
  - 74 b. Make use of workshops that deliver the benefits of SFHA, the mechanisms to invest in new  
75 technologies and techniques, and the manners to increase the benefits of farming;
- 76 2. *Calls for* the investments of educational programs by member states to promote widespread technological use  
77 in regards to agriculture development, like those suggested in agenda 21;  
78
- 79 3. *Stresses* the need for information sharing and regional and interregional cooperation among member states in  
80 regional blocs to develop and exchange information to encourage increased efficiency and promote  
81 agriculture development and food security;  
82
- 83 4. *Requests* the formation of committees within regional blocs such as the European Union, new partnership for  
84 Africa's development, and the commonwealth of independent states to form agricultural pacts similar to the  
85 international center for agricultural research in the dry areas;  
86
- 87 5. *Encourages* these regional blocs to discuss amongst each other to develop and international community, which  
88 would facilitate agricultural trade amongst nations and disseminate knowledge amongst all members for  
89 greater yield in agricultural production;  
90
- 91 6. *Requests* member states to create regional coordination networks that plan, develop, and implement  
92 frameworks for information sharing, technological analysis of regional agricultural policies and their  
93 implication on the food commodity markets and sharing best practices with regards to sustainable  
94 development of agriculture;  
95
- 96 7. *Calls for* the establishment of the secure agricultural food insurance (SAFI) fund as part of the international  
97 fund for agricultural development, which would take the agriculture insurance development program  
98 established by the Netherlands and the world bank as a model to give small farmers and creditors the  
99 possibility to insure themselves against unpredictable natural and financial losses by:  
100
  - 101 a. Attracting financing from ethical investors, for example, co-operatives and mutuals, regional  
102 investment and develop banks such as the European Investment Bank;
  - 103 b. Giving investors a financial product choice that would allow the opportunity to provide stability to  
104 smallholders in developing nations, which would be in full accordance with financial service product  
105
- 106
- 107

108 regulations in the countries in which this type of product was available, so that investors were aware of  
109 any risks they were undertaking in the form of:  
110  
111 i. Crop insurance helping farmers and creditors tackle the issue of crop failure or reduced harvests,  
112 with regards to unpredictable climate circumstances that would hinder farmers and creditors from  
113 otherwise benefitting from crop yields;  
114 ii. Livestock insurance securing farmers and creditors from livestock mortality or infertility caused  
115 by unpredictable natural causes;  
116 iii. Food and feed price insurance securing farmers and creditors from facing unpredictable economic  
117 inflation or deflation with regard to their respective livestock or crops; and  
118 iv. Conflict insurance protecting farmers and creditors from damaged crops and livestock as a result  
119 from both internal and external conflict;  
120  
121 c. Inviting member states to adopt initiatives that would provide incentives to creditors to invest in  
122 smallholder farms through insurance policies, which would guarantee a return on their investment,  
123 following an investment vehicle that is tied to the market that would in turn:  
124  
125 i. Lend creditors loan guarantees that could potentially reduce risk to investors;  
126 ii. Provide a less volatile investment tool, thus leaving creditors less vulnerable to significant  
127 financial failures and potential gain from the market;  
128 iii. Create collective financial instruments for creditors handled by personnel from SAFI to ensure  
129 sustainable financial growth in the market for both farmer and the creditor;  
130 iv. Allow some of this revenue to ensure a virtuous circle of financing credit to sustain the insurance  
131 system;  
132  
133 8. *Recommends* the FAO to develop:  
134  
135 a. The eligibility criteria and assessment methods for granting small farm holders access to the  
136 agricultural development insurance fund;  
137  
138 b. The technical guidelines and conditions for all four types of insurances in close cooperation with  
139 the world bank disaster risk financing and insurance program;  
140  
141 c. Putting in place a system to ensure that in times of conflict, nations and populations in need can  
142 access food, and agricultural resources when needed; and  
143  
144 d. A technical framework to mitigate the impacts of a global crisis related to food security with the  
145 collaboration of other already existing bodies if necessary;  
146  
147 9. *Further recommends* the establishment of special economic zones in developing member states in which  
148 foreign investment is permitted upon the condition that the investor also provides the developing nation with  
149 educational opportunities and technology sharing;  
150  
151 10. *Encourages* the proliferation of favorable regional economic partnerships as well as encourages the lifting of  
152 economically detrimental measures upon member states to enable better access to foreign investment and  
153 secure export possibilities;  
154  
155 11. *Calls* for willing member states to approach the issue of gender equality in agriculture through the  
156 establishment of the high panel meeting “unleashing rural women’s voice to end hunger and poverty” on a  
157 yearly basis in partnership with international fund for agricultural development (IFAD), World Food  
158 Programme, un women and the international labor organization that brings together leaders and members from  
159 rural agricultural organizations and ministries worldwide to enable a better inclusion of women in rural  
160 agriculture;  
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12. *Strongly encourages* regional alliances of environmentally and economically similar member states that do not already have comprehensive agricultural development program, to establish one such committee, emulating the comprehensive Africa agriculture development program.
  13. *Strongly encourages* all member states to increase investment in the research and implementation of sustainable agriculture and aquaculture practices in order to prepare for and reduce the impact of climate change, while subsequent generations of biofuels should be viewed as a potential avenue to contribute solutions to this problem;
  14. *Invites* member states to establish microfinance mechanisms to support farmers who are experiencing severe financial burdens by:
    - a. Establishing of a standardized protocol for loan programs of microfinance services;
    - b. By promoting accountability of borrowers of microfinance services;
    - c. By supporting local banks to grant microloans;
    - d. Taking in account the report of the global partnership for financial inclusion on their 2013 report of “small and medium enterprise finance;”
  15. *Calls on* all member states in cooperation with the un inter-agency network on rural women to diminish discrimination and empower women by developing gender sensitive policies that facilitate the access to:
    - a. Resources in agriculture and arable land respecting the voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security;
    - b. The promotion of microcredit as a tool of development to empower women, which are dependent on agricultural activities, by providing financial resources to start their own businesses, funded by national banks and local financial institutions, in order to diversify revenue sources and increase agricultural market capacity locally, regionally, and internationally;
    - c. Local markets and entrepreneurial activities;
    - d. Technology, especially communication, educational and training programs on agriculture techniques and best practices, with the aim of improving rural women’s skills, productivity and employment opportunities;
  16. *Invites* all member states to focus on education as a motor of economic growth by the creation of:
    - a. Specialized sustainable agriculture education, especially for the most vulnerable groups such as, women, the poor and minority groups;
    - b. Nutrition education in primary schools;
    - c. Expert education for women to improve their social position as a decision maker;
    - d. Exchange program to share best practices
    - e. Specialized education fund for agriculture financed by a coalition of willing donors, such as Finland and Sweden, which will monitor the results of the education program
  17. *Affirms* the necessity of conditional cash transfers in developing countries based on income and education participation as a means to improve economic involvement and empowerment of women in agricultural and other sectors;

- 218 18. *Encourages* member states to increase cooperatives of farmers within local communities to ensure their  
219 protection and participation within the agricultural sector such as:  
220
- 221 a. Promotion of fair agricultural business practices in cooperation with member states and civil society  
222 groups to protect farmers against oversaturation and monopolization of agricultural markets; and  
223
  - 224 b. Creation of regional seed banks in order to increase the productivity and sustainability of local farming  
225 sectors with the support of regional development banks and microfinance institutions;  
226
  - 227 c. Participation of small-scale farmers within the market by endorsing export oriented agriculture  
228 products;  
229
- 230 19. *Encourages* Member States to invest in sustainable farming and technological development in order to reduce  
231 the carbon footprint from agriculture sector and sustain carrying capacity of the environment;  
232
- 233 20. *Encourages* the use of organic fertilizers that come from a sustainable source, such as compostable materials  
234 instead of fertilizers that can possibly degrade the soil structure and environment;  
235
- 236 21. *Suggests* the implementation of efficient crop rotation and avoiding monocropping to:  
237
- 238 a. Maximize the utilization of arable land, replenish soil fertility, and promote seasonal crop yields; and  
239
  - 240 b. Provide seed packaged that will diversify crops used in the crop rotation, supported by the agricultural  
241 ministries of member states;  
242
- 243 22. *Emphasizes* the importance of family farming as an important element in bolstering the accessibility and  
244 availability of food throughout the community by:  
245
- 246 a. Planting a variety of crops and incorporating livestock that will fulfill the basic dietary needs of all the  
247 members of the family and reinforcing the ecosystem within the farm; and  
248
  - 249 b. Assuring the food demand of families is fully met by deploying pragmatic but effective technology,  
250 particularly based on the spread of local knowledge and south to south cooperation;  
251
- 252 23. *Emphasizes* the importance of including contingency planning in public policy to prepare for natural disasters  
253 that could pose a severe threat to food security and implementing early warning mechanisms (EWM) in  
254 cooperation with the UNDP;  
255
- 256 24. *Requests* research by a panel of general assembly experts and external stakeholders, appointed under the  
257 authority of the world bank, to investigate the potential for a framework related to increasing food buffer  
258 stocks in case of crisis, so as to avoid shocks in food prices, such as those witnessed in 2008 and:  
259
- 260 a. To present this framework to the general assembly second committee within 6-12 months to be voted  
261 upon; and  
262
  - 263 b. To evaluate usefulness and efficacy of this policy on food prices in case of crisis;  
264
- 265 25. *Encourages* each regional alliance to facilitate investment in research regarding sustainable practices,  
266 understanding the advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified organisms, implementing vertical and  
267 hydroponic farming systems and promoting 2nd, 3rd, and a potential 4th generation of biofuels;  
268
- 269 26. *Recommends* increased economic partnerships between developing member states with high agricultural  
270 productivity and developed member states with advanced agricultural knowledge, experience, and technology  
271 through the already existing international means (such as the world summit) to promote international  
272 cooperation;  
273

- 274 27. *Recommends* the creation of village climate risks management committees supported by IFAD that will:  
275  
276 a. Monitor and assess the degree of agricultural resilience of the community and propose appropriate  
277 measures when facing disasters;  
278  
279 b. Involve the participation of the local food producers and local stakeholders in charge of resource  
280 mobilization;  
281  
282 c. Position local government officials as the facilitators of the committee and accountable for reaching  
283 pre-set targets with the guidance of specialists coming from FAO; and  
284  
285 d. Create evaluations that will help the members efficiently address the detrimental effects imposed by  
286 climate change such as soil depletion, drought, flooding, and deteriorating biodiversity.





**Code:** GA2/RES/1/10

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 65/178, 66/220, 67/228 and 68/233, noting the importance of sustainable  
4 agriculture and food security principles,  
5  
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/222 on the International Year of Family Farming 2014,  
7  
8 *Recognizing* the importance of Agriculture Development and Food Security as a major issue that increases health  
9 problems as well as causes social, political and agricultural instability,  
10  
11 *Alarmed by* the vulnerability of the agriculture sector that is being threatened by the climate change, especially in  
12 small developing island states thus modern agricultural technologies and renewable sources of energy should be  
13 implemented to its policies,  
14  
15 *Taking into account* that increased fluctuation of temperature does affect health productivity and reproductive  
16 efficiency of livestock,  
17  
18 *Recognizing* that climate change poses a major threat to food security by disrupting production of crops along with  
19 food imports and exports,  
20  
21 *Noting* with deep concern the rising salinity of ground water sources that is due to overuse, droughts and salt water  
22 intrusion,  
23  
24 *Emphasizing* the importance of continued South-South cooperation in concerns to regional food accessibility and  
25 development,  
26  
27 *Keeping in mind* the significance of financial assistance from developed nations in the efforts to improve food  
28 security through regional trade expansion and improvement of local farming practices,  
29  
30 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 68/71 and its outcome for the present concern of the empowerment of the  
31 sustainable fisheries,  
32  
33 *Taking note* of the significance of free market mechanisms throughout the international community in order to  
34 achieve sustainable outcomes,  
35  
36 *Reaffirming* the need for domestic methods such as Fishing Aggregation Devices in order to increase subsistence  
37 and commercial catches,  
38  
39 *Also recalling* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* stating that everyone has the right to a  
40 standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of his or her family, including food, clothing, housing and  
41 medical care,  
42  
43 *Emphasizing* the importance of education of small farmers in rural areas to ensure the efficiency of the secure food  
44 production and the sustainability of the agriculture,  
45  
46 *Stressing* the importance of information accessibility for the farmers, to provide the investments and facilities,  
47 connections, and infrastructure in the rural areas,  
48  
49 *Bearing in mind* the need for continued research on genetically modified organisms,  
50  
51 *Recognizing* the significance of empowering regional farming through micro-financing initiatives,  
52

53 *Having considered* that increased efficiency can ensure the best agricultural practices are known and implemented  
54 on a regional level through effective information and/or technology sharing,  
55  
56 *Deeply convinced* with approval that effective information and/or technology sharing can increase the efficiency of  
57 the top agricultural practices,  
58  
59 *Keeping in mind* that cooperating with international organizations helps to establish farmer field schools on a local  
60 level by facilitating educational practices,  
61  
62 *Welcoming* the efforts of the Member States to provide smallholder farmers with education opportunities on a local  
63 level,  
64  
65 *Deeply convinced* that Member States should promote sustainable agricultural practices and the collective  
66 management of resources through the use of media technologies in order to educate vulnerable populations,  
67  
68 1. *Calls upon* developed states to share their expertise and technological practices with developing states within  
69 regional and international platforms in agriculture by measure such as financing non-governmental  
70 organizations and organizations as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and sustainable development  
71 department that are already implementing such projects;  
72  
73 2. *Endorses* the concept of well caring of livestock by developed countries offering training to farmers in  
74 developing countries, so that they may oversee the health of livestock and adopt the idea of using locally  
75 adapted livestock;  
76  
77 3. *Draws attention to* the need to have contingency planning incorporated into public policy in order to prepare for  
78 natural disasters that could pose a severe threat to food security through:  
79  
80 a. South-South cooperation and the sharing of disaster impact and prevention technology and  
81 education;  
82  
83 b. encouragement and participation within the food and agriculture organization and its contribution  
84 to natural disaster agricultural risk;  
85  
86 c. further use of emergency operation system through the World Food Program in its purpose of  
87 providing aid to those negatively affected by the sudden impact of a disaster;  
88  
89 4. *Calls upon* Member States to pursue sustainable agricultural practices such as crop rotation, cover crops and  
90 soil enrichment, and recognizing that mitigating the effects of climate change is essential to obtaining  
91 worldwide food security;  
92  
93 5. *Encourages* increasing the marine biofuel use and biogas technology in efforts to increase environmentally  
94 sustainable development and practices;  
95  
96 6. *Strongly urges* to the elimination of tariffs, quotas, and embargoes that limits the distribution of agricultural and  
97 food-related exportation between the Member States, creating a freer and fairer market for the developing  
98 world;  
99  
100 7. *Calls upon* Member States to work in alignment with the economic priorities set by the developing states and  
101 also encourages the cooperation within International Fund for Agriculture Development to help developing  
102 states with sustainable agriculture and development in order to achieve Millennium Development Goals;  
103  
104 8. *Invites* developed states to assist developing states in implementing measures such as, but not limited to:  
105  
106 a. the development of practices for water management and conservation that are specifically tailored  
107 for periods of drought and sever water shortages;  
108

- 109                    b. the increase of rain water storage capacity as well as reduce evaporation through practices such as  
110                    solid rain;  
111
- 112                    c. the performance of tests for water quality from ground wells, reservoirs and dams regularly;  
113
- 114                    d. the establishment of guidelines on ways to discharge sewage water under the supervision of local  
115                    governments and international organizations such as United Nations Environmental Program;  
116
- 117 9. *Encourages* Member States that acquire resources to work towards educating their populations as well as  
118                    providing assistance to developing states on fishing skills and the developments of newer technologies that will  
119                    allow efficient fishing;  
120
- 121 10. *Suggest* and invite to share the authority to those countries that have fishing licenses to supervise fishing  
122                    territories and respect local agreements;  
123
- 124 11. *Urges* the international community to further address the impact of pollution not only on agriculture, but also its  
125                    intense impact on marine life and the sustainability of fisheries by finding more responsible ways to discard  
126                    their waste pollution;  
127
- 128 12. *Encourages* the Member States to recognize the importance and beneficiaries of educating women on the  
129                    economic standards in order to facilitate their participation within the economy;  
130
- 131 13. *Supporting* the investments in the fields of technology and climate- smart agriculture, climate resilience crops  
132                    and smart irrigation systems to ensure the sustainability of food in rural areas, as supported by FAO;  
133
- 134 14. *Invites* the extension of the regional and multilateral trade bases for small island states to enhance their  
135                    economies and ensure the protection of their secure and sustainable production;  
136
- 137 15. *Endorses* the need for broader access to micro-financing through regional banks in order to enable smallholder  
138                    farmers and increase regional food growth and distribution;  
139
- 140 16. *Calls upon* the international community to work in coordination with the World Trade Organization to create  
141                    and implement a more effective platform to allow cooperation in terms of future regional trade agreements to  
142                    help Member States gain access to foreign markets, especially least developed countries, land-locked  
143                    developing countries, and small island developing states;  
144
- 145 17. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the FAO's Education for Rural People Initiative to provide smallholder  
146                    farmers with equal education opportunities on a local levels, which can help increase productivity and output;  
147
- 148 18. *Recommends* the extension of the regional and multilateral trade bases for small island states to enhance their  
149                    economies and ensure the protection of their secure and sustainable production.

**Code:** GA2/RES/1/11

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that stipulates that all people have the right to an adequate  
4 standard of living,

5  
6 *Affirming* the first Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015,

7  
8 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 66/220, which states the need to foster development at the local level  
9 through the empowerment of vulnerable populations,

10  
11 *Stressing* Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/26, which encourages training programs for small-scale  
12 farmers and indigenous farmers on sustainable resource management, production techniques, and animal production,

13  
14 *Reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 66/158, which declares that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of  
15 human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional, and international  
16 levels for its elimination,

17  
18 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 63/225, which expresses the need to urgently address agriculture development  
19 and food security in the context of national and international development policies.

- 20  
21 1. *Draws attention* to existing development programs, such as PRODERS, as an inspiration to establishing  
22 smaller scale regional versions in order to utilize microfinance solutions to aid vulnerable populations and  
23 combat food insecurity to assist agricultural development in the four specific areas by:  
24
- 25 a. Providing microcredit for small and medium scale farming;
  - 26
  - 27 b. Rural assessments and investment in physical capital that enhances inclusiveness and increases  
28 efficiency of agricultural production;
  - 29
  - 30 c. Education in farming practices, business and financial management;
  - 31
  - 32 d. Improving institutional and operational capacity to enable further access to quality food;
  - 33
- 34 2. *Requests that* Member States with sufficient financial capacities, non-governmental organizations, and national  
35 and regional financial institutions will assist financing efforts inspired by the ideals of social banking and  
36 assessed based on the criteria that:  
37
- 38 a. Workers on small scale farms and medium scale farms as these are amongst the most vulnerable and  
39 more prone to extreme poverty;
  - 40
  - 41 b. Loans will target those amongst the most vulnerable populations;
  - 42
  - 43 c. Group has to build a concrete program which specifically explains how funds will be efficiently used  
44 and repaired;
  - 45
  - 46 d. Members will sign a contract which requires compulsory saving and participation in bi-weekly  
47 seminars;
  - 48
  - 49 e. The operationalization will be implemented to ensure that:
  - 50
  - 51 i. Private banks activities, both national and regional bank should have the priority to implement the  
52 program and should coordinate with one another to provide microcredit;

- 53           ii. Borrowers will be placed in small groups so that they can coordinate on issues such as financial  
54           management as well as shared of technical practices and expertise;
- 55           iii. Credits will be processed by public institutions, on an interest rate of 3% per month and should not  
56           exceed 25% in total;
- 57
- 58 3. Further recommends promoting the creation of a research body that is led by water economic specialists that  
59     will discuss the most innovative practices which include treatment of water by:
- 60
- 61           a. Specialized irrigation systems such as Drip Irrigation and Spate Irrigation;
- 62
- 63           b. Water storage techniques such as innovative reservoir systems and structural underwater channels as  
64           well as treatment channels;
- 65
- 66           c. Utilize entrepreneurial efforts like Solid Rain which is type of potassium that is used to be put on  
67           plants and can produce three times the amount of water;
- 68
- 69 4. *Further invites* Member States to focus policy implementation on female empowerment within the agricultural  
70     sector by:
- 71
- 72           a. Promoting agricultural training classes specifically for women in the household so that they can work  
73           and gain a certain level of financial independence in order to feed their family;
- 74
- 75           b. Encourage the mobilization of small scale farmers to enhance political power;
- 76
- 77           c. Noting the influence of product certification in ensuring fair and equitable trade practices and  
78           recommends that certifications promote equal pay among genders;
- 79
- 80 5. *Encourages* expanding on communication between local actors within the agricultural sector and governments  
81     in order to:
- 82
- 83           a. Promote direct assistance and to develop more responsive measures to address local concerns;
- 84
- 85           b. Encourage utilization of municipal resources;
- 86
- 87           c. Recognize and encourage the reporting of International Forum between agricultural community  
88           representatives;
- 89
- 90           d. Share expertise between local actors from the same region;
- 91
- 92 6. *Further requests* Member States to review their existing development policies in order to create a sustainable  
93     food trade agreement amongst regional partners through existing economic zones such as Southern Common  
94     Market (MERCOSUR), Economic Committee of West African States, Association of Southeast Asian Nations,  
95     Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Euro Zone in order to:
- 96
- 97           a. Recommend adopting policies that are inspired by programs such as *Petrocaribe* which focuses on a  
98           food for food exchange;
- 99
- 100           b. Coordinate faster responses against unprecedented disasters that may impact short term food security  
101           by providing directly food to any closed country that need it;
- 102
- 103 7. *Suggests* willing Member States on a voluntary basis to support the discouragement of food waste by improving  
104     existing storage procedures in developing countries by:
- 105
- 106           a. Utilizing old warehouses or abandoned buildings for storage;
- 107

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117
- b. Emphasizes specific foods that can be stored for long periods of time in case of an emergency or natural disaster;
  - c. Encourages Food for the Poor and Committee on Food Security (CFS) to manage transporting and storage of the food;
  - d. Requests food markets, restaurants, grocery stores to donate to the food supply;
  - e. Calls upon local governments to monitor this system to ensure the food is being distributed correctly and there is no corruption.



**Code:** GA2/RES/1/12

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

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1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling the Charter of the United Nations Chapter 3 Article 8 aiming towards the elimination on barriers and*  
4 *discrimination based on gender,*

5  
6 *Reminding states of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which aims to guarantee*  
7 *the economic and physical access to food as well as gender equality,*

8  
9 *Emphasizing that the level of gender equality is paramount to the success of the agricultural market,*

10  
11 *Reiterating the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural*  
12 *development and food security and nutrition,*

13  
14 *Recognizing the need to bridge the gender gap that exists within the agricultural sector through the efforts of women*  
15 *involvement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*

16  
17 *Deeply convinced that, as emphasized in General Assembly resolution 67/228, the necessity of increased recognition*  
18 *of the needs of rural women is an issue of as pressing concern today as it has been through the past decades,*

19  
20 *Recalling the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) publication, The State of Food and Agriculture part 1 that*  
21 *although women constitute 43 percent of the labor force in agriculture their access to resources such as technology,*  
22 *education, finances and land remains hampered by legal and social barriers inhibiting their productivity and thus*  
23 *leaving them more vulnerable to adverse macroeconomic effects,*

24  
25 *Seeking the further involvement of Member States to increase education and access to equal agricultural means of*  
26 *production and output with regards to women in the labor force of agriculture,*

27  
28 *Recognizing the important role of technology transfer in narrowing or even closing the technological gap between*  
29 *developed and developing countries and its effect on women's use in the agricultural labor force,*

30  
31 *Noting with concern that information and communications technology is enabling innovative techniques to reach*  
32 *users in all but the most remote areas, which contain the rural women most in need of this information,*

33  
34 *Remembers General Assembly resolution 66/188, which outlined actions taken to reduce price volatility present in*  
35 *the world marketplace since 2008,*

36  
37 *Recalls the G8 meeting of May 2012, which launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition aimed to*  
38 *accelerate the flow of private funds to African agriculture for the purpose of developing new technologies to sustain*  
39 *agriculture production,*

40  
41 *Stressing the need to increase investment in agriculture and rural development initiated by international cooperation*  
42 *and the necessity to also increasing the agricultural production of developing countries,*

43  
44 1. *Requests that 2016 to be the year of women-in-agriculture awareness, in honor of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the*  
45 *establishment of United Nations Development Fund for Women, beginning by creating a "Connecting Women*  
46 *and Agricultural Markets," (CWAM) campaign for the purposes of initiating Member States to donate to the*  
47 *UN-Women for such events as:*

- 48  
49 a. *The recruitment of prominent popular culture figures to act as ambassadors for the campaign in order*  
50 *to achieve greater public promotion of women in agricultural markets and greater public involvement*  
51 *and international awareness of this global effort to empower women in the agricultural field;*

52

- 53 b. The formation of international platform for under-privileged women, through an extensive advertising  
54 campaign, to share their stories and raise awareness of real poverty and financial difficulties caused by  
55 gender inequality in the agricultural markets;  
56
- 57 c. The further formation of school curriculum and educational supplements, such as the International  
58 Center for Research on Women (ICRW), that offer educational opportunities for women to develop  
59 economic and marketing skills, providing them with the knowledge and ability to successfully engage  
60 in agricultural markets;  
61
- 62 d. The development of an international, overarching program that coordinates with regional informational  
63 and educational programs to offer women free classes on marketing techniques and encourage  
64 entrepreneurial advancements in the agricultural field;  
65
- 66 e. Those that will all be part of the CWAM campaign, which are all a key inclusionary part of forming  
67 important education and equality drives for women in the agricultural workforce;  
68
- 69 f. Those where Member States will be encouraged to donate to this joint venture between UN-Women  
70 and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for the purpose of  
71 educating an underfunded and underrepresented workforce who defines the goal of UN-Women;  
72
- 73 2. *Calls upon* Member States to actively consider the matter of closing the gender gap concerning the access to  
74 productive resources in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists for many assets, inputs and  
75 services;  
76
- 77 3. *Stresses* the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to invest in, through providing education in agricultural  
78 practices, in an effort to meet the basic needs of rural women, including;  
79
- 80 a. Needs relating to their food and nutritional security which will be protected by the International Fund  
81 for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which provides funding towards the advancement of  
82 agricultural projects in developing countries;  
83
- 84 b. Access to local, regional, and global markets through developing the skills provided by the educational  
85 opportunities in the IFAD which are needed to grow the crops that are in demand throughout these  
86 communities;  
87
- 88 4. *Encourages* all States to take actions to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in  
89 particular where they contribute to the solution for food insecurity and malnutrition of women and girls, while:  
90
- 91 a. Ensuring the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access  
92 to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership through a joint effort for funding  
93 by the United Nations World Food Programme and their food security which will be protected by the  
94 IFAD;  
95
- 96 b. Equalizing access to economic opportunities and reducing productivity gaps between women and men  
97 through a program by the UN Women;  
98
- 99 5. *Stresses* the need for regional cooperation among member states within regional blocks to develop and  
100 exchange information to encourage increased efficiency in agricultural production and promote gender equality  
101 in the agricultural workforce, by requesting the formation of committees within regional blocks such as the  
102 European Union (EU) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to form agricultural pacts similar to  
103 International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas;  
104
- 105 6. *Encourages* regional blocks to discuss amongst each other to develop an international community, which would  
106 observe agricultural trade amongst nations and disseminate knowledge amongst all members for greater yields  
107 in agricultural production and ways to promote gender equality in the agricultural workforce;  
108



- 109 7. *Calls for* the establishment of a review and research program by the UN to be supported by participating non-  
110 governmental organizations including the ICRW, International Civil Society Action Network and the  
111 Association for Women’s Rights in Development which will:  
112
- 113 a. further emphasize Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 by stressing the communal and integrated  
114 nature of trading problem and its detrimental effects on global partnerships and international security;  
115
  - 116 b. identify both regional and international entities which are, and have been, involved with promoting  
117 women in agriculture and connecting them with women searching for marketing opportunities;  
118
  - 119 c. suggest the creation of a publicly available register to work alongside existing research non-  
120 governmental organizations to document those nations which are key contributors to women in the  
121 agricultural marketplace;  
122
  - 123 d. recommend an international public database based on this information to be kept by the UNCTAD to  
124 show the progress of nations on achieving this goal of gender equality;  
125
- 126 8. *Requesting* Member States to cooperate among regional groups to negotiate trade agreements to further lower  
127 cost of trade with regards to agricultural production, specifically recommending Member States to cooperate  
128 and develop trade agreements with fellow Member States who are providing equal opportunity with regards to  
129 gender equality;  
130
- 131 9. *Emphasizes* the need to rejuvenate the agriculture and rural development sectors through investment in  
132 conjunction with regional groups such as the CIS and EU or for areas in vast need through the United Nations  
133 Development Programme, especially in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally  
134 sustainable manner, by:  
135
- 136 a. underlining the importance of taking the necessary actions of building infrastructure, education, and  
137 technology to better address the needs of rural communities;  
138
  - 139 b. enhancing access to the consistent advances in infrastructure, education, and technology by agricultural  
140 producers, in particular small producers, women, and people living in vulnerable situations;  
141
- 142 10. *Recommends* that a significant portion of the CWAM campaign be directed toward NGOs to raise awareness of  
143 land rights, stakeholder security, environmental and economic responsibility, and sustainability to all parties  
144 involved in order to effectively create regionally focused campaigns, tailored to the specific needs, interest, and  
145 product marketing of women in each area;  
146
- 147 11. *Affirms* the need to establish a monitoring framework on national levels, with which the equal access of women  
148 to economic opportunities, especially in the agricultural industries, is ensured as it;  
149
- 150 a. provides regular reports to be conducted by the UNCTAD to ensure the progress of Member States in  
151 decreasing the gender gap;  
152
  - 153 b. provides support for Member States in need of achieving the prescribed goal with regards to  
154 agricultural development concerning women’s economic opportunities;  
155
  - 156 c. works in conjunction with regional programs such as Chile’s National Office for Women’s Affairs and  
157 the European Commission’s partnership with UN-Women and the International Labour Organization,  
158 which promote gender equality in the workplace.



**Code:** GA2/RES/1/13

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Agriculture Development and Food Security

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1 Observing *the role of international, regional and sub-regional organization on the issues of agriculture*  
2 *development and food security,*

3  
4 Convinced *about the importance of the Five Rome Principle for Sustainable Food Security taken in the Rome*  
5 *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,*

6  
7 Referring *to the work of the General Assembly on the subject and particularly General Assembly resolution 66/220*  
8 *on Agriculture Development and Food Security,*

9  
10 Recalling *the United Nations Principles decreed in the Charter of the United Nations, and especially in its preamble*  
11 *aiming towards the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,*

12  
13 Having examined *the Rio+20 themes of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty*  
14 *eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development,*

15  
16 Keeping in mind *the hard work done on increasing food security by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*  
17 *under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council, and their initiatives to promote the importance of farmers*  
18 *through programs such as Farmer Field School Approach,*

19  
20 Highlighting *the importance of rural communities with special regard to the key role of the family in successful*  
21 *agricultural development policy,*

22  
23 Recalling *the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments providing civil sovereignty over natural resources*  
24 *and guaranteeing food security,*

- 25  
26 1. *Encourages* Member States to work with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to support  
27 research and development in alternative energies in order to reduce the need to use agricultural goods for energy  
28 such as developing of biofuels based on seaweed and organic waste instead of using corn and other agricultural  
29 produce to create energy;
- 30  
31 2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and maintain seed biodiversity, which will be headed by national  
32 agricultural bodies such as national ministries of agriculture or any other national body approved by the  
33 Member State with a focus on preservation and cultivation of exotic and organic seeds, and seed research to  
34 improve resilience to changes in climate and to maintain the balance of the environment;
- 35  
36 3. *Encourages* states to engage in regional training programs headed by the FAO who will work with the UN  
37 regional economic organizations, such as Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean that work to:  
38
- 39 a. Educate farmers on efficient agricultural practices;
  - 40
  - 41 b. Provide resources necessary for increased yields such as water and energy production technologies;
  - 42
  - 43 c. Help facilitate capacity building measures in order to increase their food productivity;
  - 44
- 45 4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of implementing sustainable agriculture practices such as:  
46
- 47 a. Agro-ecology, which uses native types of plants, uses organic fertilizers, and other beneficial farming  
48 practices;
  - 49
  - 50 b. Drip irrigation, a gravity fed system which reuses rain water;
  - 51

- 52 c. Intercropping, which consists of planting two or more crops within the vicinity of one another which  
53 consume different nutrients from the soil preventing nutrient depletion from the soil;  
54
- 55 d. Crop rotation, which uses different crops during different seasons so each crop can renew nutrients into  
56 the soil;  
57
- 58 e. Contour farming and terracing which prevents soil erosion by planting agriculture on elevated  
59 structures;  
60
- 61 5. *Urges* Member States to integrate the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) of the Inter  
62 Agency Working Group (IAWG) by:  
63
- 64 a. Offering economic incentives funded by private foreign investors and organizations such as the World  
65 Food Organization (WFO) and FAO to agricultural investors in order to achieve sustainable  
66 investments and improve national agricultural infrastructure;  
67
- 68 b. Creating guidelines by which policy makers can make decisions regarding agriculture and investments  
69 for related issues;  
70
- 71 c. Establishing a bi-annual conference to be held in rotating developing nations in which investors,  
72 farmers, policymakers, nongovernmental organizations, and other representatives can convene in order  
73 to discuss possible future plans to implement investments into the agriculture sector;  
74
- 75 d. Creating a national body which will be composed by representatives of foreign investors, farmers, and  
76 agricultural Ministries funded by public or private donations that will be responsible to ensure,  
77 recommend, and create main guidelines in order to guarantee sustainable investments in order to  
78 prevent failures, which can affect multiple parties;  
79
- 80 6. *Supports* the creation of BOTA (Build-Own-Transfer-Achieve) under the supervision of the FAO whom shall  
81 encourage partnerships amongst Member States along with private and public stakeholders in order to promote  
82 the construction and development of agricultural infrastructure and will:  
83
- 84 a. build resilient and productive infrastructures which can generate long term income, such as the  
85 construction of sustainable factories to produce food products;  
86
- 87 b. facilitate ownership of infrastructure through bilateral agreements in which one party finances the  
88 development of projects and once the first party is able to recuperate the initial investment, ownership  
89 of the infrastructure will shift to the second party;  
90
- 91 c. transfer technology, infrastructure, and expertise regarding agriculture between parties in order to  
92 exchange appropriate and innovative techniques for production;  
93
- 94 d. attract and foster private and foreign direct investments into Member States by offering investors  
95 opportunities for returns;  
96
- 97 7. *Further calls upon* Member States to work with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster  
98 Reduction to build capacity in local communities and international partners through the creation of the  
99 Agricultural Preparedness for Disaster Program which will:  
100
- 101 a. coordinate efforts amongst neighboring Member States to provide agricultural needs for immediate  
102 relief efforts to post-disaster regions;  
103
- 104 b. assist local communities in identifying threats within their immediate surroundings to reduce  
105 underlying risk factors such as;  
106
- 107 c. ensuring that citizens with special dietary needs have an adequate supply of such food resources;

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- d. developing food stores which can be equitably distributed to those affected by natural disasters;
  - e. be funded through the Central Emergency Response;
8. *Recommends* that Member States develop sustainable agriculture in urban areas through city organization plans, which may include:
- a. establishing infrastructure within city limits such as greenhouses on rooftops to allow for limited gardening;
  - b. encourage businesses to be supportive of urban farming practices in order to accumulate funds which can be used to increase farming within communities;
  - c. creating land plots within the vicinity of city limits to allow any citizen interested in growing their own agricultural goods to be able to do so;
  - d. offering tax incentives and other economic incentives for city residents to partake or offer land for use in agriculture, horticulture, and other methods, which can create locally grown food for citizens;
9. *Encourages* Member States to work with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist migrants with agricultural expertise, originally from rural areas that are currently living in urban centers, from going into poverty by:
- a. providing education in the form of training programs which can provide skills necessary for citizens to acquire land, capital, and other resources to thrive in urban areas;
  - b. providing access to unoccupied land within urban areas, such as open lots between existing infrastructure, to allow urban farming within industrial centers;
  - c. creating venues and opportunities for farmers to sell their agricultural goods to the local population such as:
    - i. designating specific parts of the city where producers are able to sell agricultural goods with free or low-cost permits;
    - ii. creating city events, such as market nights, in order to increase profits.