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Conference A

30 March – 3 April 2014



Documentation of the Work of the
General Assembly Second

General Assembly Second Committee

Committee Staff

Director	Amanda Wong
Assistant Director	Nicholas Gachett
Chair	Caroline Huber
Rapporteur	Maximus Hasselback

Agenda

1. *Agriculture and Food Security*
2. *External Debt Sustainability and Development*
3. *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*

Delegate Awards

- *Iran*
- *Madagascar*
- *Germany*
- *Saudi Arabia*

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic
GA2/1/1	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/2	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/3	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/4	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/5	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/6	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/7	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>
GA2/1/8	<i>Agriculture and Food Security</i>

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee (GA 2nd) starts its session on the evening of March 30, 2014. The topics ahead to be treated were: (1) External Debt Sustainability and Development, (2) Agriculture Development and Food Security and (3) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

The session was attended by representatives of 139 states and there were no observers for this time. The first duty of delegates was to set the agenda. After motioning for a suspension, which allowed delegates to discuss the different orders of the proposed agenda, a motion for adoption of the agenda was motioned for and was finally set at 2, 1, 3. The first day of GA 2nd ended with a set agenda ready to be discussed upon the days ahead. The first day of committee sessions were ended by the hiring process of chairs and rapporteurs. In the case of GA 2nd, the chair was the delegate of India and the rapporteur was a delegate from Argentina, both of which who were formerly delegates of this committee.

In the second day, delegates began with several discussions in order to organize themselves in terms of proposals. The topic that was been treated (Agriculture Development and Food Security) tended to present some perspectives, which were acceptable in order to face the topic ahead. Delegates began organizing themselves into working groups in order to work in various working papers.

On Monday evening the dais received two working papers. The first one talked about the post-2015 agenda and included topics related to education and farmer's rights, the second one has as its cornerstone micro credits as a solution to price volatility in food prices, and the dais managed itself to send the first feedback to delegates on that same day on the second working paper.

Tuesday's session was marked by the great amount of working papers that were delivered to the dais. The total number of working papers delivered to the dais was 17. After receiving feedback, working groups began with the merging process.

The aforementioned process can be described as intense negotiations between delegates. The final documents presented on Wednesday morning reduced the number of working papers from 17 to 8, which demonstrated a great effort by the General Assembly Second Committee to have consensus and merge ideas in order to achieve total cooperation between Member States and Observers.

These 8 working paper became draft resolutions after being accepted by the dais. They proposed ideas related to Agriculture Development and Food Security, addressing it from various perspectives such as: educations, loan treatment, micro-credit micro insurance, women's rights, post-2015 agenda, new indicators of development based on agricultural factors, sustainable agriculture, price volatility, regional organizations, and technical cooperation.

Finally, the voting procedure began on Wednesday afternoon with a total of 136 Member States and 1 Observer State (Palestine) present. The 8 draft resolutions did not pass with acclamation, but managed to be approved by the body by majority. There was a request for a roll call vote on just one draft resolution. Although there were a number of delegates that voted against it, the Committee, overall, approved it. The General Assembly Second Committee ended with a total of 8 adopted resolutions. The Director and Assistant Director were pleased with the overall hard work and dedication of the committee throughout the conference.

Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Food Security and Agriculture Development

1 *Recognizing* the severe effects of food scarcity within the global community, particularly amongst least developed
2 countries (LDC), developing states, and states with transitioning or unstable political institutions,

3
4 *Noting* the significance of regional programs such as the Food Zone Programme (FZP), the Triangular Initiative, and
5 the Rainbow Strategy in adjusting incentives of farmers to produce illicit crops,

6
7 *Disturbed by* production of illicit crops over legal cash crops or consumable husbandry products threatening political
8 as documented in the 2013 Opium Survey and the 2012 World Drug Report conducted by the United Nations Office
9 on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

10
11 *Guided by* the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) Briefing Paper No. 2 for the
12 World Summit Social Development (1994) recognizing that producers of crops respond heavily to market
13 incentives,

14
15 *Commending* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in advocating common humanitarian principles, collectively or
16 individually, by coordinating the international community with civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations
17 (NGOs),

18
19 *Noting with appreciation* the efforts of civil society organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations such as the
20 Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project (SALDP),

21
22 *Bearing in mind* existing international organizations that promote political stability including the United Nations
23 Democracy Fund (UNDEF) and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs,

24
25 *Appreciating* the efforts made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for
26 establishing dialogue amongst Member States in attempting to collectively stabilize the global economy,

27
28 *Emphasizing* Article 79 of the Accra Accord addressing the need to increase production of crops to meet rising
29 levels of consumption,

30
31 *Conscious of* the United Nations Security Council (SC) Resolution 1401 recognizing the need for political stability
32 in enabling economic growth, along with SC Resolution 2069 and General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/56/4
33 urging regional cooperation to combat illicit crop transportation through multinational partnerships between
34 Member States,

35
36 *Further recognizing* the role of existing international bodies focused on increasing global food security and
37 industrial development including but not limited to the World Food Program (WFP), the New Partnership for
38 Africa's Development (NEPAD), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and the United
39 Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),

40
41 *Recalling* GA Resolution A/RES/S-20/4 and Commission on Narcotic and Drugs (CND) Resolution 56/3
42 emphasizing the need for political stability to promote development thereby assisting food security, GA Resolution
43 A/RES/62/209 recognizing the need to support funding towards development, GA Resolution A/RES/58/4 creating
44 the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to promote the implementation of strong political
45 infrastructures, and GA Resolution A/RES/46/182 establishing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC),

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47 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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49 1. *Recommends* the expansion of regional and international programs that create market incentives
50 encouraging farmers to produce legal agricultural crops by:

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- a. Implementing programs such as the FZP which require farmers in specific regions to agree not to produce illicit crops through the provision of subsidies for agricultural technologies and input resources in return,
 - b. Using the UNIDO to facilitate the transfer of developing technologies to farmers by funding agromachinery and rural engineering initiatives in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) giving farmers competitive advantages in production,
 - c. Expanding international frameworks as the Rainbow Strategy, the Triangular Initiative, and the UNODC that coordinate interregional cooperative efforts through intelligence sharing and border management to increase the costs of illicit crop production and thereby incentivizing the production of legal crops and husbandry goods;
2. *Requests* the IASC to help coordinate civil society and NGO sponsored efforts, such as the Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project, to assist with:
- a. Transitioning farmers from the production of illicit crops to alternative crops through education workshops.
 - b. Providing educational workshops on cultivating various region-specific crops for all levels of experience,
 - c. Raising public awareness of available subsidies at the international and domestic level,
 - d. Expanding “Buy local” campaigns to shift spending towards small firms and farms to assist with stabilizing local economies;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to assist states experiencing political instability that has had adverse impacts on the agricultural sector by providing support in order to ensure domestic economic stability by:
- a. Providing administrative consulting to emerging domestic sociopolitical leaders through the UNDEF Programme Consultative Group,
 - b. Encourages free and fair elections using the electoral assistance division provided by the UN Department of Political Affairs,
 - c. Utilizing technological assistance from UNCTAD to establish key capacities, if non-existent, to integrate Member States smoothly into the global economy enabling international trade;
4. *Urges* the UNODC to continue conducting annual reports analyzing the production of illicit crops through continuation of the World Drug Report as domestic farmers transition to production of alternative crops;
5. *Suggests* that all Member States who have yet to sign the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in support of maintaining political stability through requested international assistance to do so.

Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: Second General Assembly

Topic: Food Security and Agriculture Development

1 *Fully aware* of Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights acknowledging that every human has a
2 right to work and Article 26 outlining the equal right to education,
3

4 *Commending* the Millennium Development Goal MDG 3 emphasizing the promotion of gender equality and the
5 empowerment of women,
6

7 *Recognizing* that women account for 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries as reported by the
8 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and also the need for equilibrium with regards to wages and fair trade
9 practices,
10

11 *Recalling* the General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/53/223 on the role of microcredit in the eradication of
12 poverty,
13

14 *Emphasizing* the need for the creation of educational agricultural programs aimed for women so that they are in a
15 conducive learning environment free from the threat of violence in accordance with GA Resolution A/RES/59/167,
16 and from educational discrimination in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of
17 Discrimination against Women,
18

19 *Affirming* the positive work that the United Nations took to promote gender equality,
20

21 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
22

- 23 1) *Recommends* Member States strengthen gender equality within national agricultural development
24 frameworks by creating an emphasis on the empowerment of women within common agriculture practice;
25
- 26 2) *Reaffirming* the need to create national policies that encourage an agricultural sector which enables all
27 farmers, with equal focus on women, access to ownership of land;
28
- 29 3) *Recommends* UNESCO partner with Member States to improve the role of women in the development of
30 the agricultural sector by creating and adopting educational programs, focusing on farming and agricultural
31 development as well as career and internship programs for furthering experience and expertise;
32
- 33 4) *Encourages* the international community to collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
34 working within small rural areas to promote the importance of micro-lending and microcredit for young
35 women seeking entrepreneurship opportunities as they become an integral part of the agrarian sector;
36
- 37 5) *Requests* Member States develop agricultural programs to promote the employment of women in large and
38 medium scales farms through public-private partnerships and potential incentives related to women
39 empowerment;
40
- 41 6) *Recommends* the issue of women empowerment in agricultural development with regards to the above-
42 mentioned operatives be considered as a future priority theme for the Commission on the Status of Women
43 (CSW).

Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: The General Assembly Second

Topic: Agricultural Development and Food Security

1 *Stressing* the need for cooperation between developed and developing countries in order to allow for a rapid
 2 development of the agricultural sector as highlighted by the report prepared by the Development Assistance
 3 Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on triangular co-
 4 operation, which acknowledges the opportunities for developing countries to benefit from the experiences of their
 5 more successful counterparts in the developing world,
 6

7 *Recognizing* the strong potential of the International Development Agency (IDA) to help poor countries to boost and
 8 develop their economies by providing them with credits and grants,
 9

10 *Confident* in the positive benefit of family farming as outlined in General Assembly (GA) A/RES/66/222 on
 11 domestic sustainable agriculture and food security and recognizing that the International Fund for Agricultural
 12 Development (IFAD) and the United Nations have declared 2014 the International Year for Family Farming,
 13

14 *Deeply conscious* of the fact that price volatility, according to the World Bank's Report on Price Volatility in Food
 15 and Agricultural Market, has a negative impact on national and regional agricultural sectors,
 16

17 *Urging* non-governmental organizations to provide micro loan conditional cash transfer programs to farmers, which
 18 allow them to develop crops in a sustainable fashion,
 19

20 *Emphasizing* the importance of micro insurance and micro financing according to GA Resolution A/RES/52/194 and
 21 A/RES/65/267 in the crucial aspects of food security and eradicating poverty, especially at the national level,
 22

23 *Recognizing* the work of the Rural Self Reliance Fund,
 24

25 *Convinced* of the importance of gender equity and encouraging the agency of special interest groups, in particular
 26 local women farmers,
 27

28 *Recalling* that according to the Development of Conservation Agriculture Equipment Industry in sub-Saharan Africa
 29 document by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the three main pillars of Conservation Agriculture are
 30 the practice of direct seeding, which decreases the negative effects of highly disturbing the soil and using the crop
 31 residue as mulch, the implementation of crop rotation, the plants acting as natural pumps, and the practice of a
 32 permanent soil cover which allows for the soil to be protected against unpredictable conditions by using multi-
 33 purpose crops,
 34

35 *Emphasizing* the need for an affordable and sustainable approach to water treatment as developed by the Kingdom
 36 of the Netherlands, which focuses on the use of groundwater, the prevention of the runoff of contaminated water
 37 through a pressurized distribution system, regulating the land use around abstraction wells, the prevention of
 38 microbial growth by the use of biostable materials and the constant monitoring of the pH, turbidity and the amount
 39 of coliforms,
 40

41 *Affirming* the importance of sustainable domestic agricultural practices, especially fishing grounds and recognizing
 42 the success of the Malaysian Farm Accreditation Scheme,
 43

44 *Keeping in mind* the potential harmful environmental effects of irresponsible agricultural practices, and the benefits
 45 of promoting biodiversity, increasing more beneficial economic output, and furthering sustainability efforts,
 46

47 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
 48

49 1. *Encourages* the establishment of a World Bank program to provide credits on concessional terms to middle-
 50 income and credit-worthy poor countries addressing agricultural issues which would:
 51

- a. Be based on a triangular structure supervised by the IDA involving a traditional donor from the
 ranks of the DAC, an emerging donor in the South, and a beneficiary state in the South,
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- b. Rely on the IDA to take on the responsibility on identifying matching objectives and interests of members of the DAC, emerging donors, and beneficiary countries,
 - c. Be available to developing countries desiring to support, develop or expand their agricultural sector by privileging small to medium farmers;
2. *Further recommends* Member States to create an Oversight and Transparency Committee on the Management of Food and Food Resources as a subdivision of the implemented microcredit program:
- a. Whose purpose would be to ensure the proper allocation of funds through collaboration and consultation with various regional organizations that conduct research on the status of agriculture development in developing countries,
 - b. Whose research, implementation, and analytical strategies would be conducted under the direction and regulation of the IFAD and International Monetary Fund (IMF),
 - c. Whose additional purpose would be to provide transparency reports concerning the management and distribution of financial resources through utilization of regional organizations that address agricultural research;
3. *Calls upon* the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) to facilitate international price stability by providing the Member States with necessary consultations and recommendations on the issue of regulation of agriculture markets;
4. *Further recommends* that Member States establish and support micro finance and micro insurance programs through the collaboration of Member States with the United Nations Development Program, the International Labor Organization, and various micro lenders like the Grameen Bank which will establish a long-term relationship to assure citizens that the national government of the aid-giving states will support and sustain their lending relationship in the long term;
5. *Encourages* Member States to increase financial support to the Rural Self Reliance Fund in order to give smallholders access to micro credit;
6. *Proposes* the implementation of women's-only professional knowledge exchange programs fostered by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in collaboration with non-governmental organizations to support developing Member States to:
- a. Encourage women to actively participate in improving local markets by sharing primary experiences of women's diverse roles within agricultural models,
 - b. Encourage the multifaceted participation of the women within the agricultural commodity market,
 - c. Give women the essential tools and techniques to facilitate the secure advancement of their enterprises and further reinforce the advocacy of women through initiatives including, but not limited to:
 - i. Financial counseling,
 - ii. Periodic progress reviews,
 - iii. Access to consistent and reliable support networks;
7. *Calls for* increased investment in domestic technological research for development of sustainable agricultural methods through the Global Forum on Agricultural Research; and for development of crops which are resistant to the negative affects of climate change and natural disasters;
8. *Approves* the promotion of technology in order to achieve successful irrigation and increase available arable land by including sources of sustainable energy and biological technologies;

- 111
112 9. *Recommends* that the credits be given to Member States adopting the practices of Conservation Agriculture;
113
114 10. *Recommends* that the potential profits be given to countries developing their water treatment systems for use in
115 agriculture as follows:
116
117 a. Privilege the following sources in decreasing order:
118
119 i. Microbiologically safe groundwater,
120 ii. Surface water with soil passage, like artificial recharge or bank filtration,
121 iii. Direct treatment of surface water in a multiple-barrier treatment;
122
123 b. Help the following physical treatment processes:
124
125 i. Sedimentation,
126 ii. Filtration,
127 iii. UV-disinfection,
128 iv. Oxidation;
129
130 11. *Recommends* that the credits be given to countries developing, maintaining, or expanding their transportation
131 infrastructures, especially in rural farming areas, in order to improve the availability of food for these
132 populations as well as facilitate communication between producers in agriculture through the construction of
133 roads and bike paths in relatively flat areas, tunnels in mountainous environments large-scale rail-roads through
134 rural sectors, and bridges over large bodies of water;
135
136 12. *Urges* Member States to improve upon and broaden current environmental conservation and reforestation
137 initiatives and programs to encompass agriculture, promote sustainability within ecosystems, and ensure the
138 conservation and respect of biodiversity through the implementation of the following environmental initiatives:
139
140 a. Reduce CO₂ emissions as well as deforestation,
141
142 b. Promote reforestation and agricultural biodiversity,
143
144 c. Work along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Green Cross in
145 environmental education,
146
147 d. Encourage the development of healthy agro ecosystems,
148
149 e. Endorse the creation of silvopastoralist farms to give access to a sustainable green area.

Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Food Security and Agriculture Development

1 *Bearing in mind* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, World Food Summit Plan of Action, and the World
2 Food Programme,

3
4 *Acknowledging* that billions of farmers and urban slum dwellers are not exposed to efficient “green economy”
5 policies and practices which create vulnerability to a plethora of climate-induced risks,

6
7 *Having examined* General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/67/171, which emphasizes The Right to Development:
8 as hunger and poverty are one of the most important topics around the world as its eradication required the collective
9 commitment of the international community,

10
11 *Reaffirming* the high standards of the Codex Alimentarius, which are recognized standards, codes of practice,
12 guidelines, and other recommendations related to food, food security and food production,

13
14 *Observing* GA Resolution A/RES/66/188, which calls governments to build methods to manage risk, associated with
15 food price, especially in least developed states,

16
17 *Convinced* that major changes in policy and management across the entire agricultural production chain are needed
18 to ensure the best use of available water resources in meeting growing demands for food,

19
20 *Further Recalling* GA Resolution A/RES/63/235, which adequately addresses agriculture development and food
21 security in regards to national and international sustainable economic policy,

22
23 *Affirming* that innovative technologies are required to ensure a greener and more sustainable food production,

24
25 *Recommending* the necessity of addressing the outlined capacity gap in the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)
26 guidelines regarding the Science, Technology and Information Network (STI) to expand its international reach and
27 involve more Member States, particularly developing states, to expand the knowledge required to further develop a
28 state’s agricultural industries by sharing in the Technology Bank and adding to the expansion of the network’s
29 information base,

30
31 *Recognizing* the necessity of raising and maintaining high water quality standards in ensuring food security, in
32 considering water as both a factor of production and an essential element of nutritional sustenance,

33
34 *Recognizing* that the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development found that 70 percent of fresh water
35 is used for agriculture,

36 *Guided by* “The Water, Energy, and Food Security Nexus Policy” recommendations which encourage effective
37 regulatory and infrastructure planning frameworks for sustainable development, like the re-use of waste water to
38 address agriculture needs,

39
40 *Taking Note* of the proposed solutions from the executive summary of the Post-2015 Global goal for Water that
41 suggest the strengthening of equitable, participatory and accountable water management,

42
43 *Recalling* the FAO report of 2010/2011 on women’s role in the agricultural sector, women constitute about 43% of
44 the global agricultural work force,

45
46 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

47
48 1. *Underlines* the urgent need to enhance policy coordination and synergy between agriculture, food security
49 and development strategies at all levels, through measures including but not limited to:

50
51 a. Hybrid partnerships between grass-root civil society organizations, socially responsible private
52 sector enterprises and states,

- 53
- 54 b. Recommending cities to include a percentage of food goods from local farmers in schools,
- 55 hospitals and other public institutions;
- 56
- 57 2. *Endorses* the importance of agriculture development projects, such as “Benefit-sharing Fund” launched by
- 58 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations for the purpose of promoting price
- 59 stability in agricultural market and minimize market volatility for the purpose of guaranteeing
- 60 competitiveness of low-income farming communities;
- 61
- 62 3. *Asserts* that the sharing and utilization of technology and agricultural best practices, such as location-
- 63 specific technologies, across national boundaries has to be facilitated by regional and international bodies
- 64 through various networks in order to promote a greener economy;
- 65
- 66 4. *Suggests* Member States and pre-existing institutions to provide vocational and business training for
- 67 experienced and beginner farmers aiming to improve their knowledge and technical skills, including
- 68 understanding of arable land and longevity of growing crops, through:
- 69
- 70 a. Promoting local cooperation among small farmers through workshops, seminars, agricultural fairs,
- 71 and courses in entrepreneurship,
- 72
- 73 b. Endorsing the training for the use of perennial plants to lessen the impact on the soil, help combat
- 74 erosion, and advocating the utilization of disease-resistant crops;
- 75
- 76 5. *Suggests* Member States to protect the health of consumers worldwide on the basis of international safety
- 77 and quality standards in the national legislatures and food safety benchmarks for international food trade to
- 78 promote safer and more nutritious food, particularly for infants, young children and other vulnerable
- 79 population groups;
- 80
- 81 6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to implement “The Water, Energy and Food
- 82 Security Nexus – Solutions for the Green Economy” policy recommendations in order to achieve food
- 83 security, infrastructure, and sustainable development for developing nations with adequate funding from
- 84 the United Nations Capital Development Fund;
- 85
- 86 7. *Reaffirms* the significance of food availability which can be achieved through economic mechanisms and
- 87 policies at national and international levels for the purposes of:
- 88
- 89 a. Bolstering effective and cheaper production in developing states,
- 90
- 91 b. Giving precedence to crops over biomass in food- insecure states,
- 92
- 93 c. Providing resources to local cooperatives and family farmers,
- 94
- 95 d. Stimulating agricultural job growth,
- 96
- 97 e. Improving rural development in states suffering from lack of food;
- 98
- 99 8. *Encourages* Member States to implement measures for ensuring due extent of interests of underrepresented
- 100 populations in agricultural development by ways of:
- 101

- 102 a. Educational programs, especially at the higher level, with provisions for reviewing and revising
103 curricula and courses, to ensure that these cover the areas of particular importance to farmers,
104
- 105 b. Establishment of local government policies that support agricultural enterprises and the creation of
106 professional associations for women agriculturists that can promote women's access to
107 occupational opportunities of agricultural job market,
108
- 109 c. Financial security by providing micro-funding that provides women with financial aid and
110 services to expand involvement in the agricultural sector;
111
- 112 9. *Urges* active participation of all Member States in the Movement to Scale Up Nutrition (SUN Movement)
113 for the purpose of specifically addressing the problem of under-nutrition of children and women by:
114
- 115 a. Widening the range of resources made accessible to SUN countries,
116
- 117 b. Increasing the amount of resources provided to SUN countries,
118
- 119 c. Assisting SUN countries with implementation of suggested policies into national plans and
120 development strategies;
121
- 122 10. *Appeals* to the international community to support all efforts of developing states to resolve the issue of
123 desertification in states with an arid and infertile environments through ways such as:
124
- 125 a. Considering reforestation as an effective method for fighting desertification,
126
- 127 b. Ensuring adequate extent of education for crop-growers to have knowledge of their arable land,
128
- 129 c. Diversification of agricultural crops;
130
- 131 11. *Further recommends* that developed states reform domestic crop subsidies that would potentially encourage
132 international agricultural trade which attempts to level international markets, especially for states dependent
133 on agricultural exports, supporting the reduction of poverty.

Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Food Security and Agriculture Development

1 *Appreciating* that 2014 has been declared the International Year for Family Farming by the United Nations,
 2
 3 *Acknowledging* the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition*, the *Millennium*
 4 *Development Goals* (MDGs), as well as the Secretary-General's *Zero Hunger Challenge*, and the importance of
 5 decreasing the levels of malnutrition,
 6
 7 *Recalling* Secretary General Report A/66/288 discussing the Post-2015 agenda,
 8
 9 *Noting* that giving women better access to land ownership, inputs, and technology could increase yields by 2.5 to 4
 10 percent and reduce undernourishment by 12 to 17 percent, as per the *World Economic and Social Survey of 2011*,
 11
 12 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/66/220 reiterating the importance and positive role of
 13 smallholder farmers, as well as the importance of increasing the inclusion of women and indigenous peoples in
 14 agriculture,
 15
 16 *Viewing with appreciation* the Secretary General Report A/66/304 stating that smallholder farmers should be at the
 17 center of innovation systems in agriculture, and that sustainable intensification of agriculture is the only way to
 18 avoid localized chronic food and nutrition insecurity,
 19
 20 *Deploring* that the agricultural research system is currently too fragmented according to the *Food and Agricultural*
 21 *Organization's* (FAO) 2011 document, *A Policymakers Guide to the Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder*
 22 *Crop Production*, thus failing to maximize resource allocation,
 23
 24 *Reaffirming* GA Resolution A/RES/68/233 on Agricultural Development, Food Security and Nutrition which
 25 emphasizes the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security and nutrition consisting of
 26 direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable, as well as establish a long-term sustainable
 27 agricultural foundation,
 28
 29 *Alarmed* that according to the FAO one-third of edible food production is wasted or lost,
 30
 31 *Recalling* GA Resolution A/RES/66/197 and noting the spillover effects of growth and production that takes place on
 32 a regional level,
 33
 34 *Bearing in mind* the use of group lending in many developing countries, which was successful in implementing
 35 methods of monitoring and enforcement on both the local and regional levels, and further drawing attention to the
 36 pattern implemented in the *Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center* (TAP), which allowed for
 37 greater sharing of agricultural practices,
 38
 39 *Observing* the unintentional consequences of the present definition of least developed countries (LDCs) as defined
 40 by GA Resolution A/RES/2468 (XXVI), which is limited solely to their present economic conditions,
 41
 42 *Recalling* GA Resolution A/RES/66/222 and the Secretary-General Report A/66/304 on Agricultural Technology for
 43 Development, which establishes the importance of increasing investment in agricultural development to allow for
 44 greater production,
 45
 46 *Deeply concerned* that by the FAO's estimate, global population will rise to 9 billion people by 2050 which requires
 47 an increased agricultural yield by 50 to 75 percent,
 48
 49 *Recalling* 2008 FAO High-level Conference on World Food Security: *the Challenges of Climate Change and*
 50 *Bioenergy*, which estimated the total amount needed for achieving agricultural development and food security to be
 51 an overwhelming amount of approximately USD 30 billion annually,
 52

53 Welcoming the outcomes of the World Food Summit Plan of Action (PoA), the Five Rome Principles, the Agenda
54 21 of Rio+20, and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development of sustainable global food security,
55

56 *Dismayed* by the detrimental effects of food price volatility on developing countries and small scale farms,
57

58 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
59

- 60 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to share information to allow researchers to streamline and provide expert use to
61 farmers on the elimination of agricultural waste through programs such as FAO's initiative *SAVE FOOD*;
62
- 63 2. *Encourages* Member States and the private sector to take joint ownership over improving infrastructure of roads
64 and other transportation networks, through the establishment and the expansion of Public Private Partnerships
65 (PPP's) allowing for the:
66
 - 67 a. Increased efficiency of transportation and delivery modes by focusing on local areas in order to
68 decrease the distance travelled from production to consumption,
69
 - 70 b. Development of road chains and transportation networks and, storage units for food and water, and
71 waste control;
72
- 73 3. *Recommends* the collaboration of the Public Sector with Member States in Information Communications
74 Technologies (ICTs) utilizations through innovative programs that disseminate information including managing
75 livestock's care and health management plans to small farming communities, while encouraging farmers to
76 expand their knowledge and practices, allowing for cost savings through group purchases;
77
- 78 4. *Recommends* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to implement the Small Irrigation and Market
79 Access Development Project, an International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD) program that
80 supplies infrastructure to smallholder farmers specific to their region and irrigation needs;
81
- 82 5. *Reaffirms* IFAD's *Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations*, and
83 recommends the evaluation of the feasibility of implementing a stronger program of investment monitoring in
84 order to ensure that agricultural funds are spent on the intended purposes;
85
- 86 6. *Emphasizes* the strengthening of regions through the spillover effect of growth and production as patterned
87 under the *Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (TAP)*, by inviting countries within a
88 region to participate in an initiative of group funding through the FAO, in which the countries of that regional
89 group contribute funds to a combined fund with the FAO and monitor and enforce each other in contributing to
90 these payments;
91
- 92 7. *Encourages* all Member States to strengthen educational programs on national levels, including the Sustainable
93 Nutrition and Agriculture Promotion (SNAP) which provides communities with farmer field schools, education
94 on nutritional values, sustainable irrigation practices and an emphasis on women and gender equality;
95
- 96 8. *Draws attention to* the importance of increasing awareness for smallholder farmers on their rights as producers
97 and provider, including the right to land, fair competition in markets and access to finances and capital;
98
- 99 9. *Supports* the expansion of Conditional Cash programs such as the *Tekopora* program which allows cash transfer
100 and microloans to smallholder farms, with further oversight to assure appropriate use of funds;
101
- 102 10. *Encourages* Member States to incentivize at least three smallholder farmers before incentivizing large-scale
103 industrialized farms;
104
- 105 11. *Declares* its desire of this committee for UN Development Group to revise the definition of LDCs as originally
106 defined through the post-2015 Development Agenda to include the following data for quantitative indicator
107 purposes:
108
 - a. Agricultural Sustainability,

- 109
110
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131
- i. As defined by the FAO's report *The State of Food and Agriculture*, determining the quality of agriculture within a given state,
 - ii. Food security in relation to climate as tracked by the UN Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change and the UNEP,
 - iii. Conservation of agricultural genetic resources such as but not limited to seed banks, as promoted in the Declaration and World Summit on Food Security, and to be additionally shaped by Article 12 and 7 of the Kyoto protocol and the Montreal Protocol,
 - iv. A given state's population in relation to food availability as tracked by the Human Development Index,
- b. Water Sustainability will be factored in the indicator using data on present and foreseeable water security data, referencing the Rio +20 "water as development" principles;
12. *Calls for* the review of the current definition of LDC's and its indicator to include measures of agricultural, water, and climate conditions, among others;
13. *Supports* the creation of a working group under the purview of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) charged with the duty of creating the indicator at the disposal of various UN groups that will be the new method of evaluating development;
14. *Suggests* that the ECOSOC presents the UNDP with the prerogative to continue to carry out the evaluation of LDCs thus promoting agricultural development and food security.

Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Food Security and Agriculture Development

1 *Welcoming* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of
 2 Tenure and noting the importance of land rights to protect vulnerable populations to ensure stable economic
 3 environments against foreign investors and a mutual respect for territorial integrity on the international level,
 4
 5 *Reaffirming* the right to food as laid down in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
 6
 7 *Acknowledging* the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG), especially Target 1.A, Target 1.C and
 8 Goal 8, which attempt to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day while also halving
 9 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, and asks for a commitment of G20 members to develop a global
 10 partnership for development accordingly to Millennium Development Goal 8,
 11
 12 *Affirming* the need to establish a Post-2015-Development Agenda recognizing the sustainability challenges, which
 13 require and explicit goal on food security in the aforementioned Post-2015-Development Agenda,
 14
 15 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/67/238 (2012) and the official UN budget schedule agreed
 16 upon in the GA,
 17
 18 *Acknowledging* the Five Rome Principles written within the Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food
 19 Security of 2009, which details a comprehensive system for fighting hunger around the world, especially by giving
 20 developing countries access to technologies as outlined in paragraph 11,
 21
 22 *Aware* that hunger could be significantly ameliorated through closing the food distribution gap between developed
 23 countries and developing countries, as described by the *Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action*,
 24
 25 *Noting* with great concern that world population growth threatens to outstrip agricultural food production by 2050,
 26
 27 *Strongly reaffirming* the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and the common but differentiated
 28 responsibility of the international community to eradicate hunger,
 29
 30 *Considering* the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) and A/RES/68/288, which
 31 stressed that the interlinking of economic, environmental, and social aspects of food security must be recognized,
 32
 33 *Deeply recognizing* *FAO Report 2011* and the importance of differentiating between first- and second-generation
 34 biofuels, in that first-generation biofuels are a threat to food production, and second-generation biofuels stand to
 35 fulfill both alternative energy needs and increase resources devoted to food production,
 36
 37 *Emphasizing* the need of public financing and transfer of technology to support sustainable agricultural development
 38 as outlined by the *Statement on Agriculture Development and Food Security* (2013) of the G77 and China,
 39
 40 *Commending* the suggestions of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, as stated in the
 41 *Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action* from 2008 and 2010, including increased funding for international
 42 and national agricultural research centers,
 43
 44 *Recognizing* the need for increased agricultural production of up to 70% by 2050 according to the report *State of*
 45 *Food Insecurity in the World: 2013* by FAO,
 46
 47 *Reaffirming* that agriculture irrigation globally accounts for 70 percent of global water withdrawals according to the
 48 World Bank Group,
 49
 50 *Noting with Satisfaction* the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa and the Comprehensive
 51 Africa Agriculture Development Program implemented by it, the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and
 52 Food Security, the Kazan Declaration on APEC Food Security and other regional initiatives by Member States to
 53 increase regional cooperation on food security and raise their government spending on agriculture,
 54

55 *Endorsing* the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) developed by the United Nations
56 Conference on Trade and Development, the FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the
57 World Bank in order to mitigate detrimental effects of land grabbing and purely export oriented investment on small
58 farmers' capabilities to contribute to local food security,
59
60 *Deeply concerned* of the negative effects of price volatility on the business planning capabilities of small scale
61 farmers and thus on the efficiency of micro-credits and ultimately on developing economies and achieving food
62 security, as well as understanding the effect of excessive speculation on financial markets on food price volatility as
63 stated in the briefing note by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right of Food,
64
65 *Guided by* the commitment of economically advanced countries to invest 0.7% of their GNI in Official Development
66 Assistance, as stated in the GA Resolution A/RES/2626 (XXV), International Development Strategy for the Second
67 United Nations Development Decade, GA Resolution A/RES/25/2626 paragraph 43,
68
69 *Observing* the success of the World Food Program and its initiative Purchase 4 Progress in its ability to connect
70 small holder farmers to market opportunities,
71
72 *Confident* in the increasing popularity of locally grown produce as well as the public outreach and regional
73 marketing for small farmers similar to the goals of the United Nations Creative Community Outreach Initiative,
74
75 *Considering* the prolific success of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, and further acknowledging the versatility in
76 application in underdeveloped nations,
77
78 *Convinced* farmers most vulnerable to crop failure often engage in less risky agricultural practices and that
79 microinsurance is the best way to provide wide-scale coverage to low-income farmers, which in effect perpetuates
80 the poverty cycle as noted in Working Paper No. 4 of the Microinsurance Innovation Facility and in conjunction
81 with the International Labour Organisation (ILO),
82
83 *Bearing in mind* that only about one quarter of the world's agricultural microinsurance opportunities lie in low
84 income countries (LDCs) according to Micro Insurance Centre's paper, The Emerging and Development of
85 Agriculture Microinsurance,
86
87 *Reiterating* that agricultural insurance can be used to enhance production and create stable food security as stated in
88 Microinsurance Innovation Facility's Protecting the Poor,
89
90 *Expressing its appreciation* with the Micro Insurance Centre's publication entitled Agricultural Microinsurance:
91 Global Prospects and Prospects, proclaiming the prosperity of agricultural microinsurance, specifically in the
92 context of livestock small farmers,
93
94 *Welcoming* the efforts made in the field of property rights as exemplified in the Trade Related Investment Measures
95 (TRIMs) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and noting that an enabling environment at all levels, including
96 transparent regulatory systems, fosters the allocation of resources and access to finance for people living in poverty
97 and small farmers,
98
99 *Recalling* India's successful adaptation of a National Agricultural Insurance Scheme that has insured farmers' crop
100 production by using standards and guidelines to create an effective and efficient system for insuring agriculture,
101
102 *Taking note* that the majority of agricultural farms throughout Member States are local, small, family farms and hold
103 the capacity of producing goods and services to sell in the international and regional economy, thereby proving these
104 farmers a new opportunity for their entrepreneurial ventures to become financially prosperous as proclaimed in the
105 FAO 2014 International Year of Family Farming,
106
107 *Affirming*, the strain natural disaster imposes on insurance companies in developing Member States, these being
108 particularly devastating in smaller Member States, wide-range effect of natural disasters,
109
110 *Recalling* the increasing effect and frequency of natural disaster during the past few decades,

111
112 *Affirming* the work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group, codified in
113 A/RES/68/202, as well as welcoming the creation of alternative multilateral development banks such as the BRICS
114 Development Bank,
115
116 *Noting* the increasing population increase within areas most vulnerable to natural disaster,
117
118 *Acknowledging* the ability of catastrophe bonds to help re-insurance companies cope with these catastrophic times
119 when microinsurance alone will not be enough to cover all claims to insurance,
120
121 *Noting with success* the use of catastrophe bonds to supplement insurance companies when wide scale catastrophes
122 put strain on local insurers to pay out all claims on insurance,
123
124 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
125
126 1. *Strongly proposes* that any goal on food security mentioned in the Post-2015 Development Agenda must
127 include sustainability targets and indicators such as rate of food loss and waste and water efficient food
128 production, which are going to be specified by Open Working Group of the General Assembly;
129
130 2. *Suggests* the international community pursue and invest in the creation of sustainable and arable farmlands, and
131 future productivity where Member States have the most need by:
132
133 a. Providing new advancements in agriculture technology which are ideal for regions that are prone
134 to natural disasters and harsh climate in order to increase the productivity of small farmers, such as
135 New Rice for Africa (NERICA),
136
137 b. Supporting expansion of farming systems like Integrated Pest Management in order to maintain
138 the health of soil and increase future productivity as an efficient and safe alternative to chemical
139 pesticides and,
140
141 c. Increasing contributions from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and
142 the FAO, as well as other relevant United Nations and regional institutions;
143
144 3. *Recommends* the FAO to establish the United Nations Development Program for Agricultural Technology
145 Dispersion (UN-DEPARTED) under the Technical Cooperation (TC) Department which will:
146
147 a. Create the United Nations Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centers (UNATeCs) in developing
148 countries, that will offer training in the use of modern agricultural technologies and provide the
149 institutional facilities for local research and technological development,
150
151 b. Create UN Regional Educational Centers (UNRECs) in developing countries for educational purposes
152 of government officials, for example through training provided by FAO specialists and of other
153 international experts, which will foster the exchange of ideas as well as support Member States in the
154 collection and analysis of relevant data in regards to agricultural development;
155
156 4. *Stresses* that local and regional offices formed under UN-DEPARTED should take action to mobilize water
157 resources through infrastructure development and water harvesting techniques, including, but not limited to,
158 usage of soil fungus to reduce plant demand for water, and fossil and deep water detection technology, all for
159 the purpose of food production;
160
161 5. *Suggests* that measures be taken to enable smallholder farmers in developing countries who desire to use
162 Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) seeds in agriculture to obtain this technology only in accordance with
163 national laws, and appropriate regulations, according to the following recommendations:
164
165 a. Encourages increased access to GMO technology through loosening of intellectual property rights,
166

- 167 b. Suggests a system of funding which shall combine financing from ODA, support from the
168 International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and a state-level regional group lending
169 policy,
170
- 171 c. *Encourages* that the UN focus on assembling available resources to create multilateral data-sharing
172 mechanisms and early warning systems related to GMO technology and emphasizes attention to
173 unbiased treatment under the data-sharing mechanisms, with end goals of transparency, timeliness, and
174 accuracy,
175
- 176 d. Suggests that countries regulate the development and use of GMOs by implementing agricultural
177 biodiversity mandates, requiring consumer labels, promoting research on the long-term effects of
178 GMOs;
179
- 180 6. *Recommends* that Member States already involved in biofuel production support biofuel development in a
181 manner favorable to future food security by:
182
- 183 a. Providing funding as appropriate to national economic conditions to stimulate and sustain research
184 for second generation biofuel (cellulosic ethanol) enzyme development as well as research into
185 alternative sources of biofuel production,
186
- 187 b. Limiting the production of non-food biofuel crops to agricultural areas where there is little rivalry
188 with food production,
189
- 190 c. Creating a catalogue of biofuel production within their borders, promoting sustainability and
191 preventing adverse effects on food production;
192
- 193 7. *Encourages* regional organizations to set minimum agricultural spending goals for their respective Member
194 States, as appropriate by region;
195
- 196 8. *Requests* Member States to create the legal framework to entitle unregistered farms in order to insure the
197 economic security of vulnerable populations and specifically indigenous populations and their rights to land,
198 with a goal to implement this framework by the year 2020;
199
- 200 9. *Encourages* further enhanced cooperation among regional and international organizations, through the
201 establishment of regional early warning systems in order to ensure food security by:
202
- 203 a. Coordinating with national, regional, and international organizations to collect information
204 regarding agriculture production and agricultural technology related prices as well as seek to
205 organize an analysis report on the agricultural market completed with the cooperation of two
206 economic specialists from each participating Member State,
207
- 208 b. Cooperating with the World Meteorological Organization within this committee in order to
209 enhance regional understanding of agricultural and climate conditions and their effects on the
210 economy,
211
- 212 c. Engaging in regional common markets in order to compensate for local food supply shortages and
213 to instill greater resilience to food price shocks so as to improve food security;
214
- 215 10. *Suggests* the World Bank Group, the IMF and other economic advisory bodies to provide economic advice and
216 recommendations to Member States on how to stabilize and address inflationary and hyper-inflationary
217 increases in food prices, as exemplified by the appropriate adjustment of import and export tariffs, the creation
218 of safety nets such as trust funds in which the proceeds would be saved to alleviate potential agricultural price
219 spikes, and the regulation of investment speculation on the international food market,
220
- 221 11. *Invites* Member States to incorporate High Food Price Contingency Plans in partnership with the FAO in order
222 to ensure productive safety nets for consumers, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations,

- 223
224 12. *Calls upon* all Member States to open their markets to foreign investment while ensuring that it adheres to PRAI
225 and especially:
226
227 a. Respects local farmers' traditional rights to land, water and other resources,
228
229 b. Serves to improve internal food security and not only for export purposes and,
230
231 c. Is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable;
232
- 233 13. *Further Invites* Member States to form working groups within the WTO to regulate speculation in order to
234 prevent the volatility of international food prices in an attempt to limit the effect of political and economic
235 instability by:
236
237 a. Instituting a minimum and maximum yield percentage in the markets of bonds, futures, forwards,
238 and other derivatives markets relating directly to food and food-resources markets to prevent
239 unwanted negative effects of extensive speculation for the limit of two years to be re-evaluated by
240 the Oversight and Transparency Committee on the Management of Food and Food Resources on
241 an annual basis,
242
243 b. Reviewing and reporting market volumes of future trading to the WTO in the case of food and
244 food-resources markets to further reduce unwanted negative effects of extensive speculation for
245 the limit of two years to be re-evaluated by the Oversight and Transparency Committee on the
246 Management of Food and Food Resources on an annual basis;
247
- 248 14. *Reminds* economically advanced Member States of their commitment to enhance development by:
249
250 a. Meeting the target of 0.7% GNI to be spent on official development assistance,
251
252 b. Responding to the efforts of developing Member States to increase outside direct investment,
253
254 c. Refraining from imposing discriminatory trade barriers;
255
- 256 15. *Encourages* the expansion of World Food Program's Purchase 4 Progress initiative by increasing beneficiaries
257 by 500,000 smallholder farmers by the year 2020 as well as expanded involvement in regions that have not
258 received as many grants;
259
- 260 16. *Suggests* creating trade-networked, centralized food hubs around the world that will allow an opportunity for
261 local and small family farms to sell produce in the international system, which will also stabilize national food
262 prices;
263
- 264 17. *Recommends* Member States to encourage and facilitate the implementation of private and civil initiatives to
265 provide microcredit to small farmers, modeling practices of the aforementioned Grameen Foundation and other
266 programs such as:
267
268 a. Programs that enable farmers to access financial services and information on managing crops via
269 mobile phones,
270
271 b. Funds which tackles the unmet demand for longer term loans that can be used for such projects as
272 crop renewal, irrigation projects, crop rotation projects, farm improvements, or new assets or
273 processing facilities,
274
275 c. Microfinance oriented rural banks whose target is to increase access to flexible and convenient
276 savings accounts for poor households,
277

- 278 d. Education of citizens of financially relevant terms and practices within their Member States in
279 order to properly prepare consumers and savers for economic instability and the appropriate
280 measures to take in regards to the economy and crops,
281
282 e. Emphasizing the importance of microfinance in empowering women,
283
284 f. Using programs such as Bankers without Borders to host semi-annual workshops and online
285 forums to further education amongst farmers in order to ensure financial and agricultural stability
286 in times of hardship;
287

288 18. *Recommends* that Member States promote the purchase of micro-insurance programs within the agriculture
289 industry, especially among food insecure Member States, in order to secure against the risk associated with
290 agriculture and agricultural development in the following areas:
291

- 292 a. Failure of infrastructure,
293
294 b. Unexpected death of farm animals,
295
296 c. Other uncontrolled drops in crop yield, all as left up to the discretion of community banks and/or
297 existing microcredit institutions;
298

299 19. *Further recommends* the FAO, with the assistance of the IFAD, and the WTO, establish an entity on Oversight
300 and Transparency Committee on the Management of Food and Food Resources as a subdivision of the
301 exoskeleton of the implemented microcredit organization:
302

- 303 a. Whose body would consist of a board elected by stockholders on a bi-annual basis,
304
305 b. Whose purpose would be to ensure how funds are appropriated with relation to a discretionary
306 rating system, how efficient these appropriations are, and whether or not to discontinue certain
307 appropriations based on a maximum number of missed payments,
308
309 c. Whose additional purpose would be to provide, using the *Progress out of Poverty* Index and a
310 unique progress-to-return ratio, a comprehensive ranking of each nation on a yearly basis in order
311 to appropriately inform potential national or corporate investors,
312
313 d. Whose additional goal is a thorough analysis of the economic integration of women and their
314 impact in the financial markets through increased presence by an assessment of Member States’
315 agrarian legislation of Member States which will:
316
317 i. Include a publication of their data with the aim to eliminate and prevent institutionalized
318 discrimination that would impede on women’s economic impact on agricultural
319 development, such as an inability to apply for loans or land ownership,
320 ii. Ask Member States to begin replacing inconsistencies where present within financial
321 legislation that create contradictions to gender equality in favor of gender-equivalent
322 policies,
323 iii. Support claims made by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Cooperative
324 for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) to emphasize the impact women will have
325 the realm of microfinancing by breaking preset gender roles and dissolving gender based
326 discrimination;
327
328 e. Whose final purpose is through the coalition with the FAO and UN Women to work together to
329 evaluate and compile an annual report on the basis of the data collected by Member States related
330 to women’s empowerment as a tool towards greater food security and agricultural development,
331 outlining successes and challenges;
332

- 333 20. *Recommends* national community banks incorporate India's National Agricultural Insurance Scheme as the
334 bank's insurance guide to forming appropriate requirements in:
335
- 336 a. Types of crops covered in insurance,
 - 337
 - 338 b. Types of farmers covered in insurance (i.e. tenant farmers, sharecroppers, etc.),
 - 339
 - 340 c. Types of risks covered,
 - 341
 - 342 d. Seasonality discipline,
 - 343
 - 344 e. Levels and nature of indemnity and threshold yield,
 - 345
 - 346 f. Managing schemes;
 - 347
- 348 21. *Calls upon* Member States to similarly promote the supplemental purchase of Catastrophe Bonds, as a risk
349 control due to microinsurance being fallible under large-scale events such as the following:
350
- 351 a. Natural Disaster,
 - 352
 - 353 b. Pest,
 - 354
 - 355 c. Political unrest,
 - 356
 - 357 d. Other uncontrolled disasters that micro-insurance does not provide enough coverage for, as left up
358 to the discretion of community banks and/or existing microcredit institutions or NGOs;
 - 359
- 360 22. *Recommends* that these Catastrophe Bonds be organized as such, as suggested by the IMF (WP/06/199):
361
- 362 a. Be set up so as to link potential investors and community banks or existing microcredit institutions
363 or NGOs via international markets,
 - 364
 - 365 b. Be sold through community banks and/or existing microcredit institutions and promoted
366 internationally so that private citizens of all Member States can purchase Catastrophe Bonds and
367 help to insure the agricultural industries of other countries,
 - 368
 - 369 c. Allow for individuals to invest in a specific region, as divided by continent, in international
370 markets,
 - 371
 - 372 d. Be purchased by farmers through local-level, community banks,
 - 373
 - 374 e. Be set to mature in three years,
 - 375
 - 376 f. Require premium payments by farmers, every three years, of 3% of total coverage,
 - 377
 - 378 g. Be independent of the stock market by design to cure speculation,
 - 379
 - 380 h. Be distributed in the case of a catastrophe via community banks and/or existing microcredit
381 institutions/NGOs to insured farmers;
 - 382
- 383 23. *Accepts* that these Catastrophe Bonds be promoted through the governments of Members States, regional banks,
384 community banks and social media,
385
- 386 24. *Further Recommends* Member States to implement the solutions provided by the aforementioned early warning
387 system regarding flexible economic policies such as voluntary tax modifications in the event of food scarcity

388 and price volatility as well the establishment of advanced food storage structures and enhanced distributive
389 measures,

390

391 25. *Adopts* the ideas suggested as recommendations to integrate sustainable technologies in agriculture, to stabilize
392 agricultural market prices, to empower small-risk credits and insurance towards small-farmers.

Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Food Security and Agricultural Development

1 *Desiring* a stronger focus of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 on the Eradication of Extreme Hunger and
 2 Poverty,
 3
 4 *Recalling* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as article 11 of the International
 5 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which guarantee the freedom from hunger for all human beings
 6 and the fundamental human right to food,
 7
 8 *Recognizing* General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/66/188, addressing excessive price volatility in food and
 9 related financial and commodity markets that references the International Conference on Financing for
 10 Development,
 11
 12 *Drawing attention* to the fact that multiple developing countries still lack significant access to the open market that
 13 was established by the World Trade Organization (WTO) due trade barriers and infrastructure deficiencies,
 14
 15 *Highlighting* the need for further international cooperation between all Member States on agricultural issues as well
 16 as the work of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to encourage Member States work
 17 together in times of natural disaster,
 18
 19 *Guided by* the Zero Hunger Challenge and the MDGs to significantly reduce the number of undernourished and
 20 starving people in the world,
 21
 22 *Welcoming* the efforts of the international community to improve global food security,
 23
 24 *Deeply concerned* by the statistics in the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) 2013 report "The State of
 25 Food Insecurity in the World" that between 2011 and 2013, nearly 827 million people suffered from hunger in
 26 developing regions,
 27
 28 *Recalling* GA Resolution A/RES/66/195, A/RES/68/214, A/RES/64/203, A/RES/65/161, A/RES/66/202,
 29 A/RES/67/212, on the inclusion of biodiversity into agricultural development,
 30
 31 *Emphasizing* the need for multilateral approaches concerning food security and agricultural sustainability,
 32
 33 *Recalling* The International Assessment of agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development
 34 (IAASTD), to evaluate the quality, science, technology, and agricultural knowledge in developing countries,
 35
 36 *Expressing* the need to reduce the considerable post-harvest losses that can be observed all over the world, due to
 37 insufficient storage systems and food waste,
 38
 39 *Alarmed* by the inefficiencies and ineffectiveness of global food aid,
 40
 41 *Noting* that solutions concerning food security and agricultural sustainability are unique to each region and culture,
 42
 43 *Acknowledging* the reality that women are most often victimized by inequalities in regards to food accessibility and
 44 security,
 45
 46 *Remembering* the importance of women since they play a significant role in helping communities maintaining health
 47 through direct agricultural labor both in cash crop production and home gardening in addition to responsibility for
 48 diet and daily nutrition,
 49
 50 *Reaffirming* the call to integrate smallholder farmers into agriculture policy and planning as a means to agrarian
 51 reform as stated in The Right to Food (A/RES/67/174),
 52

53 *Recalling* Article 4 to 8 of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources which deal
54 directly with the problems of developing and protecting the agriculture and the sensitive natural world that supports
55 it,

56
57 *Endorsing* the work undertaken by the FAO and the International Fund for Agriculture Development and the World
58 Food Program (WFP) on forwarding food security and nutrition worldwide,

59
60 *Believing* that each Member State holds the potential to realize the benefits of holistic domestic economies with
61 stable markets that benefit society and local farmers,

62
63 *Highlighting* the success of previous programs such as Korea's Saemaeul Undong, and Denmark's Farmer Clubs
64 Project as a means to promote development in Least Developed Countries (LDC),

65
66 *Cognizant of* the success of Canadian AgroMarketing in providing market analysis information on an individual
67 level to improve the acknowledgement of the global market,

68
69 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 70
71 1) *Promotes* Direct Foreign Investment of agricultural development in developing countries with respect to
72 agricultural smallholders to maintain market stability and lower volatility of import prices;
73
74 2) *Emphasizes* that local communities are affected by long term leases and purchases of agricultural land by
75 foreign corporations in developed countries;
76
77 3) *Urges* that agriculture investments should comply with the Principles on Responsible Agriculture
78 Investments developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Conference on Trade
79 and Development (UNCTAD), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that foresee, inter alia:
80
81 a. Consultations with the affected communities,
82
83 b. Securing the human rights of the affected communities,
84
85 c. Staffing of localized labor for agriculture production;
86
87 4) *Encourages* Member States to work in conjunction with the WTO, the World Bank, and the United Nations
88 System High Level Task Force on the global food security crisis in order to minimize market fluctuations
89 and to increase food accessibility to rural communities;
90
91 5) *Recommends* Member States to improve their macroeconomic policies to reduce taxes on farming activity
92 into the local market of agriculture development to promote free trade and reduce production costs;
93
94 6) *Suggests* the voluntary implementation of a regional support system coordinated by the WFP to secure food
95 supplies to States that have been affected by adverse natural disasters and armed conflict;
96
97 7) *Acknowledges* further development of an international framework to reduce post-harvest losses, specifically
98 the sharing of storage technology and facilities and also that production is streamlined with respect to land
99 degradation;
100
101 8) *Stresses* the need for increased water security by way of desalination plants offered through the PX
102 Exchanger implemented in countries that are in dire need of water security as an affordable way to produce
103 solar powered desalination plant infrastructure and generate economic development by creating technology
104 sharing techniques between developed to developing countries;
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106 9) *Strongly supports* implementation of the King Abdullah Initiative as a means of funding research and
107 discovery of infrastructure for the improvement of roads and water irrigation in order to increase access as
108 well as local control over production resources;

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- 10) *Suggests* to Member States that the percentage of land used for farming for the purpose of biofuel technology should be reduced in favor of technologically advanced higher density crop yield plants for more efficient biofuel while using alternatives such as the reuse of waste and excess vegetable oil, switch-grass and algae for biofuel production so that agriculture yields are used for the primary purpose of nutrition to promote global food security;
 - 11) *Reaffirms* that the above policies and initiatives should be equally accessible for all human beings without discrimination of any kind;
 - 12) *Invites* developed countries to facilitate capacity building among small holder farmers in order to broaden technological connectivity among various farmers so that their yields can be at optimum capacity;
 - 13) *Encourages* direct education and training for local farmers on agricultural and environmentally sustainable practices through the collaboration between Member States and United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
 - 14) *Recommends* the integration of small holder farmers into agriculture policy, planning, and coordination by working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the FAO concerning access to food and equality of labor in agriculture;
 - 15) *Further requests* Member States to fully implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the FAO to continue its work on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 for its potential for sustainable agriculture development and the research of bio-diverse agricultural techniques:
 - a. Safeguarding the diversity of crop species,
 - b. Their nutritional benefits and capacity building in biodiversity techniques by UNESCO,
 - c. FAO direct future funding for the implementation of low-level technology in developing countries,
 - d. Increases crop yields in multiple regions through responsible fertilizing, and increasing crop rotation,
 - e. Research into reasonable mineral based phosphate fertilizers by the FAO as an alternative to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);
 - 16) *Encourages* the FAO, the WFP, and other United Nations organs who sponsor food projects to integrate agricultural biodiversity concerns;
 - 17) *Stresses* the need for Member States to develop agricultural policies, share research, transportation, technology, and studies which encourage the specialization in, and cultivation of, crops that are already acclimated to different climates that have the potential to allow farmers to earn income that progresses beyond subsistence farming through regional organizations and agricultural cooperatives;
 - 18) *Urges* developed countries and South to South triangular cooperation to reduce agricultural subsidies and protection duties so that LDCs may take part in the Global Food Trade, thus improving their agrarian sector that contributes to increased food security, emanating from one developing country to another, and becoming more resilient against sudden price changes and poor harvests by gathering information and reports regarding price of agriculture production as a means to enable Member States to implement flexible economic policies such as tax modifications and temporary price ceilings to prevent food insecurity;
 - 19) *Requests* Member States to coordinate between national, regional, and international organizations, such as the Canadian National Farmers Union, in order to provide information sharing on agricultural market

164 volatility with international organizations such as the WFP as a means to reinforce the WFP's market
165 analysis framework;

166
167 20) *Requests* Member States to support initiatives at the regional level to improve the efficiency of
168 development within the agriculture sector for LDCs by enhancing the involvement of NGOs and non-profit
169 organizations and promoting decentralization of decision-making.



Code: GA2/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Food Security and Agricultural Development

1 *Noting with satisfaction* the progress made by the international community to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2 in the fourteen years since the Millennium Summit,
3
4 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/68/444 that promotes agricultural development, food security
5 and nutrition,
6
7 *Taking note of* the impact of transportation systems on the availability, quality and diversity of agricultural goods,
8
9 *Bearing in mind* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security's recognition that the full and equal participation of
10 men and women are essential for achieving sustainable food security for all,
11
12 *Deeply alarmed* that 827 million people were undernourished in the year 2013,
13
14 *Deeply concerned* about the potential effect on food security caused by the expected population increase to 9 billion
15 people by the year 2050,
16
17 *Emphasizing* the importance of global cooperation in order to improve food quality standards and modernize
18 agricultural technologies in all states,
19
20 *Alarmed by* the larger impact of food insecurity and inadequate food standards on vulnerable populations,
21
22 *Recalling* the global economy's dependency on agriculture and small scale farming, as an estimated 2.5 billion
23 people managing 500 million smallholder farms provide over 80 percent of the food consumed in much of the
24 developing world,
25
26 *Fully aware* that the increased participation of women will boost agricultural development, lifting 100-150 million
27 people out of hunger and poverty,
28
29 *Recognizing* the contributions of women to agricultural development as they comprise 43 percent of agricultural
30 labor in developing countries,
31
32 *Understanding* that discriminatory practices in lending and land ownership has led to the inefficiency of women in
33 agricultural development,
34
35 *Defining* Information Communication Technology (ICT), as stated in the ICT for Agriculture Sourcebook, as any
36 device, tool, or application that permits the exchange or collection of data through interaction or transmission
37 including radio, mobile phones, software, and applications,
38
39 *Recognizing* that the globalization and integration of food markets in addition to global climate change have left
40 smallholder and resource-poor farmers at a severe disadvantage to large industrial farms because they cannot easily
41 access technology and information on price fluctuations, weather conditions, services such as micro-credit or
42 insurance, varieties of seeds and plants, and production techniques,
43
44 *Recognizes* that traditional indigenous diets are often nutritionally balanced and diverse in addition to being
45 available locally and thus quickly available to provide to local malnourished populations in crises,
46
47 *Recalling* GA Resolution A/RES/66/188 which addresses the detrimental effects of price volatility and the effects it
48 has on the introduction of new producers in the agricultural market,
49
50 *Recalling* the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution A/HRC/16/49 that states the importance of
51 credit and loaning in improving producer's ability to access agricultural markets,
52

53 *Reaffirming* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation’s (FAO) report “Livestock’s Long Shadow”
54 Chapter 7 stating the primary role of livestock in agricultural economy, its importance in human diet and health, as
55 well as its role as a buffer against grain shortages,
56

57 *Guided by* the suggestions put forth by Paragraph 61 (b) of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* to urge
58 governments to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal access to economic resources
59 including land ownership,
60

61 *Emphasizing* the report Gender Equality and Food Security Women’s Empowerment as a Tool against Hunger by
62 the Asian Development Bank that states that increasing women’s role in agriculture could decrease the gaps in crop
63 yields by 20 to 30 percent and achieve growth in Member State’s agricultural output of 2.5 percent to 4 percent,
64

65 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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- 67 1. *Encourages* cooperation between national governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and private
68 enterprise to develop new, affordable, and accessible ICT solutions for local farmers, cooperatives, and other
69 resource-sharing environments in remote and poverty-stricken areas, with special consideration from United
70 Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
71
- 72 2. *Further encourages* the international community to intensify North-South and South-South technological
73 exchanges and skill-sharing to achieve higher standards of food production and food quality by:
74
 - 75 a. Increasing regional collaboration in the global market of food,
 - 76
 - 77 b. Allowing Member States to set their own terms of agreement in this technology transfer,
 - 78
 - 79 c. Maintaining all Member States’ food sovereignty in future agricultural development, the development
80 of a bottom-up approach for local and regional citizens to ensure autonomy in local agricultural
81 processes,
 - 82
 - 83 d. Establishing an annual forum through the FAO where member states may exchange best practices of
84 food production and agricultural technologies;
 - 85
- 86 3. *Invites* all Member States to invest in more efficient agricultural technologies to improve the production and
87 distribution of nutrient-dense foods through:
88
 - 89 a. The work of projects such as the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems that aid in the
90 encouragement of traditional diets to help promote food security,
 - 91
 - 92 b. Combining and preparing traditional foods to decrease the amount of malnourished people as well as
93 increase sustainable food production;
 - 94
- 95 4. *Encourages* the creation of a new animal health strategy to improve the prevention and control of animal
96 disease by:
97
 - 98 a. Creating a system of information sharing to tackle outbreaks in the international level,
 - 99
 - 100 b. Suggesting sophisticated control measures to be taken as soon as the presence of a disease is detected,
 - 101
 - 102 c. Considering monitoring programs for already existing diseases,
 - 103
 - 104 d. The supervision of the FAO;
 - 105
- 106 5. *Encourages* all Member States to create an affordable storage system of ample healthy food reserves to address
107 insufficient food resources at the occurrence of natural disasters and/or any unforeseen importation

- 108 interferences through:
109
110 a. Requesting a cost-efficient multinational effort of interested states to pool a predetermined investment,
111 based on non-discriminatory indicators, to fund regional food reserve programs,
112
113 b. Under the supervision of the FAO;
114
115 6. *Suggests* the initiation of rural grassroots campaigns, monitored by the FAO in collaboration with UNESCO, to
116 educate small farmers in improving the quality and increasing the quantity of agricultural production by:
117
118 a. A collaborative sponsorship between Member States' governments and non-governmental
119 organizations (NGOs), which will include voluntary government-sponsored monetary incentives in
120 order to raise the participation of small farmers into these programs,
121
122 b. Training members of the community through NGOs such as but not limited to the Association of
123 Farmers, Educators, and Traders (AFET), that will gain the skills to transfer the knowledge and
124 education to other local farmers,
125
126 c. Including practical experience in the agricultural processes to supplement classroom learning and;
127
128 d. Emphasizing the importance of substantial participation of women;
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130 7. *Implementing* farm-to-school programs to provide agricultural lessons that place emphasis on educating early-
131 on within local school curriculums to make the agricultural sector more attractive;
132
133 8. *Further endorses* Member States to compliment these programs with projects similar to Youth in Agriculture
134 Program (YIAP) to motivate and train the young population to enter in the business of agriculture, promoting
135 family agriculture and developing skills in climate sensitive agricultural practices;
136
137 9. *Recommends* Member States to implement measures to raise awareness regarding existing women's rights in
138 terms of land ownership, and training opportunities in order to make efficient use of current legislation as well
139 as creating synergies in opportunities:
140
141 a. Creating an annual one-week radio campaign to state the current situation in national legislation
142 regarding gender sensitive policies and foster awareness in women's rights to land,
143
144 b. Creating a Sunday newspaper article campaign to supplement the one-week radio campaign,
145
146 c. Encouraging the formation of female cooperatives in order to create a dialogue amongst women
147 farmers, local authorities, national authorities, and social groups,
148
149 d. Recommends that Member States make resources available for grant-writing training to encourage
150 women to apply for additional funding to expand current and future agricultural operations;
151
152 10. *Encourages* Member States to reduce disparity between women and men in agriculture in terms of received
153 salary, decision-making power and land ownership;
154
155 11. *Encourages* Member States to adopt programs that empower women to enter the agricultural sector and
156 facilitate their accessibility to agricultural land in order to increase the share of female workforce which will
157 result in greater productivity and output while providing for a higher purchasing power for a bigger part of the
158 population;
159
160 12. *Instructs* Member States to foster the implementation of a land certification scheme stipulating that titles
161 between spouses provide the name of both spouses and have a joint picture or fingerprints to increase
162 transparency and equality;
163

- 164 13. *Suggests* microcredit as a trustable tool to women empowerment in agriculture by lowering credit criteria and
165 informing women on the business opportunity that they hold in their countries:
166
- 167 a. By creating a new structure under the monitoring of UN Women that would facilitate the process
168 of receiving credit,
169
 - 170 b. That the structure allow women to withdraw credit for agricultural investment purposes,
171
 - 172 c. That the structure be funded through contribution by the IMF and the World Bank;
173
- 174 14. *Urges* the FAO to ensure that reports on the status of women in agricultural development continue beyond the
175 2010 to 2011 reports *The State of Food and Agriculture: Women in Agriculture Closing the Gender Gap for*
176 *Development* and encourages Member States to act on the recommendations made in this report:
177
- 178 a. Asking Member States to begin replacing inconsistencies within national legislation that create
179 contradictions to gender equality in favor of gender-neutral policies,
180
 - 181 a. Utilizing NGOs as an independent body to supplement and support Member States through the
182 processes of drafting and the implementation of legislation,
183
 - 184 b. Using the information gathered by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as CARE to help
185 Member States in the reviewing process of their national legislations;
186
- 187 15. *Calls* for higher monitoring of food commodity prices reflected in FAO Food Price Index to increase security of
188 new producers in the market;
189
- 190 16. *Expresses* the importance of collaboration among voluntary Member States, the FAO, UN Women and NGOs
191 in order to provide financial and analytical support for the different programs mentioned above;
192
- 193 17. *Affirms* the need of increased food quality by:
194
- 195 a. Enhancing the standards of food product principally through the codex alimentarius,
196
 - 197 b. Intensifying research and oversight measures conducted under the auspicious of the FAO.