



CONFERENCE A

National Model United Nations • New York
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**Documentation of the Work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations (FAO)**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Committee Staff

Director	Yih-Hsiang Tobias Holl
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Chair	Samantha Hartke

Agenda

- I. Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth
- II. Reducing Rural Poverty
- III. Protecting and Securing Fisheries in Small Island Developing States

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
FAO/1/1	Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth	Adopted without a vote
FAO/1/2	Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth	Adopted without a vote
FAO/1/3	Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth	29 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions
FAO/1/4	Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth	27 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) held its session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Protecting and Securing Fisheries in Small Island Developing States
- II. Reducing Rural Poverty
- III. Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth

The session was attended by representatives of 37 Member States of the United Nations and two observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, II, I, and began discussion on the topic of investment in agriculture for food security and economic growth.

Throughout Monday afternoon and evening, five working groups formed and delegates gave speeches addressing the role of education, the reduction of rural poverty, accessibility of finance, and the importance of women's empowerment in the context of investment in agriculture. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of six working papers covering a range of sub-topics, including agricultural producers' access to microfinance, support of women's contribution to agriculture, and the improvement of agricultural issue education. The atmosphere in the committee was diligent and dynamic, with many delegates working to further collaborative efforts.

Wednesday morning several working groups began the merging process, discussing ways to streamline, cooperate, and merge working papers with similar ideas. By Wednesday afternoon, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions covered a wide range of issues: sustainability of agricultural production, development of research to improve the quality and availability of food, renewal of support for women's development, and implementation of methods for efficient investment. The passionate and unifying rhetoric of delegates highlighted the pressing importance of food security and investment in agriculture to the global community. Delegations worked to ensure that the priorities of every Member State and observer present were addressed in the developed solutions. The body favored a comprehensive approach in their resolutions, formulating solutions and policy suggestions at the regional, state, and international levels.



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Code: FAO/1/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth

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

2
3 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/64/197 (2009) that encourages Member States to make bigger investment in agricultural
4 technologies in order to create sustainable agriculture and to exchange methods in order to improve different regions on the
5 agricultural matter,

6
7 *Taking into consideration* resolutions A/RES/63/235 (2009), A/RES/67/228 (2012) and A/RES/68/233 (2013) regarding the
8 need to address agricultural development, food security and nutrition in an adequate and urgent way,

9
10 *Taking into consideration* the role of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to help implement
11 national development strategies and further review trends and progress in international cooperation,

12
13 *Recalling* the objectives of the *Second International Conference on Nutrition (2014)* on directing global attention towards
14 malnutrition in every form,

15
16 *Considering* the objectives of the World Health Organization (WHO) on ensuring that every person has food security and
17 food safety through keeping products clean, separating raw and cooked food products, and keeping food at safe temperatures,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* the *Codex on International Food Standards* that has established a trust fund between the Food and
20 Agriculture and the WHO for health promotion,

21
22 *Having Considered* the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) which helps to create a beneficial future of the
23 farming sector by addressing the topic through centers of innovative agricultural research for development,

24
25 *Supports* the work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) which aims to connect
26 different organizations for the purpose of improving international food security,

27
28 1. *Encourages* the ECOSOC to develop a comprehensive international food safety monitoring system together
29 with the *Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)* and the *Global Forum on*
30 *Agricultural Research (GFAR)* in order to:

31
32 a. Detail different recommendations for Member States to follow in order to provide sufficient, safe, and
33 nutritious food that meets with the dietary needs of every citizen,

34
35 b. Consider and follow the objectives of the GFAR in order to:

36
37 i. Enhance and increase the effectiveness of methods of agricultural research,

38 ii. Promote specialization of agricultural research for specific regions;

39
40 2. *Further invites* all Member States to promote the collaboration between the World Health Organization (WHO)
41 and the FAO in the FAO-WHO Consultative Group for tackling food security through the:

42
43 a. Production of nutritious and safe products,

44
45 b. Management of the transportation and storage of products,

46
47 c. Research of nutritious content of products,

48
49 d. Distribution of food,

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- 51 e. Encouragement of countries to recognize and support the Five Keys to Safer Food from the WHO in
52 order to mitigate food insecurity;
53
- 54 3. *Invites* the development of biosafety (BSL)-level 4 laboratories to monitor biological, antibiotic and other
55 residue levels on food in order to prevent food distribution of damaged products together with:
56
- 57 a. Pharmaceuticals of each country,
58
59 b. Member States,
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61 c. Non-Governmental Organizations,
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63 d. Regional Institutions,
64
65 e. The Food and Agriculture Organization;
66
- 67 4. *Encourages* Member States to assess in accordance with FAO's methodological framework the current
68 underlying food insecurity levels through the conduction of benchmark setting surveys in order to:
69
- 70 a. Determine the base level of food security in respective regions by setting up a mapping system based
71 on the information received through surveys conducted on households,
72
73 b. Set up a mapping system which seeks to specify the respective levels of food insecurity for each region
74 based on the information received through the surveys,
75
76 c. Make the resulting information available through the periodical publication of these data to all state
77 and non-state actors who are willing to contribute to combat food insecurity,
78
79 d. Determine the type of aid or implementations necessary for each respective regions,
80
81 e. Develop a feedback system that will make that will help act as a continuous improvement process to
82 the above mentioned system.



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Code: FAO/1/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic growth

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),*
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3 *Recognizing* the importance of a revision on specific regulations of the World Food Program (WFP) as stated in
4 A/RES/65/266 (2011) in order to address the issue of poor agriculture practices that include insufficient land use,
5 excessive accumulation of salts in the soil, and excessive and wasteful irrigation methods,
6

7 *Emphasizing* on achieving international co-operation in solving international problems in terms of economic, social,
8 political, cultural, or humanitarian issues specifically towards addressing the issue of food insecurity in this
9 particular instance as noted in Article 11 of the Charter of the United Nations,
10

11 *Affirming* that a lack of food security is one of the root causes of poverty that affects the lives of one-third of the
12 world's population,
13

14 *Welcoming* national, regional and international initiatives and commitments aimed at improving agriculture
15 development, food security, and nutrition, as stated in A/RES/68/233 (2013),
16

17 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/68/233 (2013) regarding the need to urgently address agricultural development, food
18 security and nutrition on a global and national context,
19

20 *Recalling* that the promotion of long-term soil health in the interest of self-sufficiency is a necessary action to be
21 addressed by Member States, as stated in A/RES/65/244 (2010),
22

23 *Recognizing* the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as a specialized agency dedicated to
24 eradicating rural poverty and improving the lives of those within Member States,
25

26 *Keeping in mind* the *Interagency Report for Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for*
27 *Small Family Farms* (2012), which outlines the needed areas for improvement on sustainable agricultural
28 productivity growth and bridging the gap for small-family farms,
29

30 *Deeply concerned* by the growing urbanization and aware of the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO)
31 prevision that over half of the world's population are predicted to be living in urban areas by 2020,
32

33 *Further deploring* that the recent spike of world hunger disproportionately affected the urban poor according to
34 *Fighting Poverty and Hunger* (2010) published by the FAO,
35

36 *Highlighting* the importance of having access to clean food and reiterating *Article 25 of The Universal Declaration*
37 *of Human Rights* which states that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-
38 being of himself and of his family, including food,
39

40 *Recognizing* the involvement of women's organizations, like the *Global Fund for Women*, who have already
41 strengthened women's abilities by providing information, skills, and networking opportunities, to promote the
42 participation and enhance the role of women in the agricultural production of Member States,
43

44 *Recalling* that the gender gap in agriculture costs the agricultural sector, the overall economy, and society as well,
45 and recognizing the urgent need for the improvement of the situation of rural women and recognizing that state
46 actions and policies towards this goal, as stated in resolution A/RES/64/141 (2010), would improve the previous
47 areas,
48

49 1. *Encourages* the re-evaluation of existing Policies within Agro-organizations regarding salinization and water
50 logging:

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- a. The re-evaluation of these policies are carried out through the Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis Program within the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
 - b. Post Evaluation, the committees are encouraged to alter lacking policies,
 - c. Alterations will include regulating Salt transportation, managing Calcium deposits, and watching mitigating excessive water logging;
2. *Requests* Member States to implement increased and alternate research methods on foods that grow successfully in given environments, by including:
 - a. Foods that are highly nutritious and provide a high percentage yield based on theoretical and actually yields of the crop,
 - b. Foods that incorporate the ongoing recommendation of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on cleanliness and yield policies,
 - c. Nutrition sources such as Algae strains cultivated from green and blue algae that can be used for human consumption, biofuel or bio plastics production in the hopes to alleviate stress placed on conventional crops;
 3. *Encourages* Member States' to support programs that sponsor cooperation between NGOs and local governments, both economically and politically;
 4. *Recommends* the fiscal support of Member States in order to expand the objectives of the Africa Agriculture Trade and Investment Fund at a global scope through donations provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to promote private investment in agricultural sectors to bolster the quality of capital available every season for every region;
 5. *Encourages* the evaluation and assessment of agricultural framework policies within the Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis program (FAPDA) that promotes the integration, competitiveness and development of small state farmers;
 6. *Proposes* that the previously mentioned framework be an extension to the *Interagency Report for Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small Family Farms* with the purpose of suggesting G20 members to follow recommendations of the frameworks for collaborating and cooperating with ideas and proposals in the policy developing process that will prevents monopolization in order to ensure that everyone is free to use his or her personal abilities and property:
 - a. These framework recommendations will be encouraged through the bodies of committees within the Food and Agricultural Organization such as the Food and Agricultural Policy Decision Analysis Program,
 - b. The recommendations will be funded through the International Fund for Agricultural Development and establish a precedence to stipulate recommendations for governments with regards to the equal distribution of crop rotation and agricultural practices,
 - c. Promote fair competition between different agricultural sectors through the distribution of services while simultaneously facilitating subsistence farming for family crop production;
 7. *Congratulates* the initiatives of citizens, communities and NGO to develop innovative projects to reduce hunger according to the food needs and regardless of the area of living;
 8. *Further invites* governments to implement a better redistribution of food within rural areas as well as urban areas in order to reduce all cases of hunger and malnutrition;

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108 9. *Encourages* governments and NGOs redistributing food products to follow the guidelines provided by the Food
109 and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis Program to achieve more equality between the beneficiaries and
110 respect the pillars of the Right to adequate food;
111
112 10. *Recommends* Member States to evaluate their policies on female worker roles through the framework of the
113 Global Fund for Women that enhance and increase women's roles within agriculture worldwide;
114
115 11. *Supports* local and regional educational forums for the creation of state training programs and local regional
116 programs allowing accessibility for women to adopt agriculture techniques that facilitate sustainability of
117 natural resources.



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Code: FAO/1/3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth

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

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3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), Article 1.3 which fosters international*
4 *cooperation in solving international problems in every sphere, since the Food and Agriculture Organization of the*
5 *United Nations (FAO) has stated that 98 percent of the 805 million undernourished people are in developing*
6 *countries,*

7

8 *Taking into consideration the 1996 World Food Summit's Plan of Action's definition of food security as existing*
9 *"when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food, to maintain a healthy and active life,"*

10

11 *Recalling the A/RES/68/233 (2013) regarding agriculture development and food security,*

12

13 *Recalling the first Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger due to*
14 *agriculture playing the main role of post-2015 development framework,*

15

16 *Reaffirming the importance of The Voluntary: Right to Food Guidelines adopted by the 127th Session of the*
17 *November 2004 FAO Council to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of*
18 *national food security,*

19

20 *Emphasizing that food insecurity costs around two to three percent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP),*
21 *according to the 2013 State of Food and Agriculture Report,*

22

23 *Referring to the World Food Program's Food Assistance for Assets Program (FAA), which promotes community*
24 *access to markets through infrastructure rehabilitation,*

25

26 *Recalling the MDG Three, promoting gender equality and empowering women as result overlooked women's rights*
27 *despite their pivotal role in the agricultural sector,*

28

29 *Respecting the Fifth Principle of the 2014 Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights,*
30 *Livelihoods, and Resources,*

31

32 *Acknowledging that the acquisition of knowledge and skills for future farmers is critical in forming responses to*
33 *rural poverty and food insecurity, as highlighted by the initiative of the International Fund for Agricultural*
34 *Development (IFAD) and United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with the*
35 *implementation of research programs that aim to improve employment prospects for youth in agriculture,*

36

37 *Deeply alarmed by land grabbing trends in developing economies, such as the dedication of only 11 percent of the*
38 *30 million hectares bought by foreign governments and private companies to food crops for domestic consumption,*
39 *which deeply hampers the achievement of food security,*

40

41 *Reminding that micro-credit for agriculture has been recognized as a way to enhance capital access in the attempt to*
42 *eradicate food insecurity and boost economic growth,*

43

44 *Stressing the importance to further work on the implementation of the UN Principles for Responsible Investment*
45 *agreed upon in 2014, especially Principle Five promoting "a comprehensive, interlinked and balanced approach for*
46 *governments' treatment of foreign direct investment (FDI) and for enterprise activities in adhering countries,"*

47

48 *Stressing the importance of small-scale farming through 2014 Year of Family Farming, that small-scale farming is*
49 *the biggest determinant of poverty reduction and main contributor to global greenhouse gas emission and sustainable*
50 *growth,*

51
52 *Recognizing* the work done by the Agricultural Information Management Standards (AIMS) to incorporate
53 standards, technologies, and good practices of agricultural information,
54
55 *Remembering* that water is a key driver for enhanced agricultural productivity,
56
57 *Addressing* the concern of the UN Task Force on Wastewater Management that the poor quality of water
58 management system in developing countries leads to huge losses of water that cannot reach the fields, to costs of
59 water production, and to a lack of revenues due to lower agricultural productivity,
60
61 *Reiterating* Monterrey Consensus of 2002, which encourages the nations to contribute 0.7 percent of Gross
62 Domestic Income (GDI) to Official Development Aid (ODA),
63
64 1. *Encourages* an investment in infrastructure to help farmers achieve market access in international level and
65 recommends the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to create national cooperatives of farmers within
66 The National Program to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors as initiated by the International Fund for
67 Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Guinea by:
68
69 a. *Improving* the structure of federations, unions, and other farmer organizations,
70
71 b. *Providing* capacity building development of specific value chains;
72
73 2. *Invites* new methods of financing for agriculture, food security, and nutrition to enhance efficient investment
74 tactics by:
75
76 a. *Collecting* national taxes,
77
78 b. *Creating* investment incentives for the private sector,
79
80 c. *Redirecting* funds from carbon emission allowances auctions;
81
82 3. *Supports* the enhancement of micro-credit as financial aid in its efficiency and effectiveness in empowering
83 individuals in civil society, by giving them the ability to invest in being more financially stable, especially
84 small-land holders and family farmers with poor access to other financial options and at the same time, valuable
85 agricultural resources;
86
87 4. *Calls upon* the establishment at the national level of an innovative mechanism as for micro-credit by:
88
89 a. *Instituting* a national legal framework that authorizes banks to create specific savings accounts through
90 which citizens would voluntarily contribute to the existing funding of micro-credit, which leads to
91 lower interest rates,
92
93 b. *Proposing* the redirection of the savings to the World Bank,
94
95 c. *Suggesting* that the World Bank assigns savings to local institutions or NGOs specialized in micro-
96 credit,
97
98 d. *Considering* that family farming and women should be specifically targeted for their essential
99 contribution to the agricultural sector,
100
101 e. *Designating* that the criteria of the implementation of the micro-credit initiative are as follows:
102
103 i. Investment in traditional and diversified food crops for domestic consumption,
104 ii. Use for sustainable development,
105 iii. Low but stable returns on investment for lenders;
106

- 107 5. *Suggests* cooperation with The World Bank, United Nations Development Program, and individual states to set
108 a post-2015 Monterrey Consensus to developed nations, along with emerging economies to contribute 0.7
109 percent of Gross National Income to Official Development Aid;
110
- 111 6. *Encourages* local governments in developing countries to gather and issue a single bid on the international level
112 to private companies that will provide services aimed at refurbishing their respective water management
113 systems at lower costs;
114
- 115 7. *Calls for* the expansion of the international bids mechanism described above to roads, railways, and
116 electrification, used for agricultural production;
117
- 118 8. *Suggests* a review of the legitimacy of the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) clause in international
119 investment treaties, in order to ensure national governments the ability to issue regulations in line with their
120 national interests;
121
- 122 9. *Encourages* national governments and international institutions to take advantage of interregional cooperation
123 on agricultural issues;
124
- 125 10. *Strengthens* small-scale farming by improving access without any form of discrimination based on race,
126 religion, and gender for increased productivity by:
127
- 128 a. Investing in mechanized farming,
129
- 130 b. Securing ownership of animal stocks;
131
- 132 11. *Intends* to set up an Agricultural Information Exchange (AIE) funded by the budget raised by ODA in order to:
133
- 134 a. Designating farmer's network for access to information,
135
- 136 b. Affirming resources more efficiently,
137
- 138 c. Calling for sustainable development, which includes:
139
- 140 i. Soil information,
141 ii. Sales note,
142
- 143 d. Ensuring the provision of and fair access to legal services for farmers;
144
- 145 12. *Calls upon* the restructuring of Agricultural Information Management Standards (AIMS) to strengthen the AIE,
146 through incorporating innovative and emerging technologies by:
147
- 148 a. Welcoming solutions to deficiency of information regarding technological advancements within the
149 agricultural sector,
150
- 151 b. Supporting the improvement of communication between parties on a national level willing to engage in
152 the adoption of innovative agricultural technology;
153
- 154 13. *Recommends* an increase in female participation in all agricultural processes, including yield, production,
155 cultivation and transportation by:
156
- 157 a. Promoting education of children and elderly through local and regional empowerment programs,
158 including raising awareness of the importance of women in the developing world,
159
- 160 b. Empowering marginalized groups through land tenure reforms;
161

- 162 14. *Notes with concern* the lack recognition of marginalized groups involved in agriculture, especially in
163 developing countries, and proposes the inclusion of female-friendly agricultural policies:
164
- 165 a. *Recommending* the creation of local forums to encourage female participation in educational
166 agricultural programs,
167
 - 168 b. *Including* the investment in tools that benefit women, such as long handled hoes, to increase
169 productivity, and technology to increase the capacity for development, including machines to assist
170 with the harvesting and subsequent transportation of food;
171
- 172 15. *Encourages* education of farmers through agricultural training to increase production and facilitate food storage
173 by:
174
- 175 a. Raising awareness about market demand,
176
 - 177 b. Optimizing sustainable land use,
178
 - 179 c. Coping with the local environment;
180
- 181 16. *Recommends* Member States to reinforce agricultural education and training through their national agricultural
182 policies and in this respect:
183
- 184 a. *Recommending* cooperation between the World Bank and national departments of education in
185 designing policies for teaching effectiveness and student achievement while ensuring fiscal
186 sustainability,
187
 - 188 b. Further recommending a balanced division of implementation costs among national governments, the
189 World Bank, UNESCO, the Global Partnership for Education, and the International Fund for
190 Education,
191
 - 192 c. *Inviting* Member States' governments to engage the academia in expanding current research on best
193 agricultural practices;
194
- 195 17. *Suggests* that Member States, through the expertise and funding of the IFAD and UNESCO, develop local
196 programs that focus on youth participation in agriculture, and create opportunities for employment in rural
197 areas, by providing necessary training on different types of crop or high-yielding varieties, production
198 processes, farm organization, and management;
199
- 200 18. *Recommends* utilization of sustainable biotechnology within the frameworks of agricultural investment
201 programs to optimize food yield for the primary purpose of achieving food security and economic growth
202 through:
203
- 204 a. Vaccinating of farm animals,
205
 - 206 b. Endorsing utilization of micro-propagation;
207
- 208 19. *Calls upon* Member States to reach a consensus at the 2015 COP summit in order to reduce the threats of the
209 climate change on agriculture.



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Code: FAO/1/4

Committee: The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth

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

2

3 *Recalling* the terms within the Charter of the United Nations that call upon friendly relationship and co-operation
4 with each Member State which is the fundamental purpose of the United Nations,

5

6 *Recognizing* that according to the World Bank agricultural activities constitute a major source of income and a key
7 aspect of sustainability and stability for populations, enterprises and governments alike, in assuring humane living
8 conditions,

9

10 *Emphasizing* the vital role that multilateral cooperation plays in the construction of a more effective, productive and
11 sustainable agricultural system,

12

13 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 55/2 adopted in 2000 which reaffirms the Millennium Development
14 Goals, and General Assembly resolution 62/205 adopted in 2007 which establishes the Second Decade for the
15 Eradication of Poverty,

16

17 *Realizing* that investments in agricultural education, infrastructure, technology and sustainable financing constitute
18 the foundation for economic development, which are necessary to increase agricultural productivity by the 60%
19 necessary to overcome food insecurity, as stated by UN Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon,

20

21 *Taking into account* the impact of trade barriers in the global food and agricultural food markets, as it has been
22 addressed in the policy report “Price vitality in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Reports” conducted by the
23 Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International
24 Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations
25 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), World Bank, World Trade
26 Organization (WTO), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the United Nations High Level Task
27 Force (UNHLTF) and further recalling the policy program by the Global Harvest Initiative “International trade and
28 agriculture supporting value drains to deliver development and food security,”

29

30 *Reiterates* the importance of education for all Member States for the achievement of domestic food security,

31

32 *Emphasizing* the importance of multilateral cooperation between Member States to share knowledge on measures to
33 sustain agricultural infrastructure and collectively fortify national and local economies,

34

35 *Recalling* Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in regard
36 of the recognition and protection of rural women’s labor rights,

37

38 *Recognizing* the efforts of the World Economic Forum, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of
39 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Global Compact, the UNESCO, as well as the World Food Programme
40 (WFP) in their efforts to create and follow guidelines, as seen in the Executive Board Annual Session 2013 of the
41 World Food Programme, for successful public-private partnerships,

42

43 *Recalling* that the regional investment and support of the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union
44 (AU), the European Council (EC), and the Association of the South Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN) contribute
45 greatly to strong economic foundations in all Member States,

46

47 *Recalling* that the regional investment and support of the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union
48 (AU), the European Council (EC), and the Association of the South Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN) contribute
49 greatly to strong economic foundations in all Member States,

50

51 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly resolution 63/229 of December 19th 2008 on the role of microcredit and
52 microfinance in the eradication of poverty,
53
54 *Taking note* the Report of the World Summit on Food Security 2009, particularly the Five Rome Principles for
55 Sustainable Global Food security,
56
57 *Recognizing* the Interagency Report to the Mexican G20 Presidency on Sustainable Agricultural Productivity
58 Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small Family Farms,
59
60 *Recalling* the FAO report “Food for the Cities” which stated that by 2030, 60 percent of the world population is
61 expected to live in cities and urban consumers are almost exclusively dependent on food purchases,
62
63 *Acknowledging* the work of the World Food Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
64 and the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) regarding agricultural development
65 and enhancing food security and improving nutrition outcomes,
66
67 *Noting with appreciation* the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme,
68 regarding agricultural development and enhancing food security and improving nutrition outcomes,
69 *Recognizing* the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger Education Service which
70 provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural areas,
71
72 *Recognizing* the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger Education Service which
73 provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural areas,
74
75 *Emphasizing* that land degradation affects 1.5 billion people globally and arable land loss is estimated at 30 to 35
76 times the historical rate as stated in the report GEF/C.14/Inf.15 of the Global Environment Facility-Scientific and
77 Technical Advisory Panel (GEF-STAP), New Science, New opportunities, GEF-5,
78
79 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 68/227 (2013), which emphasizes the role of women in development
80 and the need for their increased participation,
81
82 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of the NGO Landesa Rural Development Institute in the provision of legal
83 protection to secure property rights to vulnerable small-scale farmers in the developing nations,
84
85 *Having considered* the conclusions and recommendations of the 2014 Committee on World Food Security on the
86 principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems,
87
88 *Recognizing* the efforts in the promotion of sustainable agricultural development made by the Member States
89 research agencies and institutes in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR),
90
91 *Commending* the efforts of the World Food Program (WFP), and the International Fund for Agricultural
92 Development, which promote agricultural sustainability in the international realm,
93
94 *Acknowledging* that the participation of civil society, both at national and international levels, is imperative to
95 highlight the essential significance of agriculture for the livelihood of the peoples of the world and for the stability
96 of national economies as referenced in the UN document on The Participation of Civil Society in 2001,
97
98 *Affirming* the Regional Investment Climate Assessment Project which is sponsored by the World Bank, the Central
99 Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU), and the Ministry of Development, whose goal is to build regional and central
100 government institutional capacity to evaluate the quality of the investment climate,
101
102 *Guided by* the need for agricultural research and development and given that appropriate science-based technology
103 is a key driver of agricultural growth and sustainable agriculture according to the International Food Policy Research
104 Institute publication on “Knowledge and innovation for agricultural development”,
105

106 *Recognizing* the work done by the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform and the importance of the 2013
107 Memorandum of Understanding,

108
109 *Recognizing* the FAO publication on the “Utilization of Fruit and Vegetable Wastes As Livestock Feed and as
110 substrates for generation of other value added products”,

111
112 *Acknowledging* that the participation of civil society, both at national and international levels, is imperative to
113 highlight the essential significance of agriculture for the livelihood of the peoples of the world and for the stability
114 of national economies as referenced in the Guidelines for Civil Society participation by FAO,

115
116 *Bearing in mind* the valuable and effective work of local FAO agencies and Non-governmental organizations such
117 as Food for Peace in terms of both short-term emergency aid to maintain food security and livelihood during crises
118 and long-term sustainable agriculture development strategies,

119
120 *Acknowledging* the need to provide sustainable agricultural education along with the assistance of affiliated UN
121 organizations, (NGOs), as well as the public sector, where necessary such as the WFP’s Food for Work initiatives,
122 which address food shortages during the dry season by empowering small subsistence farmers to attend educational
123 sessions in exchange for seeds and food,

124
125 *Welcoming* the support of international charitable organizations such as KickStart International, Heifer International
126 and other UN organizations through funding and internal programs, considering that many existing programs lack
127 necessary funding,

128
129 *Recognizing* that according to the World Bank agricultural activities constitute a major source of income and a key
130 aspect of sustainability and stability for populations, enterprises and governments alike, in assuring humane living
131 conditions,

132
133 *Deeply convinced* that human capital plays a key role in agriculture and that the transfer of agricultural expertise
134 through agricultural education and training is vital to domestic and regional food security and economic growth,

- 135
136 1. *Stresses* the importance of the regional FAO agencies in the agricultural education of locals;
- 137
138 2. *Supports* the Food for Work Program where governments may provide food to farmers during the off-season
139 under the condition that they participate in educational sessions and incorporate innovative technologies and
140 methods into their farming, with curriculum being internally decided upon and regionally specific, including:
- 141
142 a. Which to crops to grow, based on growing environment (soil, climate, water availability), nutritional
143 value and profit,
- 144
145 b. How to implement sustainable agricultural methods that maximize yield,
- 146
147 c. How to use mechanized farming tools,
- 148
149 d. Through designing, funding and implementing workshops on new farming practices and proper use of
150 machinery, seeds, and fertilizers,
- 151
152 e. Through higher education institutions and international organization sponsored internships in
153 agricultural sciences;
- 154
155 3. *Suggests* that Member States establish a universal information-exchange program to facilitate education about
156 property protection and legal rights and vocational training for farmers, in order to increase productivity in the
157 agricultural sector by:
- 158
159 a. Mirroring the regionally based Sustainable Agriculture Information Exchange Program across the
160 international community,

- 161 b. Working to bridge the gap between the need for practical, timely information about sustainable
162 agriculture and existing resources and information,
163
- 164 c. Promoting education and discussion of matters in question relevant to the sustainability of agricultural
165 development and legal land rights;
166
- 167 4. *Reminds* the international community to expand on the Education for All Global Action Plan in the UN
168 Millennium Development Goals in order to reach the objective of universal primary education by 2030;
169
- 170 5. *Recognizing* the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger Education Service
171 which provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural areas;
172
- 173 6. *Reminds* the international community, with respect to culture, of the relevance of incorporating women into the
174 agriculture workforce in order to maximize productivity in the context of achieving food security by:
175
- 176 a. Joining efforts with the organization in the design and implementation of programs specifically
177 targeted to women and families,
178
- 179 b. Adopting educational policies with a gender equality approach in the economic sector,
180
- 181 c. Improving the cultural and public perception of women’s status in the agriculture sector, as promoted
182 by UN Women,
183
- 184 d. Assuring that women have access to productive resources, namely financing and technical training,
185 and land ownership;
186
- 187 7. *Supports* the expansion of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) program which supports
188 infrastructure, especially electrification and water supply, while utilizing the Economic and Social Council
189 (ECOSOC) to regional circumstances in rural areas by:
190
- 191 a. Believing that an effective and dense transportation network is crucial in order to foster agricultural
192 productivity and to offer commercial outlets to primary producers and to improve the oversight of big
193 cultivated surfaces in areas prone to food insecurity,
194
- 195 b. Affirming that trains and railroads on a wider scale are essential to provide marginalized region and
196 cities with food supplies coming from rural areas, and draws the attention of every Member State on
197 the necessity to gather substantive funding to implement such investments, with the support of local
198 public authorities, private sector and foreign capital flows,
199
- 200 c. Supporting the building and the improvement of marketplaces in key centers of distribution of
201 agricultural products, which should be equipped with storage facilities and cooling facilities, as
202 keeping hygiene standards as high as possible is important to supplying healthy food and fighting
203 malnutrition ;
204
- 205 8. *Solemnly affirms* that the consequences of climate change, are partially responsible for food insecurity;
206
- 207 9. *Reaffirms* the need to invest in infrastructures to protect crops from floods, droughts, acid rains, hurricanes and
208 other natural disasters;
209
- 210 10. *Draws the attention* of Member States to natural threats due to climate change, bearing in mind that reducing
211 greenhouse gases is the only global long term strategy to fight against these menaces therefore FAO;
212
- 213 11. *Recommends* global mobilization to help countries devastated by such natural disasters caused by climate
214 change, as all Member States are concerned with such disasters and should contribute to repairing damages and
215 financing the infrastructures protecting rural areas;
216

- 217 12. *Suggests* that farmers receive proper information regarding the side effects on the environment due to their
218 methods of farming and focus on long term sustainable methods instead and in the same perspective emphasizes
219 the need to control the sustainability and the side effects on the environment of every investment in agriculture
220 thanks to local commissions gathering farmers, private bodies, local public authorities and NGOs;
221
- 222 13. *Calls upon* all Member States to remove the structural, financial and governmental obstacles with regard to
223 establishing small enterprises such as unnecessary taxes, low coverage of micro loans and credits or the seizure
224 of the soil, which is representing the importance of removing agricultural restrictions;
225
- 226 14. *Requests* every Member State to focus on profitability of agriculture in order to improve living conditions and
227 therefore suggests:
228
- 229 a. Reducing nonfood producing branches of agriculture such as floriculture,
 - 230
 - 231 b. Stockpiling;
 - 232
- 233 15. *Recommends* enlarging the coverage of micro loans and credits by using already existing infrastructure and
234 organizations such as the Global Micro Lending Initiative and the United Nations Capital Development Fund
235 (UNCDF) to include voluntary contributions by both, local and international NGOs and organizations such as
236 but not limited to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Oxford Committee for Famine
237 Relief (OXFAM), the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, Bancosol in Bolivia and the Global Agriculture and Food
238 Security Programme, in order to bring more resources to small scale farmers;
239
- 240 16. *Encourages* Member States to use both international and domestic methods of agricultural trade to ensure both
241 nutrition and economic growth through:
242
- 243 a. The ability to farm and sell farm products at affordable prices to increase revenue and profits to rural
244 farmers will enable them to increase the size of their production,
 - 245
 - 246 b. Resource and capital allocation are soon to follow pursuant in achieving this goal;
 - 247
- 248 17. *Supports* the expansion of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) program which supports
249 infrastructure, especially electrification and water supply, while utilizing the Economic and Social Council
250 (ECOSOC) to regional circumstances in rural areas;
251
- 252 18. *Encourages* the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) to intensify its efforts in
253 delivering financial and technological assistance to African Member States;
254
- 255 19. *Suggests* to strengthen cluster leadership between ECOSOC and subsidiary bodies by intensifying its
256 cooperation with FAO and the regional commissions of the ECOSOC;
257
- 258 20. *Invites* Member States to contribute their fair share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order for
259 them to help those who are in need of assistance by:
260
- 261 a. Recommends that developed countries fulfill previous commitments as stated in General Assembly
262 resolution 66/288 paragraph 258,
 - 263
 - 264 b. Considers diverting a higher percentage of their ODA towards agricultural efforts;
 - 265
- 266 21. *Recommends* Member States adopt a guide that provides updated agricultural technologies for the use of a
267 sustainable and productive agricultural sector, and include in the guide:
268
- 269 a. Skills necessary for modern agriculture such as know-hows in working machinery, and in
270 implementing measures that establish and enhance climate-smart agriculture,
 - 271
 - 272 b. Knowledge to facilitate resource management,

- 273
274 c. Information that assist farmers in mitigating effects of climate change;
275
276 22. *Recommends* Member States internally adopt soil information systems that utilizes, for the purposes of
277 determining the most suitable species of crops for of arable land and therefore promote a sustainable and
278 productive agricultural sector, state-of-the-art technology to collect and provide updated agricultural
279 information pertaining to the soil of individual pieces of land , including:
280
281 a. The amount of each type of minerals,
282
283 b. The climate conditions of the immediately surrounding environment, such as the amount of annual
284 rainfall, the length of the off-season during which food cannot be grown due to adverse weather,
285 possible natural disasters, and effects of climate change,
286
287 c. The amount of underground and irrigated water resources available;
288
289 23. *Expresses its belief* that a general openness to trade and exchange of ideas will be more effective than other
290 strategies as:
291
292 a. Restrictive trade policies can result in an increase in domestic price volatility as a result of domestic
293 supply shocks,
294
295 b. More predictable government policies that promote participation by the private sector in trade will
296 decrease price volatility;
297
298 24. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with appropriate NGOs and Civil Society Organizations such as
299 Alliance for Rural Electrification in order to provide farmers with access to electricity, leading to more efficient
300 agricultural practices and technologies and an increased productivity;
301
302 25. *Declares further support* to FAO's Sub-regional and Country Offices in the respective Member States,
303 encouraging and fostering their work in the field while endorsing a focal shift towards these offices, especially
304 in terms of funding and FAO's Regular Programme Contributions;
305
306 26. *Reminds* the international community to expand on the Education for All Global Action Plan in the UN MDGs
307 in order to reach the objective of universal primary education by 2030;
308
309 27. *Mirrors* the regionally based Sustainable Agriculture Information Exchange Program across the international
310 community;
311
312 28. *Suggests* that Member States establish a universal information-exchange program to facilitate education and
313 vocational training for farmers, and increase productivity in the agricultural sector by:
314
315 a. Working to bridge the gap between the need for practical, timely information about sustainable
316 agriculture and existing resources and information,
317
318 b. Promoting education and discussion of matters in question relevant to the sustainability of agricultural
319 development;
320
321 29. *Encourages* Member States to support "grassroots" methods of teaching locals, which optimizes regionally-
322 specific curricula that foster locals' confidence in programs like Food for Work by:
323
324 a. Having educators physically work with locals in their respective fields in order to help locals transpose
325 curricula into tangible skills as well as to develop mutually beneficial and lasting relationships,
326
327 b. Taking into consideration the farmers' input on their regionally specific problems,
328

- 329 c. Stressing the importance of the regional FAO agencies in the agricultural education of locals;
330
- 331 30. *Recommends* Member States to adopt a guide that provides updated agricultural technologies for the use of a
332 sustainable and productive agricultural sector, by:
333
- 334 a. Including skills necessary for modern agriculture such as know-hows in working machinery, and in
335 implementing measures that establish and enhance climate-smart agriculture,
336
- 337 b. Providing knowledge to facilitate resource management,
338
- 339 c. Sharing information that assist farmers in mitigating effects of climate change;
340
- 341 31. *Supports* the Food for Work Program with curriculum being internally decided upon and regionally specific,
342 including:
343
- 344 a. Which crops to grow, based on growing environment (soil, climate, water availability), nutritional
345 value and profit,
346
- 347 b. The implementation of sustainable agricultural methods that maximize yield,
348
- 349 c. The utilization of mechanized farming tools;
350
- 351 32. *Invites* Member States to contribute their formerly agreed upon percentages of Official Development Assistance
352 (ODA) in order for developed Member States to help those who are in need of assistance by:
353
- 354 a. Recommending that Developed countries fulfill previous commitments as stated in General Assembly
355 66/288 paragraph 258,
356
- 357 b. Considering diverting a higher percentage of their ODA towards agricultural efforts;
358
- 359 33. *Affirms* that an effective and dense transportation network is crucial in order to foster agricultural productivity
360 and to offer commercial outlets to primary producers, and that trains and railroads on a wider scale are essential
361 to provide marginalized region and cities with food supplies coming from rural areas;
362
- 363 34. *Encourages* a strategic approach in the building of a road network with a mapping of regions lacking roads and
364 a mapping linking regions in need of food supplies and regions which have surpluses so as to facilitate and
365 streamline the meeting of supply and demand;
366
- 367 35. *Emphasizes* the need to implement both a security policy and a servicing policy organized by the public
368 authority or devolved to private sector must be established in order to make these investments safe and lasting;
369
- 370 36. *Further Emphasizes* that an effective and dense transportation network is crucial in order to foster agricultural
371 productivity and to offer commercial outlets to primary producers, and by:
372
- 373 a. Building of a road network is the first step to improving market access and the oversight of big
374 cultivated surfaces in areas prone to food insecurity,
375
- 376 b. Encouraging a strategic approach in the building of a transportation network:
377
- 378 i. With a mapping of regions lacking roads and railroads and a mapping of regions in need of
379 connecting food supplies with regions who have surpluses in order to streamline the meeting
380 of supply and demand, as railroads are essential on a national scale to provide marginalized
381 regions and big cities with food supplies coming from rural areas,
382
- 383 ii. While also emphasizes the need of making these efforts as sustainable as possible, through
384 both a security policy and a servicing policy organized by the public authority or devolved to
the private sector;

- 385
386 37. *Supports* the building of marketplace where needed, as regions in need of marketplaces should be on the
387 mapping mentioned previously, building a comprehensive and accessible territorial grid;
388
389 38. *Suggests* these market places should be equipped with storage facilities and cooling facilities, as keeping
390 hygiene standards as high as possible is important to supplying healthy food and fighting malnutrition;
391
392 39. *Recommends* Member States promote the widespread distribution of storage facilities in rural areas in order to
393 reinforce cooperative management of food storages by:
394
395 a. Encouraging the creation of a control system to maintain required conditions of storages,
396
397 b. Suggesting building ground connections between storages and core areas of distributes in order to
398 effectively transfer items from storage to rural populations;
399
400 40. *Calls upon* Member States to create an informative guide that provides updated agricultural technologies for the
401 use of a sustainable and productive agricultural sector through collecting data pertaining to soils of arable land
402 and use them to maximize crop yield without damaging the environment;
403
404 41. *Recommends* Member States internally enlist the aid of soil information systems by:
405
406 a. Utilizing, for the purposes of determining the most suitable species of crops for of arable land and
407 therefore promote a sustainable and productive agricultural sector, state-of-the-art technology to collect
408 and provide updated agricultural information pertaining to the soil of individual pieces of land ,
409 including:
410
411 b. The amount of each type of minerals,
412
413 c. The climate conditions of the immediately surrounding environment, such as the amount of annual
414 rainfall, the length of the off-season during which food cannot be grown due to adverse weather,
415 possible natural disasters, and effects of climate change,
416
417 d. The amount of underground and irrigated water resources available;
418
419 42. *Expresses its belief* that a general openness to trade and exchange of ideas will be more effective than other
420 strategies that are:
421
422 a. Restricting to trade policies that result in an increase in domestic price volatility as a result of domestic
423 supply shocks,
424
425 b. More predictable government policies that promote participation by the private sector in trade will
426 decrease price volatility;
427
428 43. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with appropriate NGOs and Civil Society Organizations such as
429 Alliance for Rural Electrification in order to provide farmers with access to electricity, leading to more efficient
430 agricultural practices and technologies and an increased productivity;
431
432 44. *Declares* further support to FAO's Subregional and Country Offices in the respective Member States,
433 encouraging and fostering their work on the local level while endorsing a focal shift towards them, especially in
434 terms of funding and the FAO's Regular Programme Contributions;
435
436 45. *Encourages* Member States to use both international and domestic methods of agricultural trade to ensure both
437 nutrition and economic growth by:
438
439 a. Promoting the ability to farm and sell farm products at affordable prices to increase revenue and profits
440 to rural farmers will enable them to increase the size of their production,

- 441
442 b. Resource and capital allocation are soon to follow pursuant in achieving this goal;
443
444 46. *Supports* the partnership of international charitable organizations with the UN to act as a medium between
445 investing parties and the corresponding receiving bodies such as:
446
447 a. International is one charitable organization capable of acting as a medium,
448
449 b. This organization works to donate livestock to families in need and the offspring of the livestock in
450 return, will go to a different family in need,
451
452 c. This would incorporate the idea of internal commerce and sustainability,
453
454 d. KickStart International is another charitable organization that has the ability to act as a second medium
455 through:
456
457 i. Providing water pumps to nations in need only at the cost of the materials, that can easily be
458 incorporated into investing in infrastructure and development,
459 ii. Affirming that the consequences of climate change are natural disasters which also are
460 partially responsible for food insecurity,
461 iii. Reaffirming the need to invest in infrastructures to protect crops from floods, droughts, acid
462 rains, hurricanes and other natural disasters;
463
464 47. *Draws attention to* natural threats to Member States due to climate change;
465
466 48. *Stresses* the reduction of greenhouse gases as the only global long term strategy to fight against these menaces;
467
468 49. *Recommends* global mobilization to help countries devastated by such natural disasters caused by climate
469 change, as all Member States are concerned with such disasters and should contribute to repairing damages and
470 financing the infrastructures protecting rural areas;
471
472 50. *Suggests* that farmers receive proper information regarding the side effects on the environment due to their
473 methods of farming and focus on long term sustainable methods instead;
474
475 51. *Emphasizes* the need to control the sustainability and the side effects on the environment of every investment in
476 agriculture thanks to local commissions gathering farmers, private bodies, local public authorities and NGO's;
477
478 52. *Encourages* the development of early warning systems in order to detect potential risks to agriculture and food
479 security.