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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

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
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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

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<td>FAO/1/3</td>
<td>Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth</td>
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<td>27 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 4 abstentions</td>
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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.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages the ECOSOC to develop a comprehensive international food safety monitoring system together with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) in order to:
   a. Detail different recommendations for Member States to follow in order to provide sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets with the dietary needs of every citizen,
   b. Consider and follow the objectives of the GFAR in order to:
      i. Enhance and increase the effectiveness of methods of agricultural research,
      ii. Promote specialization of agricultural research for specific regions;

2. Further invites all Member States to promote the collaboration between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the FAO in the FAO-WHO Consultative Group for tackling food security through the:
   a. Production of nutritious and safe products,
   b. Management of the transportation and storage of products,
   c. Research of nutritious content of products,
   d. Distribution of food,
e. Encouragement of countries to recognize and support the Five Keys to Safer Food from the WHO in order to mitigate food insecurity;

3. *Invites* the development of biosafety (BSL)-level 4 laboratories to monitor biological, antibiotic and other residue levels on food in order to prevent food distribution of damaged products together with:

   a. Pharmaceuticals of each country,

   b. Member States,

   c. Non-Governmental Organizations,

   d. Regional Institutions,

   e. The Food and Agriculture Organization;

4. *Encourages* Member States to assess in accordance with FAO’s methodological framework the current underlying food insecurity levels through the conduction of benchmark setting surveys in order to:

   a. Determine the base level of food security in respective regions by setting up a mapping system based on the information received through surveys conducted on households,

   b. Set up a mapping system which seeks to specify the respective levels of food insecurity for each region based on the information received through the surveys,

   c. Make the resulting information available through the periodical publication of these data to all state and non-state actors who are willing to contribute to combat food insecurity,

   d. Determine the type of aid or implementations necessary for each respective regions,

   e. Develop a feedback system that will make that will help act as a continuous improvement process to the above mentioned system.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Recognizing the importance of a revision on specific regulations of the World Food Program (WFP) as stated in A/RES/65/266 (2011) in order to address the issue of poor agriculture practices that include insufficient land use, excessive accumulation of salts in the soil, and excessive and wasteful irrigation methods,

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

Affirming that a lack of food security is one of the root causes of poverty that affects the lives of one-third of the world’s population,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Encourages** the re-evaluation of existing Policies within Agro-organizations regarding salinization and water logging:
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;
9. Encourages governments and NGOs redistributing food products to follow the guidelines provided by the Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis Program to achieve more equality between the beneficiaries and respect the pillars of the Right to adequate food;

10. Recommends Member States to evaluate their policies on female worker roles through the framework of the Global Fund for Women that enhance and increase women’s roles within agriculture worldwide;

11. Supports local and regional educational forums for the creation of state training programs and local regional programs allowing accessibility for women to adopt agriculture techniques that facilitate sustainability of natural resources.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stressing the importance of small-scale farming through 2014 Year of Family Farming, that small-scale farming is the biggest determinant of poverty reduction and main contributor to global greenhouse gas emission and sustainable growth,
Recognizing the work done by the Agricultural Information Management Standards (AIMS) to incorporate standards, technologies, and good practices of agricultural information,

Remembering that water is a key driver for enhanced agricultural productivity,

Addressing the concern of the UN Task Force on Wastewater Management that the poor quality of water management system in developing countries leads to huge losses of water that cannot reach the fields, to costs of water production, and to a lack of revenues due to lower agricultural productivity,

Reiterating Monterrey Consensus of 2002, which encourages the nations to contribute 0.7 percent of Gross Domestic Income (GDI) to Official Development Aid (ODA),

1. **Encourages** an investment in infrastructure to help farmers achieve market access in international level and recommends the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to create national cooperatives of farmers within The National Program to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors as initiated by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Guinea by:
   a. **Improving** the structure of federations, unions, and other farmer organizations,
   b. **Providing** capacity building development of specific value chains;

2. **Invites** new methods of financing for agriculture, food security, and nutrition to enhance efficient investment tactics by:
   a. **Collecting** national taxes,
   b. **Creating** investment incentives for the private sector,
   c. **Redirecting** funds from carbon emission allowances auctions;

3. **Supports** the enhancement of micro-credit as financial aid in its efficiency and effectiveness in empowering individuals in civil society, by giving them the ability to invest in being more financially stable, especially small-land holders and family farmers with poor access to other financial options and at the same time, valuable agricultural resources;

4. **Calls upon** the establishment at the national level of an innovative mechanism as for micro-credit by:
   a. **Instituting** a national legal framework that authorizes banks to create specific savings accounts through which citizens would voluntarily contribute to the existing funding of micro-credit, which leads to lower interest rates,
   b. **Proposing** the redirection of the savings to the World Bank,
   c. **Suggesting** that the World Bank assigns savings to local institutions or NGOs specialized in micro-credit,
   d. **Considering** that family farming and women should be specifically targeted for their essential contribution to the agricultural sector,
   e. **Designating** that the criteria of the implementation of the micro-credit initiative are as follows:
      i. Investment in traditional and diversified food crops for domestic consumption,
      ii. Use for sustainable development,
      iii. Low but stable returns on investment for lenders;
5. Suggests cooperation with The World Bank, United Nations Development Program, and individual states to set a post-2015 Monterrey Consensus to developed nations, along with emerging economies to contribute 0.7 percent of Gross National Income to Official Development Aid;

6. Encourages local governments in developing countries to gather and issue a single bid on the international level to private companies that will provide services aimed at refurbishing their respective water management systems at lower costs;

7. Calls for the expansion of the international bids mechanism described above to roads, railways, and electrification, used for agricultural production;

8. Suggests a review of the legitimacy of the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) clause in international investment treaties, in order to ensure national governments the ability to issue regulations in line with their national interests;

9. Encourages national governments and international institutions to take advantage of interregional cooperation on agricultural issues;

10. Strengthens small-scale farming by improving access without any form of discrimination based on race, religion, and gender for increased productivity by:
   a. Investing in mechanized farming,
   b. Securing ownership of animal stocks;

11. Intends to set up an Agricultural Information Exchange (AIE) funded by the budget raised by ODA in order to:
   a. Designating farmer’s network for access to information,
   b. Affirming resources more efficiently,
   c. Calling for sustainable development, which includes:
      i. Soil information,
      ii. Sales note,
   d. Ensuring the provision of and fair access to legal services for farmers;

12. Calls upon the restructuring of Agricultural Information Management Standards (AIMS) to strengthen the AIE, through incorporating innovative and emerging technologies by:
   a. Welcoming solutions to deficiency of information regarding technological advancements within the agricultural sector,
   b. Supporting the improvement of communication between parties on a national level willing to engage in the adoption of innovative agricultural technology;

13. Recommends an increase in female participation in all agricultural processes, including yield, production, cultivation and transportation by:
   a. Promoting education of children and elderly through local and regional empowerment programs, including raising awareness of the importance of women in the developing world,
   b. Empowering marginalized groups through land tenure reforms;
14. **Notes with concern** the lack recognition of marginalized groups involved in agriculture, especially in developing countries, and proposes the inclusion of female-friendly agricultural policies:

   a. **Recommending** the creation of local forums to encourage female participation in educational agricultural programs,

   b. **Including** the investment in tools that benefit women, such as long handled hoes, to increase productivity, and technology to increase the capacity for development, including machines to assist with the harvesting and subsequent transportation of food;

15. **Encourages** education of farmers through agricultural training to increase production and facilitate food storage by:

   a. Raising awareness about market demand,

   b. Optimizing sustainable land use,

   c. Coping with the local environment;

16. **Recommends** Member States to reinforce agricultural education and training through their national agricultural policies and in this respect:

   a. Recommending cooperation between the World Bank and national departments of education in designing policies for teaching effectiveness and student achievement while ensuring fiscal sustainability,

   b. Further recommending a balanced division of implementation costs among national governments, the World Bank, UNESCO, the Global Partnership for Education, and the International Fund for Education,

   c. Inviting Member States’ governments to engage the academia in expanding current research on best agricultural practices;

17. **Suggests** that Member States, through the expertise and funding of the IFAD and UNESCO, develop local programs that focus on youth participation in agriculture, and create opportunities for employment in rural areas, by providing necessary training on different types of crop or high-yielding varieties, production processes, farm organization, and management;

18. **Recommends** utilization of sustainable biotechnology within the frameworks of agricultural investment programs to optimize food yield for the primary purpose of achieving food security and economic growth through:

   a. Vaccinating of farm animals,

   b. Endorsing utilization of micro-propagation;

19. **Calls upon** Member States to reach a consensus at the 2015 COP summit in order to reduce the threats of the climate change on agriculture.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling that the regional investment and support of the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union (AU), the European Council (EC), and the Association of the South Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN) contribute greatly to strong economic foundations in all Member States,
Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 63/229 of December 19th 2008 on the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty,

Taking note the Report of the World Summit on Food Security 2009, particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food security,

Recognizing the Interagency Report to the Mexican G20 Presidency on Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small Family Farms,

Recalling the FAO report “Food for the Cities” which stated that by 2030, 60 percent of the world population is expected to live in cities and urban consumers are almost exclusively dependent on food purchases,

Acknowledging the work of the World Food Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) regarding agricultural development and enhancing food security and improving nutrition outcomes,

Noting with appreciation the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, regarding agricultural development and enhancing food security and improving nutrition outcomes,

Recognizing the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger Education Service which provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural areas,

Recognizing the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger Education Service which provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural areas,

Emphasizing that land degradation affects 1.5 billion people globally and arable land loss is estimated at 30 to 35 times the historical rate as stated in the report GEF/C.14/Inf.15 of the Global Environment Facility-Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (GEF-STAP), New Science, New opportunities, GEF-5,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 68/227 (2013), which emphasizes the role of women in development and the need for their increased participation,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the NGO Landesa Rural Development Institute in the provision of legal protection to secure property rights to vulnerable small-scale farmers in the developing nations,

Having considered the conclusions and recommendations of the 2014 Committee on World Food Security on the principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems,

Recognizing the efforts in the promotion of sustainable agricultural development made by the Member States research agencies and institutes in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR),

Commending the efforts of the World Food Program (WFP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which promote agricultural sustainability in the international realm,

Acknowledging that the participation of civil society, both at national and international levels, is imperative to highlight the essential significance of agriculture for the livelihood of the peoples of the world and for the stability of national economies as referenced in the UN document on The Participation of Civil Society in 2001,

Affirming the Regional Investment Climate Assessment Project which is sponsored by the World Bank, the Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU), and the Ministry of Development, whose goal is to build regional and central government institutional capacity to evaluate the quality of the investment climate,

Guided by the need for agricultural research and development and given that appropriate science-based technology is a key driver of agricultural growth and sustainable agriculture according to the International Food Policy Research Institute publication on “Knowledge and innovation for agricultural development”,
Recognizing the work done by the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform and the importance of the 2013 Memorandum of Understanding,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Stresses the importance of the regional FAO agencies in the agricultural education of locals;

2. Supports the Food for Work Program where governments may provide food to farmers during the off-season under the condition that they participate in educational sessions and incorporate innovative technologies and methods into their farming, with curriculum being internally decided upon and regionally specific, including:

   a. Which to crops to grow, based on growing environment (soil, climate, water availability), nutritional value and profit,

   b. How to implement sustainable agricultural methods that maximize yield,

   c. How to use mechanized farming tools,

   d. Through designing, funding and implementing workshops on new farming practices and proper use of machinery, seeds, and fertilizers,

   e. Through higher education institutions and international organization sponsored internships in agricultural sciences;

3. Suggests that Member States establish a universal information-exchange program to facilitate education about property protection and legal rights and vocational training for farmers, in order to increase productivity in the agricultural sector by:

   a. Mirroring the regionally based Sustainable Agriculture Information Exchange Program across the international community,
b. Working to bridge the gap between the need for practical, timely information about sustainable agriculture and existing resources and information,

c. Promoting education and discussion of matters in question relevant to the sustainability of agricultural development and legal land rights;

4. Reminds the international community to expand on the Education for All Global Action Plan in the UN Millennium Development Goals in order to reach the objective of universal primary education by 2030;

5. Recognizing the accomplishments of the global educational NGOs like the World Hunger Education Service which provides affordable access to education in impoverished and rural areas;

6. Reminds the international community, with respect to culture, of the relevance of incorporating women into the agriculture workforce in order to maximize productivity in the context of achieving food security by:

a. Joining efforts with the organization in the design and implementation of programs specifically targeted to women and families,

b. Adopting educational policies with a gender equality approach in the economic sector,

c. Improving the cultural and public perception of women’s status in the agriculture sector, as promoted by UN Women,

d. Assuring that women have access to productive resources, namely financing and technical training, and land ownership;

7. Supports the expansion of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) program which supports infrastructure, especially electrification and water supply, while utilizing the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to regional circumstances in rural areas by:

a. Believing that an effective and dense transportation network is crucial in order to foster agricultural productivity and to offer commercial outlets to primary producers and to improve the oversight of big cultivated surfaces in areas prone to food insecurity,

b. Affirming that trains and railroads on a wider scale are essential to provide marginalized region and cities with food supplies coming from rural areas, and draws the attention of every Member State on the necessity to gather substantive funding to implement such investments, with the support of local public authorities, private sector and foreign capital flows,

c. Supporting the building and the improvement of marketplaces in key centers of distribution of agricultural products, which should be equipped with storage facilities and cooling facilities, as keeping hygiene standards as high as possible is important to supplying healthy food and fighting malnutrition;

8. Solemnly affirms that the consequences of climate change, are partially responsible for food insecurity;

9. Reaffirms the need to invest in infrastructures to protect crops from floods, droughts, acid rains, hurricanes and other natural disasters;

10. Draws the attention of Member States to natural threats due to climate change, bearing in mind that reducing greenhouse gases is the only global long term strategy to fight against these menaces therefore FAO;

11. Recommends global mobilization to help countries devastated by such natural disasters caused by climate change, as all Member States are concerned with such disasters and should contribute to repairing damages and financing the infrastructures protecting rural areas;
12. **Suggests** that farmers receive proper information regarding the side effects on the environment due to their methods of farming and focus on long term sustainable methods instead and in the same perspective emphasizes the need to control the sustainability and the side effects on the environment of every investment in agriculture thanks to local commissions gathering farmers, private bodies, local public authorities and NGOs;

13. **Calls upon** all Member States to remove the structural, financial and governmental obstacles with regard to establishing small enterprises such as unnecessary taxes, low coverage of micro loans and credits or the seizure of the soil, which is representing the importance of removing agricultural restrictions;

14. **Requests** every Member State to focus on profitability of agriculture in order to improve living conditions and therefore suggests:
   a. Reducing nonfood producing branches of agriculture such as floriculture,
   b. Stockpiling;

15. **Recommends** enlarging the coverage of micro loans and credits by using already existing infrastructure and organizations such as the Global Micro Lending Initiative and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to include voluntary contributions by both, local and international NGOs and organizations such as but not limited to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, Bancosol in Bolivia and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, in order to bring more resources to small scale farmers;

16. **Encourages** Member States to use both international and domestic methods of agricultural trade to ensure both nutrition and economic growth through:
   a. The ability to farm and sell farm products at affordable prices to increase revenue and profits to rural farmers will enable them to increase the size of their production,
   b. Resource and capital allocation are soon to follow pursuant in achieving this goal;

17. **Supports** the expansion of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) program which supports infrastructure, especially electrification and water supply, while utilizing the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to regional circumstances in rural areas;

18. **Encourages** the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) to intensify its efforts in delivering financial and technological assistance to African Member States;

19. **Suggests** to strengthen cluster leadership between ECOSOC and subsidiary bodies by intensifying its cooperation with FAO and the regional commissions of the ECOSOC;

20. **Invites** Member States to contribute their fair share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order for them to help those who are in need of assistance by:
   a. Recommends that developed countries fulfill previous commitments as stated in General Assembly resolution 66/288 paragraph 258,
   b. Considers diverting a higher percentage of their ODA towards agricultural efforts;

21. **Recommends** Member States adopt a guide that provides updated agricultural technologies for the use of a sustainable and productive agricultural sector, and include in the guide:
   a. Skills necessary for modern agriculture such as know-hows in working machinery, and in implementing measures that establish and enhance climate-smart agriculture,
   b. Knowledge to facilitate resource management,
c. Information that assist farmers in mitigating effects of climate change;

22. **Recommends** Member States internally adopt soil information systems that utilizes, for the purposes of determining the most suitable species of crops for of arable land and therefore promote a sustainable and productive agricultural sector, state-of-the-art technology to collect and provide updated agricultural information pertaining to the soil of individual pieces of land, including:

a. The amount of each type of minerals,

b. The climate conditions of the immediately surrounding environment, such as the amount of annual rainfall, the length of the off-season during which food cannot be grown due to adverse weather, possible natural disasters, and effects of climate change,

c. The amount of underground and irrigated water resources available;

23. **Expresses its belief** that a general openness to trade and exchange of ideas will be more effective than other strategies as:

a. Restrictive trade policies can result in an increase in domestic price volatility as a result of domestic supply shocks,

b. More predictable government policies that promote participation by the private sector in trade will decrease price volatility;

24. **Encourages** Member States to collaborate with appropriate NGOs and Civil Society Organizations such as Alliance for Rural Electrification in order to provide farmers with access to electricity, leading to more efficient agricultural practices and technologies and an increased productivity;

25. **Declares further support** to FAO’s Sub-regional and Country Offices in the respective Member States, encouraging and fostering their work in the field while endorsing a focal shift towards these offices, especially in terms of funding and FAO’s Regular Programme Contributions;

26. **Reminds** the international community to expand on the Education for All Global Action Plan in the UN MDGs in order to reach the objective of universal primary education by 2030;

27. **Mirrors** the regionally based Sustainable Agriculture Information Exchange Program across the international community;

28. **Suggests** that Member States establish a universal information-exchange program to facilitate education and vocational training for farmers, and increase productivity in the agricultural sector by:

a. Working to bridge the gap between the need for practical, timely information about sustainable agriculture and existing resources and information,

b. Promoting education and discussion of matters in question relevant to the sustainability of agricultural development;

29. **Encourages** Member States to support “grassroots” methods of teaching locals, which optimizes regionally-specific curricula that foster locals’ confidence in programs like Food for Work by:

a. Having educators physically work with locals in their respective fields in order to help locals transpose curricula into tangible skills as well as to develop mutually beneficial and lasting relationships,

b. Taking into consideration the farmers’ input on their regionally specific problems,
30. **Recommends** Member States to adopt a guide that provides updated agricultural technologies for the use of a sustainable and productive agricultural sector, by:

   a. Including skills necessary for modern agriculture such as know-hows in working machinery, and in implementing measures that establish and enhance climate-smart agriculture,

   b. Providing knowledge to facilitate resource management,

   c. Sharing information that assist farmers in mitigating effects of climate change;

31. **Supports** the Food for Work Program with curriculum being internally decided upon and regionally specific, including:

   a. Which crops to grow, based on growing environment (soil, climate, water availability), nutritional value and profit,

   b. The implementation of sustainable agricultural methods that maximize yield,

   c. The utilization of mechanized farming tools;

32. **Invites** Member States to contribute their formerly agreed upon percentages of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order for developed Member States to help those who are in need of assistance by:

   a. Recommending that Developed countries fulfill previous commitments as stated in General Assembly 66/288 paragraph 258,

   b. Considering diverting a higher percentage of their ODA towards agricultural efforts;

33. **Affirms** that an effective and dense transportation network is crucial in order to foster agricultural productivity and to offer commercial outlets to primary producers, and that trains and railroads on a wider scale are essential to provide marginalized region and cities with food supplies coming from rural areas;

34. **Encourages** a strategic approach in the building of a road network with a mapping of regions lacking roads and a mapping linking regions in need of food supplies and regions which have surpluses so as to facilitate and streamline the meeting of supply and demand;

35. **Emphasizes** the need to implement both a security policy and a servicing policy organized by the public authority or devolved to private sector must be established in order to make these investments safe and lasting;

36. **Further Emphasizes** that an effective and dense transportation network is crucial in order to foster agricultural productivity and to offer commercial outlets to primary producers, and by:

   a. Building of a road network is the first step to improving market access and the oversight of big cultivated surfaces in areas prone to food insecurity,

   b. Encouraging a strategic approach in the building of a transportation network:

      i. With a mapping of regions lacking roads and railroads and a mapping of regions in need of connecting food supplies with regions who have surpluses in order to streamline the meeting of supply and demand, as railroads are essential on a national scale to provide marginalized regions and big cities with food supplies coming from rural areas,

      ii. While also emphasizes the need of making these efforts as sustainable as possible, through both a security policy and a servicing policy organized by the public authority or devolved to the private sector;
Supports the building of marketplace where needed, as regions in need of marketplaces should be on the mapping mentioned previously, building a comprehensive and accessible territorial grid;

Suggests these market places should be equipped with storage facilities and cooling facilities, as keeping hygiene standards as high as possible is important to supplying healthy food and fighting malnutrition;

Recommends Member States promote the widespread distribution of storage facilities in rural areas in order to reinforce cooperative management of food storages by:

a. Encouraging the creation of a control system to maintain required conditions of storages,

b. Suggesting building ground connections between storages and core areas of distributes in order to effectively transfer items from storage to rural populations;

Calls upon Member States to create an informative guide that provides updated agricultural technologies for the use of a sustainable and productive agricultural sector through collecting data pertaining to soils of arable land and use them to maximize crop yield without damaging the environment;

Recommends Member States internally enlist the aid of soil information systems by:

a. Utilizing, for the purposes of determining the most suitable species of crops for of arable land and therefore promote a sustainable and productive agricultural sector, state-of-the-art technology to collect and provide updated agricultural information pertaining to the soil of individual pieces of land, including:

b. The amount of each type of minerals,

c. The climate conditions of the immediately surrounding environment, such as the amount of annual rainfall, the length of the off-season during which food cannot be grown due to adverse weather, possible natural disasters, and effects of climate change,

d. The amount of underground and irrigated water resources available;

Expresses its belief that a general openness to trade and exchange of ideas will be more effective than other strategies that are:

a. Restricting to trade policies that result in an increase in domestic price volatility as a result of domestic supply shocks,

b. More predictable government policies that promote participation by the private sector in trade will decrease price volatility;

Encourages Member States to collaborate with appropriate NGOs and Civil Society Organizations such as Alliance for Rural Electrification in order to provide farmers with access to electricity, leading to more efficient agricultural practices and technologies and an increased productivity;

Declares further support to FAO’s Subregional and Country Offices in the respective Member States, encouraging and fostering their work on the local level while endorsing a focal shift towards them, especially in terms of funding and the FAO’s Regular Programme Contributions;

Encourages Member States to use both international and domestic methods of agricultural trade to ensure both nutrition and economic growth by:

a. Promoting the ability to farm and sell farm products at affordable prices to increase revenue and profits to rural farmers will enable them to increase the size of their production,
b. Resource and capital allocation are soon to follow pursuant in achieving this goal;

46. **Supports** the partnership of international charitable organizations with the UN to act as a medium between investing parties and the corresponding receiving bodies such as:

a. International is one charitable organization capable of acting as a medium,

b. This organization works to donate livestock to families in need and the offspring of the livestock in return, will go to a different family in need,

c. This would incorporate the idea of internal commerce and sustainability,

d. KickStart International is another charitable organization that has the ability to act as a second medium through:

i. Providing water pumps to nations in need only at the cost of the materials, that can easily be incorporated into investing in infrastructure and development,

ii. Affirming that the consequences of climate change are natural disasters which also are partially responsible for food insecurity,

iii. Reaffirming the need to invest in infrastructures to protect crops from floods, droughts, acid rains, hurricanes and other natural disasters;

47. **Draws attention** to natural threats to Member States due to climate change;

48. **Stresses** the reduction of greenhouse gases as the only global long term strategy to fight against these menaces;

49. **Recommends** global mobilization to help countries devastated by such natural disasters caused by climate change, as all Member States are concerned with such disasters and should contribute to repairing damages and financing the infrastructures protecting rural areas;

50. **Suggests** that farmers receive proper information regarding the side effects on the environment due to their methods of farming and focus on long term sustainable methods instead;

51. **Emphasizes** the need to control the sustainability and the side effects on the environment of every investment in agriculture thanks to local commissions gathering farmers, private bodies, local public authorities and NGO’s;

52. **Encourages** the development of early warning systems in order to detect potential risks to agriculture and food security.