



Documentation of the work of the **Commission on Population and Development (CPD)** NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

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Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

Committee Staff

Director	Alliyah Edwards
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Chair	Leonard Bittner

Agenda

1. Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19
2. Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health-Care Services

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CPD/1/1	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19	Adopted without a vote
CPD/1/2	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19	20 in favor, 6 against, 17 abstentions
CPD/1/3	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19	23 in favor, 6 against, 14 abstentions
CPD/1/4	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19	22 in favor, 6 against, 15 abstentions

Summary Report for the Commission on Population and Development

The Commission on Population and Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19
- II. Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health-Care Services

The session was attended by representatives of 42 Member States and 1 Observer;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning the discussion on the topic of "Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19." By Monday, the Dais received a total of four proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, ranging from agriculture to sustainability and food sanitation. The first round of working paper submissions were all characterized by a high level of quality both in form and substance. The delegates worked diligently and cooperatively on their proposals. While possible mergers were discussed, the working papers' ability to stand independently led the representatives to focus on improving their papers instead. The committee's atmosphere was characterized by the delegates' high intrinsic motivation and the goal to co-create a comfortable experience for all.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following the voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including agriculture, sustainability, marginalized groups, and risk management. After the voting procedure, the delegates were eager to discuss the second topic, "Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health-Care Services." The committee's enthusiasm for the topic led to the submission of two working papers.



Code: CPD/1/1

Committee: The Commission of Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its commitment to the goals of zero hunger, climate action, responsible consumption and production, and industry, innovation, and infrastructure,

*Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right as enshrined in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), believing in the general principle that food should never be used as an instrument of political pressure,*

Noting with regret the instability of food supply and demand resulting in over 800 million people, particularly in developing countries, not able to meet their basic needs,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council Resolution 50/9, in which the Council recognizes the adverse impacts of climate change such as soil acidity, land erosion and water table depletion which negatively affect the realization of the right to food,

*Alarmed that 924 million people faced severe food insecurity in 2021 according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* (2022),*

*Noting with appreciation the beneficial effects of the *Kiribati Food Security Program* - a project meant to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Kiribati communities to ensure food security - in alleviating the consequences of climate change on small island Member States,*

*Acknowledging the effectiveness of the FAO's *World Food Policy* which strives to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition by supporting small-scale food producers, improving the resilience of food production systems and encouraging sustainable use of natural resources which assist in establishing frameworks beneficial to sustainable agricultural initiatives,*

*Acknowledging the resources made available through UN organizations such the CGIAR, and the *Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment* (GPI) to expand the scope of research and monitor the situation to a greater extent,*

Recognizes that natural disasters - cyclones, hurricanes, droughts, and cloud bursts - prevent the achievement of sustainable development, in particular, that of developing countries,

*Recalling that the *Paris Agreement* (2015) acknowledges climate change as a common concern of humankind that poses a serious threat to food security, from the degree increase in temperature leads to severe changes in agriculture that has effects on crop yields,*

Recognizes that cooperation with United Nations bodies such as the FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), can aid Member States in utilizing technologies such as biochar techniques that use plant residue to produce this biochar that farmers use in the soil, carbon capture methods which holds carbon dioxide from seeping into the atmosphere, and hydroponic technique that utilizes water-based nutrient solution instead of soil and aquaponic practices which combines aquaculture - raising aquatic animals in tanks - and hydroponics, in which nutrient rich water from the aquaculture tanks is fed to the hydroponically grown plants above, which have proven to save Member States millions of dollars in fertilizer costs, as well as preventing the release of millions of tons of carbon dioxide,

Noting the efficiency and impact of the *Green Fingers Nepal Hydroponics Project*, which as a program focuses on the reduction of malnutrition due to climate change and natural disasters, by implementing low-cost hydroponic systems in schools and local farms,

Recognizing the significance of the resources provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in empowering 483 million people to grow food, as well as 2 million people trained in crop production, of which 52% were women,

Acknowledging the success of the FAO in their “Hand-in-Hand” Initiative supporting the implementation of accelerated agrifood systems by eradicating poverty and reducing inequality in rates of malnourishment - Burkina Faso’s poverty rate is on track to decrease from 43.7% to 21.7% in 2023,

Appreciating the efforts of the School Lunch Program in India, which is the largest in the world feeding 120 million children in over 1.26 million schools every day,

Recognizing the initiative Regionalsiegel der Bundeslander made by the German government supporting local farmers by introducing a known certification for fresh regional products to take directly to grocery stores,

Acknowledging the Kodomo-Takushoku project initiated by Japan supporting underprivileged communities to have access to fresh and healthy food by providing a home delivery services to 600 families and counting,

Mindful of Security Council Resolution 2417 (2018) on “Condemning weaponizing food as a warfare tactic,”

Recognizing Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) on regarding the importance of allowing humanitarian aid and specifically food relief in the context of Member States sanctioned by the SC,

Affirms the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015), which addresses the challenge of financing and creating for all levels of sustainable development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution S-21/2 on “Nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),” which aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,

Reiterating GA resolutions 72/239 on “United Nations Decade of Family Farming” and 70/259 on “United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025),” which highlight the critical role of small farmers in food security,

Keeping in mind that more internationally comparable data through high-level surveys, such as those conducted by the WFP’s *Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)*, as well as Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), taking necessary assistance from organizations such as AIMS or Cuba’s Food and Nutrition Surveillance System SISVAN, on the SDGs needed to improve methods of determining which vulnerable communities are in need and to improve the implementation of necessary food services,

Recognizing the need of utilizing both the rural and the urban space for sustainable food production,

Reaffirming the importance of the “One UN approach” to increase efficiency and the exchange of best practices as well as responsibilities between involved UN bodies, such as the WFP, FAO, the Development Banks and the UN Regional Groups, as seen in the Sustainable Development Goals Fund,

Acknowledging that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) are significant coordinating entities internally and externally to the UN and have efficient access to communication streams with all Member States and UN system organizations,

Noting the harm caused by trade barriers, such as quotas, boycotts, and tariffs that prevent developing countries from accessing global markets by raising prices and reducing available quantities of goods and services,

Deeply concerned by the inflation rates on healthier food resulting in lack of access to affordable food for all,

Recognizing that monocrop agriculture - agricultural practice of growing a single crop year after year - is particularly susceptible to climate shocks, which can disproportionately devastate less developed countries,

1. *Endorses* the expansion of the programs such as the Kiribati Food Security Program to further protect states and their food security from the devastating effects of climate change;
2. *Recommends* further incorporating and expanding the operations of *Consortium of International Agricultural Research* (CIGAR) along with greater utilization of the resources made available by Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII):
 - a. Using this research and PGII funding to further climate adaptation and the mitigation of ecological disasters, with special focus on poverty reduction;
 - b. Utilizing the provided resources to a greater extent to fund infrastructure projects in developing nations based on the trust principles, with a focus on self-resiliency;
3. *Recommends that* developed Member States provide monetary and technological assistance to less developed countries with monocrop agricultural systems susceptible to climate shocks and supply chain demands;
4. *Encourages* developed Member States to collaborate with the FAO in the diversification of agricultural systems in developing countries to create more efficient and resilient agriculture and food production;
5. *Further recommends* Member States to reconsider follow existing Security Council precedence set by resolution 2255 (2015) and 2417 (2018) by excluding food supplies from any and all sanctions or deterrents to foreign trade;
6. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of supporting sustainable technological innovation, research, and development, as well as information sharing between relevant UN bodies and Member States, and therefore:
 - a. *Recommends* Member States implement hydroponic and aquaponic initiatives and open-sourced start-ups, like *the Green Fingers Nepal Hydroponics Project* and *Integrated Agri-Aquaculture (IAA)* farming systems set up by the FAO, which will:
 - i. Create sustainable, nondestructive, and diverse food production;
 - ii. Implement such initiatives at all levels, from local levels, in educational facilities and family farms to large scale production;
 - iii. Save 90% of water and severely cut down on harmful and expensive fertilizer;
 - iv. Favor better public health long term;

- v. Be able to be implemented in educational facilities;
 - b. *Encourages* recommendations to the UNFPA to employ agricultural technology experts to research implementation feasibility of biochar techniques, carbon capture and storage methods, and hydroponic and aquaponic practices in all global regional agricultural climates;
 - c. *Urges* the advanced technologies in order to control the hydration level to plants to prevent the proliferation of bacteria;
7. *Invites* ECOSOC and Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) to consider overseeing, implement, and analyzing a voluntary annual survey of Member States' regarding their willingness to increase their contributions for the following fiscal year to the UNDP, United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), and UNFPA budget, including survey questions regarding commitment to research and implementation of advanced agricultural technologies and strengthening local agricultural communities;
8. *Urges* ECOSOC and CEB to consider increasing financial allotment in developmental budget with the goal of enabling willing national policymakers to provide:
 - a. Tax incentives to local manufacturers and farmers to produce healthier food;
 - b. Tax incentives to retailers to sell healthy food which would ideally result in restricted margins and retailers refraining from overpricing;
9. *Recommends* the expansion of the FAO's *National Food Policy* for the purpose of:
 - a. Enabling knowledge sharing on efficient and sustainable farming practices through the FAO and the IFAD;
 - b. Providing adequate funding for local farmers through the Agri-Business Capital Fund;
 - c. Facilitating the voluntary creation by Member States of shared communal farming spaces which can be used free of charge, particularly in spaces suitable for Urban and Periurban Agriculture (UPA);
 - d. Offering a gender-conscious perspective on agriculture and crop production through education on gender discrimination in the food production system;
10. *Encourages* the further implementation of the WFP's VAM surveys with the purpose of:
 - a. Evaluating and identifying communities in need;
 - b. Increasing capacity building by facilitating national ICT systems for informed decision making on a local level similar to Cuba's SISVAN allowing for tracking of critical statistics like amount and quality of nutrition, anemia or stunting prevalence;
 - c. Providing the national government and international groups, including but not limited to IFAD, with the data for the purpose of correctly allocating resources;
 - d. Encouraging the expansion of the *Agricultural Markets Information Systems* to include more developing nations, to achieve a greater scope of monitoring research and peer-to-peer education;

11. *Encourages* the WFP to develop initiatives, including data platforms and infrastructure to ensure safe and sanitary management of produce, to deliver fresh produce from farms to:
 - a. Educational facilities, following the example of the *School Lunch Program* in India that provides free meals;
 - b. Grocery stores similar to Regionalsiegel der Bundeslander;
 - c. Low-income communities, women, and families as done in the “*Kodomo-Takushoku*” project which distributes fresh food as a safety net;
 - d. Women’s shelters;
12. *Recommends* the IFPA to provide funds and educational programs for the development of food cooperatives for local communities with the intention of creating long-term, self-sustaining communities;
13. *Supporting* the adoption and expansion of the Hand-in-Hand initiative by all Member States as a model for supporting agrifood systems in areas affected by natural or man-made crises;
14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter by exploring new innovations in relation to increasing global food security and nutrition.



Code: CPD/1/2

Committee: The Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19

The Commission on Population and Development (CPD),

Highlighting how the Covid-19 pandemic and the invasion of Ukraine have had on the rise in food insecurity and its disproportionate effects on vulnerable populations,

Alarmed by the report of the Secretary-General to the CPD in 2019, which stated that almost 746 million around the world suffered from severe food insecurity, with 8.9% of the population suffering from malnourishment,

Reaffirming the CPD resolution 2021/25 on "Population, food security, nutrition, and sustainable development," recalling the recognition of adequate nutrition and sustainable, resilient, and diverse nutrition-sensitive food systems as being integral to the improvement of world population health,

Emphasizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals), fostering fruitful public-private partnerships between NGOs, start-ups, and government agencies around the world,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership,

Deeply concerned with the findings of the report on The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 (SOFI) by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other UN organizations that indigenous peoples represent more than 19% of the extremely poor,

Cognizant of the arduous situation small-scale farm holders are facing in accessing the global food market by being limited in access to technology, financial systems, and adequate resources,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the UN's Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) that allowed for commercial food and fertilizer exports from Ukraine in order to stabilize worldwide and Global South spiraling food prices,

Deeply conscious of the fact that more than 79% of the world's poor live in rural areas, as stated in the 2018 World Bank report Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle,

Acknowledges the CGIAR, which has in the last ten years improved nutrition for 20 million people in low-income countries,

Recalling Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), stating that everyone has the right to an appropriate standard of living including the right to food, and General Assembly resolution 21/2200 adopting the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* and stipulating the right to adequate food as a human right,

Bearing in mind the technological landscape being a rapidly evolving one, future technologies previously mentioned in this resolution, should also be seen as a subject of this paper,

Reminding the international community of the importance of promoting sustainable farming and agriculture, which will contribute to sustainable food production systems and help to eradicate hunger, poverty, and malnutrition,

Expecting solidarity on the issue of nutrition and agriculture, while not infringing upon each Member State's autonomy and self-determination,

Emphasizing the importance of gender equality when tackling food-related issues, as stated in SDG 5,

Acknowledging the concept of feminist foreign policy for a more stable and prosperous world,

Cognizant of the lack of recognition of the effects of conflicts, pandemics, and food crises on women and indigenous peoples,

Emphasizing the need for Member States to prioritize education and bring it to the forefront of future agendas pertaining to food security,

Fully alarmed by global crises, including but not limited to conflicts, pandemics, and natural disasters, which highlight the need to establish more resilient farming practices,

Recognizing the importance of transparency and accessibility of the work of UN bodies and its resolutions,

1. *Supports* the creation of an innovation center called the Innovation Hub for Sustainable Agriculture (IHSA) to foster the development and distribution of new technologies for sustainable agriculture, with a focus on supporting developing countries by:
 - a. Providing an agency that serves as a physical place for researchers, scientists, nutritionists, and large and small-scale researchers connected to agriculture and nutrition to come together:
 - i. Endorsing that the IHSA would possess a digital interface to ensure access to information is more accessible to all;
 - ii. Supporting a multilateral approach on the topic, encouraging countries from all continents to send experts to work collectively on developing innovative technologies;
 - iii. Underlining that the IHSA would be made up of experts who proportionally and accurately represent the principles of inclusion of the United Nations;
 - iv. Intending for the technology developed within the hub to be made available to all Member States;
 - b. Fostering training over multiple levels, with representatives from IHSA disseminating knowledge through their respective countries, to ensure that knowledge can be accessed by all through:
 - i. Encouraging the creation of specialized outreach teams of trained professionals in the fields of nutrition, agroecological farming, and agriculture;
 - ii. Suggesting that professionals be registered to IHSA to facilitate tracking of information and measures implemented;
 - c. Holding a bi-annual conference held collaboratively by CPD and the Bilateral Agriculture Research and Development Fund (BARD) which:
 - i. Focuses on providing a platform for mutual communication;
 - ii. Facilitates reflection on the past year that highlights successful agricultural practices;

- iii. Provides further educational opportunities including workshops on sustainable agricultural development with a focus on educating small-scale farmers in less developed countries;
 - d. Suggests the creation of a committee made up of members from many different Member States that will entertain bids made by countries ensuring Member States of all sizes, distributions, locations, continents, and socioeconomic status:
 - i. Recommends the first members of this committee be made up of representatives from sponsoring and signatories' countries of this resolution;
 - ii. Intends for Member States' representatives to rotate every two years, with the committee being made up of 24 countries for every period;
 - iii. Recommends the model for selection of representatives and Member States to follow the precedent of the procedure of selection of the UN Security Council;
 - iv. Emphasizes the representation of countries for which technology is needed;
 - e. Supporting new and innovative startups in the Food and Agritech sector that strive to develop and spread science-based and climate-resilient agricultural innovations by:
 - i. Providing a platform for sharing, discussing, and further developing state-of-the-art innovations;
 - ii. Connecting them with governments, NGOs, and stakeholders from all over the world to facilitate future cooperation and sponsorship;
 - f. Suggesting that funding be enabled to facilitate the gathering of professionals and guarantee that sufficient means are allocated to specific projects and research topics:
 - i. Encourages organizations with the appropriate jurisdiction to invest in the development of the physical hub with adapted facilities;
 - ii. Emphasizes the need for financial incentives to integrate innovative solutions for sustainable production at all levels, including stakeholders from all economic backgrounds;
 - iii. Underlines that this funding would be distributed to ensure lower entry costs and provide incentives to new farmers and researchers to join the industry;
 - iv. Notices with appreciation that the NGO Association of Women's Rights in Development has shown willfulness to provide discretionary funds to support female forward technological advancements, and minority groups to progress towards introducing gender equality and inclusivity in agriculture, knowledge sharing, and self-sufficient farming;
- 2. *Requests* that suitable georeferencing and data collection tools be set up to track and assess nutrition goals and after gathering this information, it should be examined to comprehend the state of the world and create strategies to advance nutrition and food security globally through:
 - a. Encouraging the use of the Geographical Information System (GIS) for the tracking, evaluation, and prediction of rural areas, nutrition, and agricultural status;

- b. Supporting investment in implementing GIS for open access and raising awareness of nutrition and food security issues;
 - c. Recommending Member States to invest in the CGIAR;
 - d. Promoting knowledge sharing among businesses and governments as well as cross-cooperation of data and transparency between Member States;
 - e. Further instructing this system to take into account strict data security measures that allow Member States to have a say in which data is shared and which remains private;
3. *Encourages* the use of GIS and other tracking systems by governments, companies, and researchers to improve data availability and:
- a. Acknowledges the need for cooperation between organizations in order to achieve transparency;
 - b. Recommends the creation of case studies that demonstrate the benefits of GIS and tracking systems for data availability in various contexts, such as disaster response, healthcare, and agriculture;
 - c. Outlines guiding principles, systems, and approaches for partners that are made by experts in the agriculture industry;
 - d. Emphasizes the importance of SDG data reporting to track the progress of the SDGs;
 - e. Calls to enhance the reporting of the SDGs by improving the monitoring and evaluation of both goals and indicators;
 - f. Suggests an upgrade of the UN's Statistics Division to create annual impact assessment reports on every SDG;
 - g. Recommends the creation of specific impact assessment reports for each SDG in order to improve monitoring and evaluation;
4. *Fully supports* the need for additional funding to be allocated to small-scale farmers in rural areas to help make the transition to more sustainable, green farming and:
- a. Intends to allocate funding to support local farmers to provide specific training on green farming practices while also meeting farmers' individual needs and:
 - i. Confirms the need to create more resilient food systems and collaborate on best practices;
 - ii. Recommends diversifying food supply chains, promoting local food consumption, and reducing food waste;
 - b. Further recommends that Member States slowly incentivize and encourage small-scale farmers to switch to greener farming practices:
 - i. Places importance on the need for more sustainable agriculture practices;
 - ii. Adopting sustainable practices such as rotating crops, agroforestry, and limiting outdated pesticides;

- c. Recommends supporting small-scale farmers in a holistic approach focused on their individual needs including:
 - i. Providing financial and material resources through further contributions to existing programs to improve their ability to work their land efficiently;
 - ii. Promoting their fair access to the global food market by removing existing barriers currently causing inequalities;
 - d. Encourages the mobilization of food markets in order to provide secluded communities with the opportunity to receive proper nutrition;
5. *Directs* the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to establish the following With the People Program (WTPP) with a special focus on improving the situation of indigenous peoples by:
- a. Instructing studies on the influence of self-empowerment and democratization on the success of food security and nutrition-related development work. The Australian model, drawing upon the Puuya Foundation as a prime example, is welcome to be examined in this process and compared to more “traditional” approaches to development work;
 - b. Intending the results of these studies being presented at the next CPD annual meeting;
 - c. Suggesting drawing up policy recommendations for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN system as a whole from these results and further measures such as the global implementation of the Australian model and best practices from other countries may be taken then;
6. *Encourages* the establishment of Cooperation in the Matter of Distribution and Agriculture (COMIDA) Guidelines by adding a gender perspective to LEAP and thus:
- a. Serving as a reintroduction and extension of LEAP initially introduced by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO);
 - b. Directing the conduction of a study on the results of LEAP to the UNFPA;
 - c. Adding guidelines on the working conditions of women in the livestock and agricultural sector;
 - d. Conducted by experts from the FAO in collaboration with the partners of LEAP;
 - e. Introducing a distribution key of land and climate change resilient seed taking the criteria associated with belonging to the group of women or indigenous people and intersectional factors into account;
 - f. Serving the purpose of reaching food sovereignty and self-sufficiency;
 - g. Funded by Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Green Climate Fund, and UNFPA;
7. *Further recommends* global initiatives that aim towards the achievement of local self-sufficiency, including:
- a. Investments and economic support of self-sufficient initiatives, especially in vulnerable areas;

- b. Promoting a feminist agrobusiness approach, to prospect long-term agriculture;
 - c. Implementation of security food banks adjacent to areas presenting food security risks such as conflicts and population displacement;
8. *Directs attention* to the importance of providing educational resources to local farmers and the community to help share knowledge and encourage collaboration on best agricultural practices in the industry and:
- a. Calls upon Member States to provide small-scale farmers with educational aid to practice sustainable agriculture that:
 - i. Adopts educational training to local farmers on sustainable farming at a national level;
 - ii. Requests small-scale farmers to adopt the use of educational material in order to achieve SDG 11, make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable;
 - b. Further requests for educational programmes to be provided to schoolchildren regarding health and nutrition and:
 - i. Asks for nutritional information about healthy diets to be added to school curriculums to aid educational initiatives;
 - ii. Encourages professional development programmes to be provided to school teachers in the pursuit of food security;
9. *Urges* Member States to actively work in the spirit of SDG 17 by encouraging and promoting effective public, private, and civil society partnerships, building on experience and resourcing of strategies for partnerships through:
- a. Endorsing the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Development (PGII);
 - b. Suggesting Member States collaborate with the Global Agriculture and Food Programme (GAFSP);
 - c. Fostering partnerships with small businesses at the local level to develop more sustainable agricultural practices;
 - d. Further Inviting partnerships with the Feed The Future Initiative (FTF) to work towards increasing agricultural productivity and sustainability to achieve food security;
10. *Endorses* the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) by:
- a. Encouraging the consideration of long-term extensions beyond 120 days;
 - b. Recommending a permanent monitoring system through ECOSOC that documents the liability of the BSGI to improve the effectiveness of the initiative;
 - c. Suggesting Member States work collaboratively together to achieve long-term stability in the Black Sea region;
11. *Instructs* CPD staff to publish an easy-to-understand summary of this resolution on the CPD's website and other UN public channels.



Code: CPD/1/3

Committee: The Commission of Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19

The Commission on Population and Development (CPD),

Referring to Principle 2 and 5 of the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which states that people are the most important and valuable resource of any nation and improve the quality of life of all people,

Recalling Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living including the right to food,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” encompassing a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and targets to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,

Recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and its strong political commitment to addressing the challenge of financing and creating an equally enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development whilst maintaining solidarity and global partnership,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 76/222 (2021), entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” and stressing that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for least developed countries (LDC),

Deeply concerned with the exacerbated effects on food security due to dangerous conflict zones, pandemics, and the climate change crisis,

Noting the ongoing crises of various forms of poverty, malnutrition and food insecurity as well as economic stagnation, as seen by the United Nation Development Programme’s (UNDP’s) implementation of the Third United Nation Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and the Strategic Plan 2022-2025,

*Acknowledging that LDCs are the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition and need enhanced support to address such issues, specifically noting the lack of infrastructure for sustainable agricultural systems as LDCs would need to invest 1.05 trillion USD annually, with figures expected to rise, to double the share of manufacturing in GDP (SDG 9, target 9.2), according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) *The Least Developed Countries Report 2021,**

*Concerned by the UNCTAD’s *The Least Developed Countries report 2021* finding that LDCs would have to invest 462 billion USD annually in order to meet SDG Goal 8, target 8.1 of achieving a 7% annual GDP growth, and further mobilize an additional 10.4% of their GDP to finance social and environmental services, while considering that these numbers are projected to increase,*

Keeping in mind the importance of promoting sustainable farming and food production systems that aim to enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems by providing the means to meet human needs, while still actively protecting the environment and making the best use of utilizing non-renewable resources to meet the demands of inputs and outputs needed to sustain populations and help eradicate hunger and malnutrition,

Alarmed by the report of the Secretary-General to the CPD in 2019, which stated that almost 746 million around the world suffered from severe food insecurity, while 8.9% of the population suffered from malnourishment,

Applauding the intellectual progress that had been permitted under the guidance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO's) Tool Agroecology Performance Evaluation that provides evidence to policy-makers and stakeholders on how agroecology contributes to sustainable food systems and agriculture production,

Highlighting the World Health Organization's (WHO's) definition of food fortification as the practice of deliberately increasing the content of one or more micronutrients and organizing evidence-informed intervention that contributes to the prevention, reduction, and control of micronutrient deficiencies ensuring populations access to balanced diets,

Bearing in mind the WHO Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients, which provide Member States with practical guidance on how food fortification should be implemented, monitored, and evaluated,

Keeping in mind the Ceylon Medical Journal's definitions of biofortification as the creation of micronutrient-dense staple crops using traditional breeding techniques and/or biotechnology, of industrial fortification as fortifying commercially available products such as flour, rice, cooking oils, sauces, butter etc. with micronutrients during manufacturing and of home fortification as supplying deficient populations with micronutrients in packages or tablets that can be added when cooking/consuming meals at home,

Recognizing that food fortification programs, such as the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and the World Food Programme's food fortification initiative, are cost-effective tools addressing micronutrient malnutrition and increasing affordability of a nutritious diet that cost 0.05 USD to 0.25 USD per person per year,

Taking note of the precedent that is the FAO's Border and related measures in the context of adaptation and mitigation to climate change background paper to the border food clearance process,

Draws attention to the fact that the FAO's Annex 6 - Requirements for Effective Fortification in Food Aid Programmes is an important tool in assessing the provisions of food fortification systems,

Supporting the FAO Seeds Toolkit and the World Bank's Agriculture Modernization Program innovations regarding genetically modified seeds,

Acknowledges that developing communities lack the necessary capacity, knowledge, and financing mechanisms to build resilience, and to prevent natural disasters or recover from them better, based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's principle of leaving no one behind,

Highlighting the ongoing work of the Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project, introduced by the Philippine Department of Agriculture, which aims to sustainably maintain and improve agricultural access, management, productivity, and resiliency for farmers in private and public sectors as well as address the basic constraints that have led to the pervasive poverty, lack of employment, and food insecurity in Asian coastal regions,

Recognizing the work of the UNDP, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as active help for countries to eliminate food insecurity especially when exacerbated by poverty as well as ongoing conflicts, and achieve sustainable economic growth and human development around the world,

Advocates for the promotion and proliferation of the use of Integrated Farm Planning (PIP) methods, which motivates people to follow an inclusive approach for long-term development sustainable change based on three foundation principles: motivation, stewardship, and resilience that encourages people to preserve their agricultural land,

Noting that extreme weather events have become twice as likely to occur in just the last three decades due to climate change, with 7,348 major natural disasters resulting in the death of 1.23 million people and 2.97 trillion USD in global economic losses from 2000 to 2019, as mentioned in the *The human cost of disasters: an overview of the last 20 years (2000-2019) Report* by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction,

Concerned that over 20 million farmers have lost their harvest because of extreme weather events in 2021 alone,

Acknowledging the ongoing crisis in Ukraine and the effects of the conflict on food security outside of Ukrainian borders due to the fact that Ukraine is a major source of wheat for the World Food Programme, which provides food assistance to 115.5 million people in more than 120 countries,

Considering the 2019 Committee on World Food security report *Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition* which aims at setting up agroecology as a solution to climate and food security,

Recalling the efforts of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and their *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* that has provided Member States directives to reduce disaster risk and loss of life, while ensuring that Member States have the primary role in taking action and ensuring that stakeholders like local governments and the private sector participate in disaster risk reduction,

1. *Encourages* strengthening initiatives of local producers to improve food resilience and self-sufficiency in order to aim for sustainable production and consumption by:
 - a. Taking into consideration the framework proposed by the 2019 report on *Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition* launched by the Committee on World Food Security;
 - b. Diversifying farmers' distribution channels for crops that still target local or regional markets rather than entering into bilateral partnerships with large corporations, or contract farming, suggesting the formation of national food security by following the FAO's framework regarding voucher distribution for local farmers in order to allow them to purchase their essential inputs to be able to sustain their production and livelihoods;
2. *Recommends* maintaining large-scale food fortification services through commercial and industrial fortification, biofortification, and home fortification while enhancing them through international collaboration with all stakeholders by:
 - a. Integrating large-scale food fortification processes into routine systems, such as food production and control systems, and national food control budgets;
 - b. Evaluating the safety, quality, and levels of vitamins, minerals, and nutrients within nutrient-fortified products in accordance with existing Member States' food and drug standards and the WHO *Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients*;
 - c. Suggesting the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), other relevant UN bodies such as the WFP and WHO, as well as Member States to provide and oversee financial incentives and supply chain proficiency for fortified food producers;
3. *Promotes* new staple food fortification programs, most importantly those providing essential nutrients by:
 - a. Prioritizing the clearance of nutrient-fortified food items and vitamins at border crossings by:
 - i. Including them on lists of essential health commodities;
 - ii. Inviting Member States to consider the framework of the FAO's *Border and related measures in the context of adaptation and mitigation to climate change* background paper to set their border clearance system;

- iii. Inviting Member States to refer to the FAO's *Annex 6 - Requirements for Effective Fortification in Food Aid Programmes* for matters of provisions;
 - iv. Inviting Member States to regularly review border crossing food fortification systems in regards to the evolution of their own national policies as well as the updates of the FAO's recommendations;
 - b. Calling upon ECOSOC and other relevant UN bodies such as the FAO, UNFPA, and UNDP to endorse the reduction or exemption of such products from import duties and taxes;
 - c. Further requests ECOSOC to encourage Member States to increase investments towards food fortification projects;
- 4. *Encourages* Member States to model after the Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project by:
 - a. Increasing access to infrastructure within agricultural areas by utilizing hauling systems, accessible roads, and farm-to-market carriage lines;
 - b. Introducing small-scale gravity irrigation systems with the use of community water supply systems;
 - c. Supporting start-ups and expansions of Indigenous enterprises to increase regional production;
 - d. Promoting the facilitation of access to financial markets and services, and the formation of public-private-community partnerships for farmers both in private and public sectors;
- 5. *Recommends* to the FAO to expand their Tool Agroecology Performance Evaluation Food programs by:
 - a. Collaborating with a wider range of scientific specialists and non-governmental organizations such as Thought for Food Challenge, Food and Water Watch, and the Agricultural Justice Project that:
 - i. Would come from different regions and populations to expand knowledge on the effectiveness of current agro-ecological methods;
 - ii. Continue joint efforts with the WFP, the UNDP, and the UNFPA;
 - b. Proactively propose their services to a variety of Member States who may otherwise not be aware to request said services;
- 6. *Encourages* the expansion of the use of genetically modified seeds that would allow Member States to ensure sustainable agriculture by:
 - a. Reinforcing the FAO Seeds Toolkit to include seeds for genetically modified crops which are climate- and pest-resistant to withstand future extreme weather events;
 - b. Expanding the World Bank's Agriculture Modernization Program, which would:
 - i. Enhance the quality of genetically modified seeds so that Member States have a technological insurance of their efficiency;

- ii. Increase the supply of genetically modified seeds to guarantee an easy access to all Member States and ensure the achievement of food security;
7. *Welcomes* private-public partnerships between governments, international research institutions such as the International Rice Research Institute, and all other relevant actors like biotech, pharmaceutical, and chemical companies to increase research towards the creation and development of seed technologies for drought and flood tolerance and disease and pest resistance;
8. *Promotes* educational programs such as the FAO Farmers Field School which educates rural farmers on new best practices for sustainable agriculture and best suited crops for their local climates;
9. *Recommends* the adoption of a policy framework that would enable small scale farmers to ensure sustainable agriculture in LDCs by:
 - a. Promoting PIP methods to create long-term development sustainable change based on *three foundation principles*: motivation, stewardship and resilience that encourages farmers to tackle land degradation and invest in their land;
 - b. Focusing on the implementation of local policies on preventing food insecurity by developing initiatives to support the livelihood of farmers in conflict regions such as Ukraine to target extreme food shortages:
 - i. Encouraging local policies supporting and targeting small-scale income support programs for disadvantaged families such as the European Union's small farmers scheme (SFS);
 - ii. Supporting small-scale women in farming to promote agricultural techniques such as micro-irrigation, especially in fragile regions where water is scarce;
10. *Reaffirms* the need for access to basic food security and nutrition in regions exacerbated by chronic conflict by utilizing other UN bodies such as the UNFPA to deploy relief efforts to disadvantaged populations in conflict zones through:
 - a. Recognizing the ongoing crisis in Yemen, Syria, Sudan, and others;
 - b. Being aggravated further by the ongoing dilemma in Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic;
11. *Recommends* Member States improve policy frameworks and plans for Disaster Risk Management, coherent with Climate Change Adaptation policies that respond to the needs of diverse groups, especially the most vulnerable, by:
 - a. Following the Model of the *Sendai Framework* and work to create another successor instrument to continue to advocate for substantial reduction of disaster risk to ensure the livelihoods and health of economic, environmental, and social assets of countries;
 - b. Integrating disaster risk practices to support domestic resources and capabilities through bilateral and multilateral channels into regional frameworks.



Code: CPD/1/4

Committee: The Commission of Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recognizing the importance of Article 7 as stated in the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, where the right to life and human dignity are underscored as fundamentals for feminist foreign policy to guarantee the safety and representation of every global citizen,

Recalling the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger* (1974), which reiterates the multifaceted phenomena of food insecurity and underscores the importance of a proper solution that establishes a world in which adequate nutrition and healthy diets are attainable,

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (ensure healthy lives) to tackle COVID-19's post effects on nutrition, food safety, security, and marginalized groups in developed and developing states,

Further recalling SDG 4 (education for all), as a chief mechanism to the facilitation of diverse learning environments,

Further recalling SDG 17 (partnership for the goals),

Inspired by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s *National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines* (FBDGs) and its intent to establish a basis for agricultural policies and nutrition programmes to promote healthy eating habits,

Recognizing that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), an estimated 600 million globally, almost 1 in 10 people, get sick after eating food contaminated by bacteria, viruses, parasites, and chemical substances,

Highlighting that children under the age of 5, carry over 40% of the foodborne disease burden, with over 125,000 deaths per year, as estimated by the WHO,

Deeply alarmed by how unsafe foods contain harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites, chemical substances, etc. which, according to WHO, cause more than 200 diseases, ranging from diarrhea to cancers,

Aware of the plight of food security and the worldwide economic, legal, and humanitarian consequences as depicted by the reality of 345.2 million people who are projected to be food insecure in the year 2023 alone,

Emphasizing the important role that knowledge plays in exposure to vulnerability and threats being identified,

Aware of the vital contribution of small-scale farmers to food security making up 29% of the world's food production according to the World Food Organization,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 74/306 "Comprehensive and Coordinated Response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic" and its emphasis on disaster-proof supply chains,

Encouraging solidarity on this issue, while not infringing upon each state's autonomy, self-determination, and special interests,

Acknowledging the WHO's six global nutritional goals which target SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 3 (good health and well-being), specifically ensuring no childhood obesity and reducing other symptoms of malnutrition,

Expressing its hope in social protection programs that can contribute to the welfare of its international citizens,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of school programs that promote the benefits of healthy nutritious practices in order to tackle the issue of malnutrition at the root by:
 - a. Giving out tools and sharing principles and recommendations of the FAO and the WHO such as food guides with schools;
 - b. Suggesting that teachers in schools share knowledge with their students in a constructive yet playful way to facilitate their learning experience;
2. *Suggests* partnerships with the Association for Women's Rights in Development to raise awareness of disproportionately impacted communities, specifically women and children in rural areas with applications of gender-inclusive programs inspired by feminist foreign policy that addresses SDG 5 (gender equality) via:
 - a. Enhancing the position of women in caretaking positions in terms of health and wellness;
 - b. Spreading the Impact of COVID-19 on Women, a 2020 policy brief by the UN Secretary-General;
3. *Suggests* for Member States to follow the food-based dietary guidelines and food guides of the FAO and raise awareness through schools by:
 - a. Emphasizing the importance of respecting and adapting food guides to cultural practices and groups such as indigenous people;
 - b. Addressing sustainability by sharing knowledge on best practices such as:
 - i. Having a plant-based diet;
 - ii. Focusing on the consumption of seasonal and local foods;
4. *Recommends* that Member States prioritize global coordination and youth education through public school programs that promote sustainable farming and water conservation technology in conjunction with proper development;
5. *Encourages* the input of a localization policy that strengthens better engagement of local and national actors in all phases of humanitarian action by:
 - a. Enforcing the FAO's *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) which encourages relationships between developing and developed Member States to help share agricultural knowledge and avoid having agricultural fields in high-risk areas;
 - b. Sending scientists or students in collaboration with FAO to:
 - i. Share agricultural technologies such as irrigation and fertilizers between regional partner States;
 - ii. Set financial aid by FAO to develop knowledge and sustainable agriculture and to ensure that there is no interference from other Member States;
6. *Recommends* that Member States implement education programs that target food sanitation issues in order to accurately maintain food safety and security at different infrastructure levels including:
 - a. Primary and Secondary Education Programs to increase access to food sanitation education among the global youth across Member States;

- i. Funded by donations from capable Member States who wish to participate in minimizing food contamination and increasing global food sanitation;
 - ii. Overseen by elected officials from each participating Member State to ensure global cooperation and progress;
 - b. Corporate Education Programs to increase access to food sanitation and safety education among farmers, manufacturers, and producers as a way to strengthen nutritious safeguards;
- 7. *Suggests that* Member States with the financial capabilities support education programs on food sanitation, as ensuring access to healthy and nutritious food is critical to the well-being and safety of all;
- 8. *Recommends that* Member States compile comprehensive reports regarding food sanitation, causes and effects of food contamination, to strengthen the global understanding of food safety and security and further global nutrition;
- 9. *Supports* any local, national, regional, or international promotion about educating small and medium farms workers for more sustainable agriculture benefiting from international aid from the FAO by:
 - a. Establishing a global network where skills, expertise, and best practices are shared with less developed nations;
 - b. Creating educational chains where knowledge of sustainable farming methods will be spread from one level to another through:
 - i. Scholarships provided to farmers interested in sustainable upscaling of their food production;
 - ii. Workshops in community centers similar to Farmer Field Schools offered by the FAO;
 - iii. Vocational education and training in agriculture as provided by the UNDP;
 - iv. Regular supervision and support by farmers that have successfully implemented farming methods as suggested by the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutritious of the World Food Commission;
 - c. Engaging local, national, or international NGOs such as Echo Hope against Hunger, and One Acre Fund, that can enhance educational measures;
 - d. Recognizing the benefits of multi-crop culture such as economics, ecological and lower risk benefits;
- 10. *Recommends* for Member States to form an educational program that encourages healthy eating habits through:
 - a. School programs catered to the youth and women that encourage healthy eating habits, building on the UNFPA, UNESCO, & UN Women Joint Programme on Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through Education (2019);
 - b. Food stamp initiatives provided by willing developed nations and national organizations for underprivileged families to obtain healthy produce;
- 11. *Further ensures* the importance of the exchange of best practices to help empower the economies of developing nations by:
 - a. Improving agricultural markets through advanced global trading networks and peer education;

- b. Supporting employment initiatives that prevent job insecurity.