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Commission on Social Development (CSocD) NMUN
simulation*



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Commission on Social Development (CSocD)

Committee Staff

Director	Julien Nelson
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Chair	Paula Gaflig

Agenda

1. Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems
2. Social Inclusion of the Elderly

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CSocD/1/1	Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems	24 in favor, 5 against, 9 abstentions
CSocD/1/2	Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems	20 in favor, 3 against, 15 abstentions
CSocD/1/3	Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems	23 in favor, 3 against, 12 abstentions
CSocD/2/1	Social Inclusion of the Elderly	25 in favor, 0 against, 13 abstentions

Summary Report

The Commission for Social Development (CSocD) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Social inclusion of the elderly
2. Addressing food insecurity through the promotion of sustainable food systems

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States and 0 Observers; 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1 beginning discussion on the topic “Addressing food insecurity through the promotion of sustainable food systems.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as the role of technology in the promotion of sustainable food practices, food sustainability in times of conflict, as well as tackling the issue of food insecurity through innovation, education and the distribution of information. The delegates treated each other in a respectful and friendly manner. Despite the strenuous working days, the delegates remained focused and productive so that any disagreements in the working groups could be resolved in a professional manner.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including agricultural practices, education, and food sustainability. Then, the committee began the discussion on the topic of “Social inclusion of the elderly.” Through collaboration in a very diplomatic spirit, the body worked tirelessly to draft a proposal on fostering a supportive environment for older persons with other age groups through education as well as financing for social inclusion programs. The committee then adopted one resolution following a second voting procedure that did not receive unanimous support from the body.



Code: CSocD/1/1

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems

The Commission for Social Development,

Guided by the 25th Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides food as a fundamental principle,

Affirming the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in addressing food insecurity through the promotion of sustainable food systems, specifically SDG 2 (zero hunger) and 12 (responsible consumption and production),

Deeply concerned about growing food insecurity corresponding with growing populations in vulnerable Member States and regions as identified in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations's State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023 Report,

Considering the concerns expressed by the UN World Food Program (WFP) about the connection between sustainable food production and the shocks brought about by climate change,

Recalling the Committee on World Food Security Reducing Inequalities for Food Security (2023) that highlights the disproportionate impact that food insecurity has on women as reported, especially regarding malnutrition, exclusion of land ownership, and inadequate economic opportunities in the agricultural sector,

Recalling further that women make up 43 percent of the global agricultural force, yet they face significant discrimination in the agricultural field, according to the the FAO report on Reducing Rural Poverty in 2018,

Appreciating the Rome Declaration on World Food Security (1996), focusing on suitable socioeconomic conditions to eradicate poverty, implementing policies to improve nutrition and agricultural practices, ensuring food security through an equitable food supply chain, preventing climate disruptions through resilient systems, promoting investments, and monitoring the implementation of these practices,

Appreciating the Committee of World Food Security (CFS) 2021 49th session, which focuses on creating voluntary guidelines following the COVID-19 pandemic by addressing food systems and improved nutrition, as well as highlighting links between humanitarian crises and food security in unique climates,

Concerned about evolving climate risks related to droughts and food insecurity as explained in the Thematic Update on Sustainable Food Systems March 2022 Report,

Recognizing the tremendous negative impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on exacerbating food

insecurity, especially in regard to food supply chains, malnutrition, and small-scale agricultural systems,

Emphasizing the FAO 2022 *State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA)* Report which indicated that family-run farms provide roughly 80% of the world's food supply and the benefits of investing in local farmers,

Reaffirming the importance of the FAO's School Food and Nutrition framework that provides sustainable and inclusive food procurement measures,

Fully aware of Sustainable Development Goals 2.7 on the restrictions on the movement of food supplies between Member States to maintain agricultural sustainability while remembering the work completed in the Doha Development Round,

Alarmed that one-third of all food produced for human consumption is wasted annually,

Fully aware of the FAO's *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,*

Fisheries and Forests and the ways in which land tenure directly impacts private land ownership, preservation, sharecropping, and leaseholds,

Recalling the work of the World Food Bank and the 30 billion dollars invested in projects in critical areas,

Deeply disturbed by the FAO statistic that an estimated 30-40% of food that could be utilized in other initiatives, is lost before it reaches the market,

Realizing there may be insufficient incentives to help encourage individuals to recycle their excess food via donation,

Underscoring the need for adequate state infrastructure to support the effective distribution of food and raise general awareness regarding food waste,

Noting the concerning lack of nutritional information available to food consumers, which may contribute to misinformed food choices,

Further noting the lack of information available to global populations regarding malnutrition at both the domestic and international levels,

Observing the need for sustainable agricultural practices in areas in dire need of self-sustaining food production,

Recognizing the potential for the addition of metrics like the SDG indicators to assess the efficacy of policies related to specific parts of a food system or those with special emphasis on the environment,

Considering the UN's stance regarding the adverse impacts of poor use of artificial and chemical fertilizers,

1. *Supports* the *Food and Agriculture Organization 2021 Report's* focus on collaboration for resilience in food supply chains, and for Member States to further the commitments to establishing historic responsibility and contributing to a sustainable flow of food for all;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance for Member States to engage in international, national, regional, and Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) food distribution programs at the best of their capacity;
3. *Appreciates* strengthening national school policies to combat malnutrition in children through providing healthy meals through utilizing FAO's *School Food and Nutrition Framework*, and encourage Member States to expand public and private voluntary investments through necessary funds allocated to vulnerable Member States experiencing high volumes of malnutrition as stated in the *Rome Declaration of 1996*;
4. *Reaffirming* General Assembly Resolution 72/205 and FAO's report *Status of Women in Agrifood Systems*, which stress the importance of emphasizing the inclusion of women to reduce malnutrition rates in both the short and long-term fight against food insecurity and encourages Member States to strengthen these policies and practices;
5. *Encourages* that Member States consider FAO report *Leveraging Food Systems for Poverty and Malnutrition Reduction (2020)* to structure a nutrition-sensitive distribution framework and further promote the full, regional utilization of perishable and non-perishable food products, as well as the implementation of fair movement programs and policies to promote growth;
6. *Considers* the importance and promotion of the *Food Loss Index Certification Course* from FAO and its benefits for relevant actors and companies in the food and agricultural sectors, which include quantifying food loss in the supply chain, providing logistical models for estimating future losses, and offering methods to report food waste, and encourages Member States to analyze supply chains and identify areas of improvement;
7. *Reminds* Member States, United Nations Country Teams, and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) of FAO's *Land Governance Assessment Framework* establishing that land tenure, or the relationship an individual or group has in relation to land and its resources, would ensure agroecological farming allowing for the restoration and preservation of agri-food systems;
8. *Encourages* local food producers to consider aligning with the Second Action Track of the *UN Food Systems Summit of 2021*, in addition to expanding their recommendations on food resource recycling by entertaining bulk sales of imminently perishable food products for the purposes of composting, fertilizing, and other associated practices as they pertain to the goal of reducing waste outlined in clause 14 of the Second International Conference on Nutrition's 2014 *Rome Declaration on Nutrition*;
9. *Promotes* the responsibility of producers to provide ingredient transparency to consumers as stated in the *FAO Handbook on Food Labeling to Protect Consumers (2016)* and encourages informed and accessible nutrient information in member states to promote individual dietary choices, according to the values of the *Rome Declaration of Nutrition (2016)*;
10. *Affirming* the value of further enhancing public understanding, especially regarding domestic and international malnutrition, through information campaigns supported by UN

infrastructures such as the Department of Global Communications which promotes knowledge transfer and highlights multilateral issues;

11. *Notes* the availability of innovative agricultural practices adapted to local and climate-specific contexts such as no-till, vertical farming, cover cropping, perennial food forests, and maintaining a living soil cover, all of which further promote biodiversity and sustainable practices for higher yields and profit;
12. *Welcomes* more precise indicators and statistics for evaluation of the efficacy of policies addressing insecurity through actions addressing the environment or a specific sector of a food system, utilizing metrics specific to layers of food systems and those accessing environmental factors, further emphasizing the feasibility of the distribution of these indicators through a program mirroring the structure of Eurostat;
13. *Endorses the idea that* the use of natural fertilizers, as opposed to artificial and chemical fertilizers, would be more beneficial to the environment, as seen with the United Nations Environment Programme's decision to minimize the negative effects of artificial and chemical fertilizers as seen with the *Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management*;
14. *Draws attention to* the recommendation by FAO in the *State of Food and Agriculture (2021)* report to increase the resilience of food systems through diversifying food supply chains through the involvement of Member States in acquiring sources of food products both domestically and internationally to progress towards self-sustaining food systems and further protect them from natural disasters and disruptions brought about by climate change, such as land desertification, higher temperatures, and increased flooding;
15. *Reminds* Member States to use the FAO's *Voluntary Guidelines* regarding the Governance of Land Tenure to enact protective measures for the conservation of the local rights and resources of small-scale farmers from large corporations;
16. *Welcomes* the beneficial use of legislation to advance in-state collaboration between food distribution banks and pertinent private and public actors in the food system, as suggested by the *Global Food Donation Policy Atlas*;
17. *Further requests* research and policy modifications adapted to each Member State to motivate the public to participate in food donation as a solution to food waste in accordance with the recognition of the *Global Food Donation Policy Atlas's* competency.



Code: CSocD/1/2

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems

The Commission for Social Development,

Guided by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, especially article 25.1, which states the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, for every human being,

Recalling the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action: World Summit for Social Development (1995) highlighting the importance of eradicating hunger and malnutrition globally,

Bearing in mind the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and Plan of Action (2009), which emphasizes the importance of sustainable food systems, defined as food systems that produce enough safe and nutritious food to meet the needs of present and future generations without compromising natural resources,

Expressing concern towards satisfying the hunger needs of civilians adversely affected by the ongoing world hunger crisis exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic,

Bearing in mind also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), especially Goal 2 (zero hunger), as well as Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation), and Goal 12 (responsible consumption and production), which aim to achieve food security notably through sustainable production patterns,

Keeping in mind that in 2023, the United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reminded the international community of the fact that the world is not in line with achieving the objective of the SDG 2, Zero Hunger, by 2030,

Recognizing the Paris Agreement (2015), which underlines the importance of sustainable food systems in mitigating climate change and adapting to its impacts and calls on Member States to reduce emissions from agriculture and promote sustainable land use practices,

Acknowledging the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub (UN FSC Hub), which aims to stimulate and support action for SDGs-based food systems transformation towards the acceleration of the 2030 Agenda,

Noting the establishment of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), a diverse and independent group of scientists offering advice to advance sustainable global food systems through science,

Commends the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) and the subsequent UNFSS +2 Stocktaking Moment for addressing all aspects of food insecurity in fostering collective action towards the implementation of SDG 2,

Recalling the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 Global Action Plan highlighting the importance of agricultural and nutritional education in rural areas,

Reiterating with dismay previous unrealized commitments to the *Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (2022)* to raise 100 billion US dollars per year for climate financing, adaptation, and mitigation plans,

Appreciating highly General Assembly *resolution 78/168 (2023)* pertaining to the collective response to climate change and environmental financing for resilience-building in developing countries disproportionately affected by extreme weather events and food insecurity,

Recalling the General Assembly's resolution 78/L.49 (2024) on Seizing the opportunity of safe, secure, and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,

1. *Recommends* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to address the role of technology in the promotion of sustainable food practices in their upcoming 58th session;
2. *Proposes* the expansion of the existing UN Food Systems Coordination Hub (UN FSC Hub) to Hub+ by listing recent innovative research, projects, and start-ups in the field of sustainable food systems in a database, which:
 - a. Addresses developing countries in need of feasible solutions by listing implemented projects of NGOs like Oxfam International, Engineers without Borders, and Food and Water Watch and including state-of-the-art technologies like vertical farming, methods on minimal waste and underground farming, developed by companies who have not been under the radar of the Hub until now;
 - b. Aims to amplify the visibility and awareness of innovative projects that address specific solutions from start-ups and NGOs by listing them in the Hub+ for governments, institutions, and investors and the newly implemented Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), thereby fostering international collaboration and inter-institutional partnerships;
 - c. Focuses on providing SAC with metrics, data, and evidence for food systems transformation with the help of the database as giving science-based advice is one of the thematic areas the SAC works on;
 - d. Operates alongside the Database of Good Practices, Food System Solution Webinars, and Food System Solution Dialogues to facilitate the sharing of best practices among Member States with unique climates;
 - e. Will be created with the help of data analysts hired by the already existing SAC to collect and order the data according to the respective company and technology;
 - f. Will be actively updated with the newest research and data by existing staff at FAO, already working on the existing FSC Hub;
 - g. Asks for evaluation of additional funding from Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Development Coordination Office, the World Food Programme, and the World Health Organization,

which fund the UN FSC Hub already because of an increase in staff on data collection, implementation, and maintenance of the Hub;

3. *Suggests* the creation of an additional database managed by the FAO that would then be implemented into the FSC Hub, this would include metrics to support predictive AI such as:
 - a. Information pertaining to efficiency optimization of agriculture, such as data on pesticides, fertilizers, use of water, and land use;
 - b. Information regarding consumption of agricultural products and food surplus as well as supply chain logistics;
 - c. Information used to predict emergencies and crises, such as earthquake sensors, weather satellites, and others;
4. *Encourages* the implementation of education programs in the form of a new section inside the existing Database of Good Practices for Food Systems Transformation established by the UN FSC Hub to identify the organizations and areas benefiting from the hub, to:
 - a. Increase and encourage easier access to Farmer Field Schools (FFS), specifically for women and small rural communities, such as the work done by FAO to promote FFS in over 90 Member States;
 - b. Encourage prioritizing the strengthening of communal endeavors to diversify agricultural production, such as community farming projects and intergenerational mentoring programs, into current existing databases;
5. *Recommends* the discussion of the expansion of the database on innovative research, predictive AI, and education at the upcoming 2025 Food Systems Summit;
6. *Calls upon* Member States with respect to differing levels of development to implement measures aimed at enhancing the resilience of food systems against shocks, including natural disasters and climate change-induced events to:
 - a. Underline current commitments to the COP 28 new collective quantified goal of raising 100 billion US dollars for effective, long-term climate and natural disaster mitigation and adaptation, including the usage of early warning systems and meteorological technology to minimize impacts on agricultural production;
 - b. Encourage the establishment of emergency food reserves and contingency plans to ensure food access in times of crisis;
 - c. Support enhanced risk management systems such as Oxfam International's BE-READY project, optimizing early warning systems and the distribution of humanitarian aid through these technologies and potential AI enhancements, maximizing early warning times between predicting disasters, when they happen, and minimizing response time after;

7. *Suggests* Member States encourage the dissemination of agroecological practices such as the diversification of agricultural production as an alternative to the harmful impacts of industrial agriculture and the risks of possible crop losses while improving agricultural sustainability;
8. *Invites* Member States to broaden their networks of partners and build relationships with NGOs listed in the database of good practices in the Hub to expand the collaboration and share knowledge on the production of sustainable and productive techniques to facilitate the transfer and adaptation of these technologies to Member States, ensuring capacity building and technical support, thereby fostering an inclusive approach to reducing global food spoilage and enhancing food availability;
9. *Recommends* Member States factor in artificial intelligence in their agricultural policies to increase efficiency and self-sufficiency of their food systems;
10. *Promotes* the use of advancements in data science and artificial intelligence, effectively reducing food waste by encouraging Member States to develop and implement predictive analytics such as agricultural data, predictive modeling, and machine learning to analyze hydrological and biological data to:
 - a. Analyze soil moisture and predict crop health as well as strategic placement of fertilizer, maximizing yield and minimizing waste;
 - b. Predict global food consumption on a local level and thus adjust delivery of resources accordingly;
11. *Proposes* that Member States study the use of data science and artificial intelligence to conduct comprehensive assessments of local farmers, resources, and workforce capabilities to enhance community resilience to food insecurity by:
 - a. Using technological approaches and high-tech solutions to facilitate agricultural practices in marginalized rural areas;
 - b. Implementing innovative farming practices such as natural farming techniques, vertical farming, and funding desalination technologies;
 - c. Using the resulting insights to best match local farmers to local markets;
12. *Promotes* the use by Member States of collected data through the existing Hub and its proposed extensions to predict global food consumption on a local level and thus adjust delivery of resources to:
 - a. Establish a baseline of production aimed at fulfilling every Member State's alimentary needs;
 - b. Ensure delivery of agricultural surplus to the most vulnerable.



Code: CSocD/1/3

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Addressing Food Insecurity through the Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems

The Commission for Social Development,

Bearing in mind Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* covering the right to food,

Recognizing that having access to food throughout conflict and in general is a fundamental right through Article 25.1 in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which acknowledges the right to adequate living through security and food,

Acknowledging the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition* ensuring uniformity in food consumption internationally,

Keeping in mind that in declaring 2019-2028 the *United Nations Decade for Family Farming*, the United Nations recognized the importance of family farming in reducing poverty and improving global food security,

Expressing its appreciation of the Food-based guidelines of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) establishing the basis of national food guides considering national realities, local conditions, and traditions of food production,

Recalls the objectives outlined in the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security (1996)* in guaranteeing the significance of food security during times of disasters and conflict, particularly as it pertains to small-scale rural farmers, fishers, and foresters,

Further reminds Member States of the context in which the term “humanitarian crises” is used, as it is defined by the United Nations Human Rights Office (OHCHR) as occurrences of conflicts, natural disasters, pandemics, and deteriorating human rights situations,

Taking into consideration the *World Bank’s* definition of “agricultural land” which constitutes a part of any Member States’ total area, including areas not suitable for agriculture; land under temporary crops and meadows; land under permanent pastures; and land under permanent crops,

Deeply conscious of the importance of rural areas contribution to agricultural food practices, especially in developing countries according to the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security (1996)*,

Supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, more specifically, SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 4 on quality education, SDG 12 on responsible production and consumption, and SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions,

Noting the efforts accomplished by intergovernmental organizations such as the *World Bank’s* contribution of \$45 billion across 90 nations to promote sustainable agriculture through boosting productivity and implementing climate-smart agriculture principles,

Acknowledging the efforts of non-governmental organizations and private associations in assisting and providing aid in food and security crises,

Commending Member States for their continued collaboration with non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, and other relevant stakeholders to address food insecurity and support strengthened multilateral relationships in the promotion of sustainable food systems globally,

Emphasizing the role, work, and findings of the Global Food Security Index, which measures food security through affordability, availability, quality, and safety along with sustainability and adaptation,

Affirming the work of effective and existing databases such as the US Methods and Application of Food Composition Laboratory (MAFL) and the Iran Socioeconomic Data Portal,

Appreciating United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) initiatives to combat desertification and the *UN Food Systems Summit Action Track 3's* goal to engage youth in nature-positive food production through volunteer-led summer camps and public courses that teach vertical farming methods and techniques,

Recognizing UNCCD and FAO's technical guide on the Responsible Governance of Tenures of Land, Fisheries, and Forests, as well as the VGGT framework, in the context of National Food Security to achieve sustainability in agriculture through the secure access and ownership of land, especially to minority groups such as women,

Noting that conflict causes food shortages and the severe disruption of economic activities, threatening the means of survival for entire populations,

Alarmed by over 2 billion people are impacted by inadequate diets and nutrient deficiencies,

Realizing that over 70% of citizens worldwide are starving due to humanitarian crises, and advocates for citizens to have full knowledge of food in their land and how it functions,

1. *Encourages* Member States to reexamine the *Global Food Security Index* to provide pertinent information regarding sustainable practices integral to developing sustainable food systems;
2. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen the *Global Food Security Index* by adding informational guides within their existing food system indicators, including affordability, availability, quality and safety, and sustainability and adaptation;
3. *Implores* the Global Food Security Index to provide valuable information on:
 - a. The importance of security measures protecting agricultural lands during conflict or natural disasters to preserve food for citizens in times of crisis;
 - b. Education regarding food production and consumption;
 - c. The role of vertical farming in sustainable agricultural solutions to solve food insecurity, specifically in non-arable land, thereby allowing for localization of food and a decrease in food export dependency;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and strengthen national food security policies by ensuring the prevention and solution of conflict in accordance with international law as emphasized in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security;
5. *Reiterating* the commitment made by Member States in the *Rome Declaration of World Food Security* to take actions to reduce food insecurity brought about by natural disasters and emergencies such as international, national, and local conflicts, and the need to use appropriate international mechanisms to address these situations;
6. *Further reiterating* the objective of the Rome Declaration in World Food Security in protecting and safeguarding the rights of small-scale rural farmers, fishers, and foresters in regards to sustainable agriculture and production capacity in the midst of cases such as natural disasters and conflict;
7. *Recommends* that ECOSOC, as articulated in SDG 2, endorses all Member States in promoting local activity in agricultural initiatives, ensuring productive and sustainable agricultural practices, and increasing investment through international cooperation;
8. *Encourages* Member States to impede interference with agricultural lands through the creation of national laws to promote the protection of these lands and the rights of the owners, and ensuring the creation of national policies to protect agricultural land for future generations;
9. *Advocates* for the promotion of mutually beneficial sustainable agricultural development through exchanges of green technology and techniques by farmers and firms of developed nations and efforts from developing states between Member States;
10. *Invites* Member States to encourage the prioritization of dedicating agricultural land among local stakeholders through collaboration with non-governmental organizations, to promote urban agriculture in order to ensure continued food production even during times of crises and conflict;
11. *Desires* a further advancement of sustainable and self-reliant food production systems in developing countries and conflict zones in assistance with organizations such as the World Bank through conducting efforts such as Livelihood Kits, Early Response Financing, and lessening the impact of food price inflation:
 - a. Ensuring small-scale farmers across affected regions are receiving Livelihood Kits, which provide necessities such as fertilizer, seeds, and gardening tools to ensure the farmers' ability to revive production in communities;
 - b. Encouraging Member-States to implement Early Response Financing in early stages of food crises to prevent the destruction of communities and civilians' well-being through identification and agreement to provide resources and assistance;
 - c. Request that Member States consider implementing policy with the intent of monitoring the impact of food price inflation;
12. *Encourages* Member States to make use of their existing national food guides in the Food-based guidelines of the FAO as a supplement to the *Global Food Security Index* and to encourage consumers to adopt the index's food consumption practices;

13. *Welcomes* Member States to include valuable information on the online Global Food Security Index, which, in inspiration of already effective databases, would detail healthy lifestyles, diet decisions, food composition, needed minerals, vitamins, and proteins to counterattack malnutrition, obesity, and undernourishment;
14. *Invites* Member States to educate agricultural producers and consumers on vertical farming and gardening through the implementation of educational courses in schools, summer camps, and public courses enlightening sustainability, safe food, and health;
15. *Recommends* the addition of a new provision within the Global Food Security Index that would utilize professionally trained educators from *UN Decade of Family Farming* to instruct citizens of food systems and preservations aligning with the four issues of focus in the Global Food Security Index;
16. *Encourages* Member States to invite trained educators from the *UN Decade of Family Farming* to provide training to populations while providing voluntary education assistance to those who do not have access to higher education, a primary function being volunteer-led summer camps to educate citizens on vertical-farming, which would:
 - a. Provide hands-on activities, cooking classes, and gardening projects;
 - b. Develop educational materials such as videos, worksheets, and online resources in line with the Guide to be used more practically in classrooms;
 - c. Collaborate with local health organizations, nutritionists, chefs, and environmental experts to provide activities that reinforce the importance of healthy and sustainable eating;
17. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies and programs that align with the principles outlined in the UNCCD and FAO's technical guide on the *Responsible Governance of Tenures of Land, Fisheries, and Forests*, and VGGT's *Framework to ensure sustainable land management and resource governance* by:
 - a. Recommending the development of legislation that considers secure land tenure rights for all individuals and communities, with particular attention to the needs and rights of minority groups, including women, thereby:
 - i. Generating an environment for increased agricultural productivity;
 - ii. Creating a foundation for long-term planning and investment in agriculture;
 - b. Considering participatory decision-making processes that involve marginalized groups, especially women, in land governance and resource management to ensure their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.



Code: CSocD/2/1

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Social Inclusion of the Elderly

The Commission for Social Development,

Recognizing the importance of the 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, which focuses on older persons, their development, advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring enabling and supportive environments,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), more specifically SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) and SDG 4 (quality education),

Acknowledging the Vienna International Action Plan on Ageing's goals to foster and enable supportive environments for older persons by eradicating their stigmatization in society,

Fully believing the importance of bettering the quality of life of older persons and of identifying areas of improvement through expert analyses done by the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of all Human Rights by Older Persons or other pertinent institutions,

Acknowledging resolution 45/106, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (1990), raising awareness about the needs and contributions of older people, as well as fostering international cooperation on aging issues,

Convinced of the role of older persons in society as community leaders and in other, associated supportive roles,

Reaffirming the YADES project to raise awareness of older persons' need for support and inclusion in dynamic social activities,

1. *Recommends* that the already existing Working Group on Ageing anchors a meeting with numerous relevant actors with pertinent knowledge on the topic of social inclusion for older persons such as government officials, in addition to representatives from non-governmental and civil society organizations relevant to the topic of preserving the dignity of the older persons;
2. *Invites* Member States to be open to the work and recommendations of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of all Human Rights by Older Persons;
3. *Recommends* the creation of policies supporting the education of older persons including:
 - a. The facilitation of technological education through investments in digital infrastructure and digital literacy training for older persons, regarding electronic use, social media, and telephone etiquette;
 - b. The establishment of remote and physical education platforms to establish intergenerational relations and promote inclusive education for all;

- c. The creation of programs tailored to the unique needs of older women;
 - d. Initiatives to encourage physical activities for every generation to promote better health such as engaging in long and enduring walks;
4. *Reminds* Member States of United Nations Economic and Social Council 2023 report (E/CN.5/2020/4) that states that older persons are more susceptible to poverty with limited education and employment opportunities, and encourages the further expansion of educational programs for older persons, especially older women, in order to increase economic advantages and close the gap related to education, employment, and poverty;
5. *Encourages* Member States to foster a cohesive and supportive environment, as proposed by the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing, between older persons and other age groups within society through educative actions such as:
- a. The research of national intergenerational programs that promote intergenerational contact between older persons and younger age groups within educational settings;
 - b. The creation of international informal media campaigns featuring successful older persons, mirroring Canada's Best Before Date Campaign.