Documentation of the Simulation of the

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)*

Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

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The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Committee Staff

Director	Julien Nelson
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Chair	Max Eichelbaum

Agenda

1. Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss
2. Environmental Recovery in Areas Affected by Armed Conflict

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
UNEA/1/1	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	111 in favor, 28 against, 54 abstentions
UNEA/1/2	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	109 in favor, 31 against, 53 abstentions
UNEA/1/3	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	124 in favor, 19 against, 50 abstentions
UNEA/1/4	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	121 in favor, 20 against, 52 abstentions
UNEA/1/5	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	127 in favor, 12 against, 54 abstentions
UNEA/1/6	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	121 in favor, 21 against, 51 abstentions
UNEA/1/7	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	120 in favor, 19 against, 54 abstentions
UNEA/1/8	Transforming Food Systems to	116 in favor, 26 against, 51

	Prevent Biodiversity Loss	abstentions
UNEA/1/9	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	119 in favor, 15 against, 59 abstentions
UNEA/1/10	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	111 in favor, 29 against, 53 abstentions
UNEA/1/11	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	120 in favor, 21 against, 52 abstentions
UNEA/1/12	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	120 in favor, 22 against, 51 abstentions
UNEA/1/13	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	120 in favor, 23 against, 50 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Environment Assembly held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss
2. Environmental Recovery in Areas Affected by Armed Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 176 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 1, followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss.” On Monday, the committee started hashing out ideas and forming groups to draft proposals.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 19 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as: including the use of pesticides, data collection, the management of food waste and the use of agroecological practices. Delegates demonstrated a strong commitment to diplomacy and collaboration. Delegates engaged in fruitful discussions and negotiated to find solutions reflecting their diverse viewpoints.

On Wednesday, 14 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, and the committee adopted 13 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the reduction of food waste, the collection and sharing of data, educating threatened or affected groups, the exchange of best practices by local farmers and indigenous communities, and the use of innovative technologies like Artificial Intelligence.

Code: UNEA/1/1
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Noting with deep concern that without substantial reforms to current agricultural practices, biodiversity loss will only accelerate, posing a significant threat to ecosystems and the long-term survival of human populations,

Emphasizing the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development* (UNCED) (1992) tackling the subject of biodiversity loss and the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) which acknowledges the reality of developing countries who need stronger support combating against climate change due to the lack of resources,

Having adopted General Assembly resolution 75/271 (2023) on “Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use,” as well as between relevant stakeholders,

Acknowledging the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (NBSAP) and the *2025-2030 Strategic Sustainable Agriculture Transformation Plan* (2024),

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), in particularly SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 15 (life on land) for the protection, restoration, and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial systems, to ensure prosperity across all Member States,

Referring to the *Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation* (APEC) guide (1989), that was enhancing Member States’ capacity to implement sustainable food production,

Re-emphasizing the work done by the Food Systems Countdown (FSCI) (2021) which helps to collaborate effort to monitor global food systems and bringing together indicators that range on providing, on a annual bases analysis to inform policy, and taking actions,

Taking into account the Secretary-General’s Strategy which promotes a common vision that stresses the power of UN data assets and stimulates the UN system to embrace a more coherent approach to data production and use,

Further recalling the first-ever adopted agreement on the *Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (2021), by all the Member States from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), that defines and assures a healthy development of AI,

Recognizing technological differences among Member States and their autonomy over choosing educational curriculums, while also emphasizing the need for globally-coordinated strategies that balance local traditions with sustainable innovative solutions to address biodiversity and food security challenges,

Keeping in mind the necessity to preserve and protect traditional agricultural practices while also developing newer sustainable technologies, as framed in the SDG 12 and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Affirming the need to find a balance between mitigating the environmental impacts of technologies, notably the high carbon-emitting generative Artificial Intelligence (AI), while simultaneously utilizing new technologies as solutions in sustainable, innovative ways,

1. *Invites* Member States to abide by FAO's *The Food Systems Countdown Initiative* (2021) to implement an advanced environmental monitoring system to track and share environmental changes and guide effective sustainable agricultural practices, by ensuring data-driven decision-making, in the applications including:
    a. Fertilizer optimization, with initiatives including:
        i. Supporting better regulatory frameworks by monitoring compliance with environmental standards in real-time;
        ii. Enabling precision agriculture by recommending optimal fertilizer types and quantities based on specific soil conditions, thus minimizing chemical runoff and maximizing efficiency;
    b. Weather forecasting, which includes:
        i. Providing highly accurate and localized weather forecasts, enabling farmers to anticipate and mitigate the adverse effects of extreme weather events;
        ii. Promoting the implementation of early warning system in Member States through the United Nations (UN) initiative Early Warning for All to protect food producers from extreme weather and dangerous climate change impacts;
    c. Calculation metrics, for example:
        i. Aggregating and analyzing data across multiple dimensions, particularly spatial, temporal, and biological;
        ii. Facilitating adaptive management practices with informed decision-making and long-term planning to sustain food production;
    d. AI-Based Monitoring Systems which:
        i. Observe and interpret complex ecological variables across large-scale farming areas with minimal human intervention;
        ii. Enhance early detection of biotic and abiotic stressors;
        iii. Enable timely interventions, reduced dependency on chemical treatments, and supports regenerative agricultural practices;
        iv. Support the reduction of food loss and waste throughout the production cycle;
    e. Aquaculture in protected marine zones, through initiatives such as:
        i. Employing AI to better monitor the feeding schedule of fishes, the temperature of water and the nutriment level of water to ensure a more ecological and resilient maritime zones;

ii. Helping all jobs related to the fishing industry to improve their methods of fishing and;

iii. Amassing data including fishing reproduction, and weather, to assure greater fishing schedule for fishers and better sustainable practices;

iv. Assuring a safer fishing production for the environment as well as flor the fishers themselves;

2. *Recommends* UNEP, in collaboration with FAO, the innovative adoption of emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, to support agricultural techniques, as solutions to climate change and continual limitations in resources, by transforming food systems through:

    a. Water irrigation and water purification programs, with initiatives including:

        i. Combining conservation principles with efficiency through tools like drip irrigation;

        ii. Increasing the soil's water holding capacity through the use of conservation tillage, reducing the loss of water through evaporation and transpiration;

        iii. Using Artificial Intelligence to improve water purity by monitoring pH levels, contaminants, and turbidity to ensure safe drinking water;

        iv. Optimizing the use of Artificial Intelligence to create irrigation schedules based on soil moisture to prevent over or under-watering;

        v. Analyzing climate and hydrological data to issue early warnings for floods and droughts;

    b. Practical application in safe areas by:

        i. Experimenting on the ground for testifying and ensuring the safety and understanding of all workers;

        ii. Providing community-based training programs for all workers in the field;

3. *Requests* that UNEP Green Climate Change Fund supports the increased involvement of nonprofit and private sectors in green farming and food production with goals of reducing reliance on the public sector on the funding for sustainability initiatives in developing sustainable new technologies and educational programs by:

    a. Encouraging that Member States invest resources to strengthen micro-level initiatives, and fair distribution of green technologies, particularly those that support vulnerable communities;

    b. Allocating funds, technical support, and eco-schemes to help local farmers in the transition into eco-friendly practices;

    c. Assisting governments through the UNEP by providing environmental information for decision-making in goals to:

        i. Grant financial incentives to farmers in regards of sustainable practices such as agroecology;

ii. Enhance global and regional cooperation with effective policies aimed to promote sustainable food systems;

4. *Encourages* the implementation of comprehensive educational initiatives for food system stakeholders at all levels, aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural practices and biodiversity conservation by:

    a. Partnering with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Green Climate Fund, and other relevant bodies to develop localized training programs and demonstration farms to build capacity in sustainable farming and agroecology;

    b. Providing community-based courses focused on climate adaptation strategies, including the use of Artificial Intelligence and biodiversity awareness;

    c. Integrating agroecology, sustainable food system management, and biodiversity conservation into school curricular, especially in rural and agriculturally dependent areas;

5. *Welcomes* collaborating multilaterally to create educational programs and frameworks for safe and sustainable use of Artificial Intelligence through:

    a. Educational programs teaching farmers and students to enhance the productivity of farms and the accessibility of AI farming practices;

    b. Technological forums for developing new innovative idea within Member States;

    c. Governmental environmental advisors to recommend governmental actions to tackle specific matters related to AI usage in agricultural sector;

    d. Expanding vocational and certification programs on sustainable agricultural practices in collaboration with academic and civil society organizations, such as university programs for future workers, college programs to incentify future workers, and international programs to benefit from other states;

6. *Recommends* all Member States to adopt strategies to promote sustainable agriculture practices, for instance:

    a. Preferring organic farming practices to minimize the use of synthetic chemicals, preserving biodiversity, and promoting long-term soil health;

    b. Promoting crop rotation, ensuring the nutrients of the soil does not deplete, enhancing overall agriculture resilience;

    c. Encouraging efficient land use where natural methods such as integrated crop cultivation, attracting beneficial insects to reduce pests, enhancing soil health, and maintaining productive use of agricultural land while considering each nations unique geographic, and cultural context;

    d. Providing economic opportunities for smallholder farmers and responding to growing global demand for safe and environmentally friendly food products;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to establish a public accessible online knowledge hub named Green Light Knowledge facilitated by the United Nations

Environmental Assembly as a knowledge sharing platform to strengthen cooperation between Member States by:

a. Including better agricultural practices such as integrating green farming practices, agroecology, and region-specific solutions;

b. Creating the AI-Monitor mechanism called Green Light to structure and overview the process of the Green Light Knowledge;

c. Monitoring the process by an expert panel consisting of one Member State of each regional group rotating biannually and additionally one independent expert of the Food and Agricultural Organization, one independent expert of the United Nations Environmental Program Science-Policy Interface and Green Light to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the shared knowledge;

8. *Supports* the development of inclusive knowledge-sharing network of global artificial intelligence for sustainable agriculture network by:

    a. Encouraging the exchange of data while respecting data sovereignty and privacy;

    b. Establishing training programs, initiatives and reports related to Artificial Intelligence applications in sustainable agriculture among communities, regional leaders, researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders globally;

9. *Encourages* Member States to enhance the development of research on agroecological farming practices by:

    a. Using this research to inform the public about sustainable farming methods through an awareness program that emphasizes the interdependence between biodiversity and agricultural food production systems;

    b. Employing agricultural AI to assist in providing increased and more accessible knowledge, educating researchers on enhancing agroecological farming methods;

10. *Suggests* the establishment of national seed banks in all Member States to collect, store and distribute seeds that are adapted to local climatic and environmental conditions to ensure the protection of local cultures by:

    a. Facilitating the sharing of genetic resources and best practices among Member States;

    b. Integrating crop varieties that contribute to agricultural diversification and improving the resilience of agricultural ecosystems to climatic variations, reducing risks associated with monoculture crops;

    c. Involving local communities and farmer groups in the management to ensure that seed varieties are chosen according to the specific needs of the territory;

11. *Encourages* the establishment of coordinated international programs to promote the use of artificial intelligence and digital innovation in improving market access for biodiversity-positive agricultural products, by:

a. Emphasizing the importance of connecting small-scale producers to environmentally conscious buyers at local and international levels;

b. Ensuring equitable access across different technological and linguistic contexts;

12. *Invites* Member States to integrate traditionals knowledge in modern innovation by establishing international and regional platforms where traditional knowledge holders can share practices and innovation by:

    a. Providing technical and financial assistance to traditional practices to strengthen traditional land-use practices, agroecology, and biodiversity conservation methods;

    b. Facilitating partnerships between traditional knowledge holders, scientific institutions, and environmental agencies to co-develop solutions to food security;

    c. Calling upon Member States to take accountancy of the inclusion of traditional and holistic food production approaches.

Code: UNEA/1/2
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Noting the importance of climate-resistant crops in the face of climate change, as mentioned in the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 4/10 on “Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation” (2019),

Recognizing the successful implementation of National Agroforestry Policies in India and Nepal, which have seen increased tree cover, stronger food security, and greater climate resilience for both Member States and are the only countries to have implemented said policies,

Appreciating the 2023 *Convention on Biological Diversity* aimed at halting biodiversity loss by 2030 by reducing pollution, minimizing the extinction of species, restoring ecosystems, and addressing the potential risks of new technologies,

Bearing in mind SDG 15 (life on land) and the importance of urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats and loss of biodiversity and promote protections to prevent the extinction of threatened species,

Noting with deep concern the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) reports that the agriculture sector alone is responsible for 86% of threats to endangered species,

Stressing the concern of 1.3 billion tons of food produced for human consumption wasted each year, as noted by the World Food Programme (WFP),

Noting further the World Economic Forum statistic that in the years between 2000 and 2018, the increase in crop and grazing land caused 90% of deforestation across the globe,

Expressing concern for the fact that 69% of mammals, reptiles, fish, amphibians, and birds have been lost since 1970, as stated by the 2022 World Wide Fund for Nature’s Living Planet report,

Guided by the fact that agroforestry plays a part in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, such as SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 15 (life on land),

Recognizing further the critical role agroforestry plays in improving soil and water management, preserving biodiversity, storing carbon, and boosting climate resilience,

Acknowledging that agroforestry systems' effective implementation and long-term viability depend on education, capacity building, and creating excellent forestry and agriculture education programs that combine ecological sciences with useful land management techniques,

Recalling the *Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* adopted by COP 15 that addresses biodiversity loss through promoting sustainable practices, ecosystem restoration, and international cooperation to combat deforestation and unsustainable agriculture through initiatives like crop diversification and agroforestry,

Aware of the unsustainable and costly manner in which global farming practices threaten to cause widespread biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, often affecting vulnerable communities in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) disproportionately,

Considering UNEA resolution 4/10, which mentions the urgent need to restore natural habitats and preserve biodiversity alongside economic food production, as emphasized in the *Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* and the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Agroecology Initiative, which highlights the importance of integrating ecosystem restoration into food systems to achieve both environmental and livelihood goals,

Emphasizing the relevance of sustainable agriculture in fragile ecosystems, such as mountain and high-altitude regions, as highlighted in the FAO report on "Mountain Agriculture: Opportunities for Harnessing Zero Hunger in Asia,"

Taking into account the shared environmental challenges faced by microstates and their limited access to large-scale agricultural infrastructure,

Deeply disturbed by the alarming decline in pollinator populations by 80% due to habitat loss, use of pesticides, and extreme climate changes, which threaten agricultural productivity and ecosystem stability,

Fully aware of the importance of marine life to food security and life in coastal and island Member States as mentioned in SDG 14 (life below water), which aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development,

Having devoted attention to the importance of local community engagement and sovereignty by promoting self-actualization as stated in General Assembly resolution 41/128 on "Declaration on the Right to Development,"

Conscious of the current barriers to education on sustainability and the impact of the digital divide on developing Member States, where only 25% of people have access to the internet compared with 90% of people in developed states,

Alarmed by the lack of data available on biodiversity and the impacts of agricultural development on the environment due to conflict, political instability, insufficient funding, and the inherent complexity of biodiversity itself,

Cognizant of the necessity of effective governance for the implementation of all solutions highlighted through the 11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development as defined by the Economic and Social Council,

Reminding the international community of General Assembly resolution 78/168 on "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition" that emphasizes the nutritional value of food produced, diversifying diets, and the impact of climate change on agriculture,

Reflecting on General Assembly resolution 70/1 on "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", specifically SDG 2 (zero hunger), that aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,

Keeping in mind the importance of creating a comprehensive index to measure and quantify habitat restoration efforts standardized all over the world,

Valuing regional cooperation as a means to amplify the voices of small nations in global environmental

governance,

Noting with regret the fact that, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), food systems are responsible for as much as 80% of biodiversity loss,

Deeply concerned by the severe impact of conflict and climate change on the food security and agricultural infrastructure in developing countries,

Mindful of the financial limitations experienced by developing Member States due to climate-related impacts, biodiversity degradation, deforestation, and desertification,

Guided by the success of programmes such as Farmer Field Schools through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as the lack of resources for rural and smallholder farmers to explore different practices,

Observing the importance of direct support for farmers who have adopted sustainable agriculture practices, as mentioned in the Sustainable Development Solutions Network TG 7 Issue Brief: Transformative Changes of Agriculture and Food Systems, and the opportunities for UN programmes such as FAO's Home-Grown School Feeding Programme to support these practices through their operation financially,

Deploring the difficulty farmers may experience, both financially and logistically, in their transition from current intensive farming methods to sustainable methods, thus requiring additional support,

Deeply convinced that the negative externalities brought about by supply chain inefficiencies found in long-distance transport have caused great pollution of land, water, and air, with consideration that the United Nations has identified that the transport sector is responsible for about 25% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

Fully believing in the power that emerging sustainable technologies have to increase sustainable food production in the global south, with special consideration to the Group of 77, who are working towards an equitable future through financial and technological support from developed nations,

1. *Invites* Member States to adopt or improve their national agroforestry policies, which would increase the production of agricultural, forest, and livestock products through the implementation of agroforestry techniques such as alley cropping and silvopasture; reduce the pressure on forest ecosystems and the climate crises while also preserving the unique local biodiversity; and contribute to the economy and create career opportunities at the local level by collaborating with Member States that have already established successful agroforestry policies and sharing successful strategies to improve implementation and effectiveness on a global scale;

2. *Requests that* the Executive Director of UNEP, subject to the availability of resources, to support Member States that request assistance in creating national agroforestry policies by assisting their infrastructure, organization, and initial implementation plans;

3. *Suggests* that willing Member States incorporate agroforestry principles into national education systems in manners they see best fit at all levels, including primary, secondary, vocational, and tertiary, to build future knowledge of climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable land management through encouraging public environmental education programs, interdisciplinary forestry, agriculture curricula, and forest schools, with possible funding from the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund in alignment with their interest in education on biodiversity loss;

4. *Encourages* all willing Member States to keep up with initiatives emphasized in the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, such as the 10 flagship initiatives and the necessity of climate-resilient agriculture, to embrace integrated agroforestry systems that mix forestry and agricultural activities to enhance soil fertility, carbon sequestration, and rural livelihoods;

5. *Endorses* the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's) to replace chemical agricultural techniques within industrial agriculture as well as small rural farms and promote sustainability for willing Member States by identifying the effects of pesticides and insecticides on biodiversity and soil health and the potential for GMOs designed to improve soil health, utilizing climate-resistant crops to protect vulnerable farming communities, furthering productivity by increasing agricultural yields;

6. *Urges* Member States to endorse stricter regulations on the use of neonicotinoids and other pesticides proven harmful to pollinators and also promotes the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies, encouraging pollinator-friendly farming techniques and ensuring safe environments for pollinators while maintaining biodiversity because pollinators are essential to food security and agriculture productivity;

7. *Recommends* Member States adopt national policies that promote the production and consumption of nutrition-rich foods to improve public health and encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies such as drought-tolerant seeds to withstand periods of droughts to ensure access to nutritious food throughout the year and secure food security around the world, through an international agricultural data collection network to track the effectiveness of policies, and the impacts of drought resilient technologies on crop yields;

8. *Calls for* food systems' transformation through sustainable farming methods, noted in the *Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Strategic Plan*, to prevent negative externalities, with attention towards the potential for increased production of high-value crops such as olive oil, citrus fruits, and fresh vegetables;

9. *Further invites* accelerated reforestation and restoration of habitats affected by intensive agriculture by:

    a. Proposing aids for farmers who implement agroforestry, reforestation, and restoration initiatives such as, but not limited to:

        i. Direct subsidies and tax incentives for those implementing agroforestry systems, reforestation projects, or natural habitat restoration;

        ii. Market access facilitation for agricultural products coming from sustainable practices to ensure economic viability;

    b. Recommending the establishment of legal frameworks which would:

        i. Encourage the adoption of stricter land-use regulations;

        ii. Suggest penalties, such as but not limited to financial penalties, for firms contributing to deforestation;

10. *Welcomes* willing Member States to join the Biodiversity Implementation Conference (BIC) to help Member States emphasize and implement existing biodiversity frameworks by:

a. Bringing together relevant industry experts from the UNEP, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and the UNDP;

b. Helping coordinate international efforts to address these unsustainable practices;

c. Encouraging continuous dialogue and action towards sustainable food systems;

d. Ultimately reducing biodiversity loss;

e. Attaining potential funding from the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF);

f. Implementation possibly by the UNEP;

11. *Further recommends* Member States inform their national industry executives working in sustainable agriculture, such as agroecology and agroforestry, through an annual international committee called the Committee on Sustainable Agriculture Education and Sharing (CSAES) that would gather agricultural and sustainability experts and specialists to train these executives, facilitate discussions, and share best practices and further hopes to utilize the United Nations Development Programme Biodiversity Finance's (BIOFIN) resources and knowledge gathering initiatives to support public and private stakeholders in identifying climate resilient strategies and build detailed mapping systems to tackle soil and water health;

12. *Proposes* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) oversees an environmental science conference to spread the latest innovations in sustainable agriculture to ensure food security and protect biodiversity by:

    a. Allowing Member States to voluntarily collaborate in a conference to share research and technical knowledge on sustainable methods of agriculture;

    b. Connecting Member States in need of financial aid with Member States willing to fund the transition of agricultural sectors from intensive farming to more sustainable methods;

    c. Encouraging discussions on new innovations and potential future research in agriculture and the protection of biodiversity;

    d. Publishing the conference's discussions and recommendations in a publically accessible and widely disseminated way to ensure small-scale farmers have access;

13. *Expresses its hope* for the use of United Nations radio (UN News) to advance the work of Farm Radio International beyond its current regional application in Africa to disseminate new sustainable farming techniques and increase accessibility for rural and marginalized communities by utilizing pre-existing technology to translate information into the language of rural communities within Member States further creating inclusivity for Indigenous groups while acknowledging the role of women in agriculture by making education initiatives available to women in the home and further reducing cost by utilizing e-waste recycling initiatives to reduce landfill and pollution that negatively impacts biodiversity and ecosystem health UNEP and FAO can run this operation to ensure the most up to date information is available;

14. *Further endorses* the establishment of an awareness campaign implemented by the UNEP and with possible funding from the World Wildlife Fund as they emphasize biodiversity-friendly agriculture, which would draw attention to and educate the global public and youth population on the severity of biodiversity loss, in turn promoting the conservation and management of wildlife

habitats and natural ecosystems by encouraging the use of social media to highlight the issues and promote solutions;

15. *Supports* the use of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) or Environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA's) (EIA's) or Environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA's) by willing Member States as a prerequisite for engaging in infrastructure building around food systems within both the public and private sectors to increase available information on human impact on the environment to promote effective solutions to hold accountable private sector constituents involved in agribusiness and pushes for Environmental Management Plans to reduce the negative impacts of human activity from aquaculture and agriculture such as biodiversity loss, pollution, soil acidification, deforestation or desertification;

16. *Proposes* the establishment of a research alliance funded by UNEP to investigate and also implement suitable parameters for the objective measurement of worldwide biodiversity recovery;

17. *Also calls for* the development of a UNEP-facilitated framework that supports Member States in transitioning to sustainable food systems through biodiversity-conscious practices, with an emphasis on:

    a. Strengthening national assessments of the environmental impacts of agriculture and fisheries;

    b. Promoting knowledge-sharing of sustainable practices adapted to local ecosystems and food security needs;

    c. Supporting capacity-building initiatives and multi-stakeholder collaboration to guide long-term biodiversity recovery and food system resilience;

18. *Emphasizes* the need to restructure Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) for the advancement of conservation for biodiversity, pushing for more strategic siting of MPA's to be placed in areas under direct threat of biodiversity loss using data collected by Member States chosen individual organizations present in willing Member States, thus increasing the monitoring and data collection of MPA's to track efficacy and to share data;

19. *Strongly advises* expanding on the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) under UNEP to implement an all-inclusive framework that includes the establishment of waste management centers within cities that would encourage to reduce, reuse, and recycle materials and through the United Nations Development Programme to provide incentives to countries that create the least amount of waste, to encourage communities further to participate in the preservation of the environment;

20. *Hopes for* the expansion of government efficiency initiatives such as data collection on productivity, biodiversity, and the efficacy of agroecology programs, as well as increased government transparency on expenditures recognizing the needs of developing nations for infrastructure building and the importance of limiting the waste of funds to build trust between a Member State and their government to encourage participation in environmental initiatives;

21. *Calls upon* UN organizations to provide food assistance within willing Member States, such as the WFP and United Nations Children's Fund, increase the amount of food supplies purchased from local producers in every Member State in which they operate;

22. *Seeks* willing Member States in close proximity to increase agricultural trade with neighboring Member States as opposed to trading with those more distantly located for the sake of decreasing emissions and pollution through:

    a. Encouraging nations within 5,000 kilometers by land of the Member State in question to receive priority for filling agricultural import and export needs;

    b. Collaborative efforts by willing Member States and the Security Council to provide free passage by land for trading through nations not involved in trade being accepted by said nations to ensure efficient, cheap, and green transportation of goods;

23. *Draws attention* to the United Nations Environment Programme resolution 5/5, emphasis on overlooked communities such as women farmers that significantly contribute to sustainable agricultural practices, and further suggests collaboration with the UN Women and expanding their Economic Empowerment of Women Farmer program to ensure all women farmers are provided with equal access to land, proper equipment, and financial resources;

24. *Calls for* the formation of the Sustainable Agriculture for Biodiversity Preservation Commission (SABPC), which would leverage financial support on biodiversity-friendly agriculture projects and help promote equity in international financing by gathering lobbyists and financial, marketing, and agricultural experts to persuade international state and non-state funders at global meetings, as many developing states face financial hardships in funding sustainability projects, recommending funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development and implementation from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change due to their commitment to sustainability and previous support on similar projects;

25. *Desires* support from BIOFIN to help support operative solutions through the use of its country-level assessments, data collection, expenditure reviews, and finance plans to help willing Member States improve their state budget justification and recommends directing BIOFIN resources toward coastal communities to incentivize sustainable fishing practices and MPA compliance, aligning with SDG 14 (life below water) in alignment with operative clause 18;

26. *Notes* the potential of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) iin the incentivization of local farmers to move towards sustainable agriculture and aquaculture, as well as providing further encouragement to follow national and international regulations on the use of natural resources as consulted in adherence to aforementioned assessments previously conducted by willing Member States to ensure small scale farmers are paid directly for adopting environmental initiatives;

27. *Asks for* inclusive participation in the Microstate Alliance for Sustainable Food Systems (MASFS) among all interested Member States and Observers, with particular attention to those facing limited agricultural capacity or fragile ecosystems, in order to:

    a. Facilitate engagement with expert bodies such as the UNEP, FAO, and Global Environment Facility (GEF), as microstates often face capacity gaps in research, policy development, and implementation; such collaboration ensures that biodiversity-focused agricultural strategies are not only technically sound but also tailored to the specific environmental and socio-economic conditions of small states;

    b. Allocate attention to funding opportunities from mechanisms like the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBF Fund) and the EU Green Deal, since limited access to financing remains a major obstacle preventing microstates from adopting and scaling sustainable

food practices, and targeted financial support is essential to turn commitments into action;

c. Designate UNEP, in cooperation with regional institutions, to oversee the implementation process, ensuring that microstates — which often lack representation in high-level policy spaces — have their environmental challenges and priorities reflected in global biodiversity frameworks, promoting equitable and effective outcomes;

d. Reserve space for interested delegations to engage in the MASFS initiative through collaborative projects, case studies, or multilateral sessions, recognizing that microstates can serve as models for localized, biodiversity-preserving food systems and that their inclusion enriches global efforts with diverse, often underrepresented perspectives;

28. *Further endorses* that willing Member States apply incentives for farmers to plant and maintain trees on farmland, including subsidies, carbon credits, and market access for agroforestry products such as nuts, berries, and medicinal plants, following the organic certification systems and agroecological practices with possible funding for the implementation process from the International Monetary Fund, which would support community-led management projects and benefit local farmers' capacity to implement sustainable practices;

29. *Expresses its hope* for increased collaboration in the form of loans and investments from members of the European Union (EU) to Member States in the global south to be used for sustainable development of green technology with priority:

    a. Toward technologies involved in renewable energy, green hydrogen, and agrotech sectors;

    b. For investing in African LDCs first granted to the Member State whose sovereign territories lie in the closest direct geographical proximity to the LDC in question to minimize GHG emissions from long-distance transport, with secondary priority given to EU Member States with the strongest historical, linguistic, or cultural ties to the LDC in question to uphold principles of social justice, while:

        i. EU Member States not meeting the aforementioned criteria may only initiate or participate in new development investments with LDCs once express consent has been granted by the EU Member State recognized as the geographically and culturally proximate partner;

        ii. Ongoing development investments will be exempt from said criteria so long as these programs continue as previously scheduled and do not change course.

Code: UNEA/1/3
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Keeping in mind the *Universal Declaration of Human Right*s (1948), which establishes the right to an adequate standard of living which includes food,

Reaffirming the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1993) which stresses the importance of identifying and monitoring substantial adverse effects, and facilitating technological and information exchanges,

Recalling UNEA resolution 2/9 (2016) on “The prevention, reduction, and reuse of food waste” stressing the importance of the link between food systems and their impact on the environment,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 77/150 (2022) that collection of data, exchange of information, and the ability to aggregate data relevant to Member States, has potential to improve sustainable farming practices,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 76/222 (2022) on “Agriculture development, food security, and nutrition,” bringing attention to the critical need to ensure food security in light of achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Taking into consideration the importance of nature-based solutions in addressing interconnected challenges such as water scarcity, climate change, and biodiversity loss, as affirmed in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) resolution 5/5 on”Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development“ (2022), and emphasizing their role in enhancing ecosystem resilience and community well-being, particularly in vulnerable regions,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 78/168 (2023) on “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” which highlights the importance of sustainable food systems in addressing biodiversity loss and environmental challenges brought on by food systems,

Considering the importance of the reforestation in the preservation of biodiversity and the General Assembly resolution 78/320 (2024) on “Fostering sustainable forest management, including afforestation and reforestation, in degraded lands, including drylands, as an effective solution to environmental challenges,”

Taking note of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) efforts on sustainable agriculture *on* the need of inclusive approaches that involve indigenous communities, smallholder farmers, MSME’s and local stakeholders in the development of sustainable food systems,

Keeping in mind the importance of achieving zero hunger and climate action, as well as protecting life below water and life on land, *Viewing with appreciation* the work done during the 2021 Food System Summit which set the stage for the achievement of other international frameworks,

Deeply concerned that wildlife populations have declined by an average of 73% over the past 50 years as measured by the World Wide Fund for Nature's Living Planet Index in 2000,

Guided by the need for reliable, up to date data and data-driven solutions as emphasised in UNEP resolution 6/13 (2024) on "Effective and inclusive solutions for strengthening water policies to achieve sustainable development in the context of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution,"

Deeply conscious of the Frontier Technology Issue and the limited access to information faced by farmers in certain regions, and the consequent adverse impacts on biodiversity in Member States like food scarcity and deforestation,

Affirming the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which is a global research partnership dedicating to transform food systems, water systems and identify, openly shares commitments, and recommended actions from the collected data, as an effective bridge between Member States to promote both biodiversity preservation and agricultural development,

Stressing the findings of the International Resource Panel (IRP), hosted by UNEP, which emphasize the need for sustainable resource use, data transparency, and circular systems to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution,

1. *Underlines* the necessity of cooperation between Member States, as biodiversity loss represents an issue faced by all through:

    a. Promoting cooperation in areas affected by the same issues such as, but not limited to, deforestation, soil erosion, and floods, to address said issues through the creation of regional guidelines for cooperation agreed upon by Member States in partnership with the UNEP and FAO;

    b. Combining efforts between Southern Member States in ensuring sustainable farming practices;

2. *Encourages* collaboration between the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) knowledge hubs and data-sharing frameworks such as AGRIS, AGORA, AGROVOC, FAO Knowledge Hub and AIMS to disseminate best practices for sustainable farming—customized to the operational capacities, governance structures, resources, climates, and capabilities of Member States—through a by:

    a. Gathering information on the current agricultural knowledge and practices of Member States including policies, methods, climates, implementation mechanisms, and outcomes of: Indigenous and traditional farming and sustainability practices, current scientific research on best farming practices, and past and current policies at the national, regional and local level of members states as they relate to agricultural sustainability and preservation of biodiversity;

    b. Analyzing the data gathered to determine: How the various levels of policy, traditional practices and suggested best methods interact, what policy solutions work best in certain political environments, which methods of farming are most conductive to specific climates and geographical regions, and the success rates of proposed and currently implemented policies;

c. Making available to Member States the information on the predicted and actual success of various policies considering governing structures, resource availability, climate, geography and other attributes of a Member state, region, or community in order to aid the implementation of forward-looking and preventive measures to ensure the future of biodiversity through the UNEP;

d. Seeking to increase accessibility to this information by encouraging the UNEP to work with Member States as needed to implement these frameworks;

3. *Appeals* the development of UNEP's capacity to assist Member States and provide recommendations through predictive modeling and emerging technologies, taking into consideration the privacy and varying regulatory policies of Member States as well as the environmental impact of emerging technologies;

4. *Requests* that UNEP further responsibly and sustainably integrate emerging technologies to bridge agriculture and biodiversity by:

    a. Partnering with the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to expand its efforts including all Member States as the target of its Agrobiodiversity Index by using UNEP Data Catalog;

    b. Fostering dialogue between Member States especially well-developed and least developed in use of emerging technologies;

5. *Suggests* International Telecommunication Union and the World Bank, to provide technical and financial support to the integration of emerging technologies in the agricultural field, in order to close the gap among Member States by:

    a. Distributing all gathered datas for Member States who are interested in the work of CGIAR;

    b. Taking into accounts that development of technology is expensive, the sharing of this emerging technologies would benefit most Member States interested in this program, independently from their financial resources collaborating with UN Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

6. *Recommends* giving voluntary aid from developed Member States to provide financial assistance and technological transfer for farmers in rural areas like Latin American Member States, who participate in the reforestation initiatives and data-sharing programs by:

    a. Transferring developed nations' knowledge of existing technologies through the means of a digital database to enhance collaboration, innovation, and investment between private actors and farmers in reforestation initiatives;

    b. Standardizing best practices, encouraging innovation, and building capacity in communities most affected by deforestation;

    c. Encouraging international environmental organizations, in collaboration with national ministries of education and agriculture, to oversee the development and dissemination of these programs;

7. *Highlights* the importance of creating educational campaigns for the purposes of:

    a. Sensibilizing farmers and local communities in order to prevent irresponsible practices by:

        i. Suggesting Member States partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to tailor educational programs to the needs of local farmers and communities;

        ii. Recommending collaboration between Member States and the UNEP to create a framework for the creation of educational programs;

    b. Creating a series of educational videos through affordable social platforms accessible to a variety of Member States;

8. *Urges* Member States to move towards sustainable farming methods, including but not limited to, vertical farming such as the Impilo projects, silvopastoralism or agroforestry by:

    a. Promoting sustainable systems to further develop the act to improve sustainable farming and provide aid through the Environment Fund;

    b. Integrating biodiversity concerns, such as, but not limited to, soils and water pollution, endemic species, and protection into the farming process;

    c. Welcoming the knowledge of local populations in the production system by:

        i. Understanding the knowledge of these populations on the specificities of their region;

        ii. Bringing their techniques into the production process in order to respect their areas and have a more sustainable food system;

        iii. Encouraging Member States to establish forums in which local populations could express their ideas and contribute to the improvement of a more sustainable food system;

9. *Calls for* all Member States to promote circular economy, which means reduce, reuse and recycle to minimize waste and work with the resources that are already in the economic cycle by:

    a. Promoting the consumption of a wide variety of local and seasonal foods and educating about reducing food waste to:

        i. Reduce the environmental costs, such as, but not limited to, greenhouse gas emissions associated with food production;

        ii. Support small-scale and indigenous farming, as well as the use of native crop varieties;

        iii. Improve carbon sequestration in the soil, and increase the overall sustainability of livestock farming;

b. Reinforcing collaborations between Member States and organizations like the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to convert waste into valuable resources by:

    i. Installing biodigesters to produce energy and fertilisers sustainably;

    ii. Creating value chains for organic waste, to produce compost;

10. *Further invites* the establishment of innovation patents related to industry, new technologies, and food systems by:

    a. Encouraging the strong collaboration between World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the FAO to:

        i. Further ease the process of obtaining access to restricted patents;

        ii. Help indigenous, MSEM's and local farmers;

        iii. Seek the recognition of the adoption of more open patents;

    b. Designating the contemplation of key actors, such as farmers, scientists, agricultural businesses and NGOs, in the development of sustainable food systems;

11. *Demands* to Member States, in collaboration with UNEP, the Green Climate Fund, and regional development organizations, implement terrain-sensitive agricultural practices, including terracing, agroforestry, and watershed protection, particularly in erosion-prone areas, to reduce agricultural runoff and safeguard freshwater ecosystems;

12. *Advises* Member States to integrate terrain-based assessments into national food system and climate adaptation strategies by supporting the inclusion of runoff-mitigation strategies in national action, such as:

    a. Promoting erosion control farming techniques and rotational cover cropping as climate resilient and biodiversity-supportive alternatives to conventional farming;

    b. Fostering regional cooperation between Member States to share best practices, technical expertise, and implementation outcomes related to runoff reduction and terrain-sensitive agriculture;

    c. Urging the expansion of international funding mechanisms, including UNEP and the Green Climate Fund, to prioritize community-based water sanitation initiatives in rural and indigenous regions, where existing support remains insufficient to meet rising climate and biodiversity-related pressures;

13. *Supports* that Member States and UNEP prioritize engagement with civil society organizations, including local NGOs, indigenous communities, and youth-led initiatives, to ensure that sustainable food system and biodiversity strategies reflect local needs and knowledge, improve outreach, and strengthen community-based implementation;

14. *Calls upon* cooperation between private and public actors, to further implement and approve new sustainable food systems in the Open Market by:

a. Encouraging government bodies and the public sector to alleviate restrictions, and promote implementation through tax breaks and innovative subvention to:

    i. Promote both Economic and social growth by stimulating local economies through new innovative food systems such as Half Moons;

    ii. Aid more vulnerable areas without access to self-sufficient food systems;

b. Involving the private sector with guidance and standards by:

    i. Creating incentives such as awards for companies, communities and other institutions that raise awareness and public recognition for their efforts;

    ii. Establishing training and technical assistance by UNEP;

c. Recognizing the importance of diminishing the use of harmful traditional non-sustainable Food System, agriculture and Monocultures by:

    i. Urging the implementation of moderate taxation on large farmlands, especially in sensitive areas that may harm or has harmed the surrounding biodiversity;

    ii. Recommending the creation of a good and bad actors list to highlight those that do and do not effectively address these concerns;

15. *Welcomes* Member States to align national sustainability and biodiversity policies with international best practices in resource efficiency and transparency, with support from UNEP and relevant knowledge-sharing platforms.

Code: UNEA/1/4
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Reaffirming the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, emphasizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Recognizing that the global food system's unsustainable food production is responsible for up to 80% of projected biodiversity loss, with agriculture threatening 86% of the 28,000 species that are at risk of extinction,

Building on the *National Biodiversity Framewor*k 2023 by Japan, China's *National Action Plan to Combat Desertification*, the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (2022), as well as the African Union's Great Green Wall Initiative in the Sahel region, particularly target 2 on restoring 30% of degraded ecosystems and Target 10 on sustainable agricultural development,

Recalling UNEA resolution 4/10 (2019), which encourages Member States to strengthen their commitments and increase their efforts to prevent the loss of biological diversity and the degradation of land and soil,

Drawing attention to the importance of microbiome health and biodiversity as well as water acquisition by plant roots, promoting plant growth and overall soil health as well as acknowledging that current agricultural practices pose a threat to 86% of species currently at risk of extinction,

Concerned about the monocropping of fields, which leads to loss of biodiversity and natural habitats for various animal species, as well as the Scaling Up Agroecology Initiative, established in 2018 and last held in 2022, which aims to scale up agroecology - an integrated approach combining ecological and social concepts to the management of food systems,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 73/333 on "Follow-up to the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277" (2019), which focuses on marine wildlife conservation for endangered species,

Observing the importance of adapting sustainable agricultural practices to reduce land degradation associated with biodiversity loss as well the effect of excessive and unsafe use of highly risk-affected pesticides,

Recognizing the immense power struggle of small farmers against agricultural industries, causing economic hardships exemplified by sterile seed sale and production, leaving negative consequences on biodiversity and the environment as a whole, deeply concerned with the poor implementations of global frameworks such as UN-Habitat's Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) to protect small-scale and family farms sustainably,

Acknowledging the framework established in the Rio Conventions — the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, the Aichi Biodiversity targets

that were meant to be achieved by 2020 and the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* — as foundational frameworks for addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation, knowing that the Secretary-General of the 75th session of the General Assembly stated, that over 12 million hectares of productive land are lost annually due to degradation, as well as the UN Food System Summit held digitally in September 2021 which encourages innovation and technological development on sustainable food systems and sustainable agriculture,

Reiterating the global challenges posed by water scarcity, which are intensified by climate change, rapid population growth, and unsustainable water usage patterns, affecting both developed and developing nations and realizing that without urgent and coordinated action, the continued loss of biodiversity will severely undermine global efforts to achieve sustainable development,

Emphasizing United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/239 on “Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security” and the vital role that small-scale farmers and local communities play in protecting biodiversity through traditional agricultural practices and ecological stewardship,

Reemphasizing the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, specifically referencing article 56 1b) iii), article 61 and article 62 regarding the sustainable exploitation and exploration of a state's Exclusive Economic zone (EEZ),

1. *Recognizes* that the broader objective of the Common Land Licensing program is to provide legal support and an international standard for land registration;

2. *Emphasizes* that poor land titling prevents women and local farmers from stability on their land, and aids in reducing land disputes;

3. *Recommends* the creation and establishment of a Common Land Licensing program, aimed at setting international standards for land registration and titling, building on the International Land Measuring Standards which:

    a. Recommends setting international standards for how land ownership should be recorded and maintained;

    b. Advises Member States on best practices, and in needed cases, directs the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to fund countries with logistical and administrative pitfalls;

    c. Informs administrators as well as farmers on how to file, maintain, and secure records;

4. *Suggests* the funding of the Common Land Licensing program in a limited fashion by the UNEP Environment Fund, while operational and logistical demands that UNEA cannot supervise will be taken up by the General Assembly;

5. *Recommends* that UNEP integrate the UN Geospatial program into the Common Land Licensing program, using geospatial data technologies where relevant that:

    a. Delegate specific program details to UNEP and the UN Geospatial program;

    b. Include pertinent data such as the owner of the land, water, and resource rights, surveying data, and other necessary information;

c. Help detect the most environmentally efficient areas of agricultural practices;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to demarcate areas with the intent of declaring them as protected for ecosystem conservation, development, and regrowth, in accordance with target 11 of the Aichi targets, by setting standards such as:

    a. Attribution by each Member State, to determine a proper plan of action to guarantee the areas' sustainable management;

    b. Defining the protected territories' limits according to international UN standards;

    c. Extending the land demarcation system to concerned Member States in regard to marine and ocean life, and providing the same aforementioned licensing system in accordance with the UN Law of the Sea;

7. *Invites* Member States to engage with international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to promote the widespread adoption of sustainable farming techniques and facilitate the exchange of sustainable practices through technology transfer, resource management and community-based projects like workshops to support local farmers on sustainable agricultural practice;

8. *Welcomes* Member States to take into consideration the protection of natural lands, resources, and their endangered species provided by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

9. *Proposes* the Joint Establishment of the ad-hoc-committee "Green Horizons," with the following purposes of:

    a. Operating for eighteen months, the establishment of this committee being 1 June 2026;

    b. Developing recommendations and guidelines based on the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*, addressing desertification and habitat creation by:

        i. Focusing on knowledge transfer and best practices;

        ii. Taking regional conditions into account;

    c. Establishing a committee composed of:

        i. Member States that are currently involved with desertification initiatives, as well as others as invited by those Member States;

        ii. Representatives from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the African Union (AU), and other organizations enterprising in desert restoration, mainly the multilateral partners of the FAO and regional Non-Government Organizations (NGOs);

    d. Requires that the elected chair of this committee will be selected by Member States of the committee;

    e. Reporting the results of this ad-hoc-committee to the UNEP regarding biodiversity loss and agrochemical use;

f. Encouraging Member States, civil society, and relevant international initiatives such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, and the Central African Forest Initiative to provide voluntary financial support;

10. *Urges* Member States to implement education on regional crops to increase the resilience of local food systems, pollinators, water systems, and general wildlife to combat deforestation, desertification, and soil degradation, through:

    a. Educating local communities to highlight the potential benefits of local consumption;

    b. Emphasizing transparency of educational data and access to environmental education, including the environmental side effects of private sector trade;

    c. Calling attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to join these efforts due to their lack of access to educational resources;

11. *Strongly advises* Member States to implement microbiome rewilding and farming practices to restore biodiversity and reverse human-driven ecosystem decline, through:

    a. Reintroducing lost native biodiversity through planting native and regional crops to promote natural processes;

    b. Re-establishing self-sustaining habitats, allowing beneficial ancestral microbes to return to urban ecosystems;

    c. Incorporating microbiome health indicators into national soil monitoring and land restoration frameworks;

    d. Supporting the adoption of microbiome-enhancing practices, such as composting, cover cropping, and organic soil amendments, in both small- and large-scale farming systems;

12. *Recommends* the adoption and expansion of polyculture farming methods as a strategy to support the objectives of SDG 2 by promoting sustainable food production systems and agricultural practices, through:

    a. Incentivizing diverse cropping systems that integrate multiple plant species to reduce pests, increase nutrition, and improve soil health;

    b. Promoting traditional indigenous practices that align with polyculture methods, such as water-harvesting, agroforestry, and companion planting;

    c. Aligning with The Scaling Up Agroecology Initiative, providing technical support and training to farmers;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for the limitation of the use of agrochemicals and pesticides in the agricultural field, by:

    a. Providing safe handling instructions for agrochemicals and pesticides used in agriculture;

    b. Encouraging stricter domestic licensing requirements;

    c. Ensuring safe transportation utilizing specialized transportation to prevent accidental contamination;

14. *Encourages* prohibition of genetically engineered material in the agricultural sector to mitigate the damage done to microbiomes and the health of small farmers, such as:

    a. Sterile seeds which are unsustainable and force repeated purchases by farmers further straining the livelihood of rural farmers;

    b. Inorganic fertilizers which negatively impact producers and consumers health;

    c. Highly risk-affected pesticides which pose a threat to biodiversity;

15. *Urges* the recognition of environmental benefits associated with the transition to sustainable agricultural practices, such as vertical farming, greenhouses, and hydroponic systems;

16. *Invites* Member States to allocate voluntary funding for more conducive circular carbon economies to invest in reducing carbon emission-based agricultural technologies to transition to more eco-friendly approaches;

17. *Emphasizes* the establishment of an International Biodiversity Support Mechanism (IBSM) to support knowledge sharing and regional cooperation, by:

    a. Facilitating the exchange of best practices, scientific research, and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity-friendly food systems among Member States and regional organizations;

    b. Fostering regional cooperation through the organization of workshops, training programs, and technical assistance initiatives tailored to local ecosystem needs;

    c. Complementing national efforts by providing advisory services and capacity-building support in the development and implementation of biodiversity-sensitive agricultural policies;

    d. Further inviting Member States to consider providing voluntary financial contributions through multilateral funding platforms, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to ensure the sustainable and effective functioning of the IBSM;

18. *Welcomes* the establishment, of Regional Centers of Excellence for Sustainable Food Systems and Biodiversity, of interested Member States to:

    a. Facilitate regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing among Member States in promoting sustainable agricultural practices and biodiversity conservation;

    b. Provide capacity-building programs and technical training tailored to regional ecological conditions and national development strategies;

    c. Strengthen regional networks for the exchange of best practices, data, and research related to sustainable food systems and land restoration;

    d. Reaffirming that participation in such Regional Centers shall remain voluntary and that all activities undertaken shall complement and support national priorities and strategies, without imposing external standards or conditions;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing integrated water resource management, by:

a. Proposing the creation of a regional cooperation platform among African countries through:

    i. Focusing on sharing technologies, resources, and knowledge to fight desertification and water scarcity;

    ii. Prioritizing joint efforts on transboundary rivers and lakes;

b. Promoting UN-Water (United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism for All Freshwater-Related Issues) to help preserve water resources and prevent soil degradation;

c. Supporting collaboration between WMO (World Meteorological Organization) and GWP (Global Water Partnership) to manage drought and reduce desertification;

d. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM);

e. Encouraging collaboration with the World Bank's Water Global Practice;

f. Seeking technical assistance, policy support, and financing for sustainable water resource management;

20. *Encourages* all Member States to consider the creation of new natural habitats and national parks, which would establish protected areas where animals coexist with humans without the risk of harm from hunting and farming practices, therefore minimizing biodiversity loss and species extinction being caused by current food systems.

Code: UNEA/1/5
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Expressing concern over the 2021 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) report on the *State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, which highlights the critical role of diversified agricultural systems in maintaining ecosystems resilience,

Recalling the objectives of the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992), particularly article 6, which calls on all Member States to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Reminding the body that protecting endangered plant and animal species is an essential step in promoting biodiversity, as the loss of a single species can disrupt entire ecosystems and lead to further extinctions,

Emphasizing the need to uphold the *United Nations Convention of the Laws of the Sea* (1982),

Reiterating the need of cooperation with small island nations directly impacted by the loss of biodiversity as stated in *International Union for Conservation of Nature* in 2024,

Fully aware of the necessity for educational and training opportunities in sustainable practice for developing countries as outlined in General Assembly resolution 79/227 (2024),

Deeply concerned over the United Nations Environment Programme (2020) report that estimates ten million hectares of forest land is degraded annually,

Affirming the FAO definition of land degradation, which defines land degradation as the reduction in the capability of a land to produce benefits at a sustainable rate due to human land management practices, including deforestation, overgrazing, intensive cultivation, forest fires and construction work,

Underlining the United Nations Definition Decade on Biodiversity, which defines sustainability as the point where natural resources are used at a rate the Earth can renew them,

Appreciating the European Union (EU) efforts in the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR),

Bearing in mind that according to the FAO Family Farming Knowledge Platform, 80% of the food in developing countries is produced by women,

Recognizing the need to amend inequalities with women, youth, indigenous, and marginalized communities in the environment sector, in accordance with article 21 and 22, of the Indigenous women and the *United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,*

Aware that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are disproportionately affected by climate change and biodiversity loss due to limited land resources, reliance on fisheries, and fragile ecosystems, as highlighted in the *United Nations 4th International Conference on SIDS*,

Stresses the importance of ending harmful fishing practices and recognizes the severity of biodiversity loss caused by food systems as highlighted by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 (life below water),

Appreciating the FAO policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, that protects the rights over land and other natural resources,

Reaffirming the role of females as beneficial in conservation and sustainability through UNEA resolution 4/10 (2019) on “innovation on biodiversity and land degradation,”

Stressing the importance of ending harmful fishing practices such as overfishing, bottom trawling and mismanagement of fisheries,

Taking into consideration UNEP’s *Gender and Biodiversity Convention*, section 3 Gender Plan of Action article 27 (2010): “Gender equality is an important prerequisite for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development,”

Noting that female and indigenous knowledge and experience have been unrecognized among Member States with reports of the *Status of Women in Agrifood Systems* (2023), even though their contributions to biodiversity observation in the agricultural sector are significant,

Recalling Member States their responsibilities to protect oceans and marine resources by remembering General Assembly resolution 76/296 and the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility,”

Calling attention to SDG 5 (gender equality) to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,

Acknowledging unsustainable agricultural techniques, similar to the usage of pesticide on fruit and vegetables that have contributed to the loss of biodiversity in many nation states, according to SDG 2 (zero hunger),

Deeply concerned with accountability and transparency of each Member State while working towards quotas, according to SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production),

Reaffirms its belief that protecting indigenous lands, which concern a quarter of the world, as reported by Word Bank, which will allow for the regeneration of biodiversity and a flourishing respectful and inclusive environment,

1. *Encourages* UNEP to expand the reach and accessibility of its training and capacity-building programs for sustainable farming practice through:

    a. Establishing regional and local in-person training centers in cooperation with national governments and local NGOs, especially in Member States with limited or no internet access;

    b. Ensuring that training materials and curricula are based on data, best practices and research drawn from UNEP’s existing knowledge platforms;

    c. Recommending that Member States and local partners contribute educational content and training feedback to UNEP’s knowledge platforms to enhance knowledge-sharing, transparency, and continuous improvement of learning resources;

d. Deploying mobile training units to remote and rural areas, equipped with solar-powered equipment and learning kits through the use of the initiative Wifi4EU;

e. Receiving funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant programs such as the Special Climate Change Fund or the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to establish training centers and supply any farming or technological equipment to work towards sustainable agricultural practices in Least Developed Countries (LDC);

2. *Invites* funding from public-private partnerships, donations from private stakeholders and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), participating Member States, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Small Grants Programme (SGP), and International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the incorporation of women, youth, and indigenous communities in agricultural and industrial sectors through professional and educational vocational opportunities to:

    a. Instore training programs on sustainable agricultural practices in agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing sectors in participating Member States;

    b. Implement country-specific educational programs within post-secondary school curricula in participating Member States, using the FAO e-learning Academy as a model, through face-to-face training workshops for masters and postgraduate degree programmes;

3. *Further invites* experts within participating Member States and from IFAD to lead aforementioned vocational programs and needs assessments, and meet on a biannual basis to analyze and ensure that programs are meeting biodiversity expectations and ensure equitable access to resources through:

    a. Shared databases and common intelligence infrastructure such as the BioDiversa+ consortium to share data between participating UNEA Member States and IFAD;

    b. Conferences between experts from within participating Member States and IFAD to share results based on the advancement of biodiversity in all agricultural sectors that will happen simultaneously;

4. *Supports* the adoption of a circular economy, a model of production that promotes the reuse of existing materials, in national and local food systems by practicing regenerative farming for a more sustainable agricultural approaches by:

    a. Recommending the usage of organic pesticides to continue efficiency of crop production but allowing beneficial organisms to pollinate vegetation;

    b. Encouraging the implementation of biofertilizer to improve soil quality with microorganisms;

5. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with NGOs that work towards promoting biological diversity, like the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS);

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of multilateral cooperation to help fund biodiversity projects, similar to the European Development Fund's (EDF) work with the Forest Ecosystem of Central Africa program (ECOFAC);

7. *Requests* the development of an international biodiversity-focused product labeling system that:

a. Ensures transparency between all actors within the food production system;

b. Models itself after existing initiatives such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification or the EU organic logo, while specifically emphasizing biodiversity protection and sustainable farming across all food sectors;

c. Bases its standards on the five principles of FAO, which aim to prevent monocultures and help consumers identify biodiversity-friendly production methods;

d. Recommends the development of this system through the UNCTAD, ensuring a science-based, trade-sensitive, and equitable approach;

e. Invites relevant stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous communities, and private sector actors, to participate in consultations and implementation of the label;

f. Encourages the establishment of a cooperative framework between the UNEA and the EU under the ESPR to develop and harmonize biodiversity-focused labeling for food and agricultural products;

g. Calls upon Member States to adopt and align national labeling frameworks with the proposed biodiversity-focused standard in cooperation with relevant regional organizations;

h. Urges all food manufacturers to implement this label on every single product they produce;

i. Supports this system through capacity-building programs, particularly in developing countries, with financial assistance from IFAD;

8. *Encourages* all Member States to bring attention to female farmers' contribution, protecting the environment and the pivotal role they play in sustainable agricultural development at international, national, and local levels, as highlighted in the *Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework* targets 22 and 23, by:

    a. Encouraging local governments to target gender responses at the policy level for agriculture, and bolster women's role in new biodiversity technologies;

    b. Inviting Member States' governments to encourage women to hold leadership positions with governing bodies and groups relating to biodiversity, climate, and sustainable development policies;

    c. Asking participating Member States to set indicators around women's involvement in biodiversity decision-making and collect, assess, and analyze data around these indicators;

    d. Calling upon Member States to create a program that promotes gender equality in biodiversity action plans that follows the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (2016), which highlights the important role that gender equality holds concerning environmental strategies;

    e. Strongly requesting the Committee of Permanent Representatives of the UNEA to invite female farmers to the UNEA session to share experiences and challenges;

9. *Welcomes* Member States to promote sustainable resource management, through diverse programs in tandem with indigenous populations to ensure ecological balance by:

    a. Following the *Kumming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, which facilitates the transmission of knowledge amongst Indigenous populations;

    b. Promoting Indigenous land stewardship, in order to support traditional practices to protect ecosystems and biodiversity;

    c. Strengthening of legal protection of land rights, to secure indigenous lands from exploitation;

10. *Recognizes* the severe impact on the biosphere of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU) and the challenges of governance in both Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and endorses the following solutions inspired by the 2030 Agenda, article 14 by:

    a. Inviting to set limits for the available amount of fish catches by developing an international, scientific based research committee, with particular emphasis within open sea and EEZs with the collaboration of WWF;

    b. Encouraging Member States to develop specific laws on the matter and harsh sanctions, in order to limit harmful techniques common in the fishing industry;

    c. Creating an international's experts network to form future professionals and supervises single practices financed by UNEP and supported by Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM);

    d. Calling for further implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to fight harmful practices such as overfishing and to protect marine biodiversity;

11. *Suggests* that, funded by the IFAD, Member States implement environmentally conscious agricultural practices in their fields, such as:

    a. Drip irrigation systems, limiting water loss;

    b. Riparian buffers, stopping chemicals from reaching bodies of water;

    c. Biopesticides, replacing the use of the polluting pesticides;

    d. Crop rotation, halting nutriments from being depleted from the soil thus diminishing the need for the expansion of agricultural fields into ecosystems that have a rich biodiversity;

12. *Recommends* securing funding from a diverse range of sources such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), for the development and expansion of agroforestry systems that combine trees, crops, and livestock into a sustainable framework to:

    a. Restore degraded land and rehabilitating ecosystems;

    b. Improve carbon capture to combat climate change;

    c. Support habitat restoration for local biodiversity;

    d. Scale up climate-smart agriculture practice;

13. *Encourages* Member States to enhance reforestation programs and commit to biodiversity conservation to ensure long-term agricultural resilience and global environmental stability, by implementing and promoting stronger global cooperation for sustainable use and improving existing food systems, in alignment with SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land), through:

    a. Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in reducing agricultural expansion into natural habitats;

    b. Repromoting the existing programs and implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) as well as related frameworks by:

    c. Including policies that focus on sustainable agricultural practices, agroecology, organic farming, and land restoration to mitigate the environmental impacts of food production;

    d. Focusing on reforestation and afforestation programs like the Rainforest Alliance and the Sustainable Development Programme for Forest Areas (PADIDZOF) in Morocco, led by the African Development Bank (AfDB).

Code: UNEA/1/6
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 70/1 establishing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically highlighting Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 14 (life below water),

Aware of the triple planetary threat of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, which has been exacerbated by unsustainable agricultural methods and food distribution systems, threatening the extinction of over 80% of species and devastating ecological sites in every region of the world,

Dismayed by the accelerating decline of biodiversity and existing insufficient efforts on behalf of Member States which have contributed to the 73% decline in wildlife populations since 1970, as reported by the World Economic Forum (WEF),

Acknowledging unsustainable practices such as the production of excessive waste in food and water, and agricultural methods, such as monocropping, severe pesticide usage, and deforestation, as mentioned in Human Rights Council report 25/57 of the special repertoire on “the right to food” and General Assembly resolution 76/237 on “Pattern of Conferences,”

Respects the importance of the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1992), which stresses the importance of the protection of biodiversity and also the ethical use of biological genetic resources conjunctively aiming to preserve the vast variety of life on Earth, including ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity,

Acknowledges that 80% of the world’s biodiversity is located on well-conserved indigenous lands, according to the 2019 United Nations Department of Ecological and Social Affairs Expert Group Meeting on Conservation and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Affirms the importance of sustainable farming practices — such as regenerative agriculture, intercropping, and polycultures — in preserving the Earth, including soil and water, while supporting food production, primarily considering General Assembly resolution 79/227 on “Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition,” acting on food system transformation through sustainable agriculture, and improved food security,

Reaffirming the goals of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, adopted during Conference of the Parties (COP) 15, which introduced 23 targets aiming to prevent biodiversity loss, with a particular emphasis on transforming food systems and land use-practices,

Recalling the 2023 “What’s Cooking” report that discussed the environmental, health, social and animal welfare implications of meat and dairy alternatives, and reviews the link between red and processed meat and noncommunicable disease,

Underscoring the *Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers* launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that aims to support local farmers to digest and embrace climate-resilient agrifood systems transformation,

Bearing in mind the efforts of the UN Decade of Family Farming (UNDFF) which strengthens family farming in the Near East and North African regions by enhancing resilience, productivity, sustainability and inclusivity of family farming to maximize its contribution to the transformation of food systems,

Noting with interest the *Doctrine on Food Security* following the organic farming certificate system, which promotes the conservation of resources, ensures equitable access to the distribution of food, and emphasizes the importance of incorporating long-term sustainable solutions into food systems,

Strongly emphasizes support for the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) and the *Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025*, as women have a central role in food systems, agricultural production, and biodiversity preservation but have continued to struggle to obtain access to resources, education, or authority in decision-making processes,

Affirming that education and training are critical tools for promoting biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and empowering communities to build resilient food systems,

Emphasizing that small-scale farming promotes diverse methods of agriculture that allow for long-term agricultural yields that future generations can benefit from such as permaculture and agroforestry whilst improving watershed and soil health,

Calling attention to the lack of usage of international and regional knowledge sharing networks such as the United Nations Global Adaptation Network (GAN),

Appreciating the existing work of FAO in promoting small-scale farmers, educating those in rural areas and facilitating knowledge sharing amongst these groups through the Family Farming Knowledge Platform, a platform focused on the agricultural education of small-scale farmers to improve ecological processes and increase levels of biodiversity,

Emphasizes the value of diverse environmental perspectives and spreading knowledge between cultures, ethnic groups, communities, and Member States, while highlighting that Indigenous knowledge offers solutions to environmental challenges, including pollinator decline, deforestation, food waste, and land clearing, as mentioned in the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests' statement on National Food Security, highlighting the importance of protecting Indigenous food systems, which are vulnerable to the loss of biodiversity and climate change,

Deeply concerned that the World Bank estimates 78% of those in extreme poverty that reside in rural areas procure their livelihoods from agriculture, taking note with satisfaction the Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA) which integrates Indigenous knowledge with scientific research to address the climate crisis and its impact on biodiversity and Indigenous food systems,

Underscoring the need for inclusive approaches that involve Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, and local stakeholders in the development of sustainable food systems,

Noting the importance and perseverance of sustainable agricultural methods practiced by Indigenous Peoples, which have been crucial in preserving biodiversity and ecological sites on a regional level and could benefit local farmers in implementing more sustainable methods, such as the milpas and Chakra systems practiced in parts of Central America and the Amazon,

Expresses its support of Member States implementing working spaces for Indigenous local communities in order for Indigenous Peoples to share their knowledge on conserving biodiversity, as well as practice their own traditional forms of farming, considering the 2007 *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP),

Bearing in mind FAO's Indigenous Peoples and Food Systems program's emphasis on the interlinkages between Indigenous food systems and biodiversity, working with Indigenous Peoples to address these vulnerabilities and ensure sustainable food security,

Realizing the importance of volunteers in dispelling information to communities that need knowledge on sustainable practices,

Understanding that geographical differences present specific regional challenges when it comes to information sharing, especially amongst smallholder rural farmers,

Knowing that there are gaps in the resources available for diverse dialects spoken by certain small farm holders that affect the quality of the information which needs to be addressed,

Promoting the protection and utilization of native crop varieties to maintain genetic diversity,

Guided by the principles of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, particularly priorities 3 and 4, emphasizing the mitigation of risk for communities, including farmers, through increased cooperation among Member States,

Mindful of the 2021 report "Seeds, right to life, and farmer's rights" (A/HRC/49/43) submitted to the Human Rights Council by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Michael Fakhri, which expresses the importance of seed sovereignty, and therefore the right of farmers to save, use, exchange, and sell their seeds,

Acknowledges its support of Member States implementing working spaces for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous farmers to learn about and practice traditional agricultural practices that promote ecological balance and long-term security,

Having devoted attention to the existence of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its ability to fund projects that protect biodiversity,

Further recognizing the World Food Programme's (WFP) multiple initiatives, like the *Strengthening Food Systems to Empower Smallholders Farmers and Young People in Rwanda* project, to financially support smallholder farmers in association with various entities in multiple Member States,

Strongly supporting financial funds for Member States that host local communities of Indigenous Peoples in order to sustain the development of diverse techniques, especially considering the difficulty farmers may experience, both financially and logistically, when transitioning from current intensive farming methods to sustainable methods, thus requiring additional support,

Reiterating the importance of monetary incentives for farmers switching to sustainable practices because without an incentive farmers will be hesitant to transition,

Alarmed by the report published before the 2021 UN Food System Summit, which finds that almost 90% of global subsidies are annually given to agricultural companies that are harmful to people's health, and are granted mainly to companies responsible for the biggest share of greenhouse gas emissions, demonstrating a prioritization of profits over sustainable food security for the entire population,

Recognizes that biodiversity loss, exacerbated by climate change, places Indigenous food systems at increasing risk of slow erosion or sudden collapse, while calling upon the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) which provides funding to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the LDCs Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), acknowledging the fact that Indigenous knowledge is often crucial in adapting to climate impacts, such as changes in weather patterns and biodiversity loss,

Taking note of the crucial need for financial support for LDCs to address biodiversity loss and incorporate Indigenous knowledge into environmental management and sustainability efforts, supporting fully the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which specifically provides financial resources for biodiversity projects such as the Environmental Fund for LDCs,

1. *Encourages* with Member States, NGOs, and relevant organizations to share information and resources collaborative and multilateral action in pursuit of transforming food systems to protect integral biodiversity and ecological sites;

2. *Suggests* updating the 2023 “What’s Cooking” report with funds from the FAO to:

    a. Suggests the expansion of dietary guidelines to healthy living on diets without animal source foods;

    b. Provide recommendations on a sustainable transition to plant-only agriculture for small and rural farmers;

    c. Remember the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* aiming to protect and preserve biodiversity;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement sustainable farming practices in policy frameworks, in accordance with the *Baku Harmoniya Initiative for Farmers,* to decrease biodiversity loss by:

    a. Hosting biannual regional forums where NGOs, local governments, and environmental experts collaborate to align their recovery methodologies;

    b. Empowering local farmers by supporting the development of climate-resilient areas;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take example from the *Doctrine on Food Security* that implements a certification process for both domestic producers and imported organic products, grants, subsidies, and support for organic farmers, typically for rural development; sustainable farming practices as well as food self-sufficiency;

5. *Recommends* expanding the work carried out in the UNDFF which provides detailed guidance to the international community through global action plans to support family farmers to include a more comprehensive framework which:

    a. Regulates the collaborative work with already existing stakeholders such as the FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and World Bank, which are international institutions for funding and innovation with agriculture;

    b. Encourages the involvement of more Member States to promote the benefits of family farming;

c. Creates open communication channels for Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

d. Enhances technology for information sharing among smallholder farmers;

6. *Recommends* for the establishment of a framework for intelligence sharing between Member States regarding activities combating fires and other natural or human-driven disasters which threaten productive farmlands that:

    a. Encourages Member States to apply a similar model to that of Brazil with the utilization of GPS in the protection of the Ka'apor tribal lands in the Amazon;

    b. Establishes standards for the application and security implications of data shared between partner countries;

7. *Advises* implementation of greener initiatives including, but not limited to, regenerative farming, crop rotation, multiple crops per field, planting native or pesticide resistant crops, and increased use of biofertilizers and organic pesticides;

8. *Asks* Member States to use regenerative agriculture as a method to revitalize soil health, promote energy sequestration, and offset greenhouse gas emissions and:

    a. Further encourages the use of polyculture, including intercropping, which strengthens soil nutrient levels, reduces the risk of pests and disease, and offers a sustainable alternative to monoculture-based industrial agriculture;

    b. Suggests the FAO create guidelines concerning the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) because of the disastrous consequences they have to the diversity of cultivated plants;

9. *Asks* that Member States adopt Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in participation with the FAO that are a people-based approach to learning sustainable methods of agriculture, specifically for smallholder farmers in rural areas that:

    a. Recognizes that knowledge sharing is essential among small-scale farmers and that information needs to be geographically accessible and available in local languages;

    b. Encourages the discussion of several sustainable topics including but not limited to: soil, crop and water management, and agroforestry initiatives;

    c. Reaffirms the importance of community-based problem analysis;

10. *Urges* Member States to support the creation of a United Nations Sustainable Food Systems Education Program aimed at farmers, policymakers, and local communities, promoting biodiversity-friendly practices through formal education and hands-on training workshops;

11. *Calls upon* Member States and small-scale farmers to contribute to the database, the Family Farming Knowledge Platform, that aims to create more diverse agroecosystems through knowledge sharing among family farmers;

12. *Invites* Member States to support Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, and local stakeholders to contribute to the development of a more sustainable food system by:

a. Designating Indigenous Peoples the necessary resources by protecting traditional knowledge and promoting culturally relevant sustainable practices;

b. Supporting smallholder farmers through better access to training, finance, and markets to strengthen their resilience and sustainability;

c. Engaging local stakeholders, such as civil society, cooperatives, and private actors, through inclusive governance and policy dialogue by setting up an inclusive governance platform like the RC-GSAR project in Senegal;

13. *Supports* the implementation of Indigenous practices in order to establish environment friendly and climate change resilient approaches for small businesses and local farmers which:

    a. Praises the use of crop rotation and intercropping like the milpas system, especially prevalent in Central America, which helps local farmers diversify their crops and increase productivity by growing diverse crop species together in one space;

    b. Recommends the Chakra traditional agroforestry system utilized in various capacities by people groups in the Amazon;

    c. Commends water harvesting, involving collecting rainwater to use for irrigation that has been an essential resource in States with limited fresh water sources such as the Marshall Islands;

14. *Strongly recommends* the Agrodiversity Conference's research, discussions, and recommendations be publicly-accessible and widely-disseminated by Member States to their agricultural sectors which:

    a. Further invites the Agrodiversity Conference's PR management to produce a social media campaign, distributing these tips in an accessible manner for those with micro-scale backyard gardens and small local-scale farming industries;

    b. Highlights the practice of utilizing symbiotic plant relationships such as intercropping, polycropping, or the Three Sisters (beans, corn, and squash), that fosters regenerative plant relationships and improves soil and water use efficiency;

15. *Calls for* a Agrodiversity Conference featuring a collaboration between FAO and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to encourage innovations in sustainable agriculture by applying Indigenous knowledge, in order to ensure food security for all, protect biodiversity, and integrate indigenous people's agricultural methods on a global scale that:

    a. Further calls for the Agrodiversity Conference to expand upon the ideas of the FAO's Indigenous Peoples and Food Systems program, which emphasizes the interlinkages between Indigenous food systems and biodiversity;

    b. Urges the exchange of agricultural technology and innovations, such as a seed exchange, intercropping, and cultural burnings in order to preserve Indigenous knowledge for future generations;

16. *Calls for* the promotion of knowledgeable volunteers to help teach target communities with strategies such as:

a. Increasing the utilization of the UNDP and their initiatives such as, “The United Nations Volunteer Program” (UNV);

b. Enhancing of volunteer programs under the UN to spread their knowledgeable, allowing volunteers to educate people on sustainable agricultural practices, and other sustainable food systems to lessen biodiversity loss;

c. Endorsing the use of the services of the FAO Volunteer Programme to expand the work of knowledgeable volunteers who can educate smallholder farmers in accordance with the FAO’s strategic framework 2022-2031;

17. *Requests* that UNEP and FAO provide technical and financial support to community-based women’s organizations engaged in agroecology and seed sovereignty initiatives, ensuring their full participation in shaping biodiversity-friendly food systems;

18. *Calls* for the further utilization of international conventions and current knowledge sharing networks to boost knowledge sharing among Member States and non-Member States that:

    a. Fully supports the expansion of knowledge sharing networks among Member and non-Member States, utilizing existing programs such as (GAN) which enables cross-border collaboration on regenerative farming, soil-conservation, and climate resilience agriculture which;

    b. Builds off The *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*;

    c. Further reminds this committee meets annually and expand this international forum to create conversation across borders, increase knowledge sharing, and improve relations amongst Member and non-Member States;

19. *Expresses its support for* the FAO and UNEP to assist in the mapping and cataloging of native species and traditional crops as a baseline for food system planning;

20. *Strongly recommends* the widespread adoption of these practices among Indigenous Peoples, who continue to experience the impacts of land dispossession due to colonization, to address food insecurity;

21. *Condemns* the extraction from, and pollution of, indigenous land and crops, which shall be formally protected through *United Nations Declaration of the Rights on Indigenous Peoples*, primarily through the General Assembly resolution 61/295 establishing sovereignty, and acknowledging the damage of colonization;

22. *Further recommends,* Member States to support Indigenous communities that utilize traditional food preservation techniques such as drying and fermenting to reduce food waste and post-harvest losses while increasing funds through the LDCF for communities of Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing food waste, protecting pollinators, and preventing deforestation;

23. *Appeals to* Member States to work with the Global Environmental Facility to fund and start community-based biodiversity conservation projects that use traditional ecological knowledge;

24. *Strongly suggests* the WFP to extend funding programs to support smallholder farmers in their transition towards sustainable practices by:

a. Collaborating with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) funds or agencies for funding sources to prioritize SDG 2 (zero hunger);

b. Allowing smallholder farmers to have access to necessary technologies including but not limited to; water based infrastructures, biotechnologies, irrigation systems, energy powered systems;

25. *Welcomes* Member States to implement targeted policies focusing on the support of local businesses and farms, such as the establishment of a Local Agricultural Support Program through the assistance and collaboration of UNEP and local stakeholders and in accordance with the report brought forth by UNEP, UNDP and FAO which details the “Impacts of Agricultural Support and Opportunities for Sustainable Food Systems Transitions;”

26. *Welcomes* the support of UNEA Member States to prioritize financial and technical support for agroecology which includes practices like agroforestry and crop rotation, facilitating both food security and environmental sustainability, in line with the SDGs in developing countries;

27. *Further recommends* Member States to redirect agricultural subsidies towards smallholder and local farmers to promote equitable food systems and enhance long-term food security through targeted subsidies like the United States Department of Agriculture programs focusing on assisting disadvantaged farmers;

28. *Reaffirms its belief in* the education of farmers to understand the benefits of switching to sustainable agricultural practices as well as pulling from the regular budget to provide financial incentives to farmers willing to transition;

29. *Urgently appeals* Member States to expand funding programs in order to combat the crucial need for financial support for LDCs to address biodiversity loss and to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge into environmental management and sustainability efforts which:

    a. Takes note of the need to incentivize developing populations with agriculture-centered economies to use traditional practices rather than degenerative farming practices;

    b. Expresses the desire that the UNFCCC provide further funding to such efforts through the expansion of the LDCF as well as the SCCF, acknowledging the fact that Indigenous Knowledge is often crucial in adapting to climate impacts, such as changes in weather patterns and biodiversity loss.

Code: UNEA/1/7
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Fully aware that food systems are responsible for 80% of all biodiversity loss and account for 29% of greenhouse gas emissions,

Bearing in mind that according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), agricultural practices threaten up to 24,000 of the 28,000 species at risk of extinction,

Affirming current biodiversity frameworks such as the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *World Heritage Convention*, and the *Ramsar Convention* with deep respect for their importance to individual Member States,

Emphasizing the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Strategic Framework 2022–2031, which aims to support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems,

Underlining the effect of tourist industries on the creation of sustainable food systems, as current trends will lead to a 152% increase in water consumption and a 251% increase in solid waste disposal by 2050,

Noting that small-scale farmers and fishers often lack access to the financial resources, modern technologies, and capacity-building initiatives necessary to adopt sustainable and resilient practices,

Concerned that many developing nations face significant financial and technical barriers to implementing large-scale Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) projects aimed at restoring natural ecosystems and strengthening resilience against climate change and biodiversity loss,

Emphasizing the potential of diversified and innovative financial instruments such as Bonds and Futures to mobilize sustainable funding for global environmental efforts,

Guided by the United Nations, incentives and frameworks backed by the World Bank to offer microcredit and micro-financial assistance to farmers and rural communities to help mitigate production transition costs while implementing biodiverse land management solutions into soil conservation techniques,

Cognizant of the difficulty of fishery management in international waters and across national borders, highlighted by the Marine Stewardship Council 2023-2024 Annual Report,

Alarmed by the FAO 2024 State of Fishing and Aquaculture report that 37.7% of global fish stocks are fished beyond sustainable limits and overfishing production has reached 92.3 million tons,

Taking into consideration the success of the *United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement* (UNFSA) in regulating transboundary fish stocks to ensure long-term conservation and sustainable use by setting guidelines for fish stock management,

Acknowledging the vital role of local communities in the sustainable management of fisheries, and the proven effectiveness of community-based fisheries management systems in promoting environmental, economic, and social resilience,

Guided by the importance of effective governance within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) for the preservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable management of fish stocks, and recognizing the sovereign rights of coastal States to explore, conserve, and manage natural resources within their EEZs,

Emphasizing the urgent need to strengthen marine conservation efforts through the expansion and effective management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), to safeguard marine biodiversity, ensure sustainable fisheries, and enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems to climate change,

Further acknowledging that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are responsible for less than 1% of greenhouse gas emissions, and yet they are disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and the resulting marine biodiversity loss, as well as the importance of national frameworks,

Reminding the integral role of local farmers and family farms in national, regional, and global food systems, and the diverse, multifaceted, and locally specific impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, and industrial farming on local and family farming practice,

Bearing in mind that the EbA (2024-2029) Initiative launched in Tuvalu has already restored 534 hectares of degraded coastal ecosystems, promoted climate-resilient agriculture to over ⅓ of its population, and introduced drip irrigation and crop diversification to combat soil degradation,

Inspired by the Great Green Wall Initiative, an African-led project aiming to combat desertification and climate change in the Sahel region by restoring degraded land, fostering biodiversity, and enhancing food security,

Taking note of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration an initiative aiming to prevent, halt, and reverse the degradation of ecosystems to restore biodiversity, enhance human well-being, and mitigate climate change,

Appreciating United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), which focuses on innovation, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and technology access and/or transfer,

Fully aware that plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are plants that are used or have the potential to be used for food and agriculture and are foundational to sustainable cropping systems,

Keeping in mind that Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) are chemical substances that don't break down easily, accumulate in the environment, and pose harm to human and environmental health,

Noting that there are at least 100,000 tons of obsolete pesticide stockpiles in countries around the globe that are leaching toxic by-products into the environments around them,

Also reaffirming General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” including the improvement of agri-food systems to achieve SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), 14 (life below water), and 15 (life on land),

Emphasizing the need for sustainable farming techniques, such as agroforestry, crop rotation, and organic agriculture, to increase environmental benefit by protecting soil health and native species,

Affirming the importance of information sharing within and among Member States on sustainable agro-ecological best practices,

Understanding that multiple Member States have implemented nationwide bans on single-use plastics in phases, with the latest phase focusing on plastic food containers,

Cognizant of the need for research investment into innovative plastic alternative packaging, enacting policies to discourage the usage of single-use plastic in food systems actively,

Inviting Member States to recognize and integrate Indigenous and traditional knowledge systems in the design and governance of sustainable food systems and conservation practices, in alignment with article 8 (j) of the *Convention on Biodiversity* (CBD),

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop biodiversity educational tools services to disseminate training programs for farmers on climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agricultural methods;

2. *Recommends* all Member States collaborate with non-governmental organizations that specialize in agricultural sustainability to share research, data, and technical expertise that can inform national agriculture policy development and implementation through the integration of biodiversity objectives into national agriculture and fishery development plans, ensuring consistency with international biodiversity frameworks;

3. *Requests* that the UNEP Environmental Governance Subprogramme create a report with general recommendations to guide Member States dependent on tourism towards eco-friendly tourism industries that will allow for the creation of sustainable national food systems while giving special consideration both to the importance of these industries and to their extreme impact on consumption levels and marine environments;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to scale up financial contributions to international organizations and mechanisms supporting sustainable and resilient agriculture and fisheries to protect biodiversity, including the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the & Green Fund, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as establishing new International Biodiversity Support and Funding Mechanisms aimed at assisting Member States, with particular attention to the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other climate-vulnerable nations, to achieve food security;

5. *Encourages* economically developed Member States to promote and implement debt-for-nature and debt-for-climate swap agreements with LDCs and other developing nations undertaking agro-ecological reforms, ecosystem restoration, and marine conservation, as a means of advancing environmental goals while providing critical financial relief and supporting sustainable development, with Member States offering their national experience as potential models;

6. *Stresses* the need for Member States to increase financial resources, technology transfers, and capacity-building initiatives to empower small-scale farmers and fishers to adopt sustainable and resilient practices by:

    a. Increasing financial resources to help facilitate access to affordable credit, providing targeted subsidies, and implementing risk-mitigation measures such as insurance schemes to promote inclusive and sustainable livelihoods, as emphasized in the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031;

b. Supporting technology transfers to help promote partnerships among research institutions, public agencies, and the private sector to introduce and disseminate innovative, climate-resilient tools and methods, per the United Nations Decade of Family;

c. Adopting capacity-building initiatives to promote the development of localized education programs and sharing networks to enhance the skills and resilience of training workshops of small-scale producers and their communities;

7. *Directs* UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) to expand the eligibility criteria and financial resources of the Global EbA Fund to facilitate broader access for developing countries to integrate EbA approaches into national adaptation plans and food system reforms;

8. *Encourages* international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, in collaboration with the UNEP, to develop and promote the issuance of *Biodiversity Bonds*, which may be purchased and held by Member States, to finance the initiatives outlined in the subsequent operative clauses of this resolution;

9. *Urges* the exploration of a Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Futures Market, created by the United Nations in partnership with willing financial institutions, as a means of directing capital toward long-term Biodiversity development outcomes, by capitalizing on well-established markets through:

    a. Creating futures contracts based on the anticipated achievement of specific SDG indicators, such as biodiversity restoration or sustainability of food systems;

    b. Allowing Member States and institutional investors to participate in these contracts, 'investing' in successful development outcomes and providing upfront capital for projects;

    c. Ensuring ethical oversight by requesting the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to review which speculation could negatively impact vulnerable communities or divert resources from critical needs;

    d. Using revenue generated from the market to finance the initiatives outlined in the subsequent operative clauses of this resolution;

10. *Advises* Member States to utilize microfinancing and microcredit opportunities for rural and local farming communities to break away from monolithic and monocultural farming practices as this offers income-supplementing solutions through biodiverse species inclusion transitions while conserving the soil and mitigating production transition costs and losses and further guarantees a decent standard of living for the farmer while improving agricultural communities providing incentivizing that break away from traditional land-stripping methods in collaboration with UNEA frameworks and World Bank funding opportunities;

11. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, regional fisheries bodies, and civil society organizations, to support the development and implementation of community-based fisheries management systems led by coastal and island communities by expanding collaboration with public-private partnerships to increase the UNEP's funding of aquaculture programs in developing nations to enhance marine ecosystem stewardship, promote sustainable fishery practices, and strengthen the ecological and socio-economic resilience of

small-scale fisheries while supporting the work of Regional Fishery Management Organizations to coordinate fishery management between Member States and international waters;

12. *Further encourages* the responsibility of Member States to effectively allocate funding for more conducive circular carbon economies, reducing carbon emission-based agricultural technologies and transitioning to more green effective ones by monitoring the effects of gas and oil contributions to notable carbon sources and Incorporating reduce, reuse and recycle agricultural strategies;

13. *Reiterates* Member States to enforce stricter fishing regulations within their respective EEZs, including through improved monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms, to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources and reminds Member States to respect the sovereign rights of all Member States in their EEZs by not engaging in economic activity within foreign EEZs without prior approval under the supervision of the EEZ proprietor;

14. *Recommends that* Member States, under national contexts and consultation with Indigenous People and local communities, strengthen Traditional Ecological Knowledge systems by recognizing and, legally protecting traditional agricultural, fishing, and cultural practices that contribute to biodiversity, establishing local knowledge exchange hubs to foster collaboration between elders, local practitioners, and scientists in the co-development of sustainable methods, and integrating Indigenous and local knowledge into formal education and training programs;

15. *Addresses* the urgent problem of overfishing and adequate protection of the marine environment by supporting the implementation of a global uniform policy by all Member States that defines, expands, and enforces MPAs to prevent overfishing and protect aquatic species through the IUCN's World Commission On Protected Areas and bolstering maritime security measures such as Automatic Identification Systems to ensure the protection of aquatic species from overfishing by monitoring vessels in real-time per UNFSA and International Maritime Organization guidelines;

16. *Encourages* the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea to expand upon its National Oceanic Governance Studies, providing assessments and potential solutions for more Member States, while giving priority to SIDS, recognizing their heightened vulnerability to threats such as ocean acidification, limited arable land, and coastal ecosystem degradation;

17. *Recommends* the development and expansion of FAO's agricultural initiatives that support biodiversity, such as crop diversification, agroecology, and climate-resilient irrigation systems through partnerships with local communities and regional research centers, and the expansion of the FAO's Regional Technical Platform on Family Farming to all regions in conjunction with regional FAO offices, with an emphasis on panel discussions and local dialogues;

18. *Advises* the creation of a global initiative similar to the framework of Jamaica's National Tree Planting Initiative to other Member States by:

    a. Identifying countries that do not have adequate planting resources and using the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to establish what foods are deemed as plant genetic resources to cultivate those lands with those plant varieties;

    b. Partnering with the Great Green Wall Initiative and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to understand the layout of planting initiatives to maximize efforts

regarding the plantations of thousands of plants and maintenance over the following decades;

c. Engaging with the African Union Commission and Pan-African Agency, along with support from the UNDP to create opportunities for funding initiatives;

19. *Further requests* that Member States consider transforming their agricultural production approaches by:

    a. Limiting use on the sale and production of sterile seeds to increase the biodiversity of the crops planted and to empower small farmers to gain independence from the financial and health-related burden brought on by the seed industry;

    b. Reducing subsidization of large-scale industrial approaches in agriculture to level the playing field for small farmers;

    c. Restricting the use of dangerous pesticides by identifying and eliminating stockpiles of POP pesticides by creating a comprehensive annual report for the FAO that incorporates a detailed inventory of existing pesticide stockpiles which details the type, quantity, location, and storage method used and tracks the use of techniques such as high-temperature incineration to destroy stockpiles;

    d. Replacing pesticides with methods that support biodiversity and ensure pest problems don't become economically damaging by implementing crop rotation to disrupt pest life cycles and prevent the buildup of pests in the soil, using natural agents such as neem oil or garlic spray as pesticide replacements, and introducing viruses as a biological control for the spread of insect pests;

20. *Advises* Member States to promote the development of state-specific indicator frameworks, such as the *Canada Indicator Framework*, as a more effective means of implementing issue-specific indicators such as the *Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation* and SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 15 (life on land);

21. *Calls upon* UNEP to develop national reports on land sharing, in cooperation with the IFAD, with financing from the program to control land grabbing and foster the development of small exploitation by promoting existing sustainable food systems and tools for transforming environmental practices regarding food systems, like FAO's Food Systems Integrated Program;

22. *Invites* Member States to invest in a global alternative plastic packaging research hub that allows Member States to publish research initiatives regarding best practices and results from studies by:

    a. *Utilizing* the support from the Agroforestry Programme conducted by the Forestry Department to increase research investment into innovative plastic alternative packaging, enacting policies to discourage the usage of single-use plastic in food systems actively;

    b. *Suggests* the use of bioplastics, natural fibers like jute and cotton, and sustainable paper and cardboard solutions instead of plastic usage;

    c. *Encourages* partnering with the World Economic Forum Global Plastic Action Partnership to establish funding initiatives towards the creation of the plastic alternatives research hub.

Code: UNEA/1/8
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing that having scientific experts and United Nations officials host forums to engage communities and gather opinions is important when discussing issues such as biodiversity, as seen in the Global Major Groups Stakeholders Forum (GMGSF) (2000),

Acknowledging the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) article 25, which states that all persons have a right to an adequate standard of living,

Fully aware of the resolution by the Human Rights Council resolution 48/13 “Right to a Healthy Environment” (2021) which further urges the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment,

Acknowledging that the efforts to combat desertification and biodiversity loss are strengthened by frameworks such as the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1992), the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (2022) and the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD) (1994),

Recognizing the standards set forth in article 1(c) and 1(d) of the UNCCD to reinforce land restoration policies, strengthen monitoring mechanisms, and increase investment in biodiversity loss prevention mechanisms,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 73/333 “Follow-up to the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277” (2019), which focuses on marine wildlife conservation for endangered species,

Reaffirming the importance of promoting sustainable agriculture, in alignment with SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 15 (life on land), in order to eliminate hunger and ensure the conservation of biodiversity,

Recalling the obligations of Member States on behalf of *the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (SDGs), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the most recent United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29),

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 37/7 “World Charter for Nature,” that first identified biodiversity as a common issue of humankind and set out fundamental principles for the protection of natural ecosystems and species essential for sustainable development,

Acknowledging the necessity of SDG 6.6 and 15.5 relative to sustainable water production needed for food sources and the degradation of agricultural and aquacultural habitats,

Recognizing that declines in biodiversity will undermine progress toward 35 out of 44 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, according to the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) “UN Report: Nature’s Dangerous Decline Unprecedented” (2019),

Deeply concerned with resource mismanagement, and the lack of education provided for local farmers, as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development” (2015),

Recognizing the severe impact current food systems have on biodiversity, with food systems responsible for 80% of global biodiversity decline, as mentioned in the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) *Food Systems for the Planet* (2023),

Deeply disturbed by deforestation and its detrimental effects on biodiversity as forests make up a major part of biodiversity, As mentioned by the UNEF,

Deeply conscious of food systems and their contribution to the decline of animal species as there is more livestock than wild animals,

Highlighting the necessity to clarify common needs and difficulties of local production, by including the Comprehensive Needs Assessment from the United States Department of Education,

Recognizing that multilateral collaboration should be cognizant of the geographical contexts that shape the types of biodiversity loss being faced,

Having reviewed the debt-for-nature swap which allows for developing countries’ debt to be forgiven in exchange for the investment of environmental conservation project(s),

Recognizing the recent developments of immense dependency on the importation of food as a result of arid-regions struggling with desertification, soil degradation and water scarcity,

Recalling that UNEA’s mandate relies on the need for confidence building and norm setting measures established by initiatives to transform food systems to prevent biodiversity loss,

Recognizing the urgency of addressing environmental racism and preserving the local ecosystems of each country, while considering the unique needs of each,

1. *Supports* Member States to implement a collaborative forum to discuss biodiversity loss, similar to the GMGSF, by inviting local community representatives such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), authority figures, and upstanding citizens to share opinions;

2. *Encourages* the expansion of the *Global Environment Outlook* (GEO) of UNEP - global environmental assessment protocols - to address climate change, food insecurity, and biodiversity loss concurrently through ways such as:

    a. Building on the existing models of assessment protocols such as the *Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem* (IPBES) that addresses climate change, food insecurity, and biodiversity concurrently;

    b. Utilizing new technology to resolve limited date access to conflict regions while ensuring national security which includes AI land use analysis, Geographic Information System (GIS) system, and Satellite monitoring;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of maintaining a clean and healthy ecosystem in order to allow for the continuous rise of biodiversity, as highlighted by the Enviroatlas Benefit Category that stressed natural resources;

4. *Encourages* the reduction of chemical-based control methods against substances found in the agricultural and aquacultural production of food such as fungi, plants, and insects;

5. *Recommends* the prevention of infrastructural water source systems purposed for ingestion from contamination by:

    a. Implementing the adequate separation of treatment plants and sewage and wastewater systems, with close attention to those in close proximity to environmentally-recognized sources of safe drinking water outdoors;

    b. Keeping oceans and lakes exposed to little pollution for the sustenance of aquatic animals vulnerable to endangerment or identified as common food sources;

6. *Emphasizes* that further multilateral action through UNCCD Secretariat and UNEA is necessary in scaling up existing nature-based solutions (NBS) to enhance climate resilience, as established in UNEA resolution 1 (2022), ensuring that next-steps enacted through multilateral collaboration with African Union (AU) initiatives and other regional partners ensure that climate solutions are geographically sensitive;

7. *Invites* Member States to lead regionally expanded financial and technical support to ensure nations prioritize environmental resilience in food system reforms;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for expanded data collection mechanisms through existing programs like The International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB) consultative process to ensure that sources of biodiversity degradation are properly detected and adequately remedied through ways such as but not limited to multilateral action that prioritizes data collection across regional, national, non-governmental, and international organizations, to ensure accuracy and transparency;

9. *Further invites* Member States to work in multilateral collaboration with one another to form consensus around the UN-wide initiative called Coordinated Operations for Multilateral Prosperity to Advance Sustainable Security (COMPASS), which calls for Member States to work in tandem with norm-setting measures established by the UN through COMPASS in line with the UNEP to further research the different causes of biodiversity loss each Member State faces;

10. *Encourages* the expansion of subcommittees under the UNEP through the COMPASS initiative to research and share the different aspects of biodiversity loss pertaining to food systems in relation to individual Member States;

11. *Recommends* creating a program inspired by the *Paris Climate Agreement* which would require Member States to present progress towards the transformation of food systems by:

    a. Implementing a programmed schedule that would hold weekly meetings at a regional level, while also requiring international meetings every 3-6 months to ensure that all states are working towards transforming current food systems through;

    b. The implementation of informal meetings which would serve as a way to educate the local and international community on more sustainable agro-ecological practices;

12. *Encourages* Member States to use crops that require support to stay upright or are compatible with trees to be planted around or use them as support as stated by General Assembly resolution

79/227 (2024) which discusses the need for sustainability in agrifood systems for biodiversity, agroecology and food production;

13. *Requests* the support of Member States to note areas' amount of biodiversity and place measures to prevent deforestation in the areas susceptible to extreme harm and implement recovery policies;

14. *Asks* Member States to record the amount of wild animals compared to livestock alongside implementing habitat and plant protecting resources needed based on the number of animals since animal farming makes up a large part of agricultural land which leads to removing food and shelter that wild animals need as stated in the Chatham House's "Food System Impacts on Biodiversity Loss" (2021);

15. *Encourages* consultation visits from local experts to secluded individuals and marginalized populations in order to communicate the sustainable strategies needed for more ethical agriculture practices relating to their specific needs;

16. *Recommends* that Members States implement regionally focused solutions when tackling geographically challenging issues relating to transforming food systems to prevent biodiversity loss;

17. *Encourages* the establishment of seminars and initiatives that can be accessible to local farmers, consumers and agricultural students, by the UNEP whose headquarters are located in Nairobi and which maintains regional offices across several continents, in order to facilitate the knowledge sharing between communities;

18. *Calls upon* increasing agricultural products from developed countries such as wheat and other essential goods and have them buy the same to developing nations in order to increase their local economies;

19. *Emphasizes* the need to provide educational support from developed countries to developing nations to aid in the bettering of national, regional, and international agricultural and economic sectors by:

    a. Having developed Member States assist developing countries in restoring different fields such as livestock industry;

    b. Having Member States expand the use of reusable energy sources for everyone;

20. *Encouraging* Member States to promote drought-resistant crops such as durum wheat, barley, chickpeas and heat tolerant varieties for the arid climate of the region, through shared knowledge and processes via the exchange of training and guidance to effectively improve local production, sustainability and overall economic resilience through:

    a. Collaborating with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO);

    b. Teaching sustainable agricultural practices to local farmers;

    c. Training in climate change adaptation through effective steps offering irrigation management and water conservation practices;

21. *Supports* the establishment of community gardens that will help promote sustainable practices such as composting;

22. *Fully supports* Member States to collect and share data on their environments and ecosystems findings;

23. *Recommends* fellow Member States to work and learn from Indigenous communities working with NGOs to spread Indigenous knowledges to farmers and fisher on sustainable practices by:

    a. Working with Indigenous Communities Member States can learn from traditional knowledge of sustainable practices such as crop rotation, controlled burning, and food sovereignty to help conserve biodiversity;

    b. Partnering with NGOs such as Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN), who works with indigenous communities to protect and maintain traditional teaching and natural laws;

24. *Encourages* Member States to emphasize for local farmers and communities to comply with local and indigenous communities as well as government or global sustainable practices in order to organize resources and to bring further education and knowledge together;

25. *Recommends* all developing countries to have a portion of their foreign debt forgiven by investing in environmental conservation efforts by utilizing the debt-for-nature swap that has been endorsed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

26. *Calls upon* Member States to create a marine environment annual survey such as the Fisheries Resources Assessment Survey, which assists with the identification of species, population, and correlated geographical exploitation by:

    a. Assessing the abundance and status of demersal fisheries resources;

    b. Identifying key dispersal grounds for major commercially exploited demersal fish species;

    c. Identifying the geographical range and stock delineations of fish resources;

    d. Determining refuge strengths of no-take zones;

27. *Further advocates* for the integration of inclusive civic forums within the policymaking process to promote a stronger connection between individuals and nature, while incorporating diverse perspectives through ways such as but not limited to:

    a. Host regular workshops that explore themes such as environmental stewardship, and the interconnections between food systems and the natural world;

    b. Encourage youth involvement through educational programs in schools and universities;

28. *Advises* the United Nations to scale up the International HQ for Sustainable Agriculture and Gardening initiative to promote food sovereignty to smaller islands by directly working with local farmers and furthering crop diversification by introducing new and nutritious crops;

29. *Calls* for enhanced global collaboration on water-efficient agricultural technologies, especially in water-scarce regions, by supporting hydroponic and aquaponic farming in desert environments and encouraging Member States to share knowledge concerning water-smart agriculture;

30. *Recommends* gradual changes in state policies regarding ecosystem exploitation, in order to counter the:

    a. Imbalance caused by large industries, which often leads to native populations losing their means of subsistence, as environmental degradation renders their traditional livelihoods unsustainable and competition with multinational corporations becomes severely disadvantageous for marginalized groups;

    b. Destruction of local flora and fauna, posing life-threatening risks to native communities that rely on natural resources not only for survival, but also to preserve their culture, heritage, and traditions;

31. *Strongly encourages*, as a means to combat environmental racism, that Member States implement localized studies and initiatives, including assemblies every six months until the established goals are fulfilled, then a debate should be held to establish the new period of time to management, to better:

    a. Understand and mitigate the impacts caused by major food industries — such as soil erosion, water pollution, and the risk of local flora and fauna extinction, particularly near meat processing facilities — to improve the living conditions of nearby populations, and this approach will provide solutions that balance quality of life with industrial activities and ensure fair coexistence between large-scale food corporations and local subsistence practices;

    b. Raise awareness through national and international programs regarding the existence and persistence of environmental racism by stimulating local NGOs to connect between each other by getting help from international programs, like the European Network Against Racism and urgently creating other initiatives that can unify programs from anywhere on the globe;

    c. Supplement the Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement, including the issue of environmental racism — also a form of violence — and the excessive use of power by dominant institutions, such as large-scale food industries, also addressing both in Human Rights Council conferences and within global initiatives and agendas and creating a manifesto should be developed to outline long-term goals on this matter, aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

Code: UNEA/1/9
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging the need for a broader global framework that promotes accessibility of existing United Nations programs pertaining to collaborative education and sustainable food systems and biodiversity,

Having studied article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) stating everyone has the right to adequate food,

Recalling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) resolution 48/13 on the “Human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” (2021) which goes hand in hand with sustainable farming practices,

Considering the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2011 to protect and restore habitats while advancing sustainable agricultural agendas,

Acknowledging the immense importance of local farmers in promoting food sovereignty and sustainable agriculture, as emphasized by the *Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations* (FAO),

Affirming the need for accessible information and educational resources regarding sustainable processes established at the UN *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992),

Having reviewed the Global Permaculture Education Project for Refugees, a global initiative that aims to educate settlements and camps on permaculture to increase autonomy,

Acknowledging the limitations of some Member States in disseminating information to farmers and remembering SDG 12 (responsible production and consumption), specifically target 8, wherein all people should have access to information and awareness necessary for sustainable development,

Keeping in mind that in 2022, as reported by the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD) (1994) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 40% of Earth's land surface is considered degraded, affecting 1.5 billion livelihoods, especially in arid regions,

Alarmed that unsustainable agricultural practices, habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change, as outlined by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2023, remain major drivers of global biodiversity loss,

Recognizing that 80% of the world’s biodiversity is located on well-conserved Indigenous lands, as noted by the UN Department of Ecological and Social Affairs Expert Group Meeting (2019) and the vital role of regional frameworks that integrate Indigenous agricultural knowledge in fostering resilient and ecologically sound agricultural practices,

Noting the existence of traditional knowledge of indigenous communities about farming methods and agriculture that has proven to be efficient and sustainable for centuries,

Recognizing that, according to the February 2025 World Health Organization (WHO) report on biodiversity, the loss of biodiversity undermines ecosystem resilience and directly threatens food security, climate stability, and human well-being,

Reminding Member States of General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022), entitled “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,” as well as General Assembly resolution 73/333 (2019), entitled “Follow-up to the Report of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group Established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277,” which focuses on marine wildlife conservation for endangered species,

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 75/271 (2023) on “Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use,” emphasizing the need for international and transboundary cooperation at all appropriate levels, as well as between relevant stakeholders,

Recalling the *Green Development Strategy* (2014) promoting reforestation, pollution reduction, and clean technology,

Further recalling the *United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2030* (UNSPF 2030), which plans for a 3% worldwide forest increase, or 120 million hectares, by 2030 and for an elimination of extreme poverty for those who are dependant on forests,

Recognizes that multilateral collaboration should take into account the geographical contexts that influence the specific forms of biodiversity loss being experienced, in line with General Assembly resolution 75/271 (2021) “Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use”, which underlines the need for regionally adapted transboundary efforts in biodiversity conservation,

Emphasizing the vital role of agriculture in meeting the food demands of today and the future, while ensuring the preservation of biodiversity, and the constant rise of individuals suffering from hunger, with a total of 343 million people across 74 Member States experiencing food insecurity according to the UN News Channel,

Reaffirming the purpose of UNEA resolution 4/10, “Acknowledging the importance of conservation, the sustainable use of biodiversity, land restoration and sustainable management” (2019) and UNEA resolution 2/9, “One third of food produced globally for human consumption is wasted or lost” (2016),

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 78/155 on “The Implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity and its contribution to sustainable development” (2023), emphasizing the *Convention on Biological Diversity* signed in 1992 that moved for the implementation of measures benefiting the conservation of biodiversity and providing a framework for sustainable use of natural resources, and equitable sharing of benefits,

Concerned that declines in biodiversity will undermine progress toward 35 out of the 44 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets, according to UNEP,

Guided by the 2030 Agenda with particular attention to SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land),

Expressing deep concern as to the UN article entitled *Food and Climate Change: Healthy diets for a healthier Planet,* regarding the extensive contribution that food systems obtains up to 33% of greenhouse pollution,

Reaffirming UNEA resolution 6/14 “Strengthening international efforts to combat desertification and land degradation, restore degraded land, promote land conservation and sustainable land management, contribute to land degradation neutrality, and enhance drought resilience” (2024), 6/13 “Effective and inclusive solutions for strengthening water policies to achieve sustainable development in the context of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution” (2024) stressing the importance of sustainable land management and the restoration of degraded land and also shedding light on sand and dust storms, which are exacerbated by unsustainable agricultural practices and land degradation,

Deeply conscious of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) finding that solutions to environmental restoration differs based on the ecosystems of the region,

Affirming the importance of sustainable farming practices, such as regenerative agriculture, intercropping, and polycultures, in preserving the Earth, including soil and water, while supporting food production,

Recalling the importance of sustainable agricultural practices and digital innovation in addressing biodiversity loss, as highlighted in the Kumming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and noting the success of programs that promote data-driven and climate-smart agriculture to enhance food systems resilience as the AIM for Climate,

1. *Recommends* UNEP to establish the *Educate All Together* (EAT) program, which would unite existing initiatives into one accessible program, incorporating a wide range of educational opportunities to promote various sustainable agricultural practices under the guidance of FAO and the *United Nations Development Program* (UNDP), including:

    a. Expanding “Farmer Field Schools” to facilitate the transfer of information regarding sustainable farming techniques and practical education among farmers with a focus on surpassing cultural and developmental boundaries to include those in rural and vulnerable areas, along with indigenous and female farmers;

    b. Further upscaling the Groundswell International initiative in small, developing states, to promote food sovereignty to less developed nations and islands by working with local farmers to further crop diversification by introducing new and nutritious crops;

    c. Broadening the Global Permaculture Education Project for Refugees, where EAT would extend the permaculture educational system to a broader range of communities;

    d. Utilizing EAT to promote the expansion of the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub to include regional task forces to foster the exchange of best practices, community engagement and resource-sharing for biodiversity-friendly agriculture;

    e. Incorporating frameworks, such as the FAO’s Food Systems Integrated Program (FSIP), since it develops state and regionally specific child programs that target aquaculture, livestock, food craps, and other elements of biodiversity as needed;

    f. Expanding the *United Nations Industrial Development Organization* (UNIDO) Knowledge Hub, facilitated by the UNEP, as a knowledge sharing platform to strengthen cooperation between Member States, by:

i. Including best practices of Member States such as integrated pest management, agroecology, mitigation of further negative effects, and region-specific solutions;

ii. Monitoring the impacts that environmental challenges and fall out such as extreme weather conditions like droughts, sand storms, floods or extreme cold have on agriculture and the environment;

iii. Analyzing which measurement can best mitigate the effects that these variables have on agriculture and the environment;

2. *Encourages* including within EAT a platform to gather information on sustainable farming methods from all over the world, focusing on local expertise, cooperation between NGOs, such as the Resource Environmental Center, Friends of the Earth International, and Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS), leading participants in the agriculture industry, and ecological experts to study the efficacy of particular techniques such as rotational grazing, soil conservation, water-efficient irrigation methods, vertical farming, hydro-phonics, agroforestry, organic pest management, regenerative agriculture, intercropping, and polycultures rotational crop growing and permaculture, thus combating the fallout of diverse ecosystems and monocultures;

3. *Further recommends* that local farmers utilize the EAT program in customary agriculture practices to garner extensive support for safe and sustainable food systems within local communities and farms, by:

    a. Focusing on local communities and farmers by implementing training programs for farmers within local communities to reduce the use of industrial agriculture and providing local farmers with knowledge to ensure they can sustain agricultural habits that not only preserve their economic standpoint, but also ensure a seamless supply of foods and nourishment;

    b. Aiming at pursuing sustainable agricultural practices such as agroforestry, agroecology, and reforestation within farming techniques to reduce the use of industrial agriculture to promote biodiversity and healthy food systems;

    c. Strengthening educational programs and awareness in schools and local communities about the importance of reducing food waste and of adopting sustainable and eco-friendly practices to educate and motivate future generations about healthy food systems;

    d. Requesting that UNEP facilitate knowledge-sharing platforms for a period of one year between regions affected by similar patterns of biodiversity loss, promoting best practices in context-sensitive conservation efforts by:

        i. Organizing regional forums, webinars, and training sessions involving policymakers, researchers, and indigenous communities;

        ii. Compiling and disseminating case studies of successful regional biodiversity cooperation projects;

4. *Invites* Member States to encourage their local population and especially indigenous groups to contribute to EAT by providing information and expertise in their respective areas of farming and incorporating this agricultural knowledge and sustainable farming practices into formal and

informal education systems, including school curricula, agricultural extension programs, and community-based learning;

5. *Proposes* increased collaboration with the FAO and UNEP to advance the progression of sustainable land management and agricultural practices through:

    a. Focusing on providing food security especially for those most vulnerable to ensure the promotion of healthy food systems for all;

    b. Reverting to traditional or agricultural practices to increase efficiency while protecting our biodiversity, including species, plants and fungi;

    c. Prioritizing sustainable agricultural and pastoral practices that refrain from deforestation;

    d. Holding workshops and conferences in collaboration with the UN to discuss how to integrate and prioritize agroforestry and agroecology practices to promote a diverse and healthy biodiversity globally;

6. *Further invites* Member States to create a national marine environment annual survey such as the Fisheries Resources Survey, which assists with the identification of species, population, and correlated geographical exploitation;

7. *Stresses that* Member States should prioritize meeting the goals of UNSPF 2030 by implementing reforestation and protection programs, as well as focusing on aiding those dependent on the forests for their livelihoods;

8. *Supports* the creation and implementation of a regional biodiversity monitoring mechanism to assess the impact of food systems on biodiversity and guide sustainable agricultural transformation, by:

    a. Encouraging general reviews conducted during plenary sessions or peer reviews among Member States, by:

        i. Allocating two Member States per Member State, who would be responsible for impartially reviewing their assigned states to ensure an unbiased review;

        ii. Assigning independent experts from FAO and the United Nations Environmental Program Science-Policy Interface to participate in the reviewing process;

        iii. Changing peer review partnerships every 10 years, ensuring that there is enough information given to Member States over enough time to ensure a factual and full report;

        iv. Providing a biannual progress report reviewed by Member States, which would include a self-assessment questionnaire, written feedback prepared by the reviewing states, and finalized lists of observations by the reviewing States parties, in close collaboration and coordination with the States party under review;

        v. Conducting a plenary session review to hold Member States accountable and report the progress witnessed by Member States partaking in the peer review mechanism;

b. Reflecting previous successful efforts introduced and upheld by the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols (UNTOC Review Mechanism);

9. *Proposes* considerable collaboration among Member States to ensure the enforcement of existing international laws that focus on the protection of biodiversity, by promoting and calling for adherence to the UNEA Monitoring and Reporting Portal, by:

    a. Placing an emphasis on non-compliance, both in session and on a public platform;

    b. Urging governments to integrate UNEA reporting requirements into their national environmental monitoring frameworks to ensure streamlined and consistent reporting;

    c. Recommending the establishment of an annual recognition of Member States demonstrating exemplary adherence to the portal;

10. *Suggests* that all Member States prioritize the reduction of food waste, by:

    a. Educating all agents of the supply chain and consumers about the impacts of food production, transformation and distribution;

    b. Focusing on the integration of circular economy models in existing food systems through the promotion of reducing, reusing, recycling, for example through prioritizing minimal and reusable food packaging and implementing composting facilities to repurpose food waste into energy that can power agricultural activities and nutrient rich soil which can reduce the amounts of pesticides needed;

11. *Recommends* international organizations such as the North South cooperation, implicated in the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific's platform (UCLG), to promote the localization of agricultural products in order to further promote sustainable practices as well as reduce environmental impacts caused by extensive transportation;

12. *Encourages* Member States to form deeper partnerships with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as EcoAgriculture Partners in order to organize awareness programmes aimed at raising consumer awareness on the impacts that the current food systems have on biodiversity, thereby encouraging the reduction of food loss in order to improve supply chain efficiency and food recovery;

13. *Invites* Member States to foster symbiotic plant relationships to improve soil and water use efficiency, such as the practice of planting the Three Sisters (beans, corn, and squash) to enhance their agricultural sector;

14. *Requests* that UNEP create regional committees to develop an adaptable framework of educational standards for a variety of ecosystems, by:

    a. Inviting regional committees consider the relationship between traditional farming practices and their effect on the ecosystem in their specific educational priorities;

    b. Encouraging that regional committees collaborate with each other in conferences to discuss beneficial practices in each region;

15. *Advocates for* Member States to support capacity building strategies based on integral education and technology transfer, to promote climate resilient farms that ensure alignment with the SDGs.

Code: UNEA/1/10
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Focuses on developing regional storage and transportation infrastructure to mitigate the nearly 40% of food produced is lost in transit to achieve Sustainable Development Goals SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 13 (climate action),

Referring to the *Convention of Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1992) that references biological resources to support the conservation of biodiversity and sustainability and keeping in mind the lack of necessary infrastructure in developing Member States to reliably and sustainably transport food and natural resources that results in food waste, pest contamination of products, and inefficient cold chain management,

Affirming the importance of systems-focused initiatives that work to address SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), which calls for production and consumption patterns to become sustainable,

Conscious of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 4/10 (2019) on "Innovation in Biodiversity and Land Degradation", drawing upon the approach to support sustainable development, and enhance food security, which highlights the substantial amount of food waste post-production, causing retailers and production companies alike to discard food due to expiration dates,

Acknowledging Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 48/13 (2021), giving every human the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment by showcasing the work already done by a wide range of public-private initiatives on food distribution and food retail waste, and calling upon the expansion of similar frameworks to a more international scale,

Fully aware of the difficulty surrounding the distribution of food channels, the environmental impact that speeding these channels up may have, and the expenses that come with it,

Recognizing the contribution that educational institutions make to raising awareness of sustainable agriculture, nutrition literacy, and responsible food consumption through education for the young generation,

Reaffirming target 2.3 of the *2030 Agenda*, which calls for secure and equal access to land and water, especially in regard to Indigenous land rights, as well as the efforts of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in securing these rights,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance food security and biodiversity protection by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, efficient resource management, and the responsible use of natural resources, while supporting efforts to reduce food waste and strengthen resilient supply chains,

1. *Recommends* the creation and development of regional partnerships in creating modular programs, the Food and Agriculture Organization, focused on distributive solutions in promoting

sustainable Agro-ecological Industries, the use of Green Energy Programs to power cold storage units, and transportation mechanisms to distribute the resources further effectively and efficient;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to increase funding through the environmental fund to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with food transportation infrastructure improvements such as pest prevention, fuel efficient transportation, and optimized refrigeration;

3. *Endorses* the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) focus on circular economies as an endeavour to reduce the impact of resource consumption on biodiversity loss through:

    a. Encouraging Member States to implement food waste reduction strategies by highlighting the projected food savings of $1.3 trillion USD annually, which is enough to feed 2 billion malnourished people as indicated in the UNDP contextual guide on circular economies;

    b. Recommending Member States aim to implement the UNDP Food and Agriculture Commodities Strategy which focuses on waste in key food commodities such as cashmere, palm, soy, and coffee which are presently challenging to sustainably produce;

    c. Suggesting Member States proliferate national opportunities for partnerships that focus on food system innovation between farmers, businesses, conservationists, and other key parties in food production and distribution systems by highlighting the successes of the over 70 countries already implementing circular economies;

4. *Encourages* Member States to identify appropriate and innovative policies and frameworks which include the development of eco-efficient farming methods to promote sustainable mobility of food distribution, especially in regions most affected by food insecurity, by:

    a. Furthering efforts to strengthen regional and international dialogue and cooperation, technical assistance, and knowledge to build capacity for the promotion of sustainable mobility of food distribution;

    b. Endorsing the transfer and transportation of educational materials to educate food producers in regions heavily affected by food insecurity on sustainable practices while ensuring the quality of food;

5. *Endorses* collaboration overseen by Member States between public and private sector interests, with the aim of aligning action for the promotion of sustainable mobility of food distribution by;

    a. Joining forces with local food banks to use food prior to expiration;

    b. Working with food retailers to promote First In First Out (FIFO) initiatives to minimize food waste due to expiration;

    c. Collaborating with food transport companies to ensure quality products upon arrival;

6. *Supporting* the establishment of global standards for food labeling that clearly define "use by" and "best before" dates to minimize confusion and prevent unnecessary food waste;

7. *Suggesting* all Member States incorporate sustainable agriculture, nutrition literacy, and food systems education for youth, to increase adolescent understanding of the significance of the sustainable production and consumption of food in a manner that promotes ecological responsibility;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to use Community-based Monitoring Systems in partnership with UNPFII to support local and Indigenous agricultural initiatives, and encourages the expansion of state and regional-specific indicator frameworks to monitor progress in implementing sustainable agriculture, and promoting information sharing regarding these indicators;

9. Encourages Member States to enhance the efficiency of food supply chains by promoting shorter, localized, and resilient networks, in line with target 16 of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, with the aim of reducing resource loss, minimizing food waste, and lowering environmental impact.

Code: UNEA/1/11
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Recalling article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), which affirms that access to adequate food is fundamental for the development of human beings,

Bearing in mind the *United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* (1972) as the first major conference on international environmental issues,

Acknowledging the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) and its *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, calling for international cooperation among all Member States to preserve life on land as well as combat world hunger and biodiversity loss, including the Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land), while recognizing the sovereign right of Member States to determine the actions through which they contribute to these goals,

Taking note of the work of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) *(*2022) at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1992), which outlines concrete targets to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030,

Appreciating the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in supporting projects focusing on biodiversity, such as the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, aimed at reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to ensure the biodiversity of forests,

Deeply conscious of existing educational programs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Land Restoration Training Program and the National Environmental Education Foundation,

Aware of the financial necessities imposed by the transformation of food systems towards sustainable practices, which are estimated to be more than $300 billion USD per year according to the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub,

Highlighting the outcomes of the Human Rights Council Report of the Special Rapporteur “On the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment” 34/49 on (2017), which reports the rapid degradation and destruction of biodiversity with grave and far-reaching implications for human well-being,

Affirming Member States’ commitments to the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* at the twenty-first COP (2015), the *UN Convention to Combat Desertification* (1994), the *Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (1979), the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (1973)*,* and *the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands* (1971),

Taking note of the UN Environmental Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/9 (2016) on prevention, reduction, and reuse of food waste, which encourages ways to decrease food waste production,

Noting further the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization FAO *Port State Measures Agreement* (PSMA) (2016) as the first binding international agreement specifically designed to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing that strengthens port controls and promotes sustainable fisheries management,

Recalling UNEA resolution 4/10 (2019) on innovation, biodiversity, and land degradation,

Emphasizing the importance of Member States taking action against biodiversity loss and increasing efforts in innovation and cooperation,

Alarmed by the FAO report, *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* (2019), which reports food systems as a leading cause of rapid biodiversity loss,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 73/333 (2019) on the follow-up reports of the ad hoc open-ended working group established under General Assembly resolution 72/277 (2018), which focuses on marine wildlife conservation for endangered species,

Acknowledging the continued encouragement of UNEP for increased cooperation between stakeholders and considerations for enhancing capacity as a strong international organization,

Appreciating the existing FAO Data Hub, which shares information about soil health and provides publicly accessible national databases,

Reaffirming UNEA resolution 5/5 (2022) on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 78/168 (2023) on agricultural development, food security, and nutrition,

Recognizing the interlinkage between climate resilience, biodiversity protection, and sustainable food systems, particularly in vulnerable and rural regions,

Emphasizing the need for a central system that can help and educate farmers and local communities as well as Member States in general with data and overall statistics to help them make informed decisions in farming and thus ensuring biodiversity,

Conscious of the essential role small rural farming areas play in contributing to international food security and economic development while placing great emphasis on the need for infrastructure improvements, such as reliable environmentally-friendly electricity and communication networks, to link these areas with urban economies and markets,

Acknowledging the importance of frameworks like the CBD and the GBF to strengthen national commitments to sustainable practices,

Reconfirming the urgent need to stop unsustainable fishing, which depletes global fish stocks, disrupts marine ecosystems, and threatens the food security and livelihoods of millions,

Drawing attention to the impact that Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have in combating harmful practices affecting biodiversity in the ocean, such as illegal fishing, and the impact they have in research of marine biodiversity,

Bearing in mind that agriculture is responsible for 86% of the species at risk of extinction, according to the new Chatham House report (2021), supported by UNEP and Compassion in World Farming,

Underlining the important role of pollinators such as bees, birds, and bugs for biodiversity due to their impact on the economic output of agriculture,
Fully alarmed by the continuing decline of pollinator populations due to habitat destruction and the use of fertilizers and pesticides while about 35% of the world's food crops depend on them,

Emphasizing the current efforts made by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP),

Taking into account the *Global Environment Outlook* of UNEP (2022), which is a global uniform environmental assessment framework to tackle the interconnections between climate change, food systems, and biodiversity loss,

1. *Suggests* the expansion of FAO's Data Hub with the support of UNEP to share knowledge globally and establish the best practices while ensuring the sovereignty of Member States and respective citizens through protection and transparency of data collected in a database, publishing data collection methods by:

    a. Adding different data sub-hubs for the fishery sector, forest sector, a portal for annual reports, and a portal for the report of environmental damage, as well as expanding the existing agricultural data hub by implementing the ideas of national agricultural ministries as well as national farmers to share their best practices and technologies;

    b. Having national NGOs and the national agricultural ministries share progress reports to guarantee transparency and change and file annual data reports recording the amount of fish caught and sold in each region, the number of crops harvested, and the pollination rates;

    c. Having national farmers share proficient practices on the transformation of food systems, agroecology, and diversification methods to the data hub;

    d. Giving guidance to Member States who want to establish new environmental frameworks and legislation through the sharing of previous implementations and subsequent data;

    e. Encouraging Member States to adopt database systems such as the Fisheries Resources Assessment Survey, which assists with the identification of species, population, and correlated geographical exploitation through the implementation of a systematic annual analysis;

2. *Encourages* utilizing data from international organizations, such as FAO and CBD, by complementing the models of existing environmental impact assessment protocols such as the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service;

3. *Supports* building on community-based forums such as the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at FAO and the Global Forum on Food Security & Nutrition on topics, such as the ecological impact of food insecurity to raise awareness of habitat destruction and foster nature-connectedness by:

    a. Increasing public discussion on food waste to reduce local action in food system inefficiencies;

b. Integrating Indigenous and local knowledge into farming practices when applicable; Implementing sustainable farming practices such as agroforestry, crop rotation, and urban agriculture;

c. Publishing periodic reports to the FAO Data Hub regarding the effectiveness of public forums accessible to the public to ensure transparency;

4. *Urges* all Member States to intensify efforts that combat the abuse of fish stocks, marine life, and resources by implementing sustainable fishery management practices by:

    a. Utilizing collected data to enable Member States to make informed decisions about the treatment of the fish supply of their respective sovereignty while encouraging accountability;

    b. Implementing MPAs to ensure biodiversity amongst sea life, and recommends the International Maritime Organization to increase its cooperation with regional fisheries management organizations to safeguard the Exclusive Economic Zone;

    c. Enhancing the implementation and enforcement of FAO PSMA to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing through capacity-building initiatives such as reaffirming the provision of technical assistance to strengthen national policy and legislative frameworks;

    d. Strengthening international cooperation and data-sharing mechanisms to track and monitor fishing activities, ensuring transparency and accountability across global fishing fleets through the expanded FAO Data Hub;

    e. Educating civilians of Member States on alternative livelihoods and economic opportunities for communities heavily reliant on illegally fished stocks to reduce socioeconomic pressures on marine ecosystems;

5. *Recommends* improving the environment for pollinators such as bees, specific species of birds, and bats by:

    a. Encouraging UNEP and FAO to invest in research done by national NGOs and universities to find reasons within a community for the loss of pollinator species and the possible solutions;

    b. Reducing the use of toxic chemicals and pesticides through crop rotation and the use of resistant crop varieties to ensure that pollinators are protected and the population is grown;

    c. Encouraging the increased planting of native crops to let pollinators thrive;

    d. Promoting awareness about proper care and habilitation of pollinators to ensure that they prosper;

6. *Welcomes* UNEP to establish UNPlay, a game platform that can host games centered on providing aid and education to boost community involvement that:

    a. Is embedded on the UN website for a larger boost of community engagement;

b. Suggests the addition of UN and NGO games like FreeRice and Longleaf Valley that provide aid in the form of donations of grain and seeds, as well as planting native crops and flora;

c. Shall include user-created games that will be approved upon UNEP's discretion and the games the UN has developed;

d. Collects unlimited donations of native seeds for crops, various grains, and native trees, as well as general aid if deemed fit by the UNEP for improvements to biodiversity in the environment;

e. Collects donations from sponsors like the Eden Reforestation Project or the World Food Program as well as other national NGOs and non-profit organizations based on the amount of engagement a game receives;

f. Can provide informative games on certain ecosystems and habitats and recognize the loss of specific flora and fauna within an ecosystem or community;

g. Seeks to put aid in the hands of communities with their play of games being direct contributions to communities in need;

7. *Endorses the call* for the gradual reduction of harmful pesticide use and unsustainable soil tilling by promoting sustainable alternatives and farming practices that protect soil health and biodiversity;

8. *Expresses its support* for Member States to cooperate in establishing satellite technologies into national and international food system policies by:

    a. Supporting existing initiatives, such as FAO's Geo-Spatial Platform for Agroecology Mapping, the United States Landsat, the Soil Moisture Active Passive Programmes, and the European Union's Copernicus Land Monitoring Programmes;

    b. Incentivizing Member States to join by providing data to FAO's Data Hub in which communities around the world may use PlayGrow to donate aid to environments in need;

    c. Promoting equitable access to satellite tools and training by establishing international data sharing and technical support;

    d. Building upon the existing Biodiversity Intactness Index based on the satellite data;

9. *Further recommends* that biodiversity and sustainability education principles be integrated into national and regional development policies and climate strategies to strengthen agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries;

10. *Encourages* Member States to support small-scale farmers and incorporate rural communities through community-based educational projects such as the Smallholder Commercial Agriculture Project by the IFAD and similar regenerative agricultural initiatives, which will increase access to biodiversity-friendly farming methods;

11. *Insists* upon the expansion of community-based programs that support women and youth through organic farming training to actively participate in sustainable food systems, such as the

McGovern-Dole Project, which aims to reduce hunger and to improve education specifically for young women;

12. *Invites* Member States to strengthen education, transparency, and awareness campaigns through community outreach programs coordinated in collaboration with the FAO for both producers and consumers regarding the benefits of sustainable consumption and production by:

    a. Supporting the creation of university and technical programs as well as supporting the existing UN academic impact and developing educational materials about transitioning to sustainable agriculture in a wide range of languages;

    b. Promoting active engagement in food waste management processes, providing resources for composting, educating the youth, and incorporating local farmers;

    c. Strengthening support for existing educational programs within Member States, such as the Gró Land Restoration Training Program and the National Environmental Education Foundation;

    d. Imploring Member States to implement more agroforestry education programs to enhance the management of forests, watersheds, and biodiversity while promoting agricultural diversification initiatives;

13. *Requests* the creation of educational programs responsible for fostering youth engagement by introducing biodiversity-focused agriculture curriculums, launching new youth-based science projects that enable students to track biodiversity loss, and ethically sourcing programs to ensure the importance of sustainable and eco-friendly food sources;

14. *Encourages* the UN Development Programme to propose to the Member States an increase in their voluntary contribution to FAO by 1% every year until 2030 to establish the outlined education and research programs, which should then be decreased again until 2035, as the education programs should be self-sufficient, after 10 years of financial support;

15. *Recommends* improving access to communication technologies in rural areas to alleviate inaccessibility to available knowledge and resources, while:

    a. Reducing the digital divide by expanding broadband infrastructure into rural areas;

    b. Creating outreach programs to geographically isolated farmers to ensure inclusive access to sustainability programs;

    c. Further encouraging artificial intelligence tools to provide a personalized education of the knowledge and resources;

16. *Expresses its hope* in establishing support for second-generation biofuel initiatives by promoting waste collection from farms and integrating biofuels into industrial systems, where environmentally appropriate;

17. *Emphasizes* increasing awareness about the restoration of protected areas by enforcing existing regulations such as:

    a. Land regulations and controlling overdevelopment, in unison with land and habitat restoration;

b. Establishing policies regarding regional blocs' shared natural resources to develop unified sustainability policies for efficient and equitable resource management;

c. Aligning national climate goals with biodiversity targets to ensure the protection of natural ecosystems;

18. *Proposes* that UNEP collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme on their Good Food Investment Framework for financial aid to enhance the investment environment for sustainable agriculture and expand the framework to fund FAO's Data Hub as well as research and education programs, which includes:

    a. Expanding data collection and the usage of artificial intelligence to assess risk based on climate and weather conditions of the agricultural area to:

        i. Pool high-risk and low-risk areas to establish a tradable asset of sustainable agriculture;

        ii. Be accompanied by increased public-private partnerships;

    b. Encouraging measures to reduce deforestation by increasing private investment in forest monitoring systems, climate-resilient tree planting, and the restoration of degraded forest landscapes, with active involvement of local communities;

19. *Encourages* the development of a performance-based funding mechanism to incentivize Member States to use sustainable agricultural practices through existing international financial institutions, such as IFAD, GEF, and GAFSP, while:

    a. Allocating initial seed funding based on national needs, development plans, and sustainable agriculture proposals submitted by eligible Member States;

    b. Disbursing subsequent funding installments contingent on demonstrable progress toward agreed-upon benchmarks such as reductions in chemical pesticide use, improvements in soil health, increases in crop diversity, sustainable forestry, and the development of science-based fishery management practices;

    c. Drawing on the information of FAO's Data Hub to assess effectiveness and transparency;

    d. Encouraging Member States demonstrating significant progress to mentor those experiencing slower advancements, thereby fostering collective capacity-building and enabling the latter to qualify for increased funding eventually;

    e. Convening a biannual Global Sustainable Agriculture Summit, organized by the FAO in cooperation with the international financial institutions such as IFAD, GEF and GAFSP;

    f. Recommending updated funding allocations and technical assistance based on progress and needs.

Code: UNEA/1/13
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Highlighting General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015), specifically its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 14 (life below water) commitment to protecting marine biodiversity and call for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources, as well as resilient and environmentally friendly food systems,

Reaffirming the *Rio Declaration* principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,

Concerned that unsustainable food systems and climate change drive 70% of terrestrial biodiversity loss, 80% of deforestation, and threaten 86% of endangered species,

Alarmed by the replacement of native crops with monocultures, the degradation of marine ecosystems, and the impact of nitrogen loss and soil depletion,

Acknowledging the human right to an adequate standard of living, including access to an adequate provision of food, established in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*,

Remembering General Comment no.12 made by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, concluding the inseparable nature between the right to food and the adoption of environmental measures,

Recognizing that transforming food systems is essential for environmental protection and for ensuring long-term food security and socio-economic stability,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 77/186 on “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” (2023) and its recommendations on the protection and usage of traditional knowledge by small-scale farmers,

Stressing the need to implement climate-resilient seeds in agriculture as stated in General Assembly resolution 79/229 on “Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources” (2024),

Continuing to acknowledge the international commitment to fulfill the objectives of the UN Decade on Family Farming (2019-2028),

Further acknowledging the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food 13/33/Add.2 regarding the creation of seed banks,

Conscious of the role Indigenous Peoples play in fostering biodiversity,

Affirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in monitoring environmental challenges as well as the impact of the Global Centre on Adaptation,

Calling attention to the need for state-specific initiatives to protect agricultural food systems,

Further highlighting United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 4/10 on "Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation" (2019) and its support for an ecosystem-centered approach to land management, confronting the importance of land conservation in response to agricultural environmental damage,

Guided by the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, which highlights the need for continuing improvement of living conditions,

Deeply concerned that 68% of biodiversity is lost due to illegal hunting,

Bearing in mind the significant role of international and regional cooperation in protecting biodiversity,

Emphasizing the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) establishing the right to adequate food,

Further recognizing previous endeavors funded by the Global Environment Facility, Global Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Fund, Green Climate Fund, Smallholder Agricultural Productivity and Food Security (SAPFS) Fund, UNEP Environment Fund, and United Nations Fund,

Welcoming cooperation with other United Nations Organizations such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Further emphasizing the work in sustainable agriculture done by UNEP and its Global Adaptation Network, UN regional economic Commissions, UNEP Financial initiative,

Aiming to increase and Acknowledging UNEA cooperation with other international institutions and programs such as the European Central Bank (ECB), African Union and their African Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly (EBAFOSA) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs),

Again Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 72/277 on "Towards a Global Pact for the Environment" (2018), which focuses on marine wildlife conservation for endangered species,

Continually recognizing that plastic packaging accounts for approximately 40% of all plastics produced since the 1950s, of which 41% is used specifically for food or beverages,

Further alarmed by marine plastic pollution negatively affecting at least 267 species of animals, including 86% of marine turtles, 44% of seabirds, and 43% of marine mammals,

Emphasizing again the necessity of widespread education and awareness regarding sustainable fishing and maritime practices with the support of the UNDP as stated in the General Assembly resolution 79/226 on "Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system" (2024),

Taking into account prior United Nations (UN) action along this issue, including the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS) and UNEA resolution 2/9 on "Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste" (2016),

Deeply concerned with the widespread overfishing and the growing global reliance on marine ecosystems, which are leading to the depletion of fish stocks, loss of biodiversity, and long-term threats to food security and coastal livelihoods,

Again recognizing the importance of Aquatic Indicator species in assessing the health of marine and freshwater ecosystems, as these species respond sensitively to environmental changes such as pollution, climate shifts, and habitat degradation,

Expressing appreciation for the ongoing United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which has been dedicated to the recovery of land and marine ecosystems through restoration initiatives utilizing methods such as ecological engineering and pollutant treatment,

Encouraging the education of the next generation to obtain long-term solutions, thanks to activities and first-hand experiences for the youth,

Realizing UN Educational programs for all citizens to spread knowledge and organize activities with the collaboration of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote marine protection of coastal areas, such as the Black Sea coast, and informing local communities and visitors on the importance of protecting the sea and the consequences of pollution,

Cognizant of protected areas, which have to be extended to a 40% terrestrial coverage, covering important sites for biodiversity,

Increasing restoration and landscape-level conservation planning, which can balance production and conservation objectives on all managed land,

Enhancing waste disposal policy in a more efficient and sustainable way,

Promoting sustainable fisheries production and the selling of sustainable fish products,

Regulating fishing activities such as the prohibition of the use of fishing nets,

1. *Proposes* the establishment of the Sustainable Agriculture, Education and Awareness, Ecosystem Restoration and Diversified Livelihoods (SEED) initiative, a program aiming to promote sustainable farming practices and educate local farmers, which is:

    a. Monitored and supervised by the Global Centre on Adaptation, which is tasked with implementing SEED, and monitoring its progress in collaboration with UNEP's Global Adaptation Networks; Proposing increased access to information by expanding UNEP's Global Adaptation Network;

    b. Proposing to fund SEED with the funds of the Global Environment Facility, the Global EbA Fund, and the Green Climate Fund;

    c. Aiming to collaborate with other international initiatives such as the African Union’s EBAFOSA or the ECB;

2. *Suggests* collaborating with local NGOs under our SEED initiative to implement workshops for farmers on sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation, establish community centers similar to those of the Agricultural Transformation Programme (PTA) instructing farmers in advanced sustainable agricultural production techniques, advise FAO to conduct training for agricultural extension workers, and introduce climate-smart and biodiversity-focused agricultural topics into schools;

3. *Recommends* easing access to education on sustainable farming practices through SEED frameworks, while promoting UNEP-led local reforestation initiatives in biodiversity hotspots and

degraded lands, prioritizing native species and community participation, as well as proposing increased access to information by expanding UNEP's Global Adaptation Network;

4. *Invites* national governments of Member States to integrate marine and environmental education curriculum in schools of all grades and universities by organizing workshops and seminars with experts like the ones proposed by the UNEP strategy for Environmental Education and Training, focusing on giving the next generation a better understanding of how to preserve marine biodiversity and how to reduce the pollution of water basins that:

    a. Empowers the next generation to become responsible environmental stewards, and also fosters inclusive communities that practice sustainable fishing, promote conservation, supports local economies, and helps recover fish populations, ultimately creating a culture of sustainability;

5. *Advises* Member States to seek sponsorships from the UN for initiatives that aim to promote marine protection on all coasts and working with local NGOs, organizations, and foundations such as:

    a. The DER Touristik Foundation which organizes beach clean-up initiatives, and the Green Balkans, which actively supports the *Marine Strategy Framework Directive* (MSFD) execution in the Black Sea, especially when it comes to the monitoring and preservation of marine fauna and cetaceans and other local institutions such as the Institute for Oceanology in Bulgaria;

    b. Conducting surveys in the interested regions to assess progress and find suitable solutions;

    c. Promoting the use of ecological transport to reduce marine pollution, but also and above all in the air we breathe every day;

6. *Recommends* Member States to implement education initiatives, using knowledge provided by the SEED framework about sustainable fishing practices and extinct species, such as tourism and hunting;

7. *Entrusts* UNEP with the creation of regional and sub-regional Seed Banks as a means to:

    a. Preserve agricultural biodiversity and ensure long-term food security by safeguarding genetically diverse and climate-resilient seed varieties, particularly indigenous crops adapted to local ecosystems;

    b. Promote equitable access to such resources for smallholder and family farmers, as a foundation for inclusive rural development and resilience against climate-related disruptions;

8. *Further entrusts* UNEP to evaluate the regional needs and priorities for the future establishment of Seed Banks, including identifying suitable geographical areas and potential funding sources, such as the Environment Fund and earmarked contributions;

9. *Further suggests* that regional and sub-regional Seed Banks be established under UNEP’s guidance, with long-term financial sustainability addressed through inclusive and locally adapted funding strategies, potentially including community-based seed trade models;

10. *Requests* that Seed Banks created by UNEP be granted appropriate access to technical and informational resources relevant to the planning and implementation of biodiversity-oriented seed conservation systems within their respective regions and subregions by the UN Regional Economic Commission;

11. *Further asks* that UNEP, in collaboration with FAO, support capacity-building programs for coastal communities by:

    a. Providing technical training and resources for local fishers on sustainable fishing practices, including the use of selective gear, future-oriented technologies, and low-impact techniques to reduce habitat damage;

    b. Endorsing an initiative to research constructive methods of soil conservation, educate farmers on soil conservation methods, and the development of advanced fertilizers and agricultural resources;

    c. Supporting the rehabilitation of degraded coastal habitats through mangrove reforestation projects, erosion control infrastructure, and marine biodiversity monitoring systems;

    d. Funding local cooperatives in eco-friendly aquaculture and alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on marine resources;

12. *Further advises* UNEP to create a multi-year plan to assess food systems and implement effective methods of system development, with the goal of formulating a state-specific development process that will prioritize the needs of individual states;

13. *Implores* Member States to adopt agroecological farming practices such as rotational grazing, proper waste management, and agroforestry efforts, promote soil conservation, crop diversity, and reduced chemical input, and maintain a balance of ecosystems through:

    a. Training farmers on composting, crop rotation, the use of organic fertilizers, and the establishment of regional training centers in collaboration with UNEP, FAO, and local agricultural universities;

    b. Developing demonstration farms showcasing diverse cropping systems with low chemical use, including pilot projects to be initiated in Member States through partnerships with NGOs and agricultural cooperatives;

    c. Member States' sustainable management of lands within their countries to lessen local conflicts and encourage cooperation through establishing regional committees with representatives from Member States, UNEP, and NGOs for implementation;

    d. Educating farmers in the transition from unsustainable to sustainable agricultural livelihoods and having Member States map out high-conflict or resource-sensitive areas and integrate sustainable land use planning into national development strategies;

14. *Further recommends* UNEP extend its partnerships with initiatives such as the Rainforest Alliance to increase the implementation of green certification programs that provide market advantages to sustainably produced crops and livestock while incentivizing businesses that offer market advantages and requiring certification holders to commit to reaching sustainability targets through the implementation of agroecological practices;

15. *Further invites* Member States to implement national frameworks to combat illegal hunting and unsustainable natural resource exploitation by adopting frameworks similar to the *National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity* and the *National Environmental Action Plan* to enhance environmental policy and strengthen the Forestry Code to ensure sustainable and equitable distribution of natural resources;

16. *Strongly suggests* that Member States adopt regional and community-based conservation initiatives to protect biodiversity and threatened ecosystems, including utilizing frameworks such as the African Research Center on Bananas and Plantains and Development as an Alternative to Poaching in Central Africa as models for cross-border cooperation, addressing key threats to biodiversity, such as illegal poaching, unsustainable agriculture, disease and deforestation through education;

17. *Encourages* Member States to adopt future technologies to support local zoologists, wildlife biologists, and farmers in their efforts to prevent poaching, promoting the conservation of flora, fauna, fisheries, and agricultural biodiversity, with a focus on the protection of endangered species and habitats;

18. *Instructs* Member States to enhance the effectiveness of rural development programs by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and income diversification through initiatives establishing regional beekeeping cooperatives to increase pollination and honey production, launching mobile farmer field schools to deliver technical training in remote areas putting forward initiatives such as Mobile Farmer Field Schools (FFSs), and partnering with NGOs to provide starter kits for small-scale agribusinesses in vulnerable communities;

19. *Calls for* increased political support for developing countries and encouraging fair representation of developing nations in international decision-making bodies and initiatives to strengthen governance and institutional resilience through increasing inclusive language within policy dialogues and knowledge-sharing platforms focusing on sustainable environmental development;

20. *Welcomes* Member States to take agroecological measures to preserve genetic diversity within crops, including indigenous and local varieties;

21. *Endorses* the delineation of non-agricultural exclosures protected from farming, logging, and land clearing by Member States, with surveillance of existing boundaries supported through the UNEP Environment Fund;

22. *Urges* Member States, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to increase funding for pre-existing international frameworks, such as the UNEP Environment Fund, United Nations fund, SAPFS fund, Global Environment Facility funds, Global EbA fund, and the Green Climate fund;

23. *Invites* all Member States, particularly developed Member States, to extend their endeavors by redirecting existing subsidiaries from non-sustainable agriculture methods to sustainable practices;

24. *Asks* the UNEP Financial Initiative to develop clear guidelines for international financial institutions on microfinance, such as microcredits and subsidies, to provide economic incentives to encourage the adoption of biodiversity-friendly production methods by small and family farms, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable intensification practices, and sustainable pest management;

25. *Encourages* international financial mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, and the Environment Fund of UNEP, to continue and expand their support for biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, particularly through grants, micro-loans, and subsidies targeted at smallholder farmers;

26. *Also endorses* the creation of sustainable ocean financing through the National Ocean Steering Committee (NOSC), which will include setting up systems, processes, and mechanisms for the integrated management of all Member States' oceans by:

    a. Ensuring adequate availability of financial resources and institutional capacity based on UNEP's Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Initiative;

    b. Identifying and utilizing sustainable and innovative financing mechanisms to safeguard Member States' perpetuity;

    c. Exploring sustainable financing initiatives that benefit Member States' economies and contribute to the prospect of a "sustainable blue economy" that restores, protects, and maintains diverse, productive, resilient ecosystems;

27. *Emphasizes* that Member States regulate fishing activities, providing funding for research on fishing nets' impact to understand and mitigate their effects, building upon the efforts made by initiatives of Global Fisheries Sustainability Fund around the world, WWF Japan, India, Guianas and Coral Triangle Program or also the Centre for the Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) and the Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia Foundation (MDPI), then also promoting sustainable gear, such as large mesh nets or lines;

28. *Recommends* that Member States hold regular workshops in collaboration with UNEP about regional and civil organizations as a platform to engage in dialogue about the importance of building confidence on a regional level to prevent escalations and reduce the risk of conflicts by sharing the best practices of executing confidence-building measures in their respective regions;

29. *Encourages* stakeholders, including Member States, developed countries, UNEA, UNEP, Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML), World Bank, private sectors, and non-governmental organizations, to provide support to developing countries with economies in transition for plastic recycling systems by 2030 through:

    a. Establishing financial assistance based on the existing Chemicals and Waste Management Programme;

    b. Providing capacity-building support and technology transfer, such as support of UNEP's International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) in order to keep plastic recycling systems consistent;

30. *Recommends* Member States to continue research into innovative methods and technologies aimed at fostering more livable and sustainable environmental conditions, such as small-scale and local ocean fertilization methods, in order to create a habitat capable of sustaining larger and more diverse species populations;

31. *Calls for the implementation* of monitoring programs utilizing Aquatic Indicators (A.I.) to assess ecosystem health, inform sustainable resource management, and guide environmental protection

policies at national and regional levels, with support from relevant scientific bodies and environmental agencies;

32. *Instructs* UNEP to prioritize research into various topics pertaining to sustainable development, such as:

    a. Sustainable fishing and water management practices;

    b. Potential alternatives to plastic as a material for packaging and utilities;

33. *Recommends* that States parties to the *Chemical Weapons Convention* (CWC) observe Australia Group (AG) guidelines about restrictions against chemical transportation, to protect marine biodiversity from;

34. *Invites* all Member States to complete the introduction of the policy for “Multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems” and “Early warning information” which are part of the four pillars of the Early Warning System (EWS) as soon as possible by:

    a. Providing a forum in the next annual ECOSOC forum Humanitarian Affairs Segments to discuss why the goal of the United Nations, Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, has not yet reached its goal so far;

    b. Recommending to share information on cutting-edge technology that is focused on tracking weather patterns;

35. *Urges* national governments of Member States to take action on local food insecurity issues pursuant to SDG 2 (zero hunger);

36. *Calls upon* Member States to create a marine environment annual survey, such as the Fisheries Resources Assessment Survey, which assists with the identification of species, population, and correlated geographical exploitation;

37. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the “blue economy”, pursuant to SDG 14 (life below water), and take responsibility and action for managing the ocean’s vital resources by:

    a. Increasing state involvement in environmentally damaging practices like illegal fishing and overfishing;

    b. Signing and ratifying UNCLOS;

    c. Implementing a system akin to the *National Ocean Biodiversity Strategy in the United States* to increase the quantity and quality of data and internationally integrating a common knowledge base to allow Member States to better cooperate and share solutions and information on the issue of marine biodiversity loss;

    d. Providing funding for research on the impact of fishing nets, and sustainable gear such as large mesh nets or lines which is crucial for understanding and mitigating their effects;

    e. Encouraging all Member States to commit to protecting and conserving at least 30% of the global ocean within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs);

38. *Endorses* applying MPAs as a designation for Member States to fortify and expand protection of total oceanic zones, particularly those dealing with algal blooms and more immediate effects of ocean acidification, and taking action to reverse those effects by:

    a. Implementing science-backed solutions to restore degraded marine environments and organism populations;

    b. Introducing legislation to further penalize individuals and organizations engaging in harmful, environmentally damaging practices in fishing and contributing to food systems;

39. *Fully aware* of the damaging effects of unfettered fish farming on delicate, complex marine ecosystems, we advise Member States to:

    a. Advance scientifically sound alterations and alternatives to reduce the current demand for farmed fish which can be problematic for native fish populations and be a drain on marine resources for both food systems and humans;

    b. Introduce legislation to provide oversight and prevent and mitigate the potential for disease and harmful organism mutation between native and farmed aquaculture;

40. *Calls upon* Member states to implement strong environmental policy aimed at protecting marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems through:

    a. Implementing a system similar to the Marine Management Organization (MMO) of the United Kingdom, which manages and is responsible for Marine Protected Areas (MPA) such as Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMA);

    b. Signing on to the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement, which will help in the implementation of marine protected areas that span across the jurisdiction of multiple nations;

41. *Promotes* expanding protected areas to 40% of its terrestrial coverage, which is a forward-thinking approach to safeguarding its rich biodiversity for future generations by prioritizing biodiversity hotspots and ensuring sustainable use of natural resources, it aims to create a harmonious balance between environmental conservation and socio-economic development as an opportunity for all nations to reaffirm their commitment to the protection of our planet's most vital ecosystems and to work together in ensuring a sustainable future for all;

42. *Also calls upon* Member States to enhance waste disposal policies in a more efficient and sustainable way and develop efficient and suitable technologies for waste treatment thanks to the collaboration between governments and industries, which is essential to achieve the best possible management of resources and to develop strategies and technologies that can help achieve environmental goals;

43. *Draws attention* to enhance landscape-level conservation planning and land which offers a balanced and sustainable approach to land management and can be done by:

    a. Integrating conservation objectives into all types of land use as a way to ensure that its landscapes remain productive, resilient, and biodiverse;

b. Advocating for the immediate challenges of land degradation and biodiversity loss but also laying the foundation for long-term environmental sustainability and economic prosperity;

44. *Reaffirms* the belief that food security and environmental sustainability must go hand in hand by:

    a. Adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, enhancing biodiversity conservation, and promoting sustainable food value chains, aiming to ensure that food systems are both productive and environmentally responsible;

    b. Inviting UNEA Member States and international partners to join in this effort to transform global food systems in a way that benefits people, economies, and the planet;

45. *Invites* Member States to pay attention to sustainable fisheries production and sustainable fish products purchasing by:

    a. Establishing maximum fishing quotas, such as FAO's recommendations in the *Declaration of Libya Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea* is crucial in order to protect the most vulnerable species as much as possible, in order to prevent overfishing;

    b. Allowing fish populations to replenish and maintain a healthy balance in the ecosystem.

Code: UNEA/1/13
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss

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The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Reminding Member States of General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022), which commends the notion of a universal human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment,

Recalling the General Assembly resolutions 75/271 (2021), 76/227 (2021), and Human Rights Council resolution 50/9 (2022), which call for environmentally sustainable food systems and the protection of human rights in the context of climate change and food insecurity,

Acknowledging the decline in global crop diversity and the degradation of agricultural lands, as outlined by the *UN Convention to Combat Desertification (2021)* and UNEP resolution 5/6 (2022),

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 (life on land), which states that terrestrial ecosystems are vital for sustaining human life,

Acknowledges the limited education and knowledge on sustainable farming practices among local farmers, especially women and indigenous groups,

Promotes domestic agricultural practices for the purpose of creating self-sustainable food systems and moving away from import-reliant economies*,*

Recognizes General Assembly resolution 77/186 (2022) and its focus on preserving ecological biodiversity and implementing sustainable agricultural mechanisms,

Noting with appreciation the success of the Commonwealth of Dominica's and the Republic of Moldova's *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (NBSAP) in promoting organic agriculture and diversifying crop production,

Bearing in mind the UNEA resolution 5/5 (2021) on nature-based solutions for sustainable development and the Danish Green Energy program,

Fully alarmed by the urgent need to address unsustainable agricultural practices that contribute significantly to biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions,

Acknowledges the lack of action on topics regarding agrochemicals and the use of pesticides,

Aware of the harmful effect unsustainable fertilizers and nutrients have on the future fertilization and the environment, as 2.4% of global emissions come from synthetic nitrogen fertilizers,

Emphasizing the importance of international collaboration in reducing chemical inputs in farming and promoting sustainable land use,

Understanding that 78% of eutrophication is caused by the agriculture sector and eutrophication's harms on aquaculture sustainability for fishery cultivation,

Alarmed by the immense deforestation caused by agricultural expansion, intense monoculture farming, and large-scale livestock grazing,

Acknowledges General Assembly resolution 73/333 (2019), with its focus on marine wildlife conservation for endangered species,

Reaffirming SDG 14 (life below water) of the Sustainable Development Goals Report that seeks to preserve oceans, seas, and marine resources, protect the earth's ecosystem, and foster stronger global cooperation to reduce illegal fishing,

Deeply disturbed that overfishing and the extraction of precious marine life in small island and coastal Member States are being perpetuated by States and frameworks that benefit from the diversity of these islands,

Recognizing UNEA's role in promoting the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system,

Cognizant of the principles of the *Convention of Biological Diversity* regarding fair and equitable access to genetic resources and appropriate transfers of technologies,

Reaffirming the UNEP's mandate to coordinate international environmental action as established in the 1973 *Stockholm Declaration*,

Deeply concerned that many Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) have spent 18 times more in repaying debt than receiving funding from climate change, leaving SIDs highly vulnerable,

Understands the need for cost-effective solutions via voluntary UNEA Member State contributions,

1. *Emphasizing* the implementation of the *Global Biodiversity Framework (2022)* as a strategic approach to halting human-induced biodiversity loss, restoring degraded ecosystems, and preventing further extinctions of species by:

    a. Supporting collaborations with the indigenous population to explore ways to integrate traditional techniques with regenerative agriculture practices, using countries' unique natural resources to protect nature and preserve indigenous knowledge and culture;

    b. Advising the preservation of indigenous knowledge and the position of indigenous communities as equal partners in environmental decision-making to increase the collective equity of discourse;

2. *Welcoming* the education of small farmers on agro-processing metrics, where raw materials can transform into economically viable products through:

    a. Educational pathways that emphasize the various utilities of specific raw materials for sustainable economic growth;

    b. Advisories for small farmers on how to transition away from monoculture farming and expand the utility of fertile soil;

3. *Recommends* that Member States allow for the sharing and welcoming of global educators with expertise in agricultural conservation through:

a. Developing a global network of eager educators trained in agricultural and biodiversity conservation strategies through the collaboration of the existing organization, Working Lands Conservation Corps (WLCC);

b. Advising the development of educational programs that emphasize the importance of transforming food systems to prevent biodiversity loss by encouraging deforestation awareness;

c. Encouraging collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to implement regional training programs for smallholder farmers on safe, organic, and sustainable farming practices to support SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 13 (climate action);

4. *Draws attention to* ending world hunger and malnutrition through SDG 2 (zero hunger) by:

    a. Achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture by creating a global network of educators in collaboration with the World Bank Group's (WBG) Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) to help transform previous food systems to fit these models;

    b. Helping maintain ecosystems with the help of FAO's Irrigation Management Program to monitor and educate locals on drip irrigation and vertical irrigation, increasing food and agriculture productivity and production;

5. *Invites* Member States to reduce the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers used in the farming process of agricultural land by:

    a. Expanding recommendations of sustainable fertilizers for local farmers and proper chemical fertilizer use to prevent soil degradation and improve crop yields;

    b. Empowering organizations similar to The Fertilizer Institute and their promotion of education towards sustainable agricultural mechanisms;

6. *Encourages* the promotion of local agriculture through public investment by governing bodies using sustainable practices by:

    a. Advising the utilization of methods that have been proven to work, such as habitat corridors, polyculture, and conservation tillage in maintaining natural habitats along with upholding a strong agricultural system;

    b. Speaking to local experts on the habitats and local ecosystems of Indigenous regions and how they have been historically maintained;

7. *Recommends* Member States to implement sustainable farming techniques such as vertical farming and hydroponics, applauding ongoing UNEP efforts to combat monocultural farming to allow for more crop variety;

8. *Suggests* providing domestic farmers with subsidized equipment needed to create a robust and expansive agricultural practice through:

    a. Utilizing FAO to provide recognition for farm workers for their contributions;

    b. Inviting national and local governing bodies to create leasing equipment programs through public-private partnerships in financially assisting domestic farmers with capital;

9. *Invites* Member States to invest in the assessment of harmful pesticide and agrochemical use, as well as their effect on quality of life and soil viability to improve environmental health and biodiversity;

10. *Requests* UNEP to emphasize its support for existing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to include organic farming metrics and Nature-based Solutions for supporting sustainable development by:

    a. Promoting an alternative to synthetic chemical inputs by creating a program through FAO to focus on the recycling of agricultural waste while gradually reducing the use of harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides;

    b. Promoting collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) that focuses on sustainable food and agricultural systems, ecosystem restoration, and reforestation;

11. *Recommends* alternatives to reduce the use of harmful chemicals by:

    a. Advancing the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) approved by the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* (2000), an agreement by UNEP under the *Convention on Biological Diversity* to limit the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides while implementing drought-resistant crops, allowing for the protection of pollinators and advancing productivity without sacrificing ecosystem prosperity;

    b. Suggesting the nationalization of natural fertilizer production to pave the way for subsidies, effective monitoring, and supervision in adherence to guidelines through Member State funding and UNEP;

12. *Expanding* the role of blue farming techniques to promote aquatic food diversity in global aquaculture, diversifying fishlife, and allowing sustainable fishing procedures from individual fisheries by:

    a. Encouraging the integration of incentives towards food companies to prevent overfishing and the elimination of aquatic species and marine diversity, looking favourably towards the cooperation between organizations participating in the prevention of harmful practices;

    b. Welcoming more educational resources to inform the public of the detriments of eutrophication and the harms unsustainable agricultural fertilizers have on fishery cultivation;

13. *Advises* Member States to adopt a marine environment annual survey, such as the Fisheries Resources Assessment Survey, which assists with the identification of species, population, and correlated geographical exploitation;

14. *Encourages* UNEP to use the nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development allowing for the intensification of support towards farmers who choose environmentally friendly farming practices;

15. *Recommends* UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to establish an open access platform for biodiversity conservation technologies by:

    a. Encouraging UNEP-WCMC to utilize their role as a global leader in biodiversity knowledge;

    b. Developing and maintaining cross-border technology sharing mechanisms to help navigate information asymmetry between regions that hampers coordinated conservation efforts between North-South partners;

16. *Advocates for* the Executive Director of the UNEP to coordinate regional innovation networks through the Science-Policy-Business Forum to:

    a. Strengthen normative diffusion on the Environment, given its mandate to strengthen the science-policy interface;

    b. Include both scientific and indigenous knowledge systems in their operational scope to increase institutional efficiency;

    c. Unify fragmented conservation approaches within the UNEP that reduce the effectiveness of biodiversity protection initiatives;

17. *Recommends* the utilization of the UNEP's Economic division to promote Private-Public Partnerships within a developing nation to allow the implementation of more sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency, and green economy initiatives through the:

    a. Promotion of the use of earmarked funds, which are given for specific projects by stakeholders such as the Green Climate Fund and the European Commission to the UNEP;

    b. Inclusion of the partnership between the Economic division and local NGOs to help administer funds properly and regularly at the local level.