Documentation of the Simulation of the

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)*

Conference B

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United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Committee Staff

Director	Eli La Ronde
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Assembly

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
UNEA/1/1	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	91 in favor, 10 against, 5 abstentions
UNEA/1/2	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	92 in favor, 8 against, 6 abstentions
UNEA/1/3	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	78 in favor, 21 against, 7 abstentions
UNEA/1/4	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	94 in favor, 6 against, 6 abstentions
UNEA/1/5	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	91 in favor, 5 against, 10 abstentions
UNEA/1/6	Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss	96 in favor, 3 against, 7 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 109 Member States and no Observers. On Sunday, the Assembly adopted the agenda of 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Transforming Food Systems to Prevent Biodiversity Loss.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including, but not limited to: a global sustainable farming knowledge platform, multilateral financing mechanisms, the promotion of hydroponic agriculture in microstates and arid regions, and Indigenous knowledge sharing across farming and fishery practices. Debate and discussion were respectful, lively, and inclusive. On Wednesday, six draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, three of which included amendments. The Assembly adopted all six draft resolutions following voting procedure; however, none received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including regional frameworks for food system adaptation, incentive structures for community-led biodiversity restoration, education-based initiatives focused on youth and marginalized farmers, and cross-border coordination to prevent ecosystem degradation.

Throughout the session, the body demonstrated a strong commitment to inclusive policy-building and creative collaboration. Many proposals were successfully merged along complementary themes, reflecting a shared urgency to address biodiversity loss through cooperative, scalable, and localized solutions. The Assembly’s work underscored the importance of equity, innovation, and environmental stewardship in achieving sustainable food systems.

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,

Underlining that climate-impacted regions and lower-income Member States are already experiencing the effects of unsustainable food systems and biodiversity loss,

Acknowledging the disproportionate land use of feed production for agricultural livestock in comparison to the land use of food production for humans as a contributing factor to biodiversity loss,

Alarmed that 30,000 species are at risk of imminent extinction because of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector practices, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report *Food System Impacts on Biodiversity Loss* (2021),

Recognizing that the Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) recorded 115,437 metric tonnes of contaminated materials requiring safe disposal ended up on the shores of the globe, in particular those of SIDS,

Noting the lack of accessible information on the progress of other Member States in their pursuit to prevent biodiversity loss,

Further affirming participation in the Environmental Education for Sustainability Strategy and Action Plan, which outlines key priority areas for governmental focus, emphasizing the importance of environmental education in fostering global cooperation for a sustainable future and mitigating climate change,

Further recognizing the importance and success of climate education in generating a more sustainably minded public and preemptively preventing pollution,

Taking into account the importance of balancing agricultural needs with environmental conservation and sustainable farming techniques such as vertical farming, which emphasize approaches that protect water equality, restore soil fertility, and support local ecosystems,

Bearing in mind the pressing need to mitigate oceanic pollution and reduce food waste while recognizing the potential for innovative recycling technologies to transform waste materials into practical tools,

Cognizant of the need to protect marine life in establishing sustainable food systems, where few global efforts exist to combat this trend, such as the *Agreement on Port State Measures* by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) from 2009, which targets illegal and unmanaged fishing practices,

Firmly convinced that the impacts of wasteful modern farming techniques on agricultural biodiversity have led to an alarming increase of desertification and the decrease of groundwater reserves as per the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD) (1994), which has noted that approximately 500 million people now live in areas that have experienced some sort of desertification since the 1980s,

Aware that 924 million people in the world struggle with food insecurity and recognising the need to create new, sustainable, responsible ways to provide nutrition,

Calling attention to the United Nations *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize the urgent need for action, and recognizes that planet-scale changes place pressing constraints on development and pose risks to future prosperity,

Determined to address the biodiversity of pollinators and their vital relationships within agrobiodiversity as recognized by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Assessment on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production and the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1992) collaboration with the FAO towards the International Pollinator Initiative (2018-2030),

Expressing deep concern that the excessive use of monocropping, the use of agrochemicals, and the destruction of natural habitats drastically increases soil degradation in the region and devastates food security,

Fully supporting the strides made through the nonbinding Great Green Wall Initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility in combating desertification in the Sahel Region and the support it provides for fundraising and mobilizing young people to collaborate in restoring food security and soil fertility on a multinational regional scale,

Conscious of the importance of the UNEP that is leading a global authority on the environment, working with governments, civil society, the private sector, and United Nations entities,

Noting that access to specialized crops is unequally distributed among Member States, as only about 30 percent of smallholder farms in developing countries use improved seed varieties, as stated in the FAO's 2011 *Global Food Policy Report*, and therefore hindering productivity,

Viewing with appreciation the work of the FAO, promoting food stability and security with the Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Initiative,

Recalling the UNEP's Strategy for Private Sector Engagement (2019) and highlighting the impact on influencing food systems transparency policy and impacts on climate change,

Further affirming the work of the UNEP Science-Policy Programme and its work on making evidence-based decisions to achieve environmental sustainability in West Asian nations,

Further noting the importance of implementing technology to create better food systems while preventing biodiversity loss,

Further emphasizing the need for open transparency of relevant data from Member States internationally and the private sectors within the state,

Seriously concerned of the immense strength of disruption emerging from collaboration between ventures in the Green Tech sector, political changemakers, advisors, funds, and United Nations organs as part of the global startup ecosystem, and their increasing contribution to achieving the goals set by the global society,

Guided by SDGs 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water), and 15 (life on land),

Re-emphasizing the FAO database, namely FAOSTAT, for collecting food and agricultural data from over 245 countries and territories to make it accessible for the general public,

Appreciating the efforts of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (SFDRR) (2015) in creating targets for disaster risk reduction and reducing the impacts of climate disasters,

Noting with approval regional initiatives taken by the Association of Southeast Eastern Asian Nations (ASEAN), promoting a regional ban on Highly Hazardous Pesticides adopted in the 45th ASEAN Minister on Agriculture and Forestry,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to encourage statistical transparency and data availability by commissioning annual sustainability reports that report Member States' achievements in sustainable development and Statistical Process Control (SPC) and which detail the measures through which they were achieved, ensuring regular updates of national data;

2. *Urges* collaboration with UNDP, relevant experts, and stakeholders to support regional incentives in rural areas aimed at promoting education on sustainable consumption by:

    a. Expanding regional education programs, led by UNEA experts to foster local leadership and input of local educators, that emphasize the value of local consumption, the potential for repurposing imperfect products, and methods to implement climate-smart agriculture;

    b. Collaborating with local governments, NGOs, the private sector, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and regional funding programs such as the Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund of the Asian Development Bank to create community-level markets for imperfect produce and the reduction of food waste;

3. *Recommends* the concentration of educational and technological attention towards the monitoring and preservation of pollinator diversity in agroecosystems via the development of a blockchain database in collaboration with the FAO and IPBES Assessment on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production, enabling access to knowledge of critical habitats, habitat preservation, pollinator homebuilding within farms, promotion of local heirloom varieties that pollinators have evolved relationships with, and recognizing threats to pollinator biodiversity;

4. *Requests* FAO and UNEP to expand upon programmes such as the Economic of Ecosystem Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food Programme (TEEB) AgriFood program, which works to strengthen regional knowledge and technological sovereignty, and the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation program (UN-REDD+), which works to provide finance to decrease global carbon emissions to form a non-binding accessible knowledge sharing database focused on:

    a. Furthering education for farmers on sustainable agricultural practices, through programs similar to the Adaptation Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP), which works to provide finance and security to smallholder farmers;

    b. Promoting a root-cause analysis of biodiversity loss to identify key drivers, mitigate threats, and promote sustainable solutions, in alignment with the concept of Nature-Based Solutions;

    c. Further enhancing collaboration by focusing on women, minority farmers, and microstates to ensure every nation is equally heard and recognized;

5. *Supports* collaboration between international, national, and Indigenous communities to facilitate a knowledge-sharing platform that contributes sustainable agricultural practices native to regional ecosystems;

6. *Suggests* the implementation of a Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) to promote locally-specific youth initiatives for sustainable agriculture, facilitated by UNEP, by:

    a. Building partnerships with global education organizations such as the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO), the Youth and Education Alliance (YEA), and the Global Youth Action Network (GYAN) to facilitate its implementation through direct outreach and support for young leaders;

    b. Prioritizing agroalimentary projects led in vulnerable and rural areas, as well as those led by Indigenous communities and women organizations;

    c. Empowering youth to become change-makers by giving them the tools to lead positive change, such as but not limited to workshops, global conferences, educational programs, and active mentoring;

    d. Facilitating the funding of this initiative through partnerships with diverse related NGOs and voluntary contributions from Member States;

7. *Takes action* to make agriculture more efficient through growing more food to free more farmland for other uses like renaturing, adhering to SDG 15 by:

    a. Creating a conference of global scope, setting its agenda to reducing feed production and increasing food production, where the participants will be weighing interests between nations on how to distribute the costs of transitioning from feed to food production, and inviting:

        i. High-level national representatives from the Member States to promote their interests in developing their areas of underdeveloped sustainable feed production;

        ii. NGOs dealing with consumer rights as consumer representatives to promote the consumption interests of worldwide consumers;

        iii. Industry leaders to advise on new supply chains;

    b. Suggesting the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices by the FAO in Member States on lands that have been depleted and that consent to the implementation due to unsustainable farming practices through:

        i. Encouraging expansion of current projects that promote and fund sustainable development through agroforestry and regenerative practices, such as the Great Green Wall project, to promote comprehensive environmental sustainability;

        ii. Supporting technical committees such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service with support from grant funding missions, including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program;

        iii. Promoting new sustainable practices to rejuvenate and disseminate the traditional agricultural practices contributing to depleted lands by working with local communities in affected areas via consultation and workshops to integrate agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, riparian buffer strips, and crop rotation;

8. *Further recommends* that Member States pursue efforts to preserve and reintroduce native crops advantageous to local biodiversity through the implementation of gene banks, storing seeds, pollen, and other plant genetic material to protect the diversity of native flora species;

9. *Reiterates its calls for* the implementation of sustainable farming practices that effectively balance agricultural needs with environmental conservation, including, but not limited to, innovative approaches such as vertical farming, to foster long-term ecological resilience and food security, following the Sustainable Agriculture and SDGs and:

    a. Advocating for advanced irrigation technologies like precision watering and hydroponics to be implemented in Member States to reduce water waste, protect quality, and ensure fair freshwater distribution, facilitated by relevant technology companies such as Valmont Industries and NETAFIM, a drip irrigation manufacturer;

    b. Promoting regenerative farming methods such as crop rotation, cover cropping, composting, and biofertilizers to improve soil health, sustain yields, and minimize synthetic inputs, utilizing resources such as the Midwest Cover Crop Council and United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS);

    c. Encouraging agroforestry, pollinator habitats, and native species preservation with the aid of NGOs such as the Sierra Club and the Nature Conservancy, to boost biodiversity, counter monoculture effects, and strengthen ecological balance;

10. *Also recommends* Member States to coordinate with the Food and Agriculture Organization Statistics (FAOSTAT) database to increase global knowledge of biodiversity loss related to food production, with the support of FAO to translate the FAOSTAT to other languages to increase the availability of information;

11. *Further urges* Member States and relevant stakeholders to address the ongoing loss of marine biodiversity and climate instability in alignment with SDG 14 (life below water) by:

    a. Supporting the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including the marine environment, as mandated by UNEA resolution 5/14(2022) and integrating its provisions into national policies and marine protection strategies;

    b. Partnering with global incentives such as the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) to coordinate cross-sectoral action plans focused on plastic waste reduction and circular economy practices;

    c. Scaling up land-based pollution control measures, including using vegetative buffer zones, sustainable livestock waste systems, and precision agriculture technologies to minimize nutrient and chemical runoff into marine environments;

12. *Takes into consideration* Sustainable Environmental Ecological Development Systems (SEEDS) as an up-and-coming program under the UNEP that encourages Member States to implement a sustainable waste management initiative to address waste filling the shores of states, particularly SIDS as to reuse these materials to aid farmers and fishermen in the production of food by:

a. Developing a global database to facilitate worldwide connection between communities to share ideas and express developments in protecting biodiversity and alternative methods for recycling waste into reusable resources;

b. In collaboration with SIDS, allowing volunteers to educate themselves on what shore waste materials can and cannot be recycled, advocating for the collection of resources that benefit local agriculture;

c. Incentivizing individuals to return stored plastics, categorized by recyclability, to designated local community centers through implementing a plastic deposit scheme, rewarding individuals with a small monetary refund for every piece of plastic returned at a collection point across specific locations in Member States;

d. Using recycled materials such as nets and fabrics to develop agricultural and fishing tools, working towards more sustainable production methods;

13. *Strongly encourages* Member States to sign, ratify, and accelerate the implementation of the 2023 *Agreement on the Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction* (BBNJ agreement), which seeks to designate marine protected areas in the high seas, encourages private sector environmental assessments, requires corporations using genetic information of marine species to contribute to a fund safeguarding marine biodiversity, advance marine research and share strategies for marine conservation;

14. *Welcomes* efforts to implement regional frameworks for the prevention and control of biodiversity loss within fishing farms, coral reefs, and marine habitats, as well as promotes oceanic conservation, specifying that:

    a. The program should be operated through volunteer-based and local efforts to collect waste from local regions near bodies of water to prevent the pollution of the seas;

    b. Working in tandem with the Ridge to Reef project will provide a holistic approach to restoration that supports the inclusion of Indigenous people and their practices;

    c. It is understood that implementing programs to raise awareness of environmental practices creates tools that aid environmental preservation in coastal and oceanic communities;

15. *Fully supports* repurposing abandoned infrastructure, such as offshore oil rigs, into marine agricultural hubs, including coral restoration sites, and welcomes similar entrepreneurial projects;

16. *Encourages* the implementation of organic and sustainable labeling systems for fishery and aquaculture products, supported by international bodies like FAO and UNEP, to enhance sustainable fishing practices and improve trade and export of fishing products by:

    a. Engaging the private sector to implement sustainable fishery practices by partnering with non-profit organizations such as the Marine Stewardship Council;

    b. Encouraging Member States and relevant stakeholders to address the ongoing loss of marine biodiversity and climate instability in alignment with SDG 14;

    c. Supporting the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution to develop an international legally binding instrument that includes the marine environment as mandated by

UNEA resolution 5/14 (2022) and integrating its provisions into international policies and marine protection strategies;

17. *Aims to* partner with NGOs such as the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) to coordinate cross-sectoral action plans focused on plastic waste reduction and circular economy practices by scaling up land-based pollution control measures, including the use of vegetative buffer zones, sustainable livestock waste systems, and precision agriculture technologies to minimise nutrient and chemical runoff into marine environments;

18. *Supports* the expansion of underwater greenhouse farms to cultivate diverse agricultural techniques and increase food production while preserving the overexploited land and contributing to the development of sustainable and conscious marine agriculture through:

    a. Collaborating with leading organizations in the field of underwater farms like OCEAN REEF Group and the World Economic Forum to facilitate the expansion into Member States;

    b. Under the guidance of UNEP, working with the World Food Programme to help the Member States develop innovative agriculture;

    c. Providing awareness training and equipping the farmers with materials to prepare for any hazardous situation;

19. *Also encourages* Member States to implement innovative recycling processes in accordance with UNEA resolution 3/7 (2018) that remove and renew oceanic pollution and food waste into new practical tools like Food Scraps and Baling wire, thereby advancing sustainable practices, reducing environmental impact, and fostering global ecological balance by:

    a. Providing financial incentives or subsidies for businesses that adopt innovative waste recycling methods;

    b. Implementing educational programs to teach communities about the value of waste repurposing and how to participate in these initiatives;

    c. Monitoring and evaluating progress through measurable environmental and social impact assessments to ensure continuous improvement;

20. *Suggests* UNDP to aid the regional natural disaster rapid response program to ensure the preservation of fertile farmland and ensure equitable post-disaster recovery efforts, assisting nations to achieve a reduction of harm to global disaster mortality and the number of people affected under the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (SFDRR) (2015);

21. *Endorses* the expansion of comprehensive research initiatives, such as the Soil Microbiome review by implementing the following measures:

    a. Further conducting studies to evaluate the transparent effectiveness of organic farming techniques and their impact on soil health, biodiversity, and crop yield;

    b. Investigating the integration of agroecological practices that enhance resilience to climate change and reduce dependency on chemical inputs;

c. Exploring sustainable pest management strategies that reduce chemical pesticide usage while maintaining crop productivity;

d. Supporting regional integration of agriculture research facilities, such as tissue culture labs, where plants or seeds can be modified through micropropagation, to provide access to resilient crops specialized to fit farmers' needs in collaboration with the Common Fund for Commodities in order to support smaller Member States;

22. *Expresses* its hope that Member States engage in the revitalization of Indigenous farming techniques while respecting these Indigenous cultures to reduce the reliance on wasteful irrigation and polluting fertilizers by:

    a. Implementing education programs targeted towards small farmers on the Indigenous agricultural methods;

    b. Encouraging more efficient irrigation technology through the expansion of the UNEPs currently existing TEEB AgriFood program;

23. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to invest in critical innovative research in developing climate-resistant crop varieties, supplying technological advances to remote communities, and allowing for farming to begin in regions which are currently poorly equipped for industrial agriculture;

24. *Supports* the creation of an interdisciplinary hub, led by UNEP, that strengthens the collaboration and knowledge-sharing between members of the startup ecosystem, especially in the area of greentech and alternative food sources, including:

    a. The implementation of greentech accelerator and incubator programs, such as the United Nations Global Compact Climate Ambition Accelerator or the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Global Greentech Innovation Program, actively attracts impactful ventures and supports them in tackling operational and strategic challenges;

    b. Dedicated funding programs and other financial relief programs supported by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) that provide the resources required to drive the development of ventures dedicating their work to the achievement of the SDGs;

    c. Common knowledge-sharing platforms that encourage ventures to exchange ideas in an appropriate depth and actively engage in discussions with other members and stakeholders;

25. *Asks* Member States to refer to the Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) database to increase the knowledge about biodiversity loss related to food production, with the support of FAO*,* by:

    a. Supporting the translation of the FAOSTAT to other languages to increase the availability of information;

    b. Fostering regional and international cooperation to implement the data on farming and preservation of biodiversity;

    c. Calling upon the creation of specific geographical guidelines using the data gathered from FAOSTAT to help countries in different geographical situations to prevent biodiversity loss;

d. Ensuring that the guidelines would be free on the FAO website and distributed by regional and international governments;

26. *Endorses* the call for the creation of a non-binding, accessible sharing platform called the United Nations Innovative for Food Outstanding Organizational Design (UNIFOOD), which is focused on adopting sustainable lifestyles, educating, assessing, and promoting information on sustainable food systems by:

    a. Urging transparency and engagement from Member States, particularly on unique circumstances that each Member State faces, to enhance collaboration and ensure that every nation has a voice, including smaller and limited-resource nations;

    b. Collecting data from the Environmental Policy Stringency Index (EPSI), which will be used to monitor the effectiveness of sustainable government policies and find best practice solutions for all Member States;

27. *Calls for* the implementation of advanced live data-monitoring technologies under the UNEP Science-Policy Programme by:

    a. Establishing voluntary real-time sharing of analytics on agricultural information such as water consumption, carbon emissions, and soil health while utilizing satellite imaging, drones, and Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, in partnership with voluntary national governments and technology providers;

    b. Enhancing regulatory actions on pesticide use and agrochemical impact monitoring through the development of data-driven policies, supported by clear guidelines for interpreting data and compliance measures for national governments and local authorities;

    c. Integrating this cross-shared live data into national and regional agricultural strategies, ensuring its application in decision-making processes related to land-use planning, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience, with regular monitoring and reporting to evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies;

28. *Promotes* collaboration between national governments and organizations like ASEAN and SEARCA to strengthen regional cooperation, policy frameworks and soil monitoring progress to facilitate bans on highly hazardous pesticides, promoting safer agricultural practices and protecting ecosystems critical to food production and biodiversity;

29. *Advises* the implementation of sustainable farming practices that effectively balance agricultural needs with environmental conservation, including but not limited to innovative approaches such as vertical farming, to foster long-term ecological resilience and food security by:

    a. Advocating for advanced irrigation technologies like precision watering and hydroponics to reduce water waste, protect quality, and ensure fair freshwater distribution;

    b. Promoting regenerative farming methods, such as crop rotation, cover cropping, composting, and biofertilizers, to improve soil health, sustain yields, and minimize synthetic inputs;

    c. Encouraging agroforestry, pollinator habitats, and native species preservation to boost biodiversity, counter monoculture effects, and strengthen ecological balance;

30. *Further promotes* the establishment and facilitation of voluntary regional partnerships such as the FAO's South-South Agroecology Solidarity Initiative to promote knowledge-sharing within and across regional communities as well as to focus on agroecology and aquaculture by:

    a. Working with local peer-to-peer networks for the facilitation of the implementation of new technologies to uplift agricultural knowledge and sustainable policies;

    b. Favoring meetings between Indigenous and regional communities, both nationally and internationally, for the intercultural transmission of traditional knowledge in terms of sustainable agricultural practices;

    c. Supporting NGOs that foster women's and/or intergenerational circles for the sharing of agricultural resources and technologies, stories, and sustainable practices in farming for promoting grass-root initiatives;

    d. Promoting regional knowledge sovereignty with support that enables shared solutions driven from local farmers in their cultivation practices to implement in local settings;

31. *Strongly recommends* Member States to be more transparent in decision-making processes related to food systems to mitigate institutionalized bias in policy by protecting nations' national interests and sovereignty, in line with 2019 UNEP's Strategy for Private Sector Engagement, recommending and encouraging UNEP to take the following measures:

    a. Establishing a United Nations agri-food transparency register, in the form of a publicly accessible, searchable digital platform, requesting registrations of all lobbying organizations, including but not limited to non-governmental organizations, multinational agribusinesses, trade associations, think tanks, and academic institutions receiving funding or influencing the decision-making processes;

    b. Seeking financial and operational disclosure from lobbyist organizations, strongly encouraging publication of funding sources, including donors and grant amounts, detailed reporting of policy-related activities, affiliated research output, and potential conflicts of interest using automated conflict of interest screening, implementing real-time flagging for entities with histories of violations;

32. *Fully supports* UNEP to allocate additional non-conditional funding to climate-impacted regions, least developed countries, small-island developing states, and microstates through its Environment Fund to help Member States complete the SDGs from the 2030 Agenda of SDGs 2 (zero hunger), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 15 (life on land), to encourage sustainable development and unholster biodiversity.

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,

Accounting for the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation's financial resources, investment in technology and infrastructure to empower farmers, mining communities, and youth in creating sustainable solutions for all Member States,

Acknowledging the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger) and 15 (life on earth), and its substantive progress thus far,

Affirms the relationship between food systems and biodiversity loss and how they connect to larger obstacles such as poverty, Indigenous issues, systemic oppression, lack of technology and access, deforestation, and global inequality,

Alarmed by the unsustainable practices within global food production and the waste created by current systems,

Aware of the urgency to monitor and reduce the use of pesticides and chemicals in the agricultural industry,

Bearing in mind the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to implement biodiverse solutions into every sector of the agricultural process, as well as the challenges of implementing sustainable policies,

Cognizant that Indigenous communities hold knowledge on traditional environmental practices such as agroforestry, soil and crop diversity,

Considering agriculture accounts for 80% of deforestation, 70% of freshwater use, and 30% of greenhouse gas emissions,

Contemplating the pressure placed upon the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to provide the majority of funding for transformative agroforestry progress,

Deeply alarmed by the current gap that United Nations bodies experience concerning binding transparency rules when it comes to agri-food multinational lobbying and its impact on decision-making processes,

Deeply concerned for women and youth who don't have equal access to agricultural resources,

Emphasizing that the burden of agricultural production, along with the resulting environmental degradation, falls disproportionately on Member States in the Global South, which often face significant challenges in implementing sustainable agricultural practices due to limited or unavailable resources,

Encouraged by the commitment of the United Nations Environment Programme's Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and the IKEA Forest Positive Plan to bridge funding gaps between the private and public sectors,

Expresses its hope for inclusive policies that ensure marginalized communities, particularly women and youth, have equal access to agricultural resources,

Expressing satisfaction for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) agroforestry targets planned for evaluation at the April 2025 Conference on Infrastructure Governance,

Fully aware that current agricultural policy frameworks, such as cash crops and monoculture subsidies, cause soil health degradation and harm biodiversity, and that livestock farming prevents space efficiency and environmental resilience,

Further recalling the right to clean water adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 624/292 (2010),

Guided by important international precedents such as the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992) and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (2022), and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

Negotiating the challenges that the lack of access to adequate water sources has on landlocked Member States and their ability to prevent biodiversity loss,

Noting the role that socioeconomics, poverty, and institutions play in prolonging unsustainable agricultural practices, the negative environmental effects, and the increased costs of systemic changes,

Observing inefficiencies within the current food system and the food insecurity crisis within rural communities,

Recalling that more than 90% of crop varieties have disappeared over the last hundred years, meaning only nine crop species account for 66% of global crop production,

Recognizing that women represent the majority of the agricultural job sector and that climate change disproportionately affects women and children, especially in Africa and other developing regions,

Reiterating UNEA's call to integrate traditional agricultural knowledge with modern, eco-friendly technologies for increased productivity,

Reminding of General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), the right to adequate food adopted by the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966) that stresses UNEA's advocacy for nature-based solutions for food security in resolution five,

Seeking the use of regenerative and natural farming practices, such as the reduction of artificial synthetics and chemical fertilizers, to grapple with agricultural challenges,

Stressing the intrinsic link between biodiversity conservation, food sovereignty, and sustainable development, particularly in megadiverse countries,

Underscoring UNEA resolution 4/14 (2020), which strengthens international efforts to combat desertification, land degradation, and promote sustainable land management,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the connections to food systems and biodiversity loss to larger systemic issues, such as lack of awareness about best sustainability practices through:

    a. Awareness campaigns and education initiatives to raise public awareness about the best sustainable practices and policies;

    b. Developing curriculum on ecology and social sciences in the education systems within Member States and mentorship programs to teach communities about sustainability;

2. *Encourages* Member States to promote agroecological practices as a means to preserve biodiversity and ensure food sovereignty and food security by:

    a. Supporting smallholder farmers through subsidies, training, and access to organic seeds;

    b. Reducing dependency on chemical inputs through the promotion of natural fertilizers and ecological pest control;

    c. Facilitating regional knowledge-sharing partnerships, particularly among Global South countries, to exchange sustainable farming techniques;

    d. Integrating Indigenous knowledge into national agricultural strategies through participatory governance mechanisms;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to model programs after the Global Initiative to Reduce Pesticide and Plastic Pollution in Agriculture by UNEP to apply to other kinds of pollution caused by food systems, such as water pollution by:

    a. Suggesting that Member States use non-toxic chemical alternatives to address pesticides, such as utilizing crop rotation and botanical pesticides;

    b. Recommending Member States to educate large-scale agricultural farmers on the harmful effects in order to implement the use of non-toxic chemical alternatives;

4. *Further requests* Member States to review their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to ensure agricultural practices sustainably mitigate biodiversity loss by:

    a. Reminding Member States of the importance of implementing greener technology in order to reduce the effects of climate change on agricultural practices;

    b. Establishing various educational campaigns on agro-ecological practices addressed to young people, consumers, and farmers;

    c. Starting community-run workshops to educate rural youth and women in all their agricultural techniques;

5. *Stresses* the importance of Member States' collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to implement irrigation management, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), crop diversification, rotation, and intensification, as well as other sustainable agricultural production practices at regional, state, and national levels;

6. *Draws* the attention of Member States to the nature of global agricultural practices and their ineffectiveness by:

    a. Repurposing food waste into compost and fertilizer by:

i. Building on the present sanitation systems within the Member State to collect food waste from farmers;

ii. Paying the farmers for their food waste to both boost local economies and address financial inequalities;

b. Using funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to pay for food waste to both incentivize farmers and encourage composting to achieve net-zero waste;

7. *Realizes* the connection between biodiversity and resource extraction by:

a. Preventing the exploitation of water ecosystems in Member States that rely on mining and other industries that extract natural resources, which often destroy habitats, pollute water, are unsustainable, and damage the ecosystem;

b. Recognizing the need for renewable energy sources, efficient mining, fishing, and other resource extraction, using eco-friendly materials in production, incentivizing companies to use solar power and hydroelectricity through certification and marketability strategies;

c. Promoting land restoration, conservation, and reclaiming land destroyed by mining through reforestation and soil restoration should be integrated;

8. *Promotes* access to clean water for agricultural areas by:

a. Implementing desalination systems, such as reverse osmosis, to provide and maintain water capacities within landlocked countries;

b. Recycling being a crucial element in the desalination products by way of reverse osmosis systems, through transforming organic matter and minerals into clean water;

9. *Recommends* Member States tailor Forest and Land restoration efforts by FAO to specific ecological zones and utilize Indigenous knowledge through:

a. Encouraging the implementation of Indigenous people, lead educational workshops to farmers, using Indigenous knowledge on sustainable farming and land restoration through implementing programs for minority communities to utilize net-neutral initiatives so that the population can be involved in the industry of working towards desalination;

b. Calling upon Indigenous communities to launch pilot demonstrations for farmers on how to utilize Indigenous knowledge to:

i. Explore the new market of desalination for the creation of jobs for Indigenous women with extensive knowledge of the land;

ii. Transform the narrative around these farming and agricultural jobs that involve green jobs to open more job opportunities for Indigenous communities;

10. *Advises* Member States to develop sustainability practices in line with agroecology, education of farmers and workers on sustainable practices, and production methods by:

a. Recommending expanding the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework* (UNSCDF) to promote education;

b. Using digital tools to monitor crops and improve water use, and give personal digital tools to small farmers through:

    i. Introducing a Biodiversity-Smart Agriculture (BSA) program to reward farmers who use sustainable practices and promote biodiversity through subsidies provided by the Green Climate Fund;

    ii. Pulling funding from the agroecology fund and the climate fund;

c. Reminding Member States of the agroecological method of working toward a holistic approach to solving systemic issues within agriculture, while educating agriculture workers on the principles of agroecology and raising awareness of the practice and principles and of the school of thought;

d. Building regional agricultural advisory networks through regional blocks such as the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) to oversee and teach local farmers and workers to maintain sustainable practices in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals:

    i. Recruiting local farmers through regional agricultural advisory networks to join a union to bolster socioeconomic standing and foster connections between the advisory board and local and regional agricultural workers;

    ii. Appointing local agricultural leaders, those with experience and precedent within the community to develop mentorship programs in line with sustainable practices and agroecological concepts;

    iii. Developing exchange programs for students and teachers to work with agricultural workers to travel regionally and share information and agricultural practices using both the academic experience from teachers and students and the learned experience of agricultural workers;

11. *Invites* Member States to acknowledge the role of Indigenous people, women, and children in food production and agriculture, and develop initiatives in line with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and UNDRIP that bolster the voices of Indigenous people and women:

    a. Incorporating Indigenous people in the role of protecting regional diversity, including Indigenous representatives in building policy, and working to raise awareness of Indigenous agricultural practices;

    b. Designating awareness days, events, and awareness campaigns on the role of women and Indigenous people within agriculture;

    c. Expressing its hope for inclusive policies that ensure marginalized communities, particularly women and youth, have equal access to agricultural resources;

    d. Connecting smallholder, female, and Indigenous producers with the Agroecology Fund, which simultaneously supports marginalized groups and agroecological expansion;

e. Creating a legal basis towards the recognition of Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP) to protect Indigenous knowledge from being patented;

f. Creating a legal structure that incorporates the understanding and recognition of customary land rights tailored to every Member State, region, and Indigenous community;

12. *Encourages* the improvement of the UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Center globally accessible biodiversity data portals that include entities like research institutes, universities, environmental governments, and citizen science initiatives on sustainable agricultural practices to ensure biodiversity information is up-to-date and scientifically validated;

13. *Calls for* the establishment of collaborative networks between the governments of Member States, non-governmental organizations such as the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, and research institutes to:

    a. Create dedicated forums and platforms for the sharing of Indigenous people's knowledge on sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation;

    b. Promote joint research initiatives focused on the development of locally adapted solutions for sustainable farming;

    c. Encourage international regionally targeted partnership and funding;

14. *Recommends* Member States to strengthen current think tanks such as the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food), Food Trails Think Tank, and Global Research Network Think Tank, so it is easily accessible to farmers through Handbooks or pamphlets in order to implement new and updated research;

15. *Further recommends* incentives for farmers to adopt biodiversity-friendly farming techniques, such as agroforestry and crop diversification, and integrate traditional agricultural knowledge with modern, eco-friendly technologies for increased productivity;

16. *Facilitating* regenerative and natural farming processes while ensuring that agricultural challenges remain at a minimum through:

    a. Prioritizing the reduction of chemical dependency, therefore, agricultural challenges such as soil degradation and climate shock do not occur as frequently within communities;

    b. Replacing synthetic inputs with natural options to encourage a natural farming process by encouraging regenerative farming pilot initiatives, as initiated through the Responsible Environment Enhanced Livelihoods (REEL) in the Indian state of Gujarat, as well as the Rice Intensification Program (SRI) implemented in the Republic of Indonesia's Kalimantan and Sumatra regions;

17. *Encourages* Member States to work with FAO in promoting knowledge-sharing in small- and medium-sized communities (SMSCs) through safeguarding Indigenous traditional and sustainable agricultural practices while introducing modern agricultural practices paired with modern technologies such as best farming practices and FAO-driven data to promote native farming practices while improving their economic impacts within SMSCs;

18. *Recognizes* pilot programs that fund initiatives to monitor government policy in collaboration with UNEA, UNEP, and Chantham House to share best practices on sustainable policies to:

    a. Create a biannual conference to share best practice findings of sustainable development policies;

    b. Establish pilot programs voluntarily funded by microstates to monitor the effectiveness of government policies;

    c. Call upon Member States to establish national councils to implement the program initiatives;

    d. Collaborate with programs such as FAO to implement biodiverse solutions in all sectors of agriculture;

    e. Encourage Member States to develop biofuel from agricultural waste using pruning residues from olive trees, vines, and fruit trees to avoid carbon emissions generated through fossil fuels;

19. *Suggests* Member States model programs after the European Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) for the implementation of accessible global knowledge-sharing by UNEP, to facilitate Indigenous-led initiatives that promote sustainable agricultural practices through:

    a. Identifying select global regions and the subsequent Member States and categorizing them into their select regions, based on mutual agreements;

    b. Establishing a clear line of communication among the categorized regional voluntary partners and facilitating conversations among them;

    c. Ensuring the dissemination of agricultural research among willing regional Member States to determine critical factors from an agricultural perspective in the region;

    d. Ensuring that all Member States in the region have equal access to the agricultural information from their participating regional partners in the program, regardless of their land area;

20. *Welcomes* platforms to enable resource-limited nations and smaller Member States to adopt agricultural innovations that further preserve our global biodiversity, such as the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation, Survival International, Greenpeace, and other relevant platforms;

21. *Endorses* amplifying the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) capacity for programs specific to agroforestry development at the April 2025 Conference on Infrastructure;

22. *Recommends* the agroecological transitions for food sovereignty, equity, and effectiveness, and easier access to global funds, such as the Global Environmental Facility, to be strengthened to have a better coverage of the needs of farmer cooperatives, Indigenous land trusts and national agroecology programs;

23. *Encourages* Member States, especially those with greater financial capacity, to provide financial support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to implement sustainable agriculture through:

    a. Initiatives that promote climate funding, private sector investments, and debt relief to help vulnerable nations adapt to climate change;

    b. Creating regional funding programs for SIDS to access resources more efficiently to develop climate-resilient agriculture and marine protection strategies;

24. *Recommends* public-private financing partnerships as well as global financing platforms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and the IKEA Forest Positive Plan to offer financial incentives such as grants, national subsidies, and other forms of assistance to farmers switching to sustainable production practices;

25. *Recommends* Member States to establish a United Nations agri-food transparency register, under UNEP, in the form of a publicly accessible, searchable digital platform, for greater transparency in decision-making processes, mandating:

    a. Voluntary registrations of lobbying organizations, including but not limited to, non-governmental organizations, trade associations, think tanks, and academic institutions receiving funding or influencing the decision-making processes;

    b. Financial and operational disclosure, requiring publication of funding sources, including donors and grant amounts, detailed reporting of policy-related activities, affiliated research output, and potential conflicts of interest;

    c. Automated conflict of interest screening, implementing real-time flagging for entities with histories of violations;

26. *Recommends* Member States increase investments in rural communities most affected by inefficiencies within the current food system to provide financial assistance for rural farm and Indigenous-led initiatives that promote sustainable agricultural practice;

27. *Advises* Member States to implement education about agroecology and sustainability within schools and communities through:

    a. The implementation of school curriculums about agroecology and sustainability in every year of schooling until graduation as well as community programs;

    b. Funding and sponsoring the curriculum in schools through *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework* (UNSCDF);

    c. Using UNSCDF funds to put gardens in schools and introduce students to the practices of regenerative agriculture, also combating food insecurity by ensuring students have abundant access to fresh foods;

28. *Encourages* the creation of a certification hub called GreenTag, led by UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO), which would be funded through multiple sources like the United Nations Global Compact, and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), overall it would serve as a centralized platform in order to implement efficient standards that Member States meet through:

    a. Assessing soil quality, carbon dioxide levels, biodiversity percentages, and implement rigorous sustainability criteria across various industries to protect affluent biodiversity areas;

    b. Creating international benchmarks that environments and biodiversity plants must have so that it can encourage Member States to follow;

29. *Suggests* the promotion of restoring ecosystems and supporting diverse crops by:

a. Incentivizing biodiversity-friendly farming by building on the Payments for Environmental Services Program (PES) and expanding incentives through enhancing monitoring to empower farmers to implement sustainable agroforestry practices;

b. Recommending Member States that have more than 10% of their gross domestic product (GDP) reliant on agricultural productivity to join biodiversity-focused agroforestry programs with UNEP and other United Nations organizations in order to educate farmers about sustainable farming techniques such as IPM, as well as increase the planting of native plants to restore biodiversity loss;

30. *Recommends* Member States to establish a National Board to manage the use of pesticides and chemicals by:

    a. Annually monitoring the use of chemicals and pesticides being used;

    b. Launching an annual guideline document setting the best practices to avoid pesticide use in agricultural practices;

    c. Creating a ranking system to measure the harm level of chemicals and pesticides to the environment;

31. *Encourages* the development and implementation of regionally-adapted strategies to reduce plastic waste in marine and freshwater ecosystems by:

    a. Expanding bans on single-use plastics and improving waste management and recycling infrastructure to reduce pollution and increase circularity;

    b. Recommending international support for SIDS through funding and technology transfers in partnership with UNEP and other United Nations organizations to improve water quality, restore aquatic biodiversity, and educate communities through public awareness campaigns focused on plastic reduction.

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,

Reminding Member States of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) environmental, social, and sustainability framework,

Conscious of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)'s role in enforcing conservation units and implementing environmental policies,

Recognizing the role of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), which aims to improve food security and enhance agricultural sustainability,

Bearing in mind the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1992), and the influence of focusing on SDG 13 (climate action) and its impact on SDG 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land),

In consideration of SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), which emphasizes the need for global cooperation, consensus, and action from major powers,

Observing the need to account for systemic inequalities in our current food systems,

Taking into account its resolution 4/10 (2019) on biodiversity and land degradation innovation,

Reaffirming Target 10 of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) (2022), which aims to ensure agricultural and aquaculture practices are sustainably managed to promote biodiversity and restore food security,

Appreciating Goal 6 of the *Declaration on Forests and Land Use* from the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), which aims to align financial flows with international aspirations to promote an economy that advances sustainable land use,

Considering Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), which establishes a standard of living that includes access to food,

Guided by Article 29 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) (2007), which highlights the importance of Indigenous knowledge and practices in maintaining biodiversity and sustainable food systems,

Alarmed by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) reports, which state that 80% of deforestation and 70% of biodiversity loss globally are driven by unsustainable agricultural practices, particularly monoculture farming and excessive chemical inputs to biodiversity loss, and recognizing the benefits of integrating more plant-based approaches to feeding communities,

Mindful of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which helps small farmers who struggle with weather and technology issues,

Cognizant of nations' Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to evaluate the standard of living and performance of the economy,

Noting also the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) agrobiodiversity index to evaluate food systems and biodiversity through the pillars of diversity, production, and conservation, to quantify data on agrobiodiversity,

Endorsing Member States to underscore the UNEA resolution 2/9 (2016) on sustainable food systems and agroecological food adaptations to improve crop yields, enhance water management, and combat marine litter,

Having studied the objectives of the Conference of the Parties to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD COP16) session 2024, which underscores the urgent need to integrate biodiversity considerations into all sectors, including agriculture and food systems,

Reiterating its appreciation of its resolution 5/6 (2022), which calls upon Member States to take immediate action in transforming food production and consumption patterns to align with the goals of biodiversity and climate resilience,

Acknowledging the UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme as a vital platform to support capacity-building and financial mechanisms for developing countries to adopt biodiversity-friendly food systems,

Having regard to the importance of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture under the UNFCCC, which highlights the role of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture in achieving both food security and environmental protection,

Taking into consideration the critical impact of climate issues such as deforestation, which contributes to the depletion of natural resources, with an estimated 10 billion trees lost annually, and recognizing that industrial agriculture is responsible for at least half of global deforestation,

Urging the role of national environmental agencies in enforcing conservation units and implementing effective environmental policies to promote biodiversity protection, such as the IBAMA and ICMBio,

Fully aware of the need to reduce the cost of technology use in sustainable agriculture practices,

Determined that multilateral cooperation, policy coherence, and equitable investment in innovation are essential to transforming global food systems in a manner that supports both people and the planet,

Utilizing existing funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), with a budget earmarked for biodiversity investment,

Welcoming also the creation of an international task force known as the Green Eats Coalition (GEC), which aims to support developing nations in the adoption of sustainable land use practices through expert-led initiatives, under the governance of the UNEP,

Expressing appreciation for the advancements of marine biodiversity protections on an international scale, and considering the efforts of United Nations programs such as the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1993), and Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ),

1. *Encourages* and renovates a comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Index (BDI) designed by CIAT to:

a. Monitor and grade the status of agrobiodiversity, dietary diversity, land use, ecosystem health, seed sovereignty, and sustainable practices;

b. Utilize the index in evaluating food systems and biodiversity through agrobiodiversity, production, and conservation, all of which would help link analysis of ecosystem diversity, agricultural practices, and resource preservation;

2. *Asks* UNEP to facilitate the creation of the following multilevel international structures, the *Global Biodiversity Framework* and Regional Biodiversity Frameworks, promote cooperation, voluntary resource sharing, and intellectual exchange;

3. *Suggests* the *Global Biodiversity Framework* (GDF) to be constructed of multilateral actors, including, but not limited to, the permanent Security Council members, signatory willing donor Member States, and NGOs to work alongside international partners who will provide coordinated support in the form of funding, educational expertise, technical assistance, and policy guidance to regionally-led initiatives through earmarked contributions to the United Nations Green Climate Fund, to:

    a. Provide coordinated support in the form of providing funding, educational expertise, technical assistance, and policy guidance to regionally led initiatives through earmarked contributions to the GCF;

    b. Encourage all Member States, according to their capacity, to contribute to the GCF and support the expansion of its mandate to finance regionally developed solutions to biodiversity;

4. *Further suggests* Member States to voluntarily participate in forming Regional Biodiversity Frameworks in tandem with GDF, with an emphasis on regional-specific issues over geographical proximity to foster cooperation in countering regional-specific matters by enabling external funding to be applied to regions indicated by the BDI;

5. *Invites* the creation of the Sahara and Arabian Desert Initiative (SADI) aimed at combating desertification in arid regions by:

    a. Setting up a Desert Greening Fund:

        i. To combat desertification, deforestation, and ecosystem degradation;

        ii. In partnership with international actors such as UNEP and FAO;

        iii. Pooling resources from UNEP, UNCCD, the Global Environment Facility, and GCF;

    b. Ensuring inclusive and community-led participation, local farmers, Indigenous communities, and private stakeholders will be actively engaged in land restoration, while youth will be empowered through education, training, and financial incentives;

    c. Implementing in two phases:

        i. First, between 2025 and 2028, focusing on research, pilot projects that determine feasibility, evaluation for possible adjustments, tailored approaches, and knowledge-sharing hubs to test sustainable land and water management techniques;

ii. Second, from 2028 to 2035, SADI will scale up successful projects, expand regional cooperation, and integrate desert greening initiatives into national and regional policies;

6. *Commends* an open-access, multilingual digital platform, supported by UNEP and partner agencies, that visualizes biodiversity indicators, promotes transparency, and enhances voluntary global data-sharing among governments, NGOs, and research institutions by:

    a. Allowing policymakers and NGOs access to the numerical data, which will help aid nations in need;

    b. Utilizing voluntarily CIAT and the Alliance of Biodiversity International, ensure and evaluate these numbers transparently;

7. *Encourages* the need for states to set substantial goals to meet a minimum requirement of 0.3% of a state's GDP to be spent on sustainability initiatives within a state by 2040 to be considered for external funding:

    a. An exclusionary clause for nations ranked below 0.6 on the United Nations HDI that enables said nations to negotiate budgetary contributions on a case-by-case basis;

    b. Designates the task force to monitor regional and domestic sustainability initiatives, both through actions and monetarily;

8. *Expands* the work of FAO, which recognizes the challenges the Member States face in achieving sustainable agricultural practices and implementing best practices into all sectors of the farming process by providing funding specifically towards less developed nations:

    a. Providing a platform to acknowledge efforts from Tier One Member States of the FAO to share expertise;

    b. Using vertical farming techniques, urban agriculture can address sustainable food production by promoting local sourcing and reducing environmental impact;

9. *Agrees* that the participation of the population in decision-making guarantees governance techniques are adapted to regional needs, and constraints are put in place to suggest regional needs, which can be used to fit a national scale (BDI):

    a. Affording increased initiatives such as technical advantages and an advisory committee to create national guidelines and develop methods in which regional community-led groups can collaborate with UNEP;

    b. Using the FAO's Global Forest Education Project to enhance forest education globally, thus addressing the current state of forest education and identifying gaps in developing resources;

    c. Aiming to encourage collaboration between educational institutions, the forest sector, and the public;

10. *Adopts* efforts to enhance broader efforts to reduce national deforestation through:

a. Supporting independent organizations by providing them with resources to reinvigorate the region with tree growth;

b. Backing NGOs and Member States in collaborating to promote projects centered around the preservation of biodiversity;

11. *Recommends* the establishment of a regional collaborative educational program on the maintenance of biodiversity and agriculture in collaboration with the UNFCCC, intending to raise awareness regarding:

    a. The biodiversity within agricultural land and development guidelines that should be maintained and preserved;

    b. Provision of unequal access to educational materials and opportunities;

    c. Establishing predictive and generative analytic systems to translate voluntarily provided data on this global issue into many languages, educational images, and media;

12. *Sets* a standard on how Member States combat overfertilization in the agricultural industry through sustainable farming measures and the promotion of the crop rotation process by increasing regional education on the harms of monoculture farms and providing programs for farmers;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to establish statistical goals domestically in terms of advancing marine biodiversity protections on an international scale:

    a. Keeping in mind UNEA session 5, which contained resolutions outlining accountability in plastic pollution, marine biodiversity efforts, and many sustainability focuses in the marine sector;

    b. Considering expanding funding for United Nations programs such as GOBI, CBD, and BBNJ;

14. *Intends* on the creation of an international task force known as the Green Eats Coalition (GEC), which aims to support developing nations in the application of sustainable land use practices through the outlet of expert-led initiatives under the governance of UNEP;

15. *Further invites* Member States to implement national initiatives to ensure the reduction of the cost for developing countries' adoption of technology in sustainable practices by:

    a. Awarding grants to non-governmental partners working on research, technology, and sustainability initiatives;

    b. Considering favorable policies towards small businesses using sustainable technology;

16. *Welcomes* Member States to implement Indigenous strategies to conserve biodiversity and promote land rights protections by:

    a. Integrating Indigenous knowledge and traditional practices into national conservation strategies and co-managing protected areas with Indigenous communities;

    b. Providing technical and financial support through national environmental agencies, such as IBAMA and ICMBio, to enhance Indigenous-led conservation efforts, including biodiversity monitoring and capacity-building initiatives;

c. Establishing legal frameworks to ensure land rights protections and free, prior, and informed consent for development activities in Indigenous territories, in alignment with UNDRIP;

17. *Expresses its appreciation* for the voluntary integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies within national and regional biodiversity monitoring systems, in alignment with the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, to support the transformation of food systems and the protection of ecosystems, including:

    a. Enhancing the Agrobiodiversity Index through AI-driven tools capable of analyzing satellite imagery, soil health, crop diversity, and land-use changes in real-time to identify regions at risk of biodiversity degradation;

    b. Supporting AI-based forecasting models to assess the long-term impact of agricultural practices, including vertical farming and DNA sequencing, on biodiversity, and to assist Member States in evaluating and adapting national policies accordingly.

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,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger), 12 (responsible consumption and production), and 15 (life on land), which highlight the importance of ending hunger, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, and protecting life on land,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/159 (2010), entitled “The right to food,” which acknowledges the importance of access to food for current and future generations for all regardless of class, race, and gender,

Keeping in mind the collaboration of Slow Food Society within the United Nations Food Systems Summit, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) to address food loss and waste, improve livelihoods in rural areas, and promote sustainable food systems,

Affirming that biodiversity preservation is intrinsically linked to mitigating food insecurity and improving the long-term sustainability of food systems, particularly in developing countries and vulnerable regions such as the arid and semi-arid, including the Central American Dry Corridor,

Recognizing the impact of large-scale agriculture on national economic stability and employment,

Deeply convinced of the need to support marginalized and minority farmers to implement sustainable practices and gain access to biodiversity-friendly technologies,

Believing that combating desertification and contributing to agroecology is essential to prevent biodiversity loss,

Considering the need for a more equitable food supply chain and acknowledging the existing work of the United Nations on antitrust laws, including the United Nations Trade and Development’s (UNCTAD) “Principles of Competition”, which provide a framework for fairer and more equitable competition in food production and distribution,

Acknowledges the need for monitoring systems that internationally track all land degradation by utilizing these established smaller systems, like the Geographic Information System (GIS),

Appreciating the importance of the digitization and reporting of ecological information through the System of Earth Observation of Data Access Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL) to preserve and maintain the regional forests and agricultural land,

Acknowledges small compact nations as microstates, with a small population of under 500,000 and significantly less land mass than other Member States, seeing as microstates critically lack the resources and capacity to participate in many agricultural initiatives and have historically been unrecognized in their concerns,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 77/118 (2022), which aims to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing through legal international frameworks,

Alarmed by data from UNEP indicating that agriculture threatens 86% of species at risk of extinction and the conversion of 70% of Earth's land area contributing to biodiversity loss and food insecurity,

Acknowledging the work of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the need for international cooperation to increase funding and investments for sustainable agricultural development programs,

Recognizing the important impact of animal agriculture on the planet's resources, land and water use, as well as greenhouse gas emissions,

Fully alarmed that the agricultural sector accounts for 17% of all global greenhouse gas emissions, according to the UNEP Climate Risks in the Agriculture Sector report (2023),

Recognizing the importance and success of climate education in generating a more sustainably minded public and preemptively preventing pollution,

Recognizing the importance of access to Indigenous knowledge and practices that promote biodiversity and sustainable food chains,

1. *Recommends* the implementation of training programs focused on climate-resilient and sustainable farming practices and techniques targeting smallholder farmers and rural communities;

2. *Urges* the redirection of harmful subsidies to promote agroecology by focusing on:

    a. Redistributing 30% of national agricultural subsidies to small-scale agroecological farmers to promote sustainable agri-food systems;

    b. Creating certification processes and checklists for food companies in alignment with health regulations for sustainable agricultural practices;

    c. Allocating support from FAO and UNEP, as well as utilizing Great Green Wall funding;

    d. Individual Member State responsibility for monitoring sustainable food production and accounting of what is made;

3. *Encourages* all Member States to follow existing and new frameworks such as the United Nations Food Systems Summit Action Track 1 titled "Ensuring Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All", which promotes the equitable production and distribution of food resources to combat and prevent systematic inequalities food systems;

4. *Requests* the creation of the Sahara and Arabian Desert Initiative (SADI), aimed at combating desertification in arid regions as a necessary expansion of the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD) (1994):

    a. Setting up a Desert Greening Fund to combat desertification, deforestation, and ecosystem degradation in partnership with international actors such as UNEP and FAO;

    b. Pooling an estimated amount of $500 billion from UNEP, UNCCD, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF);

    c. Implementing in two phases, first, between 2025 and 2028, focusing on research, pilot projects, and knowledge-sharing hubs to test sustainable land and water management techniques and

second, from 2028 to 2035, SADI should scale up successful projects, expand regional cooperation, and integrate desert greening initiatives into national and regional policies;

d. Complementing UNEP's efforts on tackling desertification by adding the coordination functions and responsibilities into the committee;

e. Encouraging large-scale reforestation and soil restoration projects in arid and semi-arid regions to improve soil fertility;

5. *Recommends* the development of National Agricultural Mechanization Strategies per FAO guidelines, to advance small farming technology to defend against agroterrorism:

    a. Suggesting the use of remote sensing, drones, and AI to monitor suspicious biocrime activity produced during detrimental agroterrorism practices;

    b. Emphasizing the need for a rapid detection and response protocol to identify and contain biological threats to crops and livestock;

    c. Calling for the creation of a United Nations Agricultural Crime Prevention Sector to aid in the funding of surveillance and monitoring equipment to combat bio-crime;

    d. Enhancing intelligence-sharing and collaboration between agricultural and national security agencies to counter agro-terrorism;

    e. Suggesting the creation of an annually held conference on international environmental law and capacity-building measures on ethical and sustainable agriculture practices;

6. *Promotes* decentralized support systems such as community-based cooperatives and regional agricultural hubs for smallholder farmers, including access to seeds, tools, and local markets by:

    a. Improving subsidies targeting small-scale farmers through encouraging the redirection of national agricultural subsidies to smallholder agroecological farmers;

    b. Establishing agroecology networks to facilitate knowledge sharing and policy advocacy;

    c. Encouraging greater access for small and medium-sized farms to native seed enterprises;

7. *Recommends* phasing out the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides through:

    a. Member States' promotion of alternative natural methods to decrease the use of chemicals, industrial fertilizer, and pesticides in industrialized agriculture by utilizing natural pest control methods such as companion planting, crop rotation, beneficial insects, and nematodes over agrochemicals;

    b. Reducing high-risk pesticides such as neonicotinoids and glyphosate based on the European Union Farm to Fork initiative;

    c. Discouraging the use of pesticides through a global pesticide tax to reduce their use, endorsed by FAO and UNEP;

    d. Establishing satellite monitoring to track compliance of reduction using FAO's Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform;

8. *Further recommends* that Member States create a National Sustainability and Inclusion Program to facilitate the implementation of sustainable practices by:

    a. Providing technical assistance, financial support, capacity building, and educational programs and experiences;

    b. Supporting minority farmers, including but not limited to small farmers, women farmers, Indigenous farmers, migrant farmers, and youth farmers;

9. *Encourages* Slow Food biodiversity programs in Member States to strengthen this international framework and create a basis that works to enhance local food and sustainable production, and improve smallholder legal protection through:

    a. Promoting Earth Markets to maintain local and sustainable food, coinciding with food artisans, communities of producers, and consumers to improve food systems and production;

    b. Protecting traditional and artisanal products at risk of disappearance by preserving agricultural landscapes through the Slow Food Presidium and the Ark of Taste;

    c. Facilitating spaces that encourage Indigenous and traditional knowledge sharing and exchange through the Indigenous People's Network;

    d. Fostering Slow Food education within rural communities and schools;

    e. Advocating for transparent food labels that provide additional supplementary information regarding varieties and breeds, cultivation and processing methods, areas of origin, animal welfare, and advice on storage and use;

10. *Supports* the integration of targeted farming systems to improve capacity and reduce dependence on chemical inputs and monocultures, defined as the cultivation of a single crop species over a large area, through collaboration with the FAO;

11. *Calls for* the establishment of a regional seed bank in collaboration with the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1993), dedicated to preserving native and climate-resilient crop species to support agroecological practices;

12. *Encourages* the establishment of a Global Arid Agriculture Innovation Network under UNEP and FAO, co-chaired by members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Global Dryland Alliance, and Great Green Wall Initiative to:

    a. Pilot next-generation farming technologies, like solar-powered hydroponics and desert soil restoration;

    b. Establish partnerships with space agencies, like NASA and the UAE Space Agency, to implement space-agriculture adaptations;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for efficient farming technology and techniques by:

a. Promoting Natura 2000 and technological advancements to improve farming practices (possibly recycling water for land-locked countries), such as those implemented by the European Union Biodiversity Strategy for 2030;

b. Helping farmers grow more while harming the land less by using technology through methods such as crop rotation or water-efficient distribution;

c. Encouraging investments in sustainable farming techniques, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and integrated pest management, to enhance biodiversity and traditional farm productivity;

14. *Recommends* the implementation of satellite monitoring platforms and technology in agricultural regions and small farms to observe and adapt to changing climatic conditions by:

    a. Initiating the “EcoScan” programme in collaboration with the FAO and by integrating data and knowledge from SEPAL to assist countries in identifying and prioritizing biodiversity intervention areas affected by unsustainable food systems;

    b. Using satellite technology to collaborate with countries to establish recommended agricultural adaptation techniques in observance of climate change and differing weather patterns, such as floods and droughts;

15. *Promotes* small and sustainable agriculture through the UNCCD by:

    a. Promoting policies that support sustainable land use on a local/state governmental level;

    b. Promoting the sale and production of local products that utilize biodiversity farming;

    c. Encouraging the restoration of local agriculture infrastructure, especially in areas of desertification, drought, and flooding;

    d. Promoting local support, access to materials, and organizational systems for small-scale farmers, including access to seeds, tools, and local markets;

16. *Invites* countries to provide leadership and economic advising resources to regions of small farmers or countries in need of agricultural infrastructure support:

    a. Providing economic and technological aid to developing countries by giving priority to nations with more than 3% of the population employed in the farming sector;

    b. Encouraging Plant-Based Food Action Plans, the implementation of plants grown for human consumption instead of for the purpose of feeding livestock;

    c. Helping to develop strong policies, skills, partnerships, and institutions through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to allow developing countries to sustain their progress;

17. *Strongly endorse*s the expansion of standardized expiration labelling and surplus redistribution program through the United Nations Food Waste Index in collaboration with UNEP to incorporate data on the effectiveness of this program;

18. *Suggests* the use of the established monitoring systems such as:

a. The Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) to monitor soil;

b. The Geographic Information System (GIS) to track land degradation and progressions on droughts/floods;

c. The UN-REDD Programme that provides monitoring support by reducing emissions and forest degradation using the national forest monitoring systems;

19. *Invites* other Member States' delegations to voluntarily help fund a Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system to fight illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing;

20. *Recommends* the creation of a regional framework for sustainable food systems aimed at preserving biodiversity by:

    a. Facilitating collaboration among Member States, regional organizations, and local communities to align agricultural policies with ecological protection;

    b. Providing technical assistance and funding for small-scale farmers to adopt agroecological practices that reduce habitat degradation;

    c. Establishing monitoring mechanisms to assess biodiversity impact, with regular reporting to UNEP;

    d. Promoting knowledge exchange through regional platforms that incorporate scientific research and traditional ecological knowledge, especially from Indigenous and rural communities;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to introduce and implement strategies to strengthen plant-based foods adapted to the local cultural context, through the modeling of existing national action plans for plant-based food, such as the Denmark Plant-Based Action Plan, which:

    a. Includes programs to educate consumers, producers, and retailers;

    b. Makes plant-based options the default in state initiatives like public sector canteen food;

    c. Helps farmers transition to plant-based food production;

    d. Introduces food labeling that shows the environmental impact of it;

22. *Encourages* the strengthening and expansion of existing regional cooperation programs, in collaboration with international organizations such as FAO and ACTO, including initiatives like REDD+ and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, to restore degraded ecosystems, implement sustainable land management practices, and protect critical biomes such as the Amazon rainforest;

23. *Urges* the establishment of climate-resilient and sustainable fisheries infrastructure to lay the groundwork for long-term development by:

    a. Focusing on small-scale fisheries and their primary beneficiaries being fishers, fish workers, and their communities, including cooperatives and micro-small-medium enterprises (MSMEs);

    b. Strengthening and laying a foundation for effective, transparent, and ethical fishery resource governance and management;

c. Implementing a financially viable infrastructure with methods that address and fill strategic gaps, if any, in national and other budgetary allocations, to support efficient handling, processing, and marketing techniques to enhance quality and value-addition;

d. Following the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework* as an instrument for planning and implementing United Nations development advances at a country level;

e. Encouraging Member States, NGOs, and international aid programs to support those in need;

24. *Requests* developing initiatives for monitoring, evaluating, and giving technical support on food system reforms to all nations by:

    a. Ensuring the effective implementation of project activities, management of fiduciary responsibilities, and adherence to the organization's supporting borrower nations under the World Bank's environmental and social framework (ESF);

    b. Carefully observing and analyzing various trends that reflect the changes in these reforms over an annual time frame through the official websites of FAO and UNEA to ensure accessibility for everyone;

25. *Recommends* the establishment of regional Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) between global development institutions, local farming coops, and Member States, utilizing United Nations data and research to increase investment in biodiversity-friendly agricultural expansion through:

    a. Increasing collaboration and partnerships between global development institutions, such as the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations Fund for Agricultural Development, multinational agribusiness firms, local farming coops, and Member States;

    b. Facilitating investment in capacity building and knowledge sharing to supply farmers with both technological and information capacity to enrich sustainable agricultural initiatives;

26. *Encourages* Member State collaboration with UNEP and FAO to further international cooperation for financial initiatives such as the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Hub to incentivize regional and national farmers to adopt sustainable agriculture needed for the surrounding ecosystem;

27. *Endorses* the creation of regional biodiversity conservation incentives such as the Biodiversity Finance Initiative Fund (BIOFIN) in collaboration with FAO and through the investments of Member States and the governance of UNEP to:

    a. Financially support small farmers and landowners who integrate biodiversity preservation in their agricultural practices through UNDP;

    b. Encourage the maintenance of biodiversity through Indigenous knowledge and sustainable agricultural land use;

    c. Facilitate investments for knowledge sharing and development initiatives;

28. *Further recommends* to implement BioGreen Bonds under UNEP and in collaboration with regional development banks to fund the Global Arid Agriculture Innovation Network to:

a. Manage subsidies for biodiversity-friendly arid farming;

b. Preserve native species like previous Member States' restoration projects;

c. Offer financial incentives for farmers adopting low-water, high-yield technologies;

d. Fund the planning and implementation of water management systems for the restoration of deteriorating forests and rich biodiversity areas;

29. *Encourages* expansion of FAO regional conferences to include other expert bodies to facilitate knowledge sharing and best practice sharing between Member States to be utilized in local workshops for small- and medium-sized communities through:

    a. Facilitating workshops aimed at informing farmers and the agricultural sector of best practices in sustainable farming and introducing advanced technologies through capacity-building mechanisms;

    b. Utilizing FAO-driven data to promote native farming practices and improve accessibility of innovative and ancestral farming methodologies;

30. *Recommends* Member States globally expand the GEF and FAO Scaling-Up Regenerative Practices program, which educates local farmers on sustainable land management practices to incorporate into their small-scale, rural farms;

31. *Further emphasizes* the importance of recognizing and maintaining the sovereignty of every Member State with regard to their internal affairs as stated in the *Charter of the United Nations* by:

    a. Focusing on the development of adaptive sustainable techniques capable of addressing the unique ecological challenges every country faces;

    b. Supporting the development of respective projects by facilitating the systematic exchange of technical knowledge and efficient practices through various FAO forums;

    c. Ensuring that no population, including microstates, small island nations, landlocked communities, and Indigenous peoples, is barred from receiving the benefits of global agricultural initiatives;

32. *Recommends* the establishment of an educational program on the maintenance of biodiversity in regards to forestry and agriculture, with financial collaboration with the UNFCCC and under the governance of UNEP to:

    a. Raise awareness regarding the biodiversity loss that lies within areas where monoculture farming and synthetic pesticides are used on agricultural land;

    b. Establish development guidelines on biodiversity to help maintain and preserve Indigenous land with biannual progress reports;

33. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with UNDP to raise awareness regarding biodiversity loss related to the production of food, with the support of UNEP by:

    a. Developing a media campaign to elevate the global recognition of UNDP;

b. Establishing regional and international cooperation to raise awareness at the primary and secondary school levels;

34. *Encourages* the empowerment of smallholder farmers and Indigenous communities by supporting voluntary Member State produced statements recognizing and integrating traditional knowledge systems, such as crop diversification, seed saving, agroforestry, and seasonal land rotation, into national biodiversity strategies and sustainable agriculture frameworks, and by facilitating participatory platforms for these communities to contribute directly to UNEA led policy dialogues, environmental governance, and agroecological planning;

35. *Calls upon* Member States to implement policies for the protection of land rights by upholding the rights of Indigenous communities, ensuring their full participation in decision-making processes, and obtaining their prior and informed consent on matters that directly affect their lands and ways of life;

36. *Invites* Member States to promote agroecological transitions by implementing national policies that support organic farming, reduce the use of chemical inputs, integrate crop rotation, promote biodiversity conservation, and incorporate ancestral knowledge, drawing from successful models such as supporting small and medium farm production of the basic foods most commonly consumed, the cultivation and diversification of food corps on the same plot of land, to promote diversity, food security and ecological balance.

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,

Reaffirming its commitment to accomplish the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 12 (responsible consumption), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), Member States must work together, to implement solutions based on international responsibility and collaboration,

Bearing in mind that all nations are responsible for one another, as citizens of the world, delegates from all Member States must acknowledge the urgency of taking immediate actions in order to prevent the consequences of the current food systems on ecosystems, biodiversity, climate change and health, and as the international community is living in the Anthropocene era, treaties and conventions are human-centered, and it is time to prioritize the environment,

Understanding the immense threat that the Earth's biodiversity faces as a result of the currently existing damaging food systems in place,

Acknowledging the unequal access to information on the significance of biodiversity loss and the issue's disproportionate effects,

Convinced that there needs to be a universal effort to share resources and information between developed countries and developing countries,

Noting with approval that Member States are extremely conscious and alarmed by issues such as poverty, armed conflicts, and emergencies, which can strongly reduce the increasing necessity of development,

Acknowledging the urgent global need to reverse biodiversity loss, the European Union's (EU) unique arctic and subarctic geography acts as a valuable opportunity for biodiversity and technological innovation,

Recognizing the contribution of methane emissions, nitrogen mismanagement, and food waste to climate change, Member States are aiming for new technologies like biodomes, Artificial Intelligence (AI) pollination, and soil scanning devices,

Emphasizing that sustainable food production encompasses those food production systems that implement nature-based solutions aimed at protecting and restoring ecosystems while, simultaneously, pursuing sustainable development,

Acknowledging that many Member States, especially developing nations, have yet to receive the full benefits of globalization, including obtaining the necessary resources for sustainable food systems,

Deeply conscious of the importance of transitioning from a monoculture-based food system, knowing that only 9 species contribute to 66% of crop production, which leads to soil degradation to a more diversified, sustainable, and resilient polycultural models that reverse soil degradation,

Emphasizing the critical role of biodiversity in maintaining ecological balance, food security, and sustainable development,

Affirming the importance of education, capacity building, and inclusive access to knowledge as essential tools for empowering communities and promoting sustainable agriculture,

Keeping in mind the value in establishing regional framework programs or expanding those that exist to meet monetary needs from Member States for the advancement of biodiversity action, exemplified through frameworks such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund,

Noting with approval the work done by the United Nations High-Level Expert Group on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN), which has greatly contributed to international research initiatives on the environmental impact of food production and its connection to biodiversity loss,

Taking note with appreciation of the collaboration promoted by the United Nations Food Systems Summit to scale up biodiversity-friendly agriculture through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), emphasizing the role of cross-border research initiatives and regional farming cooperatives,

Recognizing the unique challenges faced by arid and semi-arid regions, which are outlined by the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD) (1994), in achieving sustainable food production while halting biodiversity loss,

Bearing in mind that invasive species are one of the five major drivers to promote ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient farming systems in alignment with SDG commitments, especially SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), biodiversity loss, and a large factor in 60% of all extinctions according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Having devoted attention to the matter of invasive species, the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has reported that more than 37,000 alien species have been introduced by humans into regions and biomes around the world, affecting regional biodiversity and ecosystem services,

Emphasizing that sustainable food production encompasses those food production systems that implement nature-based solutions aimed at protecting and restoring ecosystems while, simultaneously, pursuing sustainable development,

Underscoring that sustainable food production should be intended as Food Production Systems (FPS), practices and chains that might not exert a harmful impact on ecosystems or sensibly less environmental footprints than conventional production techniques,

Considering the importance of international guidelines that provide a flexible and coherent framework, which can be adopted voluntarily by Member States to foster a multilateral approach necessary to address the root cause of biodiversity loss caused by unsustainable food systems,

Appreciating the work done by the Biodiversity Opportunities and Livelihoods and Developments (BOLD) Initiative through Crop Trust, which increases the diversity of crops through the usage of genebanks,

Recognizing the knowledge of Indigenous communities around the world as a foundation for the creation of sustainable agriculture practices, preserving 80% of the world's biodiversity while managing 25% of the Earth’s surface,

Noting that in 2024 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated 1.3 billion tons of food was discarded, which is enough to feed 3 billion people,

Distressed by the lack of sustainability within the food production industry, as the United Nations reported that approximately 735 million people faced chronic hunger in 2022,

Concerned that small-scale farmers, who produce one-third of the world's food, often lack access to the resources, training, and technology needed to adopt sustainable agricultural practices, according to FAO,

Noting that the Terre De Monaco, which is funded by FAO, actively partners with local establishments to place environmental responsibility to educate the community about the Sustainable Development Goals,

Promoting the local food supply chain by implementing urban agriculture, local establishments to place environmental responsibility in order to educate the community about sustainable development goals,

Welcoming Member States' efforts aimed at preventing the escalation of unsustainable actions that have led to the adoption of the SDGs, whose outcomes are interconnected,

Remarking also on the pivotal role of policies, educational acts, and procedures to spread awareness within the international community on sustainable food systems production,

Acknowledging the unequal access to information over the significance of biodiversity loss, and the issue's disproportionate effects,

Emphasizing the *Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment* (1972), recognizing that human beings have the fundamental right to freedom, equality, and the enjoyment of adequate living conditions in an environment of such quality as to permit a life of dignity and well-being,

Mindful of the Prince Albert Foundation initiative efforts, which fund the incorporation of sustainable land farming practices across Member States,

Directs attention to its resolution 6/14 (2024), which strengthens international efforts to combat desertification and land degradation and promote sustainable land management,

Referencing the Aga Khan Foundation's AgroVida Programme, which aims to enhance agricultural sustainability and foster economic empowerment for small-scale food producers,

Considering the importance of international guidelines that provide a flexible and coherent framework, which can be adopted voluntarily by Member States, in order to foster a multilateral approach necessary to address the root cause of biodiversity loss caused by unsustainable food systems,

Recalling the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), article 3 establishes that 'everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family', ensuring that Member States comply with strengthening policies within the workforce,

Stressing the need to integrate nature-based solutions into every field of food production and consumption, recognizing their role in restoring ecosystems and ensuring long-term sustainability,

Acknowledging the Territorial Focused Development Program (PDET) and its efforts in investing in sustainable environmental education utilizing indigenous knowledge to achieve resilience and equity in the food systems,

Considering how, according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), there has been a 73% decline in the average size of monitored wildlife populations in 50 years,

Bearing in mind the ecological diversity loss caused by the increase in farmland, the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD) (1994) reported that around 100 million acres of land were lost between 2015 to 2019,

Alarmed by the fact that according to the UNCCD, food systems account for 80% of deforestation and 29% of greenhouse gases,

Affirming the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992), especially article 1, aimed at the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits,

Underlining the *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (2001) on the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits and its preamble,

Reaffirming its resolution 4/10 (2020), which recognizes the benefits of sustainable and innovative ecosystem-based solutions to address biodiversity loss and land degradation and the need to enhance the capacity of nature to continue providing those benefits,

Underscoring the United Nations General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022) that recognizes the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a human right,

Viewing with appreciation General Assembly resolution 78/168 (2023) on “Agriculture development, food security, and nutrition,” that highlights the importance of the advancement of agriculture through sustainable farming practices,

Recalling also its resolution 5/9 (2022) on the implementation of nature-based solutions, aimed at protecting and restoring ecosystems while pursuing sustainable development,

Further acknowledging its resolution 6/14 (2024), which strengthens international efforts to combat desertification and land degradation and promote sustainable land management,

Approving international funding through coherence allegiance with a focus on biodiversity hotspots to approach the sensitivity of these degraded lands and promote sustainable agriculture,

1. *Requests* the Executive Director of UNEP, in concert with a Group of Intergovernmental Experts in international environmental law, engineering and agroecology to design new, comprehensive Guidelines on Sustainable Food System Management, in compliance with the general principles in this resolution;

2. *Calls for* UNEP to create a conference of global scope:

    a. Where high-level national representatives by the Member States, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) dealing with consumer rights as consumer representatives, and industry leaders are invited;

    b. With the goal of radically reducing land use by agriculture, setting the agenda to reducing feed production and increasing food production;

c. With the benefit of making agriculture more efficient and therefore impacting global markets to make efficiently grown food cheaper and more readily available, which would free up farmland for other uses such as re-naturing;

3. *Strongly suggests* Member States develop initiatives similar to the Biodiversity Opportunities and Livelihoods and Developments (BOLD) Initiative by Crop Trust to increase the diversity of crops through the usage of genebanks to strengthen and prevent biodiversity loss;

4. *Encourages* Member States and UNEP to analyze and reform the current large-scale farming techniques that exist globally to sustainable, renewable, climate-safe agricultural practices that safeguard biodiversity and climate by:

    a. Transitioning to regenerative agricultural practices through cross-sectoral initiatives such as the Origin Green sustainability program, which has engaged 53,000 farms in biodiversity action plans since 2020;

    b. Emphasizing the importance of restoring degraded lands and forests to ensure long-term food security and prevent loss of biodiversity through integrating agroforestry practices into farming techniques such as alley cropping and windbreaks;

    c. Implementing the growth of grains such as millet and sorghum to improve soil fertility to reduce erosion;

    d. Create microhabitats for pollinators;

    e. Pivoting towards vertical farming practices that effectively reduce the carbon footprint of current food production systems;

    f. Aligning government policies with the localization of food systems;

    g. Progressing towards hydroponic techniques to reduce the use of pesticides, maximize crop yield, and reduce land use for agriculture through more energy-efficient and sustainable crop production, supporting the development of new sustainable technologies similar to those based in Norway, including environmentally safe biocide alternatives;

    h. Urging large-scale farming industries to implement crop rotation practices to strengthen soil health, enrich nutrients in the soil, and decrease the use of pesticides in soil;

    i. Suggesting that Member States and UNEP encourage renewable energy practices that promote the use of solar energy panels;

    j. Welcoming the promotion of non-timber economic activities based on an integrated value chain approach that supports environmental conservation;

    k. Shifting dietary patterns toward plant-rich diets by allocating 30-50% of terrestrial ecosystems for nature conservation;

5. *Reiterates* its call for UNEP to facilitate knowledge-sharing and technology-sharing with Member States that do not have access to the funding, infrastructure, or resources to implement vertical farming practices to:

a. Reduce water usage through vertical farming techniques, such as the manipulation of plant growth through vertical alignment;

b. Allow for the adaptation of growing populations by using less space and resources;

c. Organize the expansion of vertical farming knowledge-sharing to other Member States through programs such as Controlled Environmental Agriculture (CEA) and FAO;

d. Promote the usage of green energy to support vertical farming, such as solar panels and wind turbines, which can be used as a main energy source;

6. *Urges* that Member States focus on the adoption of innovative ecosystem-based approaches that support sustainable development and combat land degradation via:

    a. Recognizing the contribution of methane emissions, nitrogen mismanagement, and food waste to environmental degradation and climate change;

    b. Developing new soil scanning devices to optimize land use and improve soil health;

    c. Advising Member States to consider the implementation of marine protected zones to focus on the excessive decline of local marine life and commercial fishing by prioritizing the reintroduction of native species when applicable;

    d. Encouraging the Member States to implement silvopasture practices listed in the Project Regeneration Call to Action by integrating livestock farming with forest preservation to advance circular economies and promote the use of renewable and clean energy;

    e. Calling upon Member States to adopt sustainable intensification to increase productivity and confine food production to existing farmland;

7. *Affirms* the necessity of peacebuilding efforts to stabilize rural areas to provide food systems for the less developed countries, by:

    a. Implementing targeted solutions such as the Great Green Wall initiative that can help strengthen regional cooperation involving countries in armed conflict zones, particularly in the Sahel, with key regional organizations like ECOWAS, CILSS, and the African Union (AU);

    b. Supporting community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), helping to prevent species loss;

    c. Strengthening food sovereignty by reducing dependence on imported fertilizers and seeds and preventing biodiversity;

    d. Making cost-effective and scalable solutions suitable for rural and conflict-affected regions where infrastructure and resources are limited;

8. *Recognizes* the need for the establishment of a dedicated mechanism within United Nations regional development programs to ensure that fragile and conflict-affected states are included in biodiversity-related policy that:

a. Strengthens the legal framework of its resolution 6/12 (2024) on environmental dimensions of armed conflicts through the collaboration between UNEP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to promote International Humanitarian Law (IHL) principles;

b. Includes annual data from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on displaced refugee populations and metrics on the biodiversity conditions and arable land of where these populations are distributed through the United Nations Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) for the sake of monitoring hotspots for biodiversity loss in relation to population increases from displacement;

9. *Requests* also the Executive Director of UNEP to establish a Global Agroecology Program (GAP) to assist small-scale farmers in transitioning to sustainable practices by:

    a. Partnering with local universities and agricultural institutes to create field schools and demonstration farms that train farmers in soil restoration, crop diversification, and rotational grazing;

    b. Establishing a centralized database managed by FAO to document successful agroecological techniques, facilitate farmer-to-farmer exchanges, and report implementation outcomes to UNEP and Member States;

    c. Co-managing GAP by FAO and Global Environment Facility (GEF) with support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);

    d. Distributing grants and microloans to farmers in biodiversity-vulnerable regions, especially arid and semi-arid zones;

    e. Funding agroecological tools, seeds, and infrastructure;

10. *Calls for* Member States to adopt the community-focused practices found within and expanded by the Sustainable Agrifood Systems Approach for Sudan (SASAS) on a regional basis or the Regional Agrifood Systems Approach (RASA) for the purpose of job creation, while taking regional differences into consideration by:

    a. Implementing practices found within SASAS, such as modular multi-crop farming, certified quality declared seeds, soil fertility management, and diversified package delivery to underserved communities;

    b. Utilizing practices not found within SASAS, such as polycultural farming, tiered farming, consumption of more vegetables, and regionally significant crop rotations to increase crop yields while simultaneously repairing soil health to create more biodiversity in affected areas;

    c. Establishing and promoting training programs for all individuals involved in the food industry with the purpose of facilitating the implementation of sustainable techniques aligned with biodiversity protection;

    d. Expanding the efforts of the FAO and Andorra Innovative Hub to fund innovative solutions and share best practices across regions facing similar challenges to facilitate multicultural collaboration;

11. *Reaffirms* also its belief in the need for a framework for a Global Biodiversity Action Plan that can:

    a. Create governance models, like the Farm to Fork Strategy, that will connect local stakeholders with international frameworks, which demonstrate how to reach binding targets for pesticide reduction (50% by 2030);

    b. Create governance models, like the Farm to Fork Strategy, which looks to utilize organic land area (25% by 2030), which can help drive market transformations, while developing an opportunity to align agricultural subsidies, trade agreements, and conservation financing under shared metrics for ecosystem health;

    c. Rewet 40,000 hectares of drained peatlands, wetlands, and estuaries by 2025, which is projected to reduce CO2 emissions by 3.8 million tonnes annually whilst restoring these habitats;

    d. Reflect the growing international consensus on food systems' centrality to achieving SDGs as demonstrated during the 2024 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;

12. *Advises* Member States, in concert with NGOs and the Nature Conservatory, to consider the implementation of marine protected zones to focus on the excessive decline of local marine life and commercial fishing, acknowledging land and water biodiversity and prioritizing the reintroduction of native species when applicable by:

    a. Farming practices like monoculture and excessive pesticide use lead to habitat destruction, pollinator decline, and the reduction of biodiversity;

    b. Declaring that marine zones are protected to further halt the explosion of other fishing and overcrowding of commercial sea transformation;

13. *Approves* the development and implementation of regionally-adapted strategies to reduce plastic waste in marine and freshwater ecosystems, including:

    a. The expansion of bans on single-use plastics;

    b. The improvement of waste management and recycling infrastructure;

    c. Public education campaigns focused on plastic reduction;

    d. International support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through funding and technology transfers aimed at protecting water quality and biodiversity;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director of UNEP and Member States to establish the Deep Blue Fishing-Rod Certification (DBFRC), in concert with the cooperation of International Organizations such as OSPESCA, the European Union and the African Union to:

    a. Implement a global certification that will be assigned to fisheries compliant with criteria of sustainability that will be established in the Guidelines on Sustainable Food System Management and provide them financial and economic support in transition;

    b. Foster sustainable fish farming technology, widespread through education of local population to innovative fish farming, and a voluntary fund as an incentive;

c. Uphold innovative projects fueling the spreading of aquaculture sustainable practices, celebrating regional differences through targeted techniques, training, job creation, and innovation;

d. Support the development and implementation of community-based fisheries management (CBFM) systems led by coastal and islands communities-particularly small-scale fishers and Indigenous people, with the aim of enhancing local stewardship, promoting sustainable fisheries practices, and strengthening the ecological and socio-economic resilience of small-scale fisheries;

e. Integrate marine spatial planning similar to the Natura 2000 protections to create an ecosystem-centric management that can mitigate risks while maintaining economic productivity;

15. *Suggests* Member States, in collaboration with FAO, local governments, and Indigenous communities, to integrate traditional agricultural knowledge and practices into national food system strategies to promote biodiversity-friendly food systems by:

    a. Establishing community-led seed banks and knowledge-sharing platforms to preserve agrobiodiversity, with technical and financial support through partnerships with international organizations such as FAO;

    b. Launching public awareness campaigns and direct trading practices to promote agrobiodiverse products, ensuring affordability, and connecting rural producers with urban markets;

    c. Developing national policies to incentivize Indigenous and local communities in preserving biodiversity-friendly agricultural systems by leveraging international funding and research partnerships;

    d. Recognizing Indigenous communities' vital role in biodiversity conservation through organizations such as Food and Controlled Environmental Agriculture (CEA);

    e. Improving globally accessible biodiversity data portals that include entities like research institutes, universities, environmental governments, and citizen science initiatives on sustainable agricultural practices to ensure biodiversity information is up-to-date and scientifically validated;

16. *Invites* Member States, following national contexts and consultation with Indigenous and local communities, to:

    a. Recognize and, where appropriate, legally protect traditional agricultural and fishing practices that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

    b. Strengthen Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) systems as vital sources of ecological insight and cultural heritage;

    c. Promote inclusive policy frameworks and capacity-building efforts that support the transmission, application, and integration of TEK into biodiversity governance;

17. *Promotes* Member States to allocate greater domestic funding and international aid for Member States affected by biodiversity loss by:

a. Promoting ecosystem restoration through UNEP's Environment Fund, the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development, and regional financial organizations and coalitions;

b. Allocating government grants and international organizations' funding for volunteer communities open to the public, especially across rural and Indigenous regions within Member States affected by biodiversity loss;

c. Encouraging Member States to revise national curricula to include ancestral environmental practices and biodiversity stewardship from Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs);

18. *Further invites* investing in Indigenous communities to promote active and effective participation in educational and development programs through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples and UNEP to facilitate sustainable agriculture practices by:

    a. Supporting and offering financial incentives for Indigenous communities;

    b. Facilitating knowledge-sharing initiatives to further promote sustainability and biodiversity protection;

    c. Partnering with private entities that would offer financial loan packages for farmers looking to expand more ecologically friendly practices and facilitate the formation of community-based savings groups;

19. *Approves* international funding through coherence allegiance with a focus on biodiversity hotspots to approach the sensitivity of these degraded lands and promote sustainable agriculture, by:

    a. Using foundation funding models like Terre De Monaco, which focus on partnering with public establishments to introduce vertical farming techniques;

    b. Conserving resources like water and soil to create more sustainable food systems, which permaculture systems mitigate to address climate change, food insecurity, and ecological harm;

    c. Declaring collaboration with the Alliance of Champions that focuses on achieving SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production), and SDG 15 (life on land);

    d. Recommending the global policy processes on food and climate in order to enact biodiversity strategies for effective action plans;

20. *Supports* the establishment of a global, multilingual platform for the collection, dissemination, and exchange of sustainable farming knowledge and best practices, to be hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in collaboration with regional institutions, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and FAO to:

    a. Ensure open access for all Member States, stakeholders such as farmers, researchers, youth, and Indigenous communities, regardless of economic or geographic status;

    b. Make information available in multiple official United Nations languages and relevant regional dialects by including user-friendly interfaces and translation tools;

c. Support education and training programs for farmers on biodiversity-conscious agriculture;

d. Actively involve Indigenous peoples and local communities as key contributors and partners in content creation;

e. Highlight traditional ecological knowledge and region-specific sustainable practices by creating specific sections on the platform;

f. Emphasize the inclusion of traditional, Indigenous, and community-based farming practices by creating specific sections on the platform that highlight region-specific ecological knowledge and sustainable practices, ensuring representation from diverse regions and contexts;

21. *Advises* that all Member States promote sustainable agricultural techniques by encouraging traditional and new extension systems such as:

    a. The creation of an international program modeled after the AgroVida Program, composed of recent graduates from predominantly agricultural institutes, to be trained in regenerative agriculture, fishing production, and nutrition;

    b. Establishing a network of independent reporters to promote nutrition and dispel cultural myths about food consumption, particularly those affecting women and children in rural areas that are underrepresented in terms of broadband;

22. *Encourages* Member States to implement educational and professional resources that focus on the prevention and consequences of biodiversity loss:

    a. Implementing educational programs across Member States, directed specifically towards youth at all levels of education;

    b. Implementing accessible modes of information, such as infographics and a wide range of translations to educate the workforce on sustainable agriculture;

    c. Supporting partnerships between Indigenous organizations, ministries of education, and UNESCO to co-develop intercultural learning materials and bilingual resources;

23. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy portals on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to address the issue of invasive species harming farmlands, to educate farmers on how to protect their lands from invasive species by understanding how these species operate;

24. *Suggests* the expansion of the High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF) led by FAO and UNEP, modeled after the SDG 2 Indicator Initiative, to focus on developing a global biodiversity monitoring framework for agriculture that:

    a. Ensures that biodiversity-sensitive agricultural transitions are tracked and informed by scientific data, AI-led research, and digital traceability tools;

    b. Collaborates with all Member States, the United Nations High-level Advisory Body on AI, the United Nations Biodiversity Lab (UNBL), HLPE-FSN, and High Level Task Force (HLTF) to utilize data and research on sustainable food systems, to issue biennial reports measuring the impact of sustainable farming practices on food security and biodiversity conservation;

c. Organizes annual capacity-building workshops to support policy implementation within Member States through technical training programs for agricultural policymakers on topics such as biodiversity-conscious land-use planning, Indigenous-led conservation efforts, food production strategies, domestic infrastructure development initiatives, and successful biodiversity-focused food transformation projects;

25. *Encourages* the establishment of regional PPPs facilitated by UNEP and the UNBL that focus on generating cross-border research initiatives and regional farming cooperatives:

    a. Utilizing UNEP's and One Planet Network's *Circular economy in the built environment - A solution to the triple planetary crisis* as a framework for collaboration and project implementation;

    b. Ensuring marginalized and rural communities in affected regions have access to affordable agricultural infrastructure, biodiversity-friendly agricultural methods, essential equipment for sustainable food production, and regenerative farming techniques;

    c. Facilitating collaboration on investment opportunities in biodiversity-friendly food production and distribution processes between regional investment coalitions, local grocery businesses, the UNEP Nature Fund, and local farming cooperatives, and to promote nature-positive food systems within Member States suffering from biodiversity loss;

26. *Reiterates its request* towards the Member States for the sharing of resources and information among developed and developing countries to ensure that all Member States have equitable access to agroecological innovation by:

    a. Investing in the sustainable universal development of agroecological resources such as integrating diverse cropping systems, conserving and restoring soil health, and promoting knowledge of native and invasive species;

    b. Commending its resolution 4/10 (2019) on "Innovation in biodiversity and land degradation", which emphasizes the adoption of innovative ecosystem-based approaches that support sustainable development and combat land degradation;

    c. Embedding sustainable practices into national development strategies, educational curricula, and community initiatives, ensuring that the broader community is involved in the health of the environment;

    d. Mobilizing all sectors, including scientific research, industry, infrastructure, technology, and civil society, to foster knowledge exchange, empower local communities, and promote informed consumer choices that drive demand towards a more sustainable agricultural system;

    e. Welcoming Member States to adopt sustainable practices domestically to ensure ecological recovery through resource, knowledge, and expertise sharing as well as allocating water and other necessary resources for Member States lacking the capacity to promote ecological conservation and harness sustainable food systems;

27. *Recommends* Member States to establish a United Nations agri-food transparency register, under UNEP, in the form of publicly accessible, searchable digital platforms, for greater transparency in decision-making processes, which will result in a greater respect of national sovereignty of Member States, including:

a. Registration of all lobbying organizations, including multinational agribusinesses, NGOs, trade associations, think tanks, and academic institutions funding or influencing the decision-making processes;

b. Financial and operational disclosure, requiring publication of funding sources, including donors and grant amounts, detailed reporting of policy-related activities, and affiliated research-output and potential conflict of interests;

c. Automated conflict of interest screening, real-time flagging for urgent biodiversity-related disasters;

28. *Calls for* the creation of a non-binding accessible knowledge sharing platform, with a focus on education, in partnership with UNEP, and San Marino, to enable resources-limited nations and microstates to adopt agricultural innovations and practices that further preserve our biodiversity by:

    a. Expanding the Andorra Innovating Hub, to share best practices for sustainable solutions focused on full transparency and collaboration from Member States;

    b. *S*uggesting the creation of biannual forums to share successful agricultural practices monitored by microstate-funded programs;

    c. Solemnly affirming the need to share unique challenges that each nation faces to encourage further agricultural innovation and ensure that no nation is left behind, specifically resource-limited nations and microstates;

29. *Requests* that Member States, in consultation with FAO and the GEF, convene an international conference, with focus on enhancing biodiversity monitoring concerning the FAO's *Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, to:

    a. Inform Member States on the importance of sustainable agrifood systems through speakers from FAO and the GEF;

    b. Expand FAO's framework to make it adaptable to specific regions and issues;

    c. Develop actionable steps to align global efforts with the revised framework;

    d. Establish standard indicators for biodiversity monitoring systems for agriculture, such as geospatial monitoring technologies, to prioritize sustainable food production, track progress, and ensure accountability;

    e. Gather biannually in a host nation distinguished by its efforts to incorporate the framework, and annually through electronic systems;

30. *Recommends* the creation of independent environmental monitoring bodies in each Member State to regularly test soil and report data publicly, ensuring transparency and accountability of all nations, which:

    a. Support the development of global soil health indicators under UNEA to guide countries in monitoring and improving soil conditions while promoting biodiversity;

b. Incorporate soil protection laws into national climate action plans, recognizing that healthy soil is essential for carbon storage, food security, and ecosystem health;

c. Encourage international cooperation facilitated by FAO on soil restoration, particularly in post-conflict regions and areas heavily affected by industrial activity, with shared funding and technical assistance from all Member States;

31. *Supports* the creation of a root-cause analysis of biodiversity to help transform local food systems while simultaneously conserving biodiversity, in partnership with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), with a particular focus on developing nations and microstates, by:

    a. Identifying key factors and mitigating biodiversity threats in established regions;

    b. Mapping the identified causes and their potential underlying and major contributing factors;

    c. Promoting sustainable solutions in alignment with resolution 5/5 on nature-based solutions adopted by UNEA in 2022;

    d. Implementing further expansion of the analysis following completion in established nations;

    e. Allocating funding resources for sustainable development programs that seek to implement accountability frameworks through statistical and analytical measures as established by DESA;

32. *Recognizes* the urgency of negotiating on the expansion of International Environmental Law on Sustainable Food Systems Regulation Enforcement in concert with FAO by creating SUMMIT 25, which will:

    a. Consider the proposals of adopting Rights of Nature Charters and recognizing the juridical subjectivity to nature itself in the conference SUMMIT 25;

    b. Encourage all Member States to strengthen regulation on soil pollution by implementing stricter limits on chemical usage and industrial waste disposal through proper segregation, treatment, and disposal, with the internationally safe recommended limit being 400 parts per million (PPM);

    c. Promote monitoring and enforcement for non-compliance in order to protect biodiversity and human health;

    d. Take place in Paris at June 5 of 2025 due to commemoration of the International Environment Date;

    e. Negotiate using resources from the new International Environment Law, which can be financed by public funds intended to support innovative projects that benefit the environment such as French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM);

33. *Recommends* Member States design a three-part document setting the guidelines to effectively adopt sustainable food systems globally that will:

    a. Limit crop rotation, organic farming, food waste reduction initiatives, and catching limits and quota establishment in the fishing industry;

b. Develop ideas that all Member States can implement under their jurisdiction through policies and national programs to encourage sustainable practices, including but not limited to crop rotation, organic farming, food waste reduction initiatives, and catching limits and quota establishment in the fishing industry;

c. Collaborate internationally to create a global open database that is a public and international domain where all Member States can annually report, including domestic advances and challenges faced during the implementation of sustainable practices and statistics outlining the outcomes of biodiversity-focused projects;

34. *Reiterates* its call upon the promotion of Sustainable Land Management by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to prioritize less harmful land management chemicals and minimize of synthetic inputs like fertilizers and pesticides;

    b. Suggesting the implementation of Integrated Pest Management and considering lifecycles and environmental interactions to manage pests while minimizing risks to people and the environment;

    c. Encouraging native plants that attract beneficial insects and other wildlife species;

    d. Suggesting the adoption of circular agriculture to reduce inefficiency in the food system;

35. *Addressing* the need for the establishment of a dedicated mechanism within United Nations regional development programs to ensure that fragile and conflict-affected states are included in biodiversity-related policy by:

    a. Strengthening the legal framework of its resolution 6/12 (2024) on environmental dimensions of armed conflicts through the collaboration between UNEP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to promote International Humanitarian Law (IHL) principles;

    b. Including annual data from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on displaced refugee populations and metrics on the biodiversity conditions and arable land of where these populations are distributed through the United Nations Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) for the sake of monitoring hotspots for biodiversity loss in relation to population increases from displacement;

36. *Establishes* the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA), to be headed by UNEP, as a framework for green investments into initiatives dedicated to preventing biodiversity loss through:

    a. Establishing special rapporteurs for projects aimed at increasing transparency on the usage of funds towards Sustainable Development Goals;

    b. Increasing transparency between Member States concerning biodiversity standards set by the GBF;

37. *Instructs* UNEP to create a conference of global scope:

    a. Where high level national representatives by the Member States, NGOs dealing with consumer rights as consumer representatives, and industry leaders are invited;

b. With the goal of radically reducing land use by agriculture, setting the agenda to reducing feed production and increasing food production;

c. With the benefit of making agriculture more efficient and therefore impacting global markets to make efficiently grown food cheaper and more readily available, which would free up farmland for other uses like renaturing;

38. *Calls upon* the promotion of Sustainable Land Management by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to prioritize less harmful land management chemicals and minimize of synthetic inputs like fertilizers and pesticides through the implementation of Integrated Pest Management;

    b. Considering lifecycles and environmental interactions to manage pests while minimizing risks to people and the environment;

39. *Establishing* training programs for all individuals involved in the food industry with the purpose of facilitating the implementation of sustainable techniques aligned with biodiversity protection, which shall involve:

    a. The development and implementation of innovative methodologies focused on the design and production of goods with the minimal environmental impact;

    b. Strengthening the environmental chemical research in areas of green chemistry, pollutant reduction, and development of non-toxic alternatives;

    c. Methods for developing low environmental impact products;

    d. Strengthening environmental chemical research;

    e. Food safety management regulations for production;

    f. Processing and transportation standards;

40. *Acknowledges* the necessity of peacebuilding efforts to stabilize rural areas, to provide food systems for the less developed countries, which:

    a. Can go through the Great Green Wall initiative that can help strengthening regional cooperation involving countries in armed conflict zones, particularly in the Sahel, with key regional organizations like ECOWAS, CILSS, and the African Union (AU);

    b. Supports community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) helping to prevent species loss;

41. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt and collaborate with NGOs to promote sustainable management, following the example of Monaco, which is currently partnered and funded by the Nature Conservatory, which focuses on the preservation of water and land by establishing protected zones;

42. *Supports* Member States to allocate greater domestic funding and international aid for Member States experiencing biodiversity loss by:

a. Promoting ecosystem restoration through UNEP's Environment Fund, the United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development, and regional financial organizations and coalitions;

b. Allocating government grants and international organizations' funding for volunteer communities open to the public, especially across rural and indigenous regions within Member States affected by biodiversity loss;

43. *Encourages* private and public sector climate financing on innovative solutions to climate challenges through multilateral funds by:

    a. Recommending an international mechanism that funds innovative climate change-related solutions by mobilizing existing agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Agence Française de Développement, Andorra Innovating Hub, World Bank, and Green Climate Fund;

    b. Promoting investments into civil society and education programs to support sustainable resource development and encourage youth Climate engagement;

44. *Suggests* Member States implement green taxes for international commerce on the importation and exportation of food products and technology to mitigate biodiversity loss by:

    a. Implementing tax incentives for deductibility across the food industry to all those who adopt sustainable practices and implement green technologies, paired with a labeling that allows consumers to identify products that align with the sustainability standards;

    b. Incentivizing international commerce by creating traceability programs for food importation and exportation, facilitating the tracking of the product's lifecycle, and improving waste management;

45. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the community focused practices found within and expanded by the Sustainable Agrifood Systems Approach for Sudan (SASAS) on a regional basis or the Regional Agrifood Systems Approach (RASA) for the purpose of job creation while taking regional differences into consideration by:

    a. Implementing practices found within SASAS such as modular multi-crop farming, Certified Quality Declared seeds, and soil fertility management, and diversified package delivery to underserved communities;

    b. Implementing practices not found within SASAS, such as polycultural farming, tiered farming, consumption of more vegetables, and regionally significant crop rotations to increase crop yields while simultaneously repairing soil health to create more biodiversity in affected areas;

    c. Establishing and promoting training programs for all individuals involved in the food industry with the purpose of facilitating the implementation of sustainable techniques aligned with biodiversity protection;

    d. Expanding the efforts of the FAO and Innovative Hub to fund innovative solutions and share best practices across regions facing similar challenges to facilitate multicultural collaboration;

46. *Stresses* a specific focus on arid and semi-arid regions through the establishment of investment funds and pilot programmes for the creation of next-generation farming technologies, in collaboration with UNEP and FAO to support the efforts of UNCCD.

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,

Bearing in mind the commitment to the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), including the promotion of peace, justice, and the well-being of present and future generations,

Taking into consideration its resolutions 4/10 (2019) on innovation in biodiversity and land degradation and 2/9 (2016) on limiting food waste through recycling and eco-efficient pathways,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on the necessity of sustainable cities and communities, SDG 17 on the necessity of strong partnerships to tackle the climate catastrophe, and SDG 1 on the eradication of poverty,

Affirming the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) (2022), adopted at the Conference of Parties (COP) 15, which protects biodiversity and promotes responsible investment towards sustainable development,

Appreciating the international capacity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCFF) to address climate change multilaterally by supporting green projects within developing Member States, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, and adapting to climate change, focusing on low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways,

Encouraged by the Global Diversity Outlook on the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources,

Cognizant of the 1992 Rio Conventions that highlight the need for equitable solutions in collaboration with the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) and the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC),

Alarmed by the 500 billion USD gap in existing funding towards the SDGs and the need for multilateral financing for innovative solutions to bridge funding gaps as per the agreements of the 2023 High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Declaring the necessity of international agencies and bodies in setting environmental standards, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Multidisciplinary Expert Scientific Advisory Group (MESAG),

Acting on the transparency efforts outlined by the Cancun Agreements (2010) in the realm of green climate financing to improve knowledge-sharing,

Emphasizing global reliance on public and private partnerships in the realm of addressing biodiversity loss and sustainable agricultural practices,

Reiterating Member States' commitment to the *Pact for the Future* (2024) to reform the global financial system to tackle sustainable development challenges and reduce inequalities, particularly in developing Member States,

Recognizing the importance of international funds for mobilizing multilateral support for green investments for the production of sustainable technology,

Emphasizing the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCGQ) of 300 billion USD per year by 2035, set in COP29, for climate financing as a benchmark for mobilizing multilateral investments,

Welcoming the local capacity building of model farms as hubs of knowledge for most sustainable farming practices for local farmers facing climate change, lack of access to finance, insufficient education, and unsustainable farming systems,

Expressing the need for further forest reforestation measures as the global forest has decreased one-third over the last 10,000 years, according to the World Economic Forum,

Recalling the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformations (ACF), adopted at COP28, to drive systemic change and Member States to their commitment to sustainable agricultural policies,

Fully believing in the Feed Salone Initiative and its results to enhance self-sufficiency, promoting economic growth through enhancing mechanized farm production and promoting agricultural economic growth while decreasing reliance on imported food,

Recalling also the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) call for small farmer support, integrating traditional knowledge with modern sustainable practices,

Aware that invasive species are affecting ecosystems and agricultural landscapes that threaten native species, food insecurity, and the sustainability of local food systems,

Notes the urgent need for proper educational methods and incentivization for farmers to implement more Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, especially in areas of water and energy conservation farming,

Deeply conscious that agrifood systems comprise about one-third of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, according to FAO,

Greatly alarmed that of the 28,000 species at risk of extinction, as UNEP estimates that the global food system currently threatens 24,000 of them,

Fully recognizing that agriculture will be responsible for 70% of the loss of terrestrial biodiversity expected by 2050, according to the Center for Nutrition Studies,

Working closely with surrounding nations to battle desertification and develop policies that are consistent with the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD),

Reaffirming the standards outlined within the *International Agreement on Forests* (IAF) to further commitment to sustainable forest management,

Mindful of the disproportionate gap in resources and capability of more than 40% of Member States, especially developing regions, to properly produce crops sustainably based on the Kunming-Montreal GBF (2022),

Conscious that sustainable economic and social development are crucial for food systems to achieve equitable environmental progress,

Noting with regret the effect that poor agricultural practices pose on rural communities and developing nations,

Reaffirming its resolution 6/14 (2024), which strengthens international efforts to combat desertification and land degradation and promote sustainable land management,

Noting further the importance of existing international mechanisms, such as, but not limited to, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as TechnoServe and the One Acre Fund,

Having regarded the use of the term microstate to define a compact nation with a small population of under 500,000 people and significantly less land mass than other Member States, who have historically been unrecognized in their concerns, seeing as they critically lack the resources and the constrained capacity to participate in many agricultural initiatives,

Deeply concerned by the lack of clarity that many Member States face with their classification, which can hinder the efforts of the United Nations to aid them effectively,

Noting further the advantages of bolstering each country's food systems based on their environmental needs,

Cognizant of the impact that lobbying organizations have over individual Member States when implementing agricultural and infrastructure policy through investment and collaboration,

Fully believing that biodiversity loss by food systems expands beyond agriculture techniques and includes every step that gets food from the farm to the plate, including planting, production, storage, transportation, and cooking methods,

Understanding the efforts of FAO and the World Food Programme to implement biodiverse solutions into all sectors of the agricultural process to provide the necessary steps to address challenges within food systems,

Noting with deep concern the lack of action taken to prevent the loss of food systems through deforestation, desertification, and the overexpansion of farms, as well as the lack of education surrounding the importance of safe farming practices,

Notes with satisfaction the work of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, established by FAO, at the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in preserving crop species and in working towards the formation of a Global Gene Bank Partnership,

Promoting the focus on transforming agricultural practices to become more resilient and sustainable while reducing imports and protecting natural ecosystems,

Mindful of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), which focuses on using a certification program to recognize and reward sustainable fishing practices,

Viewing with appreciation the Sustainable Seas Initiative (SSI) for aiming to create a healthier ocean environment by promoting collective efforts to address the problem of marine debris, including ghost nets,

Regretting the lack of diversification and high reliance on specific food systems in Member States around the world, such as the estimated 80% of total food production that comes from subsistence family farming, according to Our World in Data,

Recognizing the increased efficacy of resource sharing and collaboration among regional and global landscapes,

Viewing with appreciation the scope of the Alliance of Champions for Food System Transformations (ACF),

adopted in COP28, in driving systemic change and government accountability,

Remembering the tragedies that monoculture has caused throughout history, such as the Irish famine,

Fully aware that invasive species are affecting ecosystems and agricultural landscapes that threaten native species, food insecurity, and the sustainability of local food systems,

Guided by the Global Diversity Outlook on the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources,

Acknowledging global reliance on Public and Private Partnerships in the realm of addressing biodiversity loss and sustainable agricultural practices,

Recognizing the Alliance of Champions Food Systems Transformations (ACF), adopted at COP28, to drive systemic change and Member States to their commitment to sustainable agricultural policies,

Fully recognizing that agriculture will be responsible for 70% of the loss of terrestrial biodiversity expected by 2050, according to the World Wildlife Fund,

Aware of the disproportionate gap in resources and capability of more than 40% of Member States, especially developing regions, to properly and sustainably produce crops based on the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF),

Having adopted its resolution 4/14 (2020), which strengthens international efforts to combat desertification and land degradation and promote sustainable land management,

Taking into consideration its resolutions 4/10 (2019) on innovation in biodiversity and land degradation and 2/9 (2016) on limiting food waste through recycling and eco-efficient pathways,

Notes the urgent need for proper educational methods and incentivization for farmers to implement more Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, especially in areas of water and energy conservation farming,

Seeking for human-wildlife conflict domestic outreach to these rural areas to sustain the agroforestry system,

Acknowledging the commitment to the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, including the promotion of peace, justice, and the well-being of present and future generations,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on the necessity of sustainable cities and communities, SDG 17 on the necessity of strong partnerships to tackle the climate catastrophe, and SDG 1 on the eradication of poverty, especially in climate-catastrophe vulnerable states,

Reiterating the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF), adopted at COP15, which protects biodiversity and promotes responsible investment towards sustainable development,

Appreciating the scope of the Alliance of Champions for Food System Transformations (ACF), adopted in COP28, in driving systemic change and government accountability,

Acknowledging that, according to the FAO, agriculture is responsible for about 90% of global deforestation due to agricultural expansion,

Expressing concern on the environmental hazards posed by fishing zones, which hurt biodiversity while promoting community-led marine conservation,

Alarmed by the lack of clarity that many Member States face with their classification and cooperation among neighboring Member States,

Considering the benefit for Member States to take part in programmes like national and regional programs to promote regenerative agriculture, preserve biodiversity, and support sustainable livelihoods across communities,

1. *Reaffirms* its belief in the voluntary investment by Member States and investment opportunities through the Restoration Seed Capital Facility (RSCF) and the UNEP Environment Fund towards research institutions and localized startups that will be aimed at:

    a. The development of eco-efficient models to decouple greenhouse gas emissions from economic growth, such as AI-driven irrigation and soil monitoring technologies to improve agricultural efficiency in partnership with UNDP, FAO, the National Institute for Research in Digital Science and Technology (INRIA), and the International Food Policy Research Institute;

    b. Providing international support towards the investment of climate justice startups to address eco-efficient growth model research that could be used as a foundation for global solutions;

2. *Expresses its hope* that Member States aid in the collaboration between private and public entities for the sake of improving knowledge-sharing, recognizing the need for integrated public awareness campaigns that include Indigenous perspectives on nature that promote responsible consumption and production cycles, and educating citizens on biodiversity preservation;

3. *Instructs* UNEP, using the CBD, to strengthen the Kunming-Montreal GBF (2022) through the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge in targets for conservation and freshwater management to:

    a. Ensure Indigenous and traditional knowledge systems are incorporated in innovative research practices towards decoupling food system emissions from economic growth through farming subsidies through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);

    b. Emphasize the role of Indigenous peoples and local communities in stewardship and climate justice through public awareness campaigns and participation in the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB);

    c. Highlight the diversity of Indigenous and traditional land practices in line with the Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme, which facilitates improved agroforestry methods and increases opportunities for dialogue on best practices for farming;

4. *Requests* that Member States share information and expertise regarding water conservation practices in agriculture through:

    a. Encouraging international Indigenous collaboration through United Nations-sponsored initiatives, such as the International Permaculture Network of the Americas (IPNA), regarding agroecological pilot programs for countries in need, with goals to create educational permaculture deliverables by 2030;

    b. Creating local and international consortia focused on water conservation and collection techniques between affected communities and experts;

5. *Suggests* Member States integrate Indigenous communities and cultures into educational tools to facilitate a period of educational growth and agricultural development in Member States who lack the educational foundation to assimilate information into everyday lives and farming practices by:

    a. Establishing an educational program or legislation within Member States, concerning sovereignty, which will evaluate and implement training programs to teach educational providers the necessary steps and methods to teach ecological and agricultural safety, efficiency, and growth;

    b. Recommending Member States to inquire into Indigenous farming methods, which have proved to be statistically successful in areas with similar climates, specifically the advancement and education of the youth on sustainable and reliable practices regarding environmentally safe farming practices;

    c. Understanding the cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious differences between regions, as well as understanding the complexities that differences may bring;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to promote education in reducing inefficiency in the food system to minimize food waste and promote resource reuse by encouraging access to dietary reconfiguration and increasing consumption of plant protein as a replacement for animal protein;

7. *Elevates* the Sustainable Future Through Environmental and Agricultural Learning (SFEAL) initiative to Member States, which aims to integrate environmental and agricultural education across Member States' educational programs, by:

    a. Engaging students in research, leadership training, and community-based projects to design and implement sustainability educational outreach to equip the next generation with the tools to analyze, adapt, and innovate in response to environmental and agricultural challenges;

    b. Promoting accessibility of sustainable farming knowledge by translating content into various international dialects;

    c. Incentivizing alternative learning paths for regions with limited access to formal education through localized community initiatives;

8. *Calls on* Member States to implement the Grand Environmental and Agricultural Initiative among schools and communities:

    a. Aiming to implement education about these topics in every year of schooling until graduation, as well as community programs implementing this initiative for those nations where school is not as available for everyone;

    b. Allowing generations to develop independent thinking as well as using that thinking to create innovative ways to restore and maintain the environment, as well as cultivate food organically and sustainably;

    c. Working with the Indigenous people of nations, enhancing job opportunities for them as well as jobs for those who are qualified to teach about sustainable farming;

9. *Solemnly advises* Member States to remain aware of healthcare issues in livestock malnutrition, which can affect market value and productivity:

a. Encouraging funding of nutritional alternatives for organic fertilizers for agricultural sectors;

b. Providing early detection in the consumer-based diet of livestock provides awareness to issues within the agricultural sector, preventing biodiversity;

10. *Emphasizes* the need for a root-cause analysis to be done by UNEP, within the bounds of their mandate, on biodiversity loss to identify key drivers, mitigate threats, and promote sustainable solutions, as well as to help transform local food systems while simultaneously conserving biodiversity, with a particular focus on LDCs and Member States in alignment with resolution 5/5 (2022) on nature-based solutions;

11. *Recommends* that Member States begin investing more in innovative, effective, and environmentally friendly solutions to address catastrophes caused by climate change, guided by the GBF, SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land);

12. *Underlines with concern* the need for UNEP to seek collaboration with the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) to monitor and manage the exploitation of natural resources in regions of high-value resources and scarce materials in line with the *Paris Agreement* (2015);

13. *Strongly recommends* Member States expand the FAO's Technologies and Practices for Small Agricultural Producers program within their Member State, to be more widely available in different languages and regions to improve accessibility, as it provides information to smallholder and pastoral farmers on agricultural innovations to promote rural agricultural development while addressing threats to biodiversity*;*

14. *Deeply encourages* solutions for fragile and conflict-affected regions with the help of Member States:

    a. Creating climate-resilient agricultural villages with solar-powered irrigation systems to reduce dependency on diesel, community-run seed banks focused on native drought-resistant crops, and small-scale clean energy desalination units to secure fresh water access in arid zones;

    b. Partnering with FAO and IFAD to create Mobile Agricultural Clinics (MACs) focused on providing technical assistance and training to farmers in conflict-affected areas, monitoring and combating crop and livestock diseases;

    c. Distributing best eco-friendly farming practices, such as organic fertilizers and bio-pesticides, to improve soil health, promoting circular economy practices, and reducing environmental pollution;

15. *Urges* Member States to develop alternative food systems to subsistence farming to diversify the food systems upon which Member States rely, and reduce strain on the land, lowering the impact of drought and aridification on populations through:

    a. Implementing educational policies to further public knowledge of alternative food methods;

    b. Mobilizing regional organizations such as local governments to help with the transitions of sections of populations away from subsistence farming, particularly in areas with high reliance on the practice;

    c. Recommending that national governments provide subsidies for alternative food sources when large majorities of populations are dependent upon one type of food system;

d. Encouraging Member States to provide greater transparency when collaborating and discussing with other Member States and outside actors, especially when considering policy and addressing institutionalized bias through participation in MESAG;

16. *Recommends* Member States establish national Genebanks, to collaborate with the Global Genebank Partnership, organized by the Global Crop Diversity Fund and FAO through investments from the Crop Diversity Endowment Fund to:

    a. Provide a platform for partners to strengthen a rational, cost-efficient global system of existing conservation of crop diversity;

    b. Conserve plant genetic resources to improve access to users worldwide;

    c. Strengthen information systems, harmonize quality assurance standards and performance reporting, support knowledge management and training, reduce unnecessary duplication, and achieve a better division of labor and collaboration among genebanks;

17. *Invites* Member States to pursue innovative, regionally targeted farming methods, funded by deserted nations and urbanized communities, as per the disturbing anti-biodiverse trends observed by local governments and Indigenous communities, that:

    a. Ushers in dry farming where storage and efficient use of water systems would be a focus for countries with densely biodiverse areas amidst arid environments;

    b. Promotes the implementation of hydroponics for densely populated nations to ensure greater control over the health of plant growth conditions;

    c. Advocates a return to traditional, deindustrialized farming practices where crop rotations and agroforestry will be a focus for decolonized nations where advanced technology is still emerging;

18. *Strongly encourages* Member States to further develop and implement less wasteful farming technology that reduces energy requirements for farming equipment and promotes efficient use of resources, such as:

    a. Digital precision technologies like GPS, sensors, and drones in agricultural production to increase productivity and sustainability in managing crops, as exemplified by Hungarian farmers;

    b. Smart Irrigation systems like soil moisture sensors and weather data applied alongside automated controls to streamline water usage and prevent over-application of this precious resource;

    c. Renewable energy-powered machinery like solar-panel-powered tractors that reduce fossil fuel dependency and directly lower carbon emissions;

19. *Promotes* agroecological farming approaches and using a sophisticated irrigation system by improving water efficiency, increasing the use in sustainable land practices, disseminating environmentally friendly and traditional farming methods, and preserving irrigation methods;

20. *Stresses* the importance of Member States supporting sustainable marine agricultural practices and protective mechanisms through:

a. The creation and implementation of appropriate regulations on the marine-focused agricultural industries to reduce overfishing, protect endangered species, and conserve ecosystems;

b. The establishment of educational initiatives to enhance marine agricultural workers' knowledge of sustainable practices and procedures to protect marine ecosystems;

c. The promotion of cooperation between the MSC and SSI to promote sustainable fishing practices that encourage the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear to reduce the impact of industrial fishing on Indigenous communities;

d. The improvement of efforts to increase financial support and economic integration of coastal communities to ensure their continued access to the marine food chains they are reliant on;

e. The creation and expansion of multilateral oceanic partnerships, such as the Coral Triangle Initiative, that focus on protecting the biodiversity of marine ecosystems against threats such as overfishing, climate change, and plastic pollution;

f. The financing of research to expand coral reefs to protect biodiversity through the support of keystone species;

g. Increasing regulation of fishing zones and the promotion of community-led marine conservation to ensure the protection of marine biodiversity;

21. *Supports* the creation of the United Nations Initiative for Food Outstanding Organizational Design (UNIFOOD) in collaboration with UNEP and Andorra Innovating Hub, to share best practices for sustainable solutions focused on:

    a. The creation of pilot programs to monitor the effectiveness of sustainable government policy solutions by establishing national councils within Member States to monitor the effectiveness of green investment ventures;

    b. Collaboration with programs such as FAO to implement biodiverse solutions for all sectors of agriculture;

22. *Advises* the voluntary implementation of model farms by Member States to showcase successful and bio-friendly farming practices, including diverse crop rotation, agroforestry, cover cropping, etc., to serve as an educational tool for local farmers by:

    a. Researching demonstration plot results, to be implemented in a database internationally shared, recording the effects of new bio-friendly practices, serving as a learning tool for other Member States as they integrate new practices in region-specific land;

    b. Funded primarily by Member States' investment or voluntary donations from the Joint SDG Fund;

23. *Recognizes* that Member States should be encouraged to:

    a. Assess their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in implementing previous sustainable agro farming mechanisms to adjust any gaps found in the implementations;

b. Collaborate with national and neighboring organizations and countries, respectively, in creating processes and communication mechanisms to ensure productive and coherent cooperation;

24. *Invites* Member States to adopt the National Invasive Species Strategy & Action Plan (NISSAP) to protect native biodiversity and food security by establishing an effective system for monitoring and reporting early detection of invasive species that threaten agricultural production and ecosystems by:

    a. Recommending the integration of citizen science tools such as iNaturalist to empower communities in rural and coastal communities to actively report and track invasive species that disrupt local crops, fisheries, and food supply chains;

    b. Supporting public education campaigns on the impact of invasive species on food systems and biodiversity and how community action can contribute to early intervention and sustainable agriculture;

25. *Establishes* a global platform maintained by UNEP where knowledge related to water and waste management and agricultural practices can be shared, similar to the Netherlands Food Partnership (NFP), that is easily accessible, understandable, and non-binding:

    a. Urging transparency and engagement from all Member States' governments, farmers, and citizens on their solutions to specific circumstances;

    b. Providing every Member State with a voice in the global sphere on environmental issues and biodiversity loss;

    c. Sorting information based on region, the type of issue, the solution, and any other information needed as a filter;

26. *Recommends* that UNEP creates the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) as a UNEP framework to guide green investments into initiatives dedicated to preventing biodiversity loss:

    a. Establishing rapporteurs for climate-focused projects aimed at increasing transparency on the usage of funds towards Sustainable Development Goals;

    b. Enabling data to be available to inform investment decisions in green technology and architecture;

    c. Increasing transparency between Member States concerning biodiversity standards set by the GBF;

27. *Calls on* all Member States to reduce reliance on food imports by increasing domestic food production through the expansion of hydroponic farming, particularly through the implementation of the Reducing Reliance on Imported Food Through Expanding Hydroponics (RRIFTEH) initiative, by encouraging Member States that are especially reliant on imports to increase hydroponic farm use by a targeted percentage each year until reaching a sustainable level of food self-sufficiency:

    a. Defining "import dependent" Member States as those producing less than 50% of their food domestically, and assigning growth targets proportionally based on the level of dependency;

b. Providing additional funding and technical assistance to Member States with higher levels of food import dependency;

c. Ensuring that countries failing to meet the recommended hydroponic growth rates receive increased aid and access to supplemental resources;

d. Securing funding for RRIFTEH through a combination of government contributions, non-profit organizations, private donations, and voluntary support from wealthier Member States;

e. Setting a global target for all Member States to produce at least fifty percent of their domestic food needs by 2050;

28. *Further encourages* the establishment of hydroponic education centers in countries producing less than fifty percent of their food domestically, to be implemented under RRIFTEH:

    a. Training both large-scale and smallholder farmers on hydroponic operations and maintenance;

    b. Distributing RRIFTEH aid and technical support through these centers to build stronger relationships with local farming communities;

    c. Directing additional funding to countries that continuously fail to meet their hydroponic growth targets, including the establishment of additional education centers as needed;

    d. Funding education centers through existing RRIFTEH resources and contributions from willing local governments;

    e. Requesting that, upon reaching the 50% domestic production benchmark, Member States continue operating their hydroponic education centers with reduced funding levels to maintain baseline production, and;

    f. Recommending that Member States meeting the target send trained volunteers to assist others still striving to meet the goal, in order to foster cooperation and strengthen global food security networks;

29. *Calls for* the creation of multilevel governance structures among signatory states to empower regional actors to develop localized solutions to biodiversity loss and food insecurity, supported by budgetary, educational, and agricultural assistance from willing Member States, by:

    a. Establishing a Global Framework composed of willing Member States in order to encourage the creation of cooperative Regional Frameworks and coordinate resource allocation, funding, and academic expertise;

    b. Providing material support through the Global Framework to solutions developed by regional coalitions, matched at a 1:1 ratio with funding committed by regional organizations based off READ framework;

    c. Guaranteeing environmental protection as a condition of Global Framework engagement in regional projects in regard to international waters;

d. Delivering agricultural and technical education to regional frameworks through the Global Framework, with emphasis on the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge systems;

e. Encouraging regional actors to contribute 0.3% of national resources toward regional initiatives as a baseline expectation;

f. Providing Member States ranked below a 0.6 on the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) the ability to negotiate alternative funding goals on a case-by-case basis, recognizing financial limitations;

30. *Invites* the optional cooperation within the Framework for Regional Environmental and Agricultural Development (READ) to empower Member States facing regional issues and counteracting instability in food systems and agricultural economics through:

    a. Regional issues being the main focus for cooperation on developing issue-specific solutions for environmental factors that further exacerbates the degradation of resources and biodiversity;

    b. Cooperation between Member States that are affected by similar environmental issues rather than focusing on geographical borders;

    c. Promoting international trade specialization for LDCs to promote more economic stability and international integration;

    d. Enabling resource, technological, financial, and educational support from regional members and allows for external funding;

31. *Strongly encourages* Member States to identify and support smaller Member States for incorporation in regional practice through:

    a. Ensuring the recognition of all Member States in regional and international agricultural cooperation;

    b. Identifying Member States that lack the resources, knowledge, or infrastructure to implement regional agricultural initiatives;

    c. Voluntarily support resource-limited Member States to adjust to regional agricultural initiatives through funding and knowledge-sharing initiatives;

32. *Promotes* public and private sector investment for Climate Financing on innovative solutions to climate challenges through multilateral funds by recommending an international mechanism that funds innovative climate change-related solutions by mobilizing existing agencies, such as, but not limited to IMF (International Monetary Fund), NGOs (Agence France Development, Andorra Innovating Hub), World Bank, and Green Climate Fund;

33. *Suggests* to follow the format of the UN-REDD Programme, which provides monitoring support in reducing emissions and forest degradation using the national forest monitoring systems by partnering with 65 nations and providing technical and financial support;

34. *Recommends* the improvement of globally accessible biodiversity data portals that include entities like research institutes, universities, environmental governments, and citizen science initiatives on sustainable agricultural practices to ensure biodiversity information is up-to-date and scientifically validated;

35. *Advocates* for the enforcement of guidelines that prevent and reverse loss of biodiversity on a global scale:

    a. Using UNEP to promote implementation of guidelines within countries by promoting awareness about agricultural issues and advocate for policy changes;

    b. Collaborating between international and regional programs to protect wildlife by the use of anti-poaching and habitat protection laws and preventing resource exploitation by encouraging the reduction of waste, reusing materials, and transitioning to more renewable energy sources;

36. *Further suggests* the establishment of optional regional partnerships, such as, but not limited to the South-South Agroecology Solidarity Initiative SSASI, to build reliance and independence:

    a. Ensuring regional knowledge sovereignty through a peer-to-peer network for knowledge and technology sharing;

    b. Enabling shared solutions rooted in local realities;

37. *Calls for* the establishment of a committee under the jurisdiction of UNEP that will receive anonymous donations from Member States and private actors to prevent any potential violations to sovereignty or any risk of developing dependency, which would voluntarily partner with Member States to form a United Nations agri-food registry to increase transparency, in the form of a publicly accessible, searchable digital platform, seeking to:

    a. Create registrations of all lobbying organizations, including but not limited to, non-governmental organizations, trade associations, think tanks, and academic institutions receiving funding or influencing the decision-making processes;

    b. Establish financial and operational disclosure, requesting publication of funding sources, including donors and grant amounts, detailed reporting of policy-related activities, affiliated research output and potential conflict of interests;

    c. Automate conflict of interest screening, implementing real-time flagging for entities with histories of violations;

38. *Advocates* MESAG to provide targeted technical assistance to each industry, on best agricultural practices, education and information sharing, through public-private partnerships to:

    a. Encourage the use of modern technology and agricultural practice, coming from innovations in both the public and private sectors;

    b. Provide educational and knowledge-sharing opportunities to farmers, both in commercial and subsistence farming, on best practices to prevent biodiversity loss;

c. Creating a database of active farming operations to help enforce food safety and environmental protections, creating a regional conference that includes local farmers in the rotation crop production;

39. *Encourages* solutions for fragile and conflict-affected regions by creating climate-resilient agricultural villages that have solar-powered irrigation systems to reduce dependency on diesel, seed banks focused on native drought-resistant crops, and small scale clean energy desalination units that can secure freshwater access in arid zones;

40. *Calls for* partnership with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to create Mobile Agricultural Clinics (MACs) to:

    a. Provide technical assistance and training to farmers and conflict-affected areas as well as monitoring and combat crop and livestock diseases;

    b. Distribute eco-friendly farming input such as organic fertilizers and bio-pesticides ensuring that no community is left behind;

41. *Strongly* endorsing BIOGAS systems for energy and fertilizer to address both soil and degradation energy, and to convert agricultural and organic waste into:

    a. Renewable energy that will be utilized in power farming operations and households;

    b. Organic fertilizer, which can improve soil health promoting circular economy practices and reducing environmental pollution;

42. *Adopts* the FAO development paradigm for the sustainable development of food systems, further positively impacting poverty and nutrition by:

    a. Reinvesting profits and savings;

    b. Implementing a multiplier loop effect by increasing agricultural workers salaries, which increases the demand for goods and promotes public spending in the environmental sector, further boosting farmers profits;

43. *Further recommends* Member States to join the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformations (ACF);

44. *Reiterates* Member States to have national and regional programs similar to LEAF (Lebanon's Ecological Agriculture Framework), whose purpose is to transform the food systems by using existing local resources to promote regenerative agriculture, preserve biodiversity, and support sustainable livelihoods across communities:

    a. Establishing community demonstration farms on public or underutilized land to showcase practical regenerative agriculture methods and serve as local training centers;

    b. Supporting the creation of localized seed banks in collaboration with agricultural schools and NGOs to preserve native crop diversity and promote seed sovereignty;

45. *Further invites* the adoption of initiatives like Feed Salone Initiative worldwide, which seeks to enhance food self-sufficiency, promoting economic growth and access to affordable, nutrient-dense foods, ensuring food security for all through:

    a. Expanding locally-sourced school feeding programs for Member States facing a overreliance on subsistence farming, ensuring that children remain healthy and active in their education journey;

    b. Moving the agriculture sector beyond traditional farming methods to industrialized methods that will create opportunities for thousands of youths;

    c. Establishing similar structures to Sierra Leone's Presidential Council for Member States that can revamp ministerial structures, build up public service capacities and capabilities in key areas;

    d. Tapping into the transformative power of technology and innovation to better inform our agricultural interventions and ensure the optimal use of resources;

46. *Highly suggests* Member States to follow the UNDP's Green Commodities Programme, to improve environmental performance of the agricultural sector and the social and economic development of farmers and their communities by:

    a. Promoting transparency and accountability;

    b. Strengthening stakeholder cooperation;

47. *Supports* the FAO smallholder farmers by providing training, financial support, and eco-friendly farming tools, integrating traditional knowledge with modern sustainable practices;

48. *Invites* Member States to further implement sustainable intensification and the combination of ecological principles with agricultural practice to promote Sustainable Land Management (SLM):

    a. Focusing on building or restoring good quality soils and natural capital to confine food production to existing farmland;

    b. Bolstering property rights for farmers and ensuring access to food for vulnerable groups;

    c. Propelling Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), including precision agriculture and agroforestry to reduce pollution, sequester carbon and provide habitat protection;

49. *Advises* Member States to promote education in conscious consumption to school children globally to reduce dependency in the harmful carbon-emitting animal agriculture industry, thus, increase efficiency in the food system to minimize food waste and promote resource reuse by:

    a. Encouraging dietary expansions to encourage nutritious diets through educational learning;

    b. Increasing consumption of plant protein as a replacement for animal protein in school food menus;

    c. Supporting these educational programmes by previously formed NGOs like 'ProVeg';

50. *Advises* the United Nations General Assembly to define the term "microstates" as a way to describe Member States with a population less than 500,000 and/or a landmass less than 1,000 square kilometers to recognize the unique vulnerabilities these Member States face regarding biodiversity loss, particularly

due to their lack of ample terrestrial buffers, high levels of endemic species, and constrained capacity to implement large-scale conservation efforts.