



Code: FAO/1/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2
3 *Alarmed by* the growing rate of urbanization and its effects on food and nutritional security such as loss of farmable
4 land due to conversion of the land use from rural to urban uses which has occurred in developing countries,
5

6 *Convinced* that hydroponic growing methods, where roots are submerged in nutrient solutions or wastewater, are
7 some of the most sustainable agricultural practices and have minimal negative environmental impact due to the fact
8 that they do not require soil,
9

10 *Disturbed by* nitrogen leeching and soil acidification caused by the overuse of fertilizers which depletes the soil of
11 the nutrients necessary for farming,
12

13 *Noting with deep concern* the scarcity of water and the potential for the hydroponic systems to assist with
14 wastewater treatment and reuse of wastewater in rural areas, in addition to creating clean drinking water, as has been
15 successfully implemented in Palestine,
16

17 *Affirming* the importance of education in ending child labor, especially because it can increase technical farming
18 skills in future generations,
19

20 *Bearing in mind* the costs of hydroponic growing methods and noting that the average time for return on the initial
21 investment in hydroponics by Member States is approximately one year, as demonstrated in countries such as Peru
22 and Brazil in studies on the sustainability of hydroponic systems in agriculture,
23

24 *Believing* multilateral action not only between Member States, but between international organizations as well, is
25 imperative to strong agricultural investments,
26

27 1. *Authorizes* the creation of GeoGrowth, which will:

- 28
29 a. Be a pilot program created and managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that will
30 provide technical and expert support for hydroponic growing methods in farming;
31
32 b. Support Member States at their request, beginning with a pilot phase in Middle East and North Africa,
33 which will be followed by the South American region;
34
35 c. Funded by member dues charged to the states that utilize GeoGrowth as well as voluntary
36 contributions by Member States;
37
38 d. Established in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, which will help to
39 provide expertise and create an official education program that promotes hydroponic growing methods
40 and technology to increase technical farming skills in future generations and educate future generations
41 on the environmental impacts of traditional farming methods;
42

43 2. *Suggests* that Member States utilize sustainable hydroponic growing methods, with support from GeoGrowth
44 and other multilateral initiatives, in order to increase food and nutrition security through:

- 45
46 a. Microgardens, similar to Antigua and Barbuda's backyard gardening initiative encouraging individuals
47 to plant small vegetable gardens with hydroponic growing methods which is optimal for saving space
48 on patios or rooftops;
49

- 50 b. Familial Farming, which encourages families to adopt hydroponic technology in subsistence and small
51 scale commercial farming, maintaining that this method is optimal to save space on family farms as
52 well as in order to combat the negative impacts of urbanization;
53
54 c. Agribusiness, which calls upon agribusinesses to utilize hydroponic growing methods in their
55 commercial farming in order to combat the effects of excessive farming such as soil acidification
56 caused by excess nitrogen, which alters the nitrogen cycle;
57
58 d. The use of hydroponics in a system of decentralized wastewater, filtering the water through the plants
59 in the system through the process of rhizofiltration in order to create clean drinkable water;
60
61 3. *Invites* the International Fund for Agricultural Development to work with the FAO to subsidize the agricultural
62 technology necessary for hydroponics and microgardening, in addition to familial farming and agribusiness, and
63 to also work with Member States to fund microloans for microfarmers and familiar farmers that will allow them
64 to obtain the supplies and technology requires for hydroponic farming.



Code: FAO/1/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2
3 *Guided by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 on responsible consumption and production, and specifically*
4 *the potential for innovative agricultural measures to promote food and security efficient use of resources,*

5
6 *Expressing its grave concern regarding the overwhelming annual accounts of pesticide poisoning involving child*
7 *workers in the agriculture sector recorded in the document, *Childhood Pesticide Poisoning: Information for**
8 *Advocacy and Action*, prepared for the World Health Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, and
9 *the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),*

10
11 *Deeply concerned by the negative impacts of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on familial farming and the*
12 *environment as described by the Biotechnology Department, Iranian Research for Science and Technology,*

13
14 *Alarmed by soil depletion and the jeopardization of food security and nutrition, as discussed in FAO's 1995*
15 *Agricultural Biotechnology in the Developing World,*

16
17 *Taking note that GMOs, according to the report *Socio-economic Effects of GMOs* authored by the grassroots*
18 *environmental network Friends of the Earth Europe, have caused economic effects for the individual as multi-*
19 *international corporations in reference to GMOs drive down wage for labour, creates a wealth gap by decreasing the*
20 *available capital for consumers on hand, increase poverty and hunger by weakening the sovereignty of Member*
21 *States to set wage requirements that keep domestic economies in equilibrium,*

22
23 *Referring to the participatory plant breeding method in Cuba, a method in which researchers work in collaboration*
24 *with farmers and breeders to improve agricultural biodiversity, was effective in helping Cuban farmers to produce a*
25 *new maize variety named Felo, which requires 30% less fertilizer and 50% less water, reducing the use of water and*
26 *chemicals,*

27
28 *Emphasizing the benefit and cost ratio of implementing participatory plant breeding method in Syria is 2.6 times*
29 *higher than that of conventional plant breeding as reported from the International Center for Agricultural Research*
30 *in the Dry Areas,*

31
32 1. *Fully supports the implementation of a global food security sector plan to strengthen food security information*
33 *systems and coordination mechanisms through educational programs intending to inform local farmers on the*
34 *importance of safe efficient agricultural means funded by voluntary Member States in collaboration with the*
35 *FAO until it can be further reviewed in January of 2020;*

36
37 2. *Invites Member States to adopt agro-ecological farming methods promoted by the FAO, such as the*
38 *participatory plant breeding method, which emphasizes the use of organic resources and the avoidance of*
39 *harmful, earth polluting chemicals, to ensure that farmland soil remain fertile and unpolluted;*

40
41 3. *Authorizes the creation of a working group for Member States to discuss the effects of GMOs and safety*
42 *regulations to ensure the safe use of GMOs, which will be comprised of all Member States of the UN gathering*
43 *annually under the FAO, and will issue reports describing the progression of changes in the agricultural sector*
44 *of each Member State in attendance.*



Code: FAO/1/3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the themes from the Committee on World Food Security's *Principles for Responsible Investment in*
4 *Agriculture and Food Systems*, especially to contribute to food security and nutrition, to contribute to sustainable
5 and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty, and to conserve and sustainably manage natural
6 resources, increase resilience and reduce disaster risk,

7
8 *Acknowledging* the goals of the *Cotonou Agreement* to eradicate poverty while contributing to sustainable
9 development,

10
11 *Noting with approval* Greece's Hellenic Agricultural Insurance, which publicly provides crop insurance to farmers
12 to protect farmers against losses due to natural disasters, referencing this because it is the only European Union
13 Member with partially compulsory, state-funded agricultural insurance,

14
15 *Bearing in mind* the effects of economic barriers implemented by international and governmental agencies in the
16 form of tariffs applied to developing nations that seek to invest in green technologies and purchase agricultural
17 equipment, which limits their ability to implement green growth initiatives that can address agricultural and climatic
18 problems in their respective population,

19
20 *Taking note of* the Food and Agricultural Organization Policy and Economic Development Series document:
21 *Reform and Decentralization of Agricultural Services: a Policy Framework* with special focus on *Chapter 8: Rural*
22 *Financial Services*, which notes that the market cost of money is too high for most farmers to productively borrow,
23 governments should intervene with subsidized lending, and farmers need more capital to adapt to technology
24 innovations,

25
26 *Deeply concerned* with agricultural productivity and farmers in developing member states who are utilizing child
27 labor in the struggle to maintain food security because the elimination of child labor, a clear obstacle to reducing
28 rural poverty and social sustainability, both of which are imperative to ending food insecurity as noted in the
29 ECOSOC 2015 Integration Segment: Contribution from Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Decent Rural
30 Employment Team,

31
32 *Reaffirming* the role of microfinancing by organizations, such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund
33 (UNCDF), as a tool for eradicating poverty and increasing productivity in vulnerable populations, while
34 empowering them through increased productivity and self-sufficiency,

35
36 *Appreciating* the FAO's program Farmer Field Schools (FFS) + Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS),
37 which extensively trains farmers in sustainable and productive agricultural methods,

38
39 1. *Urges* Member States to reconsider and prioritize the role of sustainable development of agriculture to
40 eradicate poverty in rural communities, and support and implement FAO policy suggestions that work to fulfill
41 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 2 to end hunger,
42 achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Goal 11 to make cities and
43 human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and Goal 12 to ensure sustainable consumption and
44 production patterns;

45
46 2. *Encourages* Member States to create safeguards to protect against agricultural market volatility by combining
47 crop and yield insurance with expansion for combined risk rather than single risk, which will provide superior
48 security for farmers, establishing minimum guaranteed prices for crops, in which the Member State's
49 governments will purchase crops at a fixed commodity price, providing revenue insurances, in which Member
50 States will provide an income supplement of the difference between the market price and a predetermined

reference price when the market price falls significantly, by creating public-private partnerships to provide more extensive agricultural insurance against naturally occurring disasters, encouraging partnerships such as the ELGA of Greece by having partially compulsory and partially subsidized crop insurance or as in Spain in which insurance premiums are partially subsidized;

3. *Supports* the utilization of the World Trade Organization to negotiate and establish schedules of concessions, which are agreements between Member States to reduce or remove tariffs, to include green technology and agricultural equipment improving the access to these agricultural assets to least developed countries;
4. *Emphasizes* that Member States should implement farming incentive programs to provide better financial, personal and employment security for farmers to ensure productivity, with the help of experts in an advisory role from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, that directly reward innovation, advancements in efficiencies and process improvements that lead to greater food security wherever they can be sustainably achieved through:
 - a. Using tax incentives for farmers, especially in the form of tax breaks and allowances for farmers which contribute a significant portion of their own labor and capital towards a farming enterprise;
 - b. Offering lower and more preferable interest rates on agricultural loans;
 - c. Allowing for the refinancing and rescheduling of agricultural debt held by smallholding farmers;
 - d. Revoking these incentives from farmers who participate in employing children on their farms, providing reasonable exemptions for family members participating in a manner that does not impede their access to education, so that these incentives cannot be used to promote and continue the use of child labor in agriculture and instead support education and skills development to increase employability and sustainable productive capacity of people of all ages, therefore increasing food security;
5. *Endorses* the utilization of microfinancing organizations such as UNCDF, Freedom from Hunger and Accion International, to increase the productivity and sustainability of small farms, by:
 - a. Providing small loans to farmers to allow them to invest in seeds, fertilizer, irrigation methods and machinery, by modeling microfinance institutions after The Grameen Bank of India, described as an “apex organization for microfinancing” by the FAO, an extraordinary model for future lending institutions, by showing that a focus on servicing loans to the most underserved groups such as the poor, unemployed, illiterate, and women can result positively as well as recycling the local capital created into new locations;
 - b. Encouraging farmers to invest in community owned agricultural machinery, for purposes of affordability and development of the entire community;
6. *Instructs* that small farmers be trained through the existing FFS and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) on sustainable and commercial methods of agriculture as well as resource management to boost their sustainability and productivity, as well as making improvements to the FFS and JFFLS, which work to teach farmers and children of farmers sustainable agricultural methods through extensive training programs lasting several months, by:
 - a. Making training periods more accurately reflect the growing season of each Member State utilizing the programs, and;
 - b. Expanding upon the quantity and quality of information that is accessible through the training period by providing student access to the FAO’s Global Information and Early Warning System;
 - c. Ensuring training focusing on:

- 107 i. Crop diversification, to diversify the agricultural market and prevent the development and
108 maintenance of monoculture;
- 109 ii. Crop rotation, to prevent soil depletion caused by monoculture;
- 110 iii. Environmentally friendly irrigation methods, to ensure beneficial and safe irrigation of precious
111 water resources;
- 112 iv. Methods of non-harmful pesticides and fertilizer, to ensure the health of the farmers, their
113 customers and the environment.



Code: FAO/1/4

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the success of the *Kyoto Protocol* and *Paris Climate Agreement* of 2016 as extensive methods of
4 climate control and the growing relationship between the environmental crisis and agricultural production,
5

6 *Praises* the efforts of the World Food Programme (WFP) Centre of Excellence against Hunger, and the Government
7 of Brazil in addressing Zero Hunger and making it available to other developing countries for learning, sharing, and
8 adopting,
9

10 *Acknowledging* the importance of education of agricultural stakeholders in order to reach universal implementation
11 of responsible and sustainable agricultural practices,
12

13 *Deeply aware* of the need for responsible and comprehensive investment strategies and programs specifically
14 focused on small-scale farms,
15

16 *Recognizing* that General Assembly resolution 63/235 should be fully implemented by Member States in order to
17 adequately address agricultural and food security both domestic and foreign,
18

19 *Further recognizing* that child labor is a product of poverty and lack of infrastructure, such as roads and stable
20 facilities that offer small farm holders easy accessibility to inner cities and markets, which can be eradicated by
21 changing the role of youths from labor-intensive work to innovative work,
22

23 *Recognizing* that the private sector is a significant stakeholder in agriculture and incentivizing actors to invest in
24 sustainable agricultural practices are instrumental in reaching food security,
25

26 *Alarmed* by the unsustainable and harm agricultural practices implemented by various stakeholders including
27 corporations and the international community as a whole, such as investment in the use of pesticides and their
28 unwillingness to lessen their water usage,
29

30 *Noting with deep concern* that adverse geographical conditions make accessibility to food difficult with limited
31 infrastructure development,
32

33 *Recognizing* Uganda's success in adopting information and communication technology through public-private
34 partnerships which offers alerts, information, and help to small farmers through application services in order to
35 improve food security,
36

37 1. *Emphasizes* the disastrous effects that climate changes has on agricultural production and encourages Member
38 States to continue to address this pressing matter through monetary and non-monetary investments in
39 environmental protection by:
40

- 41 a. Ratifying legislation such as the European Union (EU) Emissions Trading System and the Renewable
42 Energy Directive and enforcing the policies and goals set out by this legislation;
43
44 b. Limiting the harmful effects of agricultural production such as reducing the use of pesticides and using
45 crop rotation to efficiently utilize arable land;
46
47 c. Creating programs that reduce human-influenced climate change such as the *Kyoto Protocol* and the
48 *Paris Climate Agreement* in hopes of improving air, water, and land quality to heighten agricultural
49 production;
50

- d. Allocating more resources to research on ecologically-sound agricultural practices by establishing an international funding body as a portion of the World Bank, encouraging countries to contribute specifically to a plan spearheaded by the EU and the United Nations Environment Programme that allocates grants to groundbreaking research being carried out in various regions of the globe as decided by a committee of Member States;
2. *Calls upon* United Nations (UN) agencies with a mandate in food and nutrition like the WFP, UN Development Program, World Health Organization, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to collaborate and establish a multidimensional approach that covers nutrition, small-holder agriculture, and limiting food waste by:
- a. Engaging in a multi-sector approach that includes nutrition-sensitive healthcare, water, sanitation, and agriculture;
- b. Encouraging further collaboration with the WFP and their work with Purchase for Progress (P4P) which purchases crops from smallholder farmers' organizations and supports them in becoming an effective business;
- c. Recommending the utilization of IFAD for regional and country-specific grants that aid investment in agricultural technologies, production services, and community development for poor rural people;
- d. Endorsing the participation in initiatives such as the SAVE FOOD approach which works within international frameworks like the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Post-2015 Agenda, and the Zero Hunger Challenge;
3. *Endorses* the increase in global education through collaborations between UN Agencies and Member States to further knowledge on the use of environmentally-friendly, innovative agricultural practices and investment in new teaching methods to heighten production responsibly, including:
4. Renewed emphasis on the importance of sharing sustainable techniques conserve soil and water, the most precious commodities in any agricultural society;
5. Further collaboration between Member States who have incorporated methods to promote efficiency and sustainability to develop a technical educational and training program for farmers across the world on these practices by creating a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sponsored exchange system which can help farmers and agricultural specialists travel to other Member States for three weeks each year to promote knowledge sharing;
6. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with agriculture and sustainable development-oriented NGOs such as Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) in order to support small-scale farmers by:
7. Creating microfinance networks which enable smallholder farmers to access mainstream financial markets;
8. Ensuring that the loans provided for smallholder farmers are invested in sustainable agricultural practices including crop cultivation;
9. Providing financial literacy through classes taught by NGOs and endorsed by the local governmental officials to ensure that smallholders understand micro loans and agricultural financial management;
10. *Encourages* Member States to establish specialized networks to support greater collaboration between private and public partners to develop stable, long-lasting microfinance practices and support small-scale farmers by:
- a. Supporting the creation of local-level agricultural banks through partnerships between Member States with established systems of microfinance and States without such systems to assist with the modernization of agriculture and the diversification of stakeholders;

- 107 b. Affirming the need for protections for the beneficiaries of loans through the aforementioned
108 agricultural banks to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable parties by unethical and unprincipled
109 parties like loan sharks;
110
- 111 c. Considering the role that these agricultural banks play in providing access to financial services like
112 investment tips, money management courses, and fund-pooling for loan beneficiaries on a community
113 level;
114
- 115 d. Expressing its hope for a special focus on the promotion of women in agricultural investment to fulfill
116 the Sustainable Development Goal to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls;
117
- 118 11. *Further invites* Member States to establish awareness programs for smallholder farmers through collaboration
119 between the FAO and local governments to exchange materials that focus on:
120
- 121 a. Furthering the knowledge of smallholder farmers on modern agricultural technology;
122
- 123 b. Moving away from harmful farming practices such as the overuse of pesticides and lack of crop
124 diversification to demonstrate sustainable methods;
125
- 126 c. Eradicating child labor through the implementation of youth apprenticeships in sustainable agricultural
127 strategies as done by the Future Farmers of America;
128
- 129 d. Protecting children by the creation of a body that would closely regulate the apprentice system through
130 cooperation between the FAO and the International Labor Organization by establishing clear definition
131 of child labor and working with local law enforcement to create anonymous response programs for
132 children to report any and all situations of abuse in their apprenticeships;
133
- 134 12. *Further recommends* that Member States incorporate into their national legislation and guidelines, based on
135 their individual economic and political circumstances, policies that incentivize stakeholders in their respective
136 borders to follow sustainable agricultural practices which:
137
- 138 a. Emphasize economic decisions that should adequately reflect human health and social effects such as
139 the Manitoba Roundtable for Sustainable Development;
140
- 141 b. Provide financial rewards for private sector stakeholders that uphold and follow FAO guidelines and
142 practices, particularly those relating to environmental policy;
143
- 144 c. Set restrictions and punishments on stakeholders that fail to uphold sustainable practices including
145 economic sanctions;
146
- 147 d. Provide wide access to technologies that aid in following agriculturally responsible sustainable
148 practices;
149
- 150 13. *Calls upon* Member States to invest in Public-Private Partnerships with companies that provide information and
151 communication technology services including applications and SMS messaging to provide small farmers in
152 rural areas with up-to-date information on market prices, weather alerts, logistics tracking, and how-to manuals
153 through SMS messaging to improve food security for the benefit of small farmers in rural areas;
154
- 155 14. *Solemnly affirms* the essential role of the FAO and the UN in the global fight for food security and sustainable
156 development, bringing specific attention to the importance of investments in research, education, and small-
157 scale farming.



Code: FAO/R/1/5

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2
3 *Underlining* the efforts carried out by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) through cooperation between
4 Member States to develop policies and programs aiming to provide agricultural education to smallholder farmers
5 and the potential of key large demographics to work together for the improvement of our populations,
6

7 *Recalling* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* Article 25(1) of 1948, which asserts the necessity of food
8 security for human life,
9

10 *Observing* the efforts of Rome-based agencies (RBAs) to supply subsidized agricultural equipment such as tractors,
11 plows, and other items to alleviate famine in various parts of the world,
12

13 *Reaffirming* the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 6 put forth by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 aiming at
14 ending hunger, achieving global food security, improving nutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture, and ensuring
15 access to water and sanitation for all by 2030,
16

17 *Taking into account* the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Programme in its efforts to transform the health and quality
18 of communities by improving access to sustainable water sanitation and hygiene services,
19

20 *Alarmed by* the fast-growing shortages of fresh water supplies in developed countries and poor access to portable
21 water in developing countries,
22

23 *Acknowledging* the important role of irrigation efforts in producing food with efficient levels of infrastructural
24 development,
25

26 *Aware of* a correlation between education and poverty, demonstrated in Gender and Rural Employment Policy Brief
27 #7,
28

29 *Fully aware* of existing initiatives to educate populations in regards to existing avenues of pollution in agriculture,
30 and existing substitutes that avoid pollution while retaining self-sustainability,
31

32 *Bearing in mind* the relevance of educating citizens of all countries on the nutritional value of naturally produced
33 fruits and vegetables and changing consumer behavior to promote a sustainable economy,
34

35 *Recalling* *General Assembly resolution 68/233* of 2013, which emphasizes the crucial role that research, technology,
36 and data sharing play in developing more sustainable methods of agricultural and economic development on a global
37 and national context and noting with satisfaction the current abilities of Food and Agriculture Organization
38 Statistical Program of Work (FAOSTAT) to gather and review global data from governments,
39

40 *Recognizing* the future potential of safe genetically-modified seeds and organisms in increasing food production and
41 food security through greater efficiency such as the Better Potato developed by Israel,
42

43 *Calling* the attention of Member States to follow the *Recalling* the sustainable solutions set by the guidelines of 2009
44 *Rome Principles on Responsible Investments, Food Security and Agriculture* (RAI),
45

46 *Noting with concern* the current over-reliance on diesel technology to produce food and other agricultural products,
47 harming future self-sustainability,
48

49 *Noting further* the potential use of rivers as a cheap method of transportation and distribution of agricultural
50 products and increasing regional food security,

51
52 *Having examined* subsidized food markets and grassroots feeding initiatives, such as Venezuela's Casas de
53 Alimentación, to serve large numbers of hungry and low income persons while supporting efforts of local
54 agriculture and small farmers by sourcing preferentially from domestic farms,
55

56 *Recognizing* the successes seen by gleaning programs, such as Israel's Leket, as a method to facilitate the
57 distribution of surplus food to low income populations,
58

59 *Recognizing* that agriculture is heavily affected by natural disasters, virus outbreaks, and lack of national
60 endowment, and that reducing the negative impact on agriculture requires a prompt response to natural disasters,
61

62 *Highlighting* the importance of the *General Assembly resolution 70/205* of 2015 regarding the protection of global
63 climate,
64

65 *Deeply concerned* by the eventual consequences of contemporary mismanagement of both biodegradable and non-
66 biodegradable waste on our natural world,
67

68 *Realizing* that perished foods still have nutrients that are valuable to both livestock and agricultural production,
69

- 70 1. *Endorses* the call to Member States made by the RBAs to continue efforts to deliver agricultural technology to
71 improve production in famine-struck areas;
72
- 73 2. *Encourages* the migration from non-renewable and fossil fuel based technologies towards environmentally
74 friendly and sustainable technologies in agricultural practices, particularly towards solar panels, hydropower,
75 and wind energy;
76
- 77 3. *Suggests* Member States adopt programs similar to the *Acceleration of Irrigation Program* in New Zealand, in
78 an effort to increase efficiency in food production and ensure greater food security particularly through:
79
 - 80 a. Providing efficient means of irrigation for flora and fauna;
 - 81
 - 82 b. The utilization of renewable energy sources, specifically solar panels;
 - 83
 - 84 c. The subsidizing of agricultural equipment to citizens of Member States which may be in need;
 - 85
- 86 4. *Further recommends* the expansion of efforts to promote awareness of alternatives to non-sustainable methods
87 of agricultural production;
88
- 89 5. *Encourages* the establishment of community gardens and farms in key communities including:
90
 - 91 a. Schools in rural regions heavily reliant on agriculture through the means of collaborative cultivation
92 and skills training by staff and students and reliable and secure investments by both Member States and
93 private sector actors for the advancement of the younger generations;
94
 - 95 b. Refugee centers in regions accepting displaced persons of all kinds through the means of public-private
96 sector cooperation, skills training, and collaborative cultivation and product sharing between local
97 communities as well as refugee populations to foster communication and unity among all;
98
- 99 6. *Encourages* Member States to establish partnerships between government agencies, private organizations, local
100 producers, and communities to generate a wide variety of benefits demonstrated in Review of smallholder
101 linkages for inclusive agribusiness development, including: higher productivity, increased food availability,
102 employment creation, poverty reduction, technology transfer, and access to capital and markets;
103
- 104 7. *Emphasizes* the augmentation of agricultural development in efforts to move subsistent nations toward a
105 commercially based agriculture and establish long term goals for ecological stability, for the nations where food
106 security is a priority;

- 107
- 108 8. *Affirms* that the fulfillment of implementing a global nutritional standard to prevent future malnutrition requires
- 109 an education system that promotes a nutritional global standard through:
- 110
- 111 a. Increased access and consumption of macro and micronutrients;
- 112
- 113 b. And treatment of pre-existing malnutrition;
- 114
- 115 9. *Affirms* that the improvement of agricultural requires an investment in best practices, such as:
- 116
- 117 a. The correction of inappropriate cultivation practices;
- 118
- 119 b. Prevention of erosion;
- 120
- 121 c. Management of climate change;
- 122
- 123 10. *Requests* the development of supply strategies in partnership with the FAO and Member States to increase
- 124 global access to diverse food sources for impoverished communities during the transition toward more
- 125 sustainable tendencies;
- 126
- 127 11. *Suggests* Member States further implement educational initiatives, to utilize and encourage more progressive
- 128 initiatives such as:
- 129
- 130 a. Education on dangers of environments filled with pollutants and other physical hazards;
- 131
- 132 b. Facilitate experiential programs through government and non-government bodies such as United
- 133 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations
- 134 Development Programme (UNDP) in order to educate rural populations of the lifetime benefits for
- 135 children in relation to food security;
- 136
- 137 12. *Further Invites* Member States to allocate funds toward research on healthier and safer GMOs that can be used
- 138 supplementally in regions with severe food shortages until organic food production can readily provide for all
- 139 nations globally;
- 140
- 141 13. *Requests* Member States to promote education, particularly in food security and best practices, in order to
- 142 mitigate child labor, in the interest of our world would suggest and promote the followings:
- 143
- 144 a. Developed economies would provide the platform, resources and infrastructure for educating children
- 145 in agriculture sector in forms of scholarship with stipends;
- 146
- 147 b. Also in accordance of their program and with their help, we would like to initiate and promote food for
- 148 food education with World Food Programme;
- 149
- 150 c. Children would be trained if they have preferences or experience of working in Agriculture to support
- 151 sustainable and efficient food security;
- 152
- 153 d. FAO is also ready to provide special scholarships for refugee children to be benefiting from the same;
- 154
- 155 14. *Realizes* the importance to establish integrated inclusive education through community based nutrition activities
- 156 through livelihood approach not limited farmer Field Schools that:
- 157
- 158 a. Extends to children and women, recognizing their special needs and role;
- 159
- 160 b. Centering on orientation of nutrition programs and updates;
- 161

- c. Requires cooperation from the public and private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs);
- d. Finance by government budget and international development donors and fund;
- e. Discussing improved water harvesting and retention (pools, dams pits) and Irrigation management and systems based on climate smart agriculture;
- f. Empowering farmers in families organizations by authorizing farmers rights to manage their investments from NGOs and governments;
15. *Further resolves* that further research be given to ways to improve methods of transporting goods and distributing aid via river and maritime craft to increase food production;
16. *Encourages* Member States, especially developing nations, to integrate multi-year programs in an effort to strengthen their capacity to respond to the growing concern of safety in agriculture;
17. *Realizes* the importance of creating a platform for the future integration process, which must be comprehensive, such as that of The Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, and Water Management in Montenegro, which works to:
- a. Assess the current agricultural situation;
- b. Seeks to discover and enact development prospects;
- c. Establish platforms, objectives and pillars of reform;
18. *Urges* Member States to develop a national response plan with respect to natural disasters that:
- a. Identifies Member States' natural disaster agricultural vulnerability with respect to its topography and susceptibility to livestock epidemics, such as avian influenza in West and Central Africa;
- b. Establishes immediate response plans to the agricultural and livestock vulnerabilities identified;
- c. Sets infrastructure rebuilding response priorities, such as water irrigation systems;
- d. Invites Member States to develop regional, bilateral, and multilateral financial pools in order to have the immediate funds necessary to decrease the impact of natural disasters;
19. *Invites* Member States to develop regional, bilateral and multilateral financial pools in order to have the immediate funds necessary to decrease the impact of natural disasters;
20. *Supports* the adoption of farmer field schools in rural communities to engage smallholder farmers in the incorporation of best practices by bringing together concepts and methods from agro-ecology, experiential education and community development;
21. *Further invites* Member States to promote Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools to educate children that reside in subsistence farming communities in both vocational skills and agricultural best practices-promoting increased rates of engagement in youth education;
22. *Recommends* a multi-stage approach toward integrating research and development in agricultural industries, through the promotion of international collaboration in agricultural research involving:
- a. Bringing together various scientific research instructions around the world to improve agricultural techniques, methods, and technology;

- b. Expansion of FAOSTAT's capabilities to include data-gathering from NGOs, private, and academic sources, as well as sharing technology to increase data access and pool knowledge;
 - c. Working with organizations like the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UNDP, and Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) to examine the longer term socioeconomic impacts of various types of investments in agriculture and farming techniques;
 - d. The establishment of research institutions and developing countries to contribute toward the advancement of agricultural knowledge;
23. *Calls upon* all Member States to improve the quality of food markets through:
- a. Encouraging the use of national subsidized food markets such as Mercal, deemed successful in Venezuela, which provides safe, high-quality and nutritious foods to all income levels, but specifically focusing on assisting communities in with limited food accessibility by encouraging tax incentives;
 - b. Promotes the distribution and allocation of high-quality food through grassroots feeding initiatives such as Venezuela's "Casas de Alimentación," which are paralleled to other nation's feeding houses and soup kitchens;
 - c. Suggests nations participate in opening stores or cooperatives where impoverished persons can purchase food at high discounts;
 - d. Recommends self-sufficiency by regulating imports and increasing the use of domestic agriculture and local farmers;
24. *Suggests* nations participate in opening stores or cooperatives where impoverished persons can purchase food at high discounts;
25. *Recommends* self-sufficiency by regulating imports and increasing the use of domestic agriculture and local farmers;
26. *Encourages* all Member States to cooperate also with other UN bodies, such as The United Nations Environment Program and The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, through the creation of programs concerning the environment, with special reference to water management and soil management, in partnership with UNEP, through the following steps:
- a. Creating campaigns, especially in countries in need of a better water management, in order to raise awareness on the importance of clean water and its need in agriculture to grow in the best way;
 - b. Creating the "Good Water Management Program" in partnership with the UNEP, as a result in an appropriate education of smallholder farmers on how use in a proper way water supplies in agriculture;
 - c. Raising awareness among farmers on the proper use of chemicals in agriculture, through:
 - i. Educating farmers by showing that if a good management of soil is carried out current arable land can be exploited in the best way and soil minerals can regenerate, as a result in preventing desertification;
 - ii. Teaching farmers an appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides, so that the environment can be preserved and pollution can be kept under control;
 - d. The creation of "Children at School" campaign, in partnership with UNICEF, to sensitize worldwide populations on the importance of food education for children, by addressing some important points:
 - i. Education empowers children through the first stages of their lives so that they have the opportunity to build their own future in a world without hunger;

- 273 ii. Help parents understand children are the future and with an appropriate education they can inherit
274 the world and improve their engagement in food security achievement;
275
- 276 27. *Encourages* Member States to address post harvest food waste and loss and to support community level
277 initiatives and small business by:
278
- 279 a. Working with NGOs, CSOs, and other international actors to offer grants and/or low interest
280 microloans to small scale food entrepreneurship operations that encourage the donation of fresh and
281 nutritious foods to those in needs;
282
- 283 b. Suggesting Member States to offer enhanced tax incentives to small-scale operations who meet
284 specific donation requirements;
285
- 286 28. *Encourages* Member States to support grass-root community level initiatives by helping to absorb the cost of
287 donations for small scale businesses by working with NGOs, CSOs, and other international actors to offer
288 grants and/or low interest microloans to small scale food entrepreneurship operations that encourage the
289 donation of fresh and nutritious foods to those in needs;
290
- 291 29. *Further recommends* the investment in the development and expansion of grassroots and community led
292 gleaning programs and networks that redistribute surplus foods to low-income individuals, which would:
293
- 294 a. Encourage programs where community members help to harvest surplus crops;
295
- 296 b. Include education components to educate children and communities on healthy and nutritious foods
297 (how to identify different types of vegetables, how to grow them, why they are good for you, how to
298 cook them, etc.) to ensure that food grown locally is fully utilized;
299
- 300 c. Request larger scale grocery stores donate produce that would normally be thrown away due to its
301 appearance;
302
- 303 d. Engage local not for profit organizations already working on food security to help support these
304 programs by working to collect and redistribute food donations;
305
- 306 30. *Taking into consideration* the individualized necessity of plans for agricultural investment and fully aware of
307 domestic economic activity as a means to enhance food security;
308
- 309 31. *Directs attention* to the fact that sustainable agricultural development requires more than just acquisition of
310 ecological knowledge by farmers but also requires the development of the capability for generating, adapting
311 and extending this knowledge to the broader community;
312
- 313 32. *Calls upon* developed Member States to partner with NGO's and national governments- using the FAO's
314 partnership with the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
315 (FIIAPP) as a model- so that the FAO might more effectively support the implementation of responsible
316 agricultural policies;
317
- 318 33. *Suggests* that FAO experts in agricultural policy be made available to those developing nations who request
319 assistance in bolstering agricultural areas such as irrigation techniques, fishery development, crop
320 diversification, the opening of agricultural markets, and the empowerment of smallholder farmers;
321
- 322 34. *Urges* Member States to provide smallholder farmers access to the capital that is needed to ensure food security
323 and sustainable food production and to guarantee all standards of nutrition be respected;
324
- 325 35. *Requests* that Member States further cooperate with NGO's and organizations such as UNESCO in the aiding of
326 farmers in developing and undeveloped countries;
327

36. *Implores* FAO Member States and NGO's to implement FAO approved agricultural training curriculum in local schools which involves land management, water conservation, and agro-pastoralism;
37. *Calls upon* all Member States to promote educational programs in schools to make our children aware of the food waste problem, in an attempt to teach them how to behave in order to reduce current food waste and to prevent more food from being wasted, and further:
- a. Recommends that they include: small laboratories in primary and middle schools aimed at showing children how to recycle leftovers whereas throwing it away; arrange a monthly program in order to collect non-perishable food in high schools and distribute it to people at risk of malnutrition;
38. *Calls upon* all member states to promote educational programs in schools to make our children aware of the food waste problem in an attempt to teach them how to behave in order to reduce current food waste and to prevent more food from being wasted; in order to implement these programs, recommends that they include small laboratories in primary and middle schools aimed at showing children how to recycle leftovers whereas throwing it away and also arrange a monthly program in order to collect non-perishable food in high schools and distribute it to people at risk of malnutrition;
39. *Calls upon* Member States to take proactive measures to secure the water supply for future generations, including:
- a. Considering access to sanitary water a crucial part of a quality life;
 - b. Emphasizing the necessity of the implementation of fresh water distribution technologies;
 - c. Proclaiming the efforts of member states who have successfully implemented drip irrigation systems which has efficiently used water for decades;
 - d. Requesting the assistance of organizations like Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) to incentivize private investors to assist in development of new technologies for water security;
 - e. Designating that developing countries can benefit from cheaper technologies such as drip irrigation while more developed nations can implement advanced technology like desalinization plants;
40. *Reiterates* that food waste is one of the main obstacles to overcome in order to guarantee more universal access to food and that the aesthetic canons of food have a great impact on this issue, and therefore:
- a. Proposes the Blind Taste Campaign, which will aim to adjust consumers' buying standards based on the aesthetic of the food and change their behavior about buying food by:
 - i. Organizing blind taste days four times a year, outside of the local supermarkets, where people of all ages are blindfolded and asked to taste two items of food, one perfectly good-looking and the other unappealing;
 - ii. Holding blind taste contests in Universities, and also working with students to develop innovating marketing strategies;
 - iii. Working with firms to discourage products from being thrown away depending on how they look, but only depending on the quality;
 - b. Stresses the importance of reducing food waster by encouraging farmers to utilize food products that may no longer be consumed by humans yet are highly nutritious for livestock;
 - c. Recognizes the importance of using perished foods as compost to increase the fertility of soil.



Code: FAO/1/6

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Rome Declaration of 1996,*

4
5 *Highlighting goal 8 of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),*

6
7 *Recalling Objective 2.3 of the Rome Declaration of 1966, which emphasizes increasing aid for trade support for*
8 *developing Member States including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade- Related Technical*
9 *Assistance to Least Developed Countries,*

10
11 *Commending the 2009 World Summit on Food Security, which defines the pillars of food security as availability,*
12 *referring to the amount of food in a country or area, access, which refers to having physical, economic, and social*
13 *access to food, utilization, which refers to people having safe and nutritious food with needs their dietary needs, and*
14 *stability, meaning food security at all times,*

15
16 *Reiterating that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates agricultural investment will need to*
17 *increase by as much as 50% in order to meet the future food security and nutrition needs of low and middle income*
18 *countries,*

19
20 *Acknowledging goal 2 of the SDGs, which strives to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and*
21 *promote sustainable agriculture,*

22
23 *Recognizing the detrimental effects of uncontrolled trans-boundary animal and crop diseases on land,*

24
25 *Keeping in mind the Maputo Declaration which commits African Member States to allocating 10% of their budgets*
26 *to agriculture,*

27
28 *Highlighting General Assembly resolution 70/223, which reiterates the importance of developing countries*
29 *determining their own food security strategies, this challenge in the context of eradicating poverty must be*
30 *nationally articulated, designed, owned, led and built in consultation, as an inclusive process, with all key stake*
31 *holders at the national level, as appropriate, to be used in all context of food security and nutrition for developing*
32 *low and middle income countries,*

33
34 *Emphasizing the World Food Programme which provides food assistance, responds to emergencies, and promotes*
35 *agricultural investment in the context of its Purchase for Progress programs which provides incentives and money*
36 *for small farms,*

37
38 *Expressing deep concerns over economic decrease in agricultural growth,*

39
40 1. *Suggests Member States' national frameworks enhance food security and enable the implementation of the*
41 *commitments of the World Food Summit Plan of Action;*

42
43 2. *Further requests the cooperation of Member States to implement and strengthen upholding policies that:*

44
45 a. *Involve local landowners, growers and bio security groups;*

46
47 b. *Provide diagnostic services to education and prevent the spread of cattle and crop diseases from*
48 *international trade;*

49

- 50 c. Enhance biosecurity measures to manage and eradicate current pests and germs from plaguing a
51 country's cattle and crops while preventing the spread of further diseases;
52
- 53 3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to collaborate with neighboring Member States to end fragmentation and to
54 help transform a region that is rich in resources for a more secure and nutrition based society by:
55
- 56 a. Complementing existing regional collaborations within the Near East and North Africa region and
57 encourage FAO to expand that idea towards other Member States;
58
- 59 b. Emphasizes agencies or ministries of respective Member States' governments to mobilize private
60 resources to support funding for food security;
61
- 62 c. FAO should play a catalytic role in this effort through follow up at the convening of the UN;
63
- 64 4. *Suggests* Member States make use of public and private sector investment, stimulate regional projects, and
65 intensify regional and inter regional cooperation in order to increase agricultural trade;
66
- 67 5. *Calls upon* Member States to achieve the pillars of food security by establishing similar domestic policies as the
68 sponsors of this working paper have done;
69
- 70 6. *Encourages* Member States to work with other Member States diplomatically to achieve sustainability;
71
- 72 7. *Encourages* the World Food Programme's Purchase for Progress business model to be adapted and used for
73 Member States who wish to incorporate the program in their respective policies;
74
- 75 8. *Further calls for* the ending of economic sanctions, such as the United States Iran Sanctions Act, on lower to
76 middle income States to help improve food sustainability;
77
- 78 9. *Urges* Member States to establish agencies within their governments similar to the agencies established during
79 the 1996 *Rome Declaration*.



Code: FAO/1/7

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Having adopted the definition of food security at the World Food Summit in 1996 which states that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs, and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle,

Further recalling Article 11 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* which enumerates the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, includes adequate food and to the continuous improvement of living conditions,

Emphasizing global cooperation in the context of economic, social, political, and humanitarian issues specifically addressing the issue of food security, as noted in Article 11 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 64/136 of 18 December 2009 on cooperatives in social development, in which it proclaimed 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives, which recognizes the impact of agricultural cooperatives in tackling the issue of food security,

Alarmed by the global rise in food prices and the role that trading commodity price futures has played in increasing price changes unrelated to market fundamentals, as outlined by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the *2009 Trade and Development Report*,

Recalling Articles 25, 26, and 27 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which states that everyone has the right adequate standard of living and reasonable access to food, education, and the right to participate in the culture life of their community,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 68/233, which emphasizes the crucial role that research, technology, and data-sharing play in developing more sustainable methods of agricultural and economic development on a global and national context,

Noting further that food systems must be reshaped in order to include small-scale food producers, who have been generally disadvantaged in the past, both as a result of inequitable food chains, and because agricultural technologies have not taken into account their needs, as stated by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food,

Keeping in mind the importance of access to renewable resource energies as a principal element of the global economy led by the Sustainable Energy for All initiative that works to increase sustainable development for societies and promote a higher standard of living,

Reaffirming that responsible investment in agriculture contributes to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals that seek to mobilize international efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequality, and tackle climate change while ensuring that no one is left behind.

1. *Urges* Member States to promote responsible investment in agriculture through education by:

- a. Inviting educational institutions partner with the Agricultural Market Information System to assist in the creation of programs that can be implemented, in accordance with each Member States capabilities, through feasible, easy-to-access technological methods, such as Skype and radio, in order to provide up-to-date information on agriculture and responsible financial investments relating to food security;
- b. Working with their national development agencies, where applicable, to expand or create upon programs similar to Farmer-to-Farmer, which utilizes highly trained professionals to teach local

- 51 farmers sustainable farming methods, and Farmer Fields Schools, which are seminar-style programs
52 held in local fields to equip farmers with the necessary education and tools to help their regions utilize
53 more efficient farming methods;
54
- 55 c. Furthering the development of programs that focus on the importance of social and agricultural
56 development in early childhood, making sure to keep a culturally sensitive lens, by working with
57 organizations such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
58
- 59 d. Encouraging Member States to partner with CGIAR to connect institutions of higher education from
60 around the world, to become involved with agricultural research in rural areas by working alongside
61 local communities to provide contemporary post-primary agricultural education as well as business
62 education;
63
- 64 2. *Endorses* national policies that allow for the establishment of infrastructure in local and regional areas to
65 support agricultural education by:
66
- 67 a. Utilizing the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as an
68 educational resource for Member States, where applicable, and especially UNESCO's Global Action
69 Program on Education for Sustainable Development;
70
- 71 b. Encouraging modeling of programs directed toward agriculture education such as technical and
72 vocational education and training, partnering with enterprise where possible;
73
- 74 c. Ensuring food security through the usage of programs such as Feed the Future and the McGovern-Dole
75 Food for Education and Nutrition program, which will encourage a transition to self-sustainability;
76
- 77 d. Identifying natural, artificial, and cultural barriers that have previously inhibited higher levels of
78 investment among rural farmers;
79
- 80 3. *Further resolves* to develop and broaden the of scope of unique sustainable agricultural practices modeled after
81 Watermelons for Water to teach the proper farming method so locals can sustain their watermelon crop
82 independently and to empower locals to sustainably produce purified water in arid areas;
83
- 84 4. *Promotes* the issuance of long-term concessional agricultural development loans in special circumstances by the
85 World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to developing states that are based on their projected growth
86 and not based solely on current credit rating in order to help supplement the agricultural expenditures to
87 countries with low governmental spending;
88
- 89 5. *Further emphasizes* the role of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in providing
90 vigilant oversight to national supreme audit institutions by issuing recommendations regarding:
91
- 92 a. Preparing and examining financial records of domestic agricultural investments by an independent
93 regulatory agency authorized to investigate fraudulent use of capital;
94
- 95 b. Analyzing the financial records of Member States to determine their accuracy and guarantee the
96 records are free from manipulative accounting practices;
97
- 98 c. Assessing all financial operations from the Food and Agricultural Organization;
99
- 100 6. *Implodes* Member States to develop balanced financial regulations that address the negative impacts of
101 commodity price speculation by:
102
- 103 a. Limiting contract durations to insure less upside price pressure from commodities futures contracts;
104

- b. Decreasing participation in momentum-based speculation, also known as herding behavior, which results in speculative bubbles of artificially inflated food prices that do not represent aggregate demand and supply levels;
 - c. Distinguishing between traders hedging against genuine commercial risks from non-traditional, momentum based speculators interested only in making gains on price changes;
 - d. Safeguarding against unregulated over the counter derivatives by certifying that they are subject to rules requiring registration and clearing on public exchanges, and exemptions to these rules must be highly restricted;
7. *Draws* the attention of Member States to the implications of contract farming on small farmers, especially its potential inhibition of their right to food, especially when those contracts are with large corporations, and the need to work with the private sector to uphold their corporate social responsibility and the nature of the contracts in order to consider whether:
- a. That contracted crops are edible produce that is available on the local market and that the contract includes a local marketing requirement whereby a certain percentage of crops are sold on the local market;
 - b. Contracts ensure the physical and economical accessibility of adequate, culturally acceptable food for the population by letting farmers also produce native crops;
 - c. There are incentives for contract farming that encourages moving towards more diverse farming systems and crops, using a combination of plants, trees and animals according to the principles of agro-ecology found in *Human Rights Council resolution 16/49*;
 - d. That contracts ensure that a portion of the contracting farmer's land is left to the farmer or other household members to grow food crops for household consumption;
8. *Further invites* Member States to adopt policies that promote foreign direct investment in agriculture that relies on sustainable, knowledge-intensive modes of production and consider policies where:
- a. There are specific requirements on the reliance of the farmer to external commodities like improved varieties of seeds and chemicals, measures are taken to insure the farmer does not become dependent on said external commodities;
 - b. Inputs are provided by the buyer, reasonable prices are charged that never exceed commercial prices;
 - c. Farmers are offered the possibility of seeking insurance to protect them from changes in the price of food sold;
 - d. Other forms of support, like technological advice, are prioritized, ensuring sustainable practices are tested and promoted;
9. *Invites* the international community to grant small farmers access to the global market through developing cooperatives in regions where they are non-existent by:
- a. Requesting that UNCTAD, local non-government organizations, civil society organizations, or farmers' organizations review contracts proposed by outside entities on farmers in the case of illiterate parties;
 - b. Allowing input from small scale farmers and food producers to the wording of any outside investment contracts directly affecting their livelihood;

- 160 c. Encouraging legislators and investors to work with farmers to ensure they play a role in negotiating
161 contracts, giving advice towards future policy regarding investments, and maintaining a database of all
162 contract information for all relevant parties;
163
- 164 10. *Further encourages* the expansion of international initiatives such as the Purchase for Progress project of the
165 World Food Programme that helps smallholder farmers have greater access to global food markets by assisting
166 in agricultural training while encouraging governments to purchase food locally to benefit the local economy
167 and increase food security;
168
- 169 11. *Suggests* all Member States incorporate the mobilizing commitments put forth by the Secretary General's
170 *Sustainable Energy for All* initiative to positively transform the world's energy systems through designing and
171 implementing integrated country action that strategically transform their agriculture energy systems in way that
172 is inclusive to Member States, especially least developed countries by;
173
- 174 12. *Recommends* Member States initiate multi-stage approach toward integrating research and development in
175 agricultural industries through an initiative to encourage international collaboration in agricultural research
176 through:
177
- 178 a. Bringing together various scientific research institutions around the world, such as the CGIAR, to
179 improve agricultural techniques, methods, and technology;
180
- 181 b. Working with organizations like Economic and Social Council, United Nations Development Program,
182 and Global Forum on Agricultural Research to examine the longer-term socio-economic impacts of
183 various types of investments in agriculture and farming techniques;
184
- 185 c. Maintain transparency of private and public grant funds given to research institutions, in order to
186 monitor and prevent irresponsible usage of the research funds.



Code: FAO/1/8

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Responsible Investment Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition

1 *The Food and Agricultural Organization,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve
4 nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, while similarly recalling Goal 6 of the SDGs which is devoted to
5 improving equal access, safe drinking water, and sanitation,

6
7 *Cognizant* of the aims of 2000 *Cotonou Agreement* between European Union and African Caribbean Pacific States
8 to reduce and in the long-term eliminate poverty and specifically referring to Article 32, assisting ACP states to
9 adapt to climate change in relevant sectors such as agriculture, water management and infrastructure, including
10 through transfer and adoption of relevant and environmentally sound technologies,

11
12 *Taking into consideration* the individualized necessity of plans for agricultural investment and fully aware of
13 domestic economic activity as a means to enhance food security,

14
15 *Referring* to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning System which
16 encourages cooperative and accessible information sharing between Member States regarding food security and
17 crisis warning, and encourages the expansion of this organization from the national level directly to farming
18 communities by adopting its information into the Farmer Field Schools program,

19
20 *Recognizing* that sustainable agricultural development requires more than just acquisition of ecological knowledge
21 by farmers but also requires the development of the capability for generating, adapting and extending this
22 knowledge to the broader community,

23
24 *Further recognizing* the success of the World Food Programme's (WFP) Purchase for Progress (P4P) program to
25 directly improve food security in low income communities by increasing market access for smallholder farmers,
26 through investments in infrastructure and transportation networks,

27
28 *Emphasizing* the need of established transportation infrastructure to assist sustainable and impactful agricultural
29 investments, and recalling the *Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action's* second pillar for food security
30 which calls attention to the importance of access either through physical, economic and social means,

31
32 *Fully aware* of the potential difficulties for Member States in strengthening their agricultural institutions to provide
33 resources such as workers and recalling the Nigerian Agricultural Promotion Policy strategy as a model that focuses
34 on solving the core issues at the heart of a limited food production system and its successful delivery of quality
35 standards providing a disciplined approach to building an agribusiness ecosystem,

36
37 *Alarmed by* the number of individuals throughout the international community who are impacted by malnutrition,
38 and recalling the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition* which states that every man,
39 woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition,

40
41 *Noting with concern* the disproportionate number of people suffering from malnutrition in developing countries, at
42 12.9% of their total population,

43
44 *Noting* efforts for advanced water management tactics in arid and semi-arid areas for smallholder farmers such as
45 Venezuela's Sustainable Rural Development Project for Food Security in the Semiarid Zones of Lara and Falcon
46 States and the Integrated Sustainable Development Projects for the Arid Zones in the Island States of Nueva Esparta
47 and Sucre and that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) granted Venezuela loans totaling in
48 \$87 million USD to work on food security and water management tactics in their arid and semi-arid zones,

49

Bearing in mind the benefits of sustainable teaching practices and the mission of the IFAD, which is an organization capable of direct intervention, with the capacity to fund and coordinate initiatives regarding malnutrition,

Expressing its hope for Member States to seek healthcare package resource assistance with the FAO and other United Nations (UN) agencies through joint programs that provide health lectures at local schools, community centers and health clinics raising awareness on issues such as family practices, breastfeeding, malaria prevention, and the nutrition,

Affirming the need for resources and a financial infrastructure for communities to mitigate hunger and malnutrition by increasing research, monitoring and evaluating food and nutrition practices,

Having studied the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in observing the overall effects of microfinance that have concluded increased productivity, effectiveness, and welfare,

Acknowledging the lack of investment in the field of agriculture and the need for policy implementation to guarantee efficiency for small-scale farmers,

Deeply conscious of Article II of the Committee on Food Security *Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems* that aim to eradicate hunger and increase investments,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 70/1 on the SDGs, specifically SDGs 2, 5, 8 and 9 on zero hunger, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, and industry, innovation and infrastructure,

Aware of the importance of food reserves in the international community in alleviating both the immediate and future need for food security, especially in regions that are susceptible to the effects of climate change and extreme weather conditions such as but not limited to Africa and Asia,

Recalling the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2017 to 2021, on strengthening human capital and preparation for development,

Recognizing the ability of IFAD and Client Profiling System in providing an avenue for states and the international community to monitor the use of financial and technological assistance to the receiving bodies,

Taking into account the lack of monitoring mechanisms for microfinance operations which often results in failure such as those in the South Asian and the Middle Eastern regions,

Noting the successes of the IFAD's Country Strategic Opportunities Programme that strengthens rural institutions, enabling them to deliver effective, and climate-smart services to on- and off-farm producers, draws the attention to its successful partnership with Nepal as an example of assisting Member States with extremely limited access to infrastructure, services, and markets,

Understanding the influence of child labor in the workplace, and acknowledging the National Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Nigeria, which is particularly focused on the implementation of strategies to eradicate Child Labour applicables in agriculture sector,

Recalling the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2012-2021, on strengthening human capital and preparation for development,

Notes the Republic of Korea's significant infrastructural investments that contributed to its achievement of becoming the fastest country to ever transition from an aid-receiving nation to a food aid granting nation, particularly by investing in value chains to connect farmers with previously unreachable markets,

Recalling SDG 9, which calls on member states to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation, as more efficient, reliable, and safe infrastructure, including transportation networks, reduces agricultural inputs and helps to decrease food prices around the world,

1. *Encourages* further investment in farmer field schools in rural communities to engage smallholder farmers in the best possible practices by bringing together concepts from agroecology, experiential education, and community development;
2. *Invites* Member States to promote Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools to educate children that reside in subsistence farming communities in both vocational skills and agricultural best practices promoting increased rates of engagement in youth education;
3. *Emphasizes* the work of the Terra Limpa group which promotes value chain development as well as its investment in administrative activities such as managerial expertise, institutional network and assisting agricultural businesses with the necessary licenses and permits and encourages Member States to incorporate administrative planning strategies in national policies assisting sustainable food investments;
4. *Endorses* implementing agricultural education in schools at an early age to ensure effective knowledge transfer for sustainable practices for future generations, particularly drawing attention to initiatives such as the World Food and Nutrition Security Week and its workshops organized under the theme of Let's fight hunger, 'let's create hope - a way out of despair' a public campaign to raise awareness of promoting nutritional security;
5. *Encourages* Member States to provide tax incentives to farmers who employ youth between the ages of 15-25 in order to encourage youth employment, and discourage the use of child labor;
6. *Notes* the Republic of Korea's significant infrastructural investments that contributed to its achievement of becoming the fastest country to ever transition from a food aid receiving nation to a food aid granting nation particularly investing in value chains that would connect farmers with previously unavailable markets;
7. *Draws* attention to insufficient transportation infrastructure in developing states and encourages Member States to:
 - a. Consult the Secretary General's High Advisory's Group's report Mobilizing for Sustainable Transport for Development in its attempts to track transportation throughout the international community;
 - b. Support small-holder farmers access to the marketplace through development of transportation infrastructure in rural communities, while endorsing pre-existing national policies which focus on improving means of connection to local food sources including bridges, roadways, and various transportation devices;
 - c. Evaluate the program by conducting a field study comprised of pre-agreed upon conditions prior to implementation of the program through a review to take place every three years through the FAO country offices;
 - d. Participate in, and provide funding to, the WFP's Food Assistance for Assets program which provides donated nutritionally balanced food supply, vouchers, or cash transfers dependent on country needs to laborers employed in national infrastructure projects designated by the Member State;
8. *Expresses its hope* that Member States seek health care package resource assistance from the FAO and other UN specialized agencies through Joint Programs to provide health lectures at local schools, community centers and health clinics raising awareness on issues such as family practices, breastfeeding, malaria prevention the nutritional value of local produce;
9. *Encourages* the implementation of water management tactics in an effort to protect water as a natural resource and also:
 - a. Emphasizes the efforts to strengthen water management tactics through implementing a process of systematic training of farmers;

- b. Suggests that households be required to report the amount of water usage on a monthly basis and are encouraged to use conservation;
10. *Invites* Member States to develop the water irrigation infrastructure needed in agriculture through collaboration with sustainable development-oriented NGOs such as the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), involving smallholder farmers in the decision-making process; and take into account the input of stakeholders and local authorities in the planning and implementation stages;
11. *Supports* logistical infrastructures within market areas across national and regional markets, such as Panama's three new major transportation and energy megaproject initiatives that create connective infrastructures to guarantee cross-border connections as a link between local economies, branching isolated villages and economic concentration areas;
12. *Invites* Member States to establish transit cross-border trade platforms to facilitate the location of regional market data and to better understand the demand and supply chain in developing countries;
13. *Welcomes* the expansion of *FAOSTAT* to include NGOs, academia, and the private sector in order to create a more comprehensive resource for information and recommends:
- a. Expanding the *FAOSTAT* platform for the immediate inclusion of NGO and academia data from institutions that partner with the UN through a platform similar to *COUNTRYSTAT*;
 - b. Establishing a new standard which requires all *FAOSTAT* data to be in RDF format;
 - c. Developing a secure platform for data collection from the private sector by the year 2020, which will simultaneously provide anonymity and credit opportunities for rural agricultural workers;
14. *Emphasizes* the importance of diversifying crops, in particular with the introduction of nitrogen-fixing legumes, intermediate crops and service plants which can help to minimize the risk of invasion by weeds and pests, and ensures more efficient use of mineral and organic resources and encourages Member States to incorporate agro-ecological infrastructure to enhance the sustainability of existing practices;
15. *Takes note* of sustainable urban development efforts through civil engineering practices that promote water retention through rooftop collection systems and efficient agricultural production in traditionally untapped areas of city planning, including vertical production techniques and recommends collaboration with government and ECOSOC registered NGO bodies that can provide lower energy costs;
16. *Notes* the success of the *Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project* in Angola as a successful training initiative to strengthen relationships between farmers and traders and takes notes of the reported following the evaluation of investments of the rehabilitation of infrastructure in rural areas as having a positive impact towards empowering local community members by ensuring access to services and infrastructure and therefore encourages Member States to seek similar collaborative programs with the IFAD in order to secure finances for implementing sustainable food security investments;
17. *Encourages* further investments into distribution logistics such as the construction of warehouses and further invites refocusing of policy instruments to ensure that technologies, financial services, input supply chains and market linkages directly engage rural farmers with the end results of:
- a. Ensuring that all stakeholders play active roles in the provision of rural infrastructure;
 - b. Promoting rural infrastructure buildup and economic activities in rural areas;
 - c. Improving the environment for food security investment opportunities;

18. *Further suggests* that states, including Venezuela and its Department of Agriculture, focus on rebuilding a regionalized food system and apply the idea of food sovereignty, which will give farmers the right to define their own food and agriculture policies;
19. *Suggests* collaboration with ECHOcommunity, an international non-profit organization, as a resource for Member States to utilize in efforts to provide information sharing hubs to host trainings for local stakeholders to develop sustainable practices to enhance existing farming techniques and gain further useful skills;
20. *Supports* sustainable research and development practices including:
- a. Adopting a digital soil database similar to Sudan's Information System and Digital Soil Mapping Project;
 - b. Appealing a transparent data collection center to provide accessible global knowledge on sustainability, soil fertility and water conservation;
 - c. Recommending participation and promotion of the International Food Policy Research Institution to obtain sustainable policy solutions that reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition;
21. *Draws attention to* the sustainable research and development practices used by Sudan's Information System and Digital Soil Mapping Project that is transparent data collection center that provides accessible global knowledge on sustainability, soil fertility, water conservation, and other pertinent soil data;
22. *Considers* the program of the OECD Better Life Initiative to help inform policy making and evaluate the quality of people's life and emphasizes the improvement of civic engagement by encouraging the public to create their own Better Life Index including food security and nutrition;
23. *Bears in mind* the success of the World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) in promoting breastfeeding and to further their efforts additionally:
- a. Recommends involvement in the World Food and Nutrition Security Program which focuses on information symmetry for the different groups affected;
 - b. Further supports the establishment of agricultural knowledge transfer within all participating member states, monitored by the WHO, securing sustainable and independent agricultural knowledge of smallholders depending on agriculture;
 - c. Promotes efficient use of resources in the field of agriculture;
 - d. Endorses all member states to join the WBW that focuses on promotion of the act of breastfeeding, funded by UNICEF and WHO, to make it more comprehensive and inclusive especially among developing countries as an important factor in achieving to work against malnutrition of children;
24. *Urges* Member States to develop microfinance cooperatives both in the public and the private sector;
25. *Endorses* research expansion of grain seed distribution efforts and genetically modified seeds tailored to specific environments to ensure greater famine alleviation and enhanced self- sustainability practices and recommends that Member States work to provide better market conditions which serve the needs of all citizens such as current FAO projects that support micro seed enterprise initiatives which can produce food more effectively;
26. *Urges* Member States to develop micro finance cooperatives both in the public and the private sector modeled after the Rwandan Investment Fund, the Romanian Microfinance Institution Patria Credit, and the P4P from Peru that focus on microfinancing for small scale farmers, as well as improve competitiveness of the shareholders involved;

27. *Encourages* cooperation between Member States and international organizations such as the WFP, the High Level Task force on the Global Food and Nutrition Security, and IFAD in developing mechanisms for food reserves;
28. *Suggests* the adoption of microfinance initiatives similar to the New Zealand Aid which focus on supporting developing states in improving their respective systems through, though not limited to, financial loans, fertilizer distribution as well as farming tools for better efficient farming;
29. *Endorses* a gendered approach to food security in accordance with SDG 5, improving gender equality and suggests that Member states work to increase the involvement of women through initiatives such as the World Women's Bank and UNDP which provide women with greater access to small loans and microinsurance to promote their participation in agriculture;
30. *Invites* the international community to implement programs such as Rwanda's National Strategic Grain Reserve, to protect citizens against shocks to food supply that the market or other government programs cannot or have not adequately addressed, thus helping to improve food security, while simultaneously avoiding market distortion of any kind;
31. *Call upon* member states to build, reorganize and/or consolidate national networks that address the potential risks under the agriculture investment and work closely with International Finance Corporations's Global Index Insurance Facility to help small farmers mitigate their losses in the event of natural or manmade disasters by focusing in risk management tool such as risk mapping, risk contingency plan, policies and procedures, check-lists;
32. *Further recommends* that Member States complement microfinance assistance implementation with structural support similar to existing frameworks of the P4P Initiative, and the World Trade Organization framework on loans including but not limited to:
- a. A client-centric approach identifying clients' needs using market research;
 - b. Client satisfaction surveys, exit surveys as to better tailor to client needs;
 - c. The use of the Green Index of the SPI4 tool to improve environmental performance;
 - d. Empowering clients through financial education as well as implementation of the client protection principle;
 - e. Proper training of agency workers their roles and responsibilities;
 - f. Providing technical assistance to MFIs engaged in transformation processes, and strengthening financial strategy and financial management capabilities;
 - g. Improving reporting systems, and develop financial management tools.