The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Bearing in mind that developing nations are disproportionately impacted by the progression of climate change and developed nations are contributing the most to climate change through carbon emissions without acknowledging this impact,

Reaffirming the 1995 Agreement on Agriculture, making the international agriculture market trade fairer and more efficient,

Deeply concerned with the lack of equal rights of men and women in the food and agriculture sector, as reinforced in the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolution 71/245,

Emphasizing that a temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius would cause irreversible damage to ecosystems, which would threaten efforts to achieve food security globally,

Aware that climate change is a persistent threat to global food security and the international community must take action to preserve population stability for our future,

Welcoming Member States and corporations with the resources, research and the substantial work in biotechnology to contribute these resources to our efforts in combating the effects of climate change on food supplies,

Taking note with satisfaction that the Paris Agreement in 2015 has already set guidelines for addressing climate change and carbon emissions,

Recognizing that carbon dioxide emissions contribute to global warming and continue to pose a threat to the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

Recalling that one-third of the food that is produced is wasted and greatly contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, which contributes to global warming and climate change,

Strongly emphasizing supporting education of cover crops in the form of legumes in order to fixate nitrogen levels in agricultural soils to prevent soil degradation, which will in turn lead to greater long-term crop yield,

Affirming the importance of tree planting in enhancing resilience of livestock and adaptation to climate change, especially because enhancing biodiversity and variability of local ecosystem is essential in disaster risk reduction,

Bearing in mind that women form an integral part of rural economies they are responsible for 60-80% of food production in developing countries and thus are most affected by climate change,

Noting that industrialized agriculture and cattle farming contribute to 3% of global carbon emissions,

1. Stresses the importance of Member States sustaining the ocean as a food source, given that approximately 3 billion people depend on fish as a source of protein and many countries' populations live alongside the coast, by regulating fisheries management into following in place laws such as those that restrict illegal poaching and limit overfishing;
2. **Encourages** the FAO Finance Committee to secure additional sources of funding from General Assembly funds, international investors, the World Bank, and donations from Member States that will be channeled through the FAO Finance Committee;

3. **Calls upon** Member States of the FAO and private corporations to create an open database consisting of meteorological data, statistical data, and agricultural patterns adapted to the changing weather patterns through:
   a. Programs watching change in climate patterns and environment should be encouraged to share their information to a collective database;
   b. Integrating this database with information from experts and scientists can be used to make predictions on crop favoring periods and livestock grazing periods;

4. **Encourages** Member States to share advanced technology and innovative ideas on agriculture such as:
   a. Vertical and zero-chemical farming, which utilizes existing structures for growing agriculture in columns rather than rows in order to conserve space and reduce CO$_2$ emissions overall;
   b. The diversification of crop types, ensuring the development of climate-resistant crops and emphasizes the importance of sustainable agriculture;

5. **Encourages** Member States to regulate the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) by enforcing:
   a. Extensive research and testing of specific GMOs to be conducted before allowing them to be introduced into the state and specific geographic-climate regions within the state, regarding the purpose for its implementation and potential benefits and detriments in each specific state and regions within said state;
   b. Sustainable growing practices to maintain the security of crops and of soil fertility, such as crop rotation and maintaining small plots of non-GMO crops;

6. **Encourages** education and awareness on preventative measures for climate change to be integrated into the livelihoods of others to ensure sustainable development through:
   a. Educational programs about multifaceted sustainable technologies in farms and local villages along with:
      i. Scientists and researchers traveling on an optional basis to bring awareness to sustainable technologies that can be implemented on the local level;
      ii. Integration methods that have been used in the past such as indigenous farming, crop rotation and vertical farming in conjunction with new techniques such as GMOs will be implemented;
      iii. Providing educational programs available in schools to educate the next generation in areas where education is needed;
      iv. Spreading awareness about the importance of growing seasons in aquaculture in order to keep populations healthy and adapt to climate change;
   b. Encouraging the use of a standard amount of waste that should be produced by:
      i. Encouraging Member States and farmers to produce below the amount recommended;
      ii. Explaining the detrimental effects that come along with exceeding the standard;
7. **Calls upon** the international community to hold each other accountable in their efforts to meet the agricultural standards and commitments set forth by the *Paris Agreement* by:

   a. Recognizing the disproportional impact that industrial agriculture has in relation to more sustainable forms of agriculture mainly practiced by developing countries;

   b. Creating appropriate ramifications if their emissions fail to improve as described by the *Paris Agreement*;

8. **Encourages** farmers to limit the amount of wasted food by:

   a. Reducing "Ugly Produce" and reusing it as feed for livestock or compost by:

      i. Educating supermarkets in the recognition of the role they play in food waste by setting up monitoring systems to improve data on the scale of wastage and where it occurs;

      ii. Teaching local businesses on how to accurately label food products with expiration dates;

   b. Transitioning from traditional farming practices to greenhouse farming in order to prevent crops from being over exposed to rain and wind;

9. **Strongly advocates** for Member States to incorporate and educate farmers on the long-term implementation of nitrogen fixation and carbon sink techniques through:

   a. Implementation and education of legume cover crops during times of non-harvest by:

      i. Individual Member States being responsible for distributing cover crop seeds to local farmers;

      ii. The prevention of barren agricultural lands in order to maximize food production, limit soil runoff, and absorb atmospheric carbon;

   b. Limiting nitrogen amounts within fertilizers, particularly in areas within proximity to water systems with abundant aquaculture and fishing industries by:

      i. Creating a 50 meter vegetation buffer between agricultural lands and water systems and bodies;

      ii. Requesting agricultural lands to have vegetative cover for no less than 300 days of any given year;

10. **Encourages** Member States that do not receive enough annual rainfall to sustain agriculture by redirecting funds towards developing irrigation systems that rely on local rivers and artificially fed irrigation systems;

11. **Suggests** that Member States utilize sustainable ecological agriculture methods, based on research and statistics by FAO and research institutions, in order to increase resilience and adaptation of agriculture through:

   a. Tree planting policies, similar to New Zealand’s one billion tree program, that utilize a carbon tax and incentivize individuals as well as farmers to plant trees in order to enhance biodiversity of the local ecosystem, which can also reduce diseased livestock and death rates;

   b. Encouraging fertilizers that hinder methane production in livestock, specifically cattle;
12. Advises Member States to include women’s active participation in decision-making and in the creation of agricultural policies and programs at all levels by:

a. Increasing access to credit for women and girls through the use of microloans contingent on their success in agricultural businesses, thus ensuring that the loans are used primarily to build food security;

b. Establishing women-focused agricultural forums at the national level and regional levels to bring greater awareness of opportunities for women, improved access to skills development and training in climate-resistant agricultural practices, and by increasing engagement of men supporting women;

c. Promoting gender-sensitive research, development, and dissemination of climate-sensitive agricultural technologies to improve agricultural productivity;

d. Improving access to gender sensitive training on digital technology by:
   i. Introducing applications that act as early warning systems that alert on imminent climate threats and disease outbreaks;
   ii. Increasing awareness on and access to technologies in patrimonial communities to ensure equal access to technology as men, this will ensure increased and sustainable food production.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Affirming that “every man, woman, and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop their physical and mental faculties,” according to Article 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Concerned by the increase in the regional, state, and global food insecurity caused by climate variability and change based on the Rome Declaration on World Food Security,

Deeply alarmed by the detrimental effects of climate change on marine ecosystems, threats to aquaculture, and the effects on Member States, according to the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing that food insecurity associated with high levels of food exports to populations located in environments unsuitable for traditional agriculture based on the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) mandate and the present climate change threat,

Utilizing innovative technology from the International Symposium on Agricultural Innovations for Family Farmers to mitigate the adverse effects of agriculture on the environment,

Urging the continuing collaboration and transparency of conservation efforts and initiatives among Member States in accordance with Article 55b of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which created the 2017 Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, focusing on collaboration of Member States in adaptation within agriculture,

Recalling United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 73/253, which emphasizes encouraging all efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including water management schemes, drought and flood resistant seeds, and conservation agriculture,

Recognizing regional efforts and initiatives to combat food insecurity through conservational efforts, such as the World Program, the Sustainable Policy Institute, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Acknowledging that adverse climate change events disproportionately affect agricultural development in least-developed countries, small island developing states, and low-income Member States based on the Climate Change Adaptation from the UNDP,

Reaffirming the World Food Summit’s call of attention to the continued existence of widespread malnutrition and concern about the capacity of agriculture to meet future needs,

Focusing on educational climate change programs, which are crucial to provide the necessary human resources to address climate change based on the United Nations Climate Action Summit of 2019,

Having considered the essential work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as described by the 21st General Assembly Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, to ensure that rural areas receive education on eco-friendly, alternative farming methods and agroecology through farmer to farmer exchange,
Seeking to rectify issues with the livestock industry and to improve upon current practices through encouragement of reducing livestock greenhouse gas (GHG) emission rates as fourteen percent of climate-changing GHGs are currently due to livestock,

Commending the accomplishments of FAO’s Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, the International Port State Measures Agreement, and the decrease in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities,

1. Encourages the FAO to renew its focus on addressing the specific needs of local agricultural populations through:
   a. The additional cooperation with UN agencies such as the International Fund for Agriculture Development and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), regional partnerships, global networks such as Group on Earth Observations, and NGOs that collect data on local agricultural needs;
   b. The collection and utilization of data on agricultural needs such as water scarcity and soil nutrient levels by local FAO offices;
   c. Inclusion of input from Member States about their unique agricultural issues and distinct state of economic development;
   d. Collaborating with local community leadership and non-state actors at the regional level to promote sustainable agricultural development;
   e. Hosting town hall events through local FAO offices to provide a platform for agricultural leaders to come together to share information with one another about best practices;
   f. The promotion of institutional partnerships, such as the Local Adaptation Plan of Action, which integrates local adaptation planning processes and institutions into national adaptation processes;

2. Recommends the creation of a FAO climate change database, where member-states can submit, review and have streamlined access to FAO-sponsored and national reports on local and regional efforts and initiatives to combat the impact climate has on food security by:
   a. Encouraging the submission of both yearly and seasonal reports on crop production and actions taken as well as:
      i. Yearly reports that include yearly climate changes, which would include extreme weather shocks, annual crop production flow, and all initiatives taken to improve sustainable crop production;
      ii. Seasonal reports which are anticipated to include specific details on all actions taken to improve sustainable crop production;
      iii. Encouraging Member States to work with FAO researchers to investigate the effectiveness and efficiency of initiatives and submit possible recommendations to improve efforts in the next season or year;
   b. Creating searchable categories, to allow other Member States and agencies to research possible solutions to various issues of a particular region; categories shall be organized by seasons, crop type, climate, regional terrain, and extreme weather shocks, such as flooding, drought, pollution and deforestation;

3. Recommends strengthening agricultural research and development, implementing various technologies, and modernizing the industrial sector to mitigate the effects of climate change with techniques such as:
4. **Encourages** Member States to use management and cohesion for land, livestock, and marine systems via:

a. Diversification of agricultural land to alleviate land degradation via healthy crop rotation timelines, in accordance with traditional and cultural practices, aiming to move towards agricultural self-sufficiency and deviate from reliance of cash crops;

b. The implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* in regions to facilitate planting of native species, helping reduce flood damage costs and increase cash crop yields;

c. Climate-smart agriculture, which, in accordance with the *Paris Agreement*, increases productivity, enhances resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems, and reduces and removes GHG emissions from the atmosphere through:

   i. Enhancing soil organic matter to improve water-holding capacity of agricultural landscapes;

   ii. Nutrient-use-efficiency through adoption of better fertilizer management practices;

   iii. Mixed farming systems integrating crops, livestock, fisheries and agroforestry to maintain crop yield in the face of climate change, help the system to adapt to climatic risk, and minimize GHG emissions by improving the nutrient flow in the system;

5. **Recommends** reducing GHG emissions in the livestock sector on a farm to farm basis, in accordance with the *Paris Agreement*, by:

a. Suggesting conservation and environmental measures aimed at protecting natural resources such as soil and water to livestock producers;

b. Implementing manure management strategies in the collection, storage, and disposal methods that not only reduce GHG, but also address water and air quality concerns;

6. **Encourages** Member States to transition towards sustainable aquaculture and climate resilient technologies to prevent overfishing, combat ocean acidification, and mediate the effects of sea level rise by:

a. Supporting fishing methods that reduce bycatch and waste;

b. Requesting fisheries to follow international regulations and practice sustainable fishing methods;

c. Providing knowledge and research to FAO databases that promote the sustainable management of marine resources;

d. Allowing fishermen to be involved in the creation of policies and regulations on fishing;

7. **Requests** relevant United Nations entities assist FAO climate change education efforts and possible actions against it via information dissemination regarding climate change and global food security, such as:

a. Nitrification inhibitors in the fertilization process to reduce nitrogen loss in soil which helps reduce carbon emissions and increase food quality based on a research study conducted by the FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

b. Renewable forms of energy to power agriculture such as solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, and tidal energy which decrease dependence on non-renewable fuel and decrease carbon emissions;
a. The ITU to utilize outreach through information and communication technologies;

b. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to utilize outreach towards refugees and stateless persons;

c. The Commission on the Status of Women to ensure that women are involved in the conversation.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Alarmed by the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s 2019 report that reflects an alarming current global climate change situation,

Fully believing in the significant need for sustainable contributions for food security and nutrition in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/1, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Contemplating the recent success of Asian countries such as Iran, Thailand, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand in integrating technology and agriculture by bringing together farmers, regional partners, and corporations,

Aware of the provided example in Philippines with the dissemination of statistical and meteorological data to farmers using cellular technology that has led to increases in agricultural output,

Noting that according to a 2008 report from the Icelandic Scientific Committee on Climate Change, climate change’s effects on northern countries will result in warmer and wetter weather year-round while also leading to harsher tempests,

Keeping in mind the impact of plant health in countries with an economy highly dependent on agriculture as they require plants to flourish or else, they face starvation,

Recalling the United Kingdom’s signature of General Assembly Second Committee resolution 73/L.5 (2018) to name 2020 the International Year of Plant Health, to highlight this pressing matter,

Bearing in mind the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with international plant protection convention, an alliance against hunger & malnutrition, integrated pest management and transboundary pests and diseases around the world,

1. Calls upon willing and infrastructure-advanced Member States to actively participate in disseminating meaningful information to combat climate change and food insecurity by means such as cellular technology via SMS broadcasts, social media platforms such as Instagram, and local workshops by leaders of the initiative in the community;

2. Calls for national, international bodies and researchers to appropriately watch climate change and provide data to a statistical database to disseminate efficient agricultural practices such as crop cycles and irrigation patterns to local actors and regional and local cooperation to provide support to actors to help them deliver a higher agricultural output;

3. Emphasizes the urgency of finding solutions for sustainable food security and nutrition worldwide, especially tackling Sustainable Development Goal 2 by promoting sustainable agriculture across borders, equal access to land, markets and technology, and by supporting small-scale farmers, at the same time supporting local legislation to aid farmers and livestock herders, ensuring that sufficient information regarding funding, weather, and agricultural practices is provided to the farmers;

4. Encourages efforts to address the unique position that are faced by agricultural climates located in the far northern hemisphere by:
a. Advancing efforts to develop and cultivate wheat that is more resistant to higher winds;

b. Encouraging and educating farmers on how to take advantage of warmer and longer growing seasons for crops through methods highlighted in clause 1;

c. Emphasizing the increased role that northern Member States will play in global food supply by taking advantage of not only longer growing seasons for crops, but also longer seasons for animals to graze in pasture as opposed to within barns and grangers;

5. **Reaffirms** the necessity of international cooperation from all involved parties to ensure worldwide sustainability by:

   a. Taking in local leaders from around the world and train them in how to grow these modified plants to then disseminate the information to local actors;

   b. Collaborate internationally and fund missions to help train and promote healthy and efficient agricultural practices all over the world, especially to countries seeing high food deficit;

6. **Endorses** the idea of using drought-resistant maize as expressed in clause four, MON-8746004, as well as drought-resistant wheat, IND-00412-7, and using flood-resistant rice, Sub-1, by the means of willing and developed countries with sufficient technology and corporations working with crop modification for climate change to provide their research and support to Member States with an agricultural economy to help increase crop yield;

7. **Invites** high-income countries to contribute to the implementation of research facilities in Europe and Asia for the purpose of developing climate-resistant crops by supplying materials and information technology, technology and research, voluntary donations, and host facilities;

8. **Encourages** the General Assembly Fifth Committee to reallocate and redistribute larger portions of funds from the United Nations regular budget to pay for the aforementioned initiatives;

9. **Further requests** voluntary contributions from prominent parties involved in such efforts.
Food and Agriculture Organization,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) directed towards educating local populations about new sustainable agricultural practices,

Alarmed by the undernourished population rising to 826 million worldwide which accounts for 10.8% of the population,

Guided by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction that coordinates efforts in the area of disaster preparedness and advocates for appropriate measure to adapt to anticipated risks due to climate change,

Having devoted attention to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that declares every individual has a right to be free from hunger and have adequate access to nutritious food,

1. Encourages the implementation of terrace farming and carbon farming through the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) program with the objection of the adaptation and education of agroecology and other sustainable methods of agriculture through means such as:

   a. Emphasizing collaboration through global partnerships with organizations such as United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization, state governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through the use of media campaigns, social media initiatives, and organized programs at grassroots level to educate local populations on these topics;

   b. Encouraging technology transfer in which developed assist underdeveloped countries under the supervision of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) by sending expertise and technical know-how to encourage development;

   c. Promoting diversity programs that inform individuals employed by the agriculture sector specific ways to gain food diversity within food systems;

   d. Further requesting the supervision of the FAO and United Nations Environment Assembly, funding assistance from the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and implementation by state governments with assistance from the UNDP in order to promote the use of innovative and sustainable methods of agriculture, such as:

      i. Terrace farming, which decreases erosion and surface runoff by using graduated terrace steps in mountainous regions;

      ii. Carbon farming, as a way of creating nutrients in order to keep plants and soil healthy;

      iii. Drip irrigation, which conserves water by allowing drip to the root of plants;

      iv. Cellular agriculture, which has fewer environmental consequences and yields a safer, purer product at a higher level of consistency;

      v. Introducing indigenous grasses in dry areas that require minimal water;
vi. Regional-specific agriculture, which encourages the intense focus on crop yielding most suited to their climate;

vii. Introducing methods of reforestation, with the combined efforts of the Alliance for International Reforestation and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to educate local communities to combat soil degradation;

2. **Endorses** the World Food Programme efforts to collaborate with developing countries’ governments to implement immediate stability through purchase programs involving local farmers, and:

   a. Calls upon the collaboration with the UNDP and government officials to work towards promoting local food and purchasing through:

      i. Promoting campaigns targeting consumers and encouraging them to purchase locally;

      ii. Establishing a network of trust between consumers and local farmers through direct-to-customer transactions in rural areas;

      iii. Including personal characteristics of farmers and food sources in advertisement of products;

   b. Requests Member States designate storage facilities to absorb the impacts of low crop yields in the face of climate change;

3. **Calls upon** the use of modern technological methods by FAO’s regional offices to collect and distribute information in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency by:

   a. Endorsing e-technology information sharing across international networks;

   b. Transmitting vital information of beneficial technologies for the refinement of agricultural practices in low-income and food-deficit countries;

   c. Further inviting technologically developed Member States to share and distribute research regarding carbon neutral agricultural practices within e-agriculture networks;

4. **Seeks** efforts to strengthen infrastructure as a way to stabilize the food insecurity that is a result of climate change by:

   a. Confirming the use of advanced irrigation systems as a way to preserve stability within food production and sustainability;

   b. Calling for financial aid and developing support from South-South cooperation for smaller developing countries to work collaboratively;

   c. Endorsing the use of methods such as hydroponics, which helps conserve water in dry regions and areas where traditional methods are less effective;

   d. Accepting investment from developed countries as a way to improve existing infrastructure in environments more susceptible to the effects of climate change through:

      i. Encouraging working with local governments in order to properly allocate funding provided on a voluntary basis made by Member States and interested donors in food insecure states as defined by the FAO;

      ii. Reaffirming the need of financial assistance for IFAD for marginalized communities.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Welcoming the project of the African Union called the Great Green Wall and drawing attention to the fact that in order to complete this project, adequate funding will be required from multiple sources,

Noticing that the Great Green Wall initiative promotes infrastructural improvements for adapting to climate change, which is necessary for low-income food-deficit countries,

Emphasizing successful implementation of these solutions promoted by first world countries is dependent on up-to-date infrastructure, helping millions of locals already facing devastating impacts of climate change,

Realizing that bringing back arable land will improve food security to populations currently battling hunger, planting crops in 5 million hectares of land, delivering an additional 500,000 tons of grain per year, enough to feed 2.5 million people,

Noticing that the Wall’s implementation will fundamentally alter the desert ecosystem in a favorable manner which will improve water availability, eventually leading to successful capacity building for water-stricken developmental nations,

Seeking broader awareness for the Great Green Wall both at a governmental and civilian level,

1. Draws the attention of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to regional projects such as the Great Green Wall, which is a form of mitigation of the combined effect of natural resources degradation and drought in rural areas and seeks to help communities mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well as improve food security;

2. Acknowledges the project is 15% completed and in need of financial support and trusts that participating countries will continue to fund until the project is fully completed;

3. Recommends the project to be financed through sources such as Member States that are willing and can contribute, public-private partnerships, and individuals that are willing and can contribute;

4. Trusts the FAO will support the African Union with the control and distribution of the funding collected towards the Great Green Wall;

5. Encourages leaders of the project to raise awareness by means such as social media networks, such as Instagram, Snapchat or Twitter, educational workshops across the territories the Wall is being built upon, and volunteer programs in accordance with the United Nations Volunteer program.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Bearing in mind United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) resolution 7/2019, that establishes the intention of this committee to thoroughly integrate policies and all the approaches towards more sustainable and innovative agricultural and food systems in its planning and work and to fully implement the five principles of sustainable food and agriculture in support of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/281 that reported on the current status of climate change,

Noting deep concern with the major data gaps on the impact of natural hazards and disasters on the agriculture sectors in developing Member States,

Recognizing that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve sustainable development in its three divisions, economic, social and environmental, in a balanced and integrated manner represents a formidable global challenge,

Noting the different needs and interests of various Member States, due to varying levels of state capacity and economic stability, as well as the varied ways that climate change impacts the ecological systems of Member States around the world,

Further emphasizing the promotion of resilient agriculture, a common understanding on food security, and strengthening local communities into working towards sustainable management of natural resources,

Taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that there is significant importance in working with other Member States to take affirmative actions to contribute to sustainable agriculture practices,

Draws attention to the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the food supply of low-income food-deficit countries,

Expressing concern that total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels and industry rose by 1.6% to 36.2 gigatons of CO$_2$, according to the World Resources Institute,

Acknowledging that one of the greatest effects of climate change on the agricultural systems is through the devastating impact of flooding and droughts,

Deeply concerned by the 150 million tons of plastic that pollute the Earth’s oceans and the impact it has on fish decline,

1. Encourages Member States in conjunction with non-governmental organizations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to include capacity-building in national frameworks that contribute to sustainable development in agricultural sectors and economic growth by:

   a. Supporting multi-functional and smallholder farms and improving conditions for agricultural workers through centers that provide information and facilitate resources provided by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations in agricultural communities;
b. Investing in sustainable technology such as information technology to supplement traditional agricultural methods and increase food security and productivity to remedy malnutrition;

2. *Invites* Member States to mobilize the funds and resources to implement the agenda 2030 by improvising global partnerships focused on agriculture productivity and strengthening communities by:

   a. Social programs focused on raising awareness on improving agriculture productivity through appropriate land management practices such as the initiatives on assessing the impact of land management on sedimentation provided local insight to complement the soil water assessment tool;

   b. Regional and local initiatives for sustainable agriculture production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management in order to enhance the environmental, economic and social health of a particular place;

3. *Requests* the improvement of the quality of national agriculture statistics and early warning forecasting system for food insecurity and vulnerability, establishing a sound basis for agricultural policy and strategies by:

   a. Collaborating of the FAO Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension with other organizations that work to share knowledge about agricultural technologies and climate information such as the International Food Policy Research Institute, the European Climate Adaptation Platform the World Bank Group;

   b. Strengthening the cooperation between Global Open Data for Agriculture & Nutrition and the Group on Earth Observations to increase the availability of climate data relevant to agriculture;

   c. Extending the achievements of the Extend Climate change and European Aquatic Resources project in analyzing data to anticipate climate change influence and promote from fish stocks and aquaculture productivity to grain survival rate under droughts for agriculture-base developing Member States;

   d. Sharing of data from the above entities in a form that can be easily understood of visualization by:

      i. Providing simple visualization and data export of the weather and climate data and model data in the cooperation of National Centers for Environmental Information’s Weather and Climate Toolkit;

      ii. Publishing Visualize Climate Data Maps from FAO for developing Member States especially in Africa, Asia and South America;

   e. Ensuring information developed and shared at regional and national levels is accessed in applicable and usable formats at local levels;

   f. Encourages financial stabilization of this data-sharing initiative from including but not limited to the FAO, NGOs, the World Bank, and willing and able Member States;

4. *Advises* Member States that since agriculture contributes to climate change by both anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and by the conversion of non-agricultural land, such as forests, to make the transition from synthetic chemical use in agriculture to organic agriculture by:

   a. Transitioning to compost-rich organic soil to increase soil fertility because organic agriculture reduces non-renewable energy use by decreasing agrochemical needs, which require high
quantities of fossil fuel to be produced, since organic agriculture contributes to mitigating the greenhouse effect and global warming through its ability to seclude carbon in the soil;

b. Conserving seed and crop diversity which can have high impact in crop resistance to diseases and pests;

c. Researching and monitoring the new pests and diseases that will pose a risk to food security that is caused by the increase of climate change and eliminate the threat posed to human health;

5. **Strongly encourages** Member States to restructure agricultural and livestock management within their own States to integrate with regional and international communities to exponentially increase food production while simultaneously decreasing carbon output through:

   a. Creation of a resource-efficient, eco-competitive livestock model based on productive efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gases;

   b. Management sharing for rural, urban, and coastal territories that facilitates the protection of biodiversity, the increase and maintenance of forest cover and ecosystem services based on nature-based solutions;

   c. Decreasing the amount of land needed for agriculture and livestock and increasing forest coverage by 60% while reversing the process of degradation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in order to increase the wildlife that forests support which are often sources of a substantial portion of the animal protein consumed by rural people;

   d. Improvement of connectivity between rural and urban communities to share resources to produce more food with less environmental cost;

6. **Offers** support through the FAO Regional Offices to facilitate regional collaboration for the creation of a water management systems that address flooding and drought as a result of climate change by:

   a. Providing infrastructure and monetary support for assessment of existing water management systems;

   b. Aiding in the reconstruction and the adaptation of morphological river structures to assist in the divergence of flood waters, by providing a framework for Member States to which this applies to follow in pursuit of this goal;

   c. Encouraging the adaptation of the rotation of resilient crops to prevent soil depletion, and the adoption of practices such as tillage systems, soil cover management, and other practices that assist in the longevity of agriculture to reduce flood damage severity;

   d. Encouraging setting up reservoirs to assist in flood control and provide stable water sources for seasons where water flow is limited;

7. **Suggests** that Member States that struggle with management of water create non-waste irrigation systems and networks for nations using systems similar to the Australian Water Program systems, that have been integrated into a wide range of ecological climates, and have plans to have readily available techniques and methods contribute worldwide as a way to increase global food security;

8. **Encourages** Member States and nongovernmental organizations to address the impact of climate change on global food security through the implementation of education and awareness programs, similar to the initiatives enacted in Eastern Europe by the World Bank Group, including but not limited to:
a. Help to equip farms of small-medium size in rural areas of developing nation to transition from their traditional agricultural practices, to sustainable practices, as established in the following section;

b. Train farmers to understand the changes in climate that are expected to occur in their specific regions of operation, and equips them to respond to those changes most efficiently;

c. Emphasize the mitigation of the most serious consequences of climate change on a regional climate, and help independent actors to develop a rapid response for these time-sensitive effects;

d. Integrate resources and extended training information into an online database to provide farmers with more detail and continuing training resources;

e. Present general information to marginalized and rural farmers to prevent further loss by sending the professionals to rural areas that lack sufficient knowledge, equipment, and infrastructure;

9. **Welcomes** Member States to pay particular attention to women and other gender minorities, as they are often disproportionately impacted by climate change because of their roles in food and water gathering, who are engaging with agriculture by assisting them with guidance, in conjunction with nongovernmental organizations as powerful and significant actors in providing women by further educating women and farm on proper method about entrepreneurial training;

10. **Requests** that Member States increase support and investment to further advance ecologically friendly agricultural practices such as EverGreen, including the implementation of fertilizer trees and shrubs, in low-income food-deficit countries;

11. **Asks** the United Nations General Assembly to investigate the relationship between food production and agriculture and carbon emissions and the creation of an individual Member State carbon tax by:

   a. Studying the efficacy of a tax on private corporations who produce measurable amounts of carbon dioxide in conjunction between the FAO and United Nations Environment Programme;

   b. Presenting recommendations based on such a study to the GA;

12. **Encourages** Member States to embrace the International Renewable Energy Agency’s efforts to subsidize renewable energy regarding the production and distribution of food to lower the cost of agriculture and support local farming through support of:

   a. Hydropower, hydroelectric tidal energy, wind power, geothermal energy, and solar power to fuel agricultural technologies;

   b. Patented biomass recycling method that converts plastics into renewable energy fuel for agricultural technologies;

   c. The gradual phasing out of fossil fuels at the pace of willing and able nations by subsidizing the consistent utilization of renewable energies;

13. **Endorses** partnership between the World Trade Organization and the FAO to utilize sustainable trading practices to provide food in food insecure nations while prioritizing:

   a. Open markets that allow food to flow from Member States that are high producers to Member States with less food production;
b. Protection of local agriculture markets to avoid small, local industries from being superseded by larger, foreign markets;

c. The work of the Standards and Trade Development Facility to access safe, sanitary food products;

14. Welcomes collaboration with local non-governmental organizations such as Muslim Aid and Rehabilitation, Education, and Community Health to conduct agricultural assessments within food-deficit nations to evaluate the impact of natural disasters and climate degradation on local agricultural industries.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Seeking viable ways in which the Agenda for Sustainable Development, most notably Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 13, can be addressed in the most efficient manner possible to reduce the impact climate change has on food insecurities,

Taking into account the statements made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which highlights the growing effects of climate change and its threat to global food security,

Having considered that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported one third of all the world’s food is counted as food waste, and the importance of continuing FAO’s efforts in utilizing the astonishing abundance of food waste for the betterment of developing states,

Observing and researching the impact of geographical location and how Member States may be disproportionately affected, making them more susceptible to food insecurity,

Recognizing the need to promote advocacy and awareness of climate-related issues through improved educational systems,

Understanding that crops produced through cutting edge agricultural techniques, such as marker-assisted selection (MAS) and SMART breeding, that can be effective in increasing agricultural resilience and food security in the face of climate change, especially in climate vulnerable areas,

1. Calls upon the FAO to work in conjunction with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to widen the pasture development project that they have with Tajikistan, which would allow Member States to halt land degradation and improve land management;

2. Encourages Member States to ensure the agricultural sector can preserve their food supply despite the threat of drought and water loss by adopting mitigation plans, which:

   a. Implement a no-waste, affordable irrigation system developed by the Australian Water Partnership (AWP) that will be available to the Member States who are food insecure and are disproportionately affected by climate change by:

      i. Using irrigation systems to distribute water throughout drought ridden states;

      ii. Redistributing excess water from areas suffering from floods or extreme rainfall levels;

   b. Educate farmers on the significance of agricultural resiliency and equipping them with the methods of prevention based around with the methods proposed by the Committee on Food Security such as:

      i. How to utilize compost and mulch in order to improve the soil structure and conserve moisture in crops while also adopting the usage of certain types of soil geared towards protecting crops subjected to harsh climate change to increase water retention;

      ii. The importance of water management in the reduction of water loss by emphasizing the importance of transboundary water and supporting the construction of water storage containers that create buffers during periods of water shortages;
3. **Supports** policies aimed at the eradication of hunger and economic development be implemented by focusing on thematic issues that:

a. Incorporate the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in a research project on crops that are most resilient to growing in areas of spreading desertification;

b. Focuses on agricultural development to cultivate food that can survive unpredictable weather conditions that include, but are not limited to drought, heavy rainfall, storm surges, erosion, tsunamis, and hurricanes through the implementation of more climate change resilient crops utilizing:

i. Past FAO research which has been done that recognizes certain crops, such as maize, as more resilient to the impacts of climate change;

ii. Further research from the UNEP that will go to finding which crops will survive in more severe weather conditions and the findings will be shared with relevant countries;

4. **Requests** the support and advocacy for adequate youth education of the implications of climate change and the eradication of world hunger through endorsement by global organizations and governmental associations such as the World Bank and the World Food Programme (WFP) to allow:

a. Emulation of world youth summits such as the Mobilizing Generation Zero Hunger conference in order to mobilize the youth and achieve SDG 2 of zero world hunger by 2030;

b. Utilization of the World Bank and other intergovernmental organizations in the coordination of events regarding advocacy of actions to be taken against world hunger;

5. **Recommends** the proposal of the Project Growing, Redistributing, and Educating Everybody Now (GREEN) plan to establish a framework within the FAO that tackles multiple sides of the climate crisis, with the following priorities that:

a. Calls for scientific research to be conducted to identify seeds that are able to withstand changing climates that include, but are not limited to drought, intense rainfall, storm surges, and erosion, which includes:

i. Scientific research to be conducted will include researching properties of the crop and classification per their water intake needs, maintenance needs, and environmental needs;

ii. Classified crops will be relocated through region-mandated systems, advised under the FAO and United Nations, to further agricultural productivity;

b. Establishing a solution to distribute MAS seeds and location-based seeds from countries according to their environment;

c. Provides incentives to educate farmers at a local and regional level in order to combat extreme loss from uncontrollable climate impacts by providing them with long-term educational tools;

6. **Stresses** the idea that Member States monitor food waste by expanding on the previously implemented actions of the FAO, utilizing the Food Loss Index to monitor the impacts of climate change and provide an adequate modern sustainable agricultural practices and climate-resistant goods by:
a. Implementing the system through international participation and fervent advocacy through the establishment of organizations and government associations that emphasize the importance of eradicating food insecurity by addressing climate-issues and:

i. Generate a strong and sustainable relationship among Member States based on whether they are disproportionately affected by climate change, lack a stable means of producing food, or they experience both issues;

ii. Discuss the integration of this system through youth education about sustainable agriculture, to prepare future generations for climate change and the eradication of food insecurity in developing states;

b. Constant international communication among Member States to form a sustainable relationship that allows for progress in the fight against global climate change and global food insecurity by:

i. Spreading climate-related knowledge through schooling to promote advocacy for the system as it pertains to sustainable food development and stable means of agricultural production;

ii. Sharing new research findings to other countries so they are able to effectively grow crops with increasing severe weather patterns;

c. Adequate funding and endorsement from Member States to ensure that the education system is prosperous and functional on a global scale, utilizing the abundance of technological advances to supply developing states with more resources to shift their focus from survival to gaining prosperity, thus assisting in the building of their capacity to reduce the detrimental effects of climate change;

7. Further recommends following in the footsteps of the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) organization that shapes practices of agriculture and with the installment of Project GREEN’s approach ensures effective measures by:

a. Establishing long-term education in agriculture-based economies to prepare them for unpreventable climate emergencies to capitalize on food production in a declining climate as well as technological development by:

i. Discussing SDG Target 2.4 regarding education by introducing farmers in affected areas to designated techniques, as exhibited in SDG Target 2.4, in order to assure agricultural productivity in the light of climate-related hazards;

ii. Revisiting SDG Target 13.1 as a primary focus of the education program to reinforce resilience tactics towards climate-related hazards;

iii. Educating women and youth by revitalizing women’s access to knowledge of agricultural practices and encouraging youth to consider having a career in agriculture through the ICARDA strategic initiatives;

b. Implementing the Rainy Day Fund (RDF) plan, similar to Germany’s Food Bank system, for each Member State to utilize while establishing a threshold to determine eligibility for compensation from the United Nations (UN) to replenish food supply that a country must import in order to sustain an adequate food supply;

8. Authorizes the aforementioned RDF with eligibility for each Member State to access to replenish what is lost agriculturally with monetary compensation in the event of an uncontrollable climate emergency, with the following standards being enacted in which:

a. All Member States receive a universal 30% threshold above what their usual food import quota details to receive aid in monthly increments, dependent on their status in the three-tier
country system, in the event of a climate-related situation that includes but is not limited to drought, rainfall, storm surges, and soil erosion, and can be:

1. Surpassed if a country must import a thirty percent increase of their annual agriculture imports to recover lost farmland, in the event of a climate-related hazard;
2. Surpassed if a country exports thirty percent of their annual agricultural exports to aid a country affected in the event that the mass exportation harms their individualistic food supply;

b. If a climate emergency such as, but not limited to, an earthquake, tornado, tsunami, or hurricane were to occur and a Member State must import above thirty percent of their usual food import quota to avoid famine, then compensation in monthly increments will be funded through the RDF after being confirmed through the United Nations will be determined through the UN and FAO based on a country’s individualistic needs and economic status globally;

c. If a Member State wishes to access their RDF, they must go through approval with the United Nations to guarantee that their compensation is warranted, processed, and used to replenish their food quota in the event of a climate emergency;

d. If a Member State is found misusing their RDF, the United Nations reserves the right to request compensation in return to prevent misuse of the funding, as well as the guarantee that the money will be used as intended or will not be distributed;

9. Urges that Member States adhere to previously released UN guidelines such as the Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs guideline, further emphasizing the rhetoric in SDG 2.4, in order to:

a. Address country-specific utilization of agricultural resources;

b. Improve the adaptive capacity of local farmers for sustainable actions that countries have tested and succeeded in combating climate change by following in the footsteps of Member States that have already succeeded through these guidelines;

10. Reaffirms past FAO projects like project focus and climate-smart agriculture, which were aimed at strengthening the capacity of government officials to conduct sound policy analysis and pass legislation focused on improving agriculture;

11. Approves tailored SMART breeding policy solutions for various geographical regions through:

a. Working with farming communities globally to ensure that the research published is adequately and appropriately adapted and transferred to the appropriate communities;

b. Promoting an annual research report on the developments of SMART breeding and how it has been implemented in different areas;

c. The usage of SMART breeding to help smallholder farmers improve their own agricultural resilience to environmental disruption and increasingly difficult farming conditions;

12. Calls for a focus on applying monthly workshops into the routines of local communities, provided by local organizations and active governmental associations, that consult professional agricultural staff to instruct farmers on greener and more profitable methods;

13. Strongly advises member states to adopt of the Zero Hunger 2030 goal which will ensure a sustainable food production system and the implementation of flexible agriculture practices that increase production and productivity through drought and flood resistant seeds;
Emphasizes the correlation between the demand for more food production and food insecurity by promoting healthier ecological practices that increase sustainable food production.
The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the importance of cooperation amongst the Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and other stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2, 3, and 13,

Noting the importance of enhancing access to international climate finance, as elucidated in the General Assembly resolution 73/232,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 73/253 which encourages the utilization of information technology in agricultural systems as well as acknowledges the potential of cloud computing and mobile platforms to improve production efficiency,

Affirming General Assembly resolution 73/231 that would ensure areas most susceptible to food insecurity have access to climate-smart agricultural (CSA) technologies,

Realizing the various challenges to food security that are exacerbated by the unpredictable and rapidly intensifying nature of climate change,

Directing attention to the fact that due to inadequate agricultural capacity in rural communities, the majority of food consumed by low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) is produced by rain-fed farms, which according to the International Water Management Institute accounts for 95% of agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as 90% of crop production throughout Latin America,

Acknowledging the research produced in the 2013 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that found a high correlation between climate change and an increase in severity of natural disasters due to radiative forcing, the process in which fluctuations of energy, perpetuated by the increase of greenhouse gases, causes dramatic swings in temperature thus producing more devastating and frequent natural disasters,

Calling attention to the important role that NGOs are playing in providing international aid and assistance to Member States around the globe, such as education initiatives and capital programs, in partnership with the United Nations (UN),

Expressing the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the integral role of Member States’ capacity to be knowledgeable about the effects and appropriate responses to climate change in a way that supports people’s level of food security,

Understanding the crucial role of international information sharing organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization in order to create domestic strategies,

Coordinating with the World Health Organization and various NGOs such as Biodiversity International and the Green Shoots Foundation to raise awareness regarding sustainable agriculture on an apolitical spectrum,

Addressing the importance of joint cooperation between the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UN Women, and various NGOs to ensure gender equality in rural communities, by which the global number of food insecure people may be reduced by 675 million,
Observing the concept of green growth, which according to the United Nations Environmental Programme, is a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods related to the manner in which the emission of fossil fuels are reduced,

Highlighting the Draft African Union Strategy on Climate Change, AMCEN-15-REF-11, which expresses solutions that would enable the use of more resilient crops tenable under a wider range of climates,

Taking note of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 2019-2021 Action Plan that estimates there are 1.2 billion young people who face the constraints of access to land, finances, technology and information that make it difficult to contribute to rural economies and fully engage the agricultural sectors in their regions,

Keeping in mind that there is academic evidence that economic growth and attainment of development goals such as the UN SDGs can be reached by monetary support,

Reminding all nations that, according to the IFAD informational report, climate-related disasters and climate change especially have direct and indirect impacts on smallholder farmers’ revenues and production through commodity prices and volatility,

Finding that programs that teach children about food sustainability, such as Ghana’s School Teaching Programme and Agriculture in the Classroom (AITC), are necessary to increase domestic food production and food security in deprived communities,

1. Urges Member States to strengthen cooperation with the international community to enhance the use of information and communications technology that will increase productivity and efficiency by:
   a. Developing mobile platforms, cloud computing, automatic collection system of agriculture environment information and database of livestock individual information and its analysis system;
   b. Educating farmers about how to automate their irrigation systems, monitor the crop field with the help of sensors, and remote-control systems of greenhouse environments by using mobile devices that combine bio tech, cultivation tech, environment tech, and management tech through systematic online courses;

2. Suggests that the FAO create a data sharing network on agricultural climate change by:
   a. Emulating the open access data source Collect Earth, which will allow for a wide dissemination of preventative practices as well as agricultural methods that take into account dynamic climate change and enhance farming resilience;
   b. Including regional and local level solutions easily accessible to humanitarian efforts, NGOs, and community members to be utilized in their daily farming practices;

3. Encourages the UN to adopt a guideline to integrate women and other marginalized groups into the land tenure process by:
   a. Increasing public-private partnerships (PPPs) between critical regions and humanitarian organizations such as Groundswell International and Cooperative Assistance and Relief Everywhere, whose work has focused on ensuring equality for women in society in the agricultural sector and land-owning process;
   b. Decentralizing governments’ involvement to the local levels, which will allow for a micro-level approach to reduce the effects of climate change at the local levels and promote effective cooperation between communities and humanitarian organizations;
c. Leveraging gender equality into agricultural policy approaches by:
   i. Improving the design and delivery of sustainable infrastructure and social services for girls and women;
   ii. Investing in CSA that promotes gender-responsive climate policies and programs and integrates women into the decision-making process when it comes to sustainable agriculture, given their unique knowledge and skills in a wide variety of pursuits regarding agricultural development;
4. Advises Member States, especially LIFDCs, adopt a national policy similar to Malawi's 2016 National Irrigation Policy, which helps local farmers' crops survive irregular weather patterns in times of drought and flooding, made more frequent by climate change, by regulating water supply, standardizing land sales, and fostering crop resilience;
5. Recommends Member States form coalitions with neighboring nations, similar to the Natural Disaster Preparedness Agreement between Vanuatu and Australia, to create a framework for climate change refugees to have access to the agricultural markets after natural disasters render their native farmland non-arable by:
   a. Granting climate refugees the status of temporary asylum while their home nations work to repair the damage of these natural disasters;
   b. Agreeing to allow climate refugees to work legally within the country they immigrated to;
   c. Creating regulated severe storm-resistant food storage facilities similar to those adopted by Somalia and Malawi in 2016;
6. Calls for coordination of adaptation efforts between meteorological and geographical data centers to create informed prospective programs and technological advancements that address climate change’s effect on global food insecurity;
7. Affirms increased PPPs between the UN, Member States, and NGOs in teaching local farmers in least developed countries (LDCs) how to adopt and apply sustainable agriculture practices which help to reduce the negative aspects of climate change and improve food security by increasing crop consistency and resilience;
8. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the UN Capital Development Fund, which conducts data gathering to help develop national financial inclusion solutions that are sector-specific in particular microfinance programs, savings and credit programs and money transfers;
9. Fosters the need to implement education programs in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) such as NAPA for regional and local areas to improve disaster risk reduction in communities reliant upon the agricultural sector as well as advance the capacity of rural communities to prepare for and secure nutrition during climate disasters;
10. Reminds Member States to refer to international data to submit an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
11. Promotes the expansion of the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Joint Programme between the FAO, the World Food Programme, IFAD and UN Women to generate gender equity in the agricultural labor force;
12. Expresses appreciation for ACORD International's role in effectively managing natural resources to prevent the unnecessary waste of water and food, promoting social justice through empowering women, and ensuring food sovereignty for LDCs;
13. **Stresses** the need to launch more fully or partly-funded educational programs like the Ireland-Africa Fellows Programme 2020-2021 to cultivate future pioneers in agriculture domains, to inform the local population about the impact of climate change and the urgency to learn how to make their farms be resilient to sudden climate change shocks;

14. **Invites** all Member States to incorporate a curriculum similar to the Junior Farmer Fields and Life Skills (JFFLS) in primary education to educate impoverished youth, particularly orphans, on vocational training focused on contemporary sustainable techniques designed to equip local farmers with the skills to produce crops in a rapidly changing landscape due to climate change;

15. **Suggests** the establishment of a path of economic growth executed by a variety of NGOs and inter-governmental organizations emulating the concept of Green Growth outlined in Uganda Vision 2040 to grow national economies across the globe while lowering emissions and making efficient use of the country’s existing capital by:

   a. Improving existing irrigation facilities as well as implementing new irrigation systems to increase greater access to water for crop growth;

   b. Expanding government aid in integrated soil fertility management in order to increase food security by integrating a greater diversity of crops to be grown in an area;

16. **Requests** that governments implement adaptive agricultural strategies, such as diversifying crops, alternating plant dates, and soil conservation, for farmers in LDCs in order to increase the range of climate conditions in which their crops can grow in response to the risks posed by climate variability;

17. **Commends** the implementation of programs such as the IFAD Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme which provides financial and non-financial support in the form of agroeconomic customized products which assist in the increase of sustainable agricultural practices;

18. **Calls upon** the need for Member States and stakeholders to coordinate with meteorological and geographical data centers, such as Group on Earth Observations, to increase the availability of agriculture and climate data relevant to prospective programs by:

   a. Working with developing countries in carrying out research on the viability of services that deliver weather information to farmers via information and communication technologies;

   b. Providing a case-by-case approach for local communities that assesses their region and provides sustainable approaches and supplies to be distributed by NGOs;

19. **Recommends** a program emulating Ghana’s School Feeding Programme be extended to assist more schools in climate affected regions in LIFDCs and assist community needs, to improve attendance retention rates and ensure future sustainable self-sufficiency;

20. **Also encourages** other rural member states to join AITC’s program Journey 2050, which teaches children food sustainability alongside environmental curriculums throughout all stages of children’s education.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Welcoming the General Assembly resolution 70/1, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 15,

Recalling the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which focuses on raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples; improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, contributing towards an expanding world economy, and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger,

Reaffirming the cooperation between United Nation bodies such as the FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),

Convinced of the importance of urgent international action in the face of climate change particularly with regard to reducing the impact that climate change will have on the global population, especially farmers and other rural persons,

Understanding that crops produced through biotechnology development, including genetically modified (GM) crops and SMART breeding, can be effective in increasing agricultural resilience and food security in the face of climate change, especially in climate vulnerable areas,

Seeing that high prices of seeds are a large barrier to farmers, specifically small-scale family farmers in developing or least developed countries (LDCs), and who often work in climate insecure areas, is high prices that biotechnology companies can charge,

Acknowledging the impartial research and advice on the public health and environmental impact of GM crops and SMART breeding, from organizations like the FAO and expressing full support for these efforts,

Recognizing the importance of respecting not just national sovereignty in nations' decisions about research into, and use of, biotechnologies, including, but not limited to, GM crops and SMART breeding techniques, but also the autonomy of farmers to make choices about their own agricultural practices and development without undue interference from international bodies,

Further recognizing the importance of education and training that, being provided to all communities, would enhance food security worldwide,

Realizing the significance of the Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization Framework's action in agricultural research in prioritizing climate smart agriculture practices and programs,

Reaffirming continued support of independent research being done on issues in the area of GM crops and SMART breeding,

Desiring the continued support and strong partnerships with organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research and the Global Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture, which has already held a global conference on Food Security and Climate Change,
Keeping in mind the complementary functions of the abovementioned groups and the FAO in regulating and enforcing the safety of biotechnological advancements,

Affirming the values of the FAO with particular focus on rural people and their empowerment in sustainable agriculture and development,

Emphasizing the importance of comprehensive research into cutting-edge sustainable agricultural techniques in combating the deleterious effects of climate change,

Guided by the FAO principles of engagement on multiple levels with various stakeholders and the importance of partnerships,

Deeply convinced of the strong need for a unified front in encouraging food technology research on a global level by engaging national, regional, and international bodies such as research institutions, regulatory mechanisms, private corporations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs,

Understanding the needs to support measures to improve the collective bargaining power of rural smallholders in various regions which increases their access to new agriculture tools and techniques,

1. Further recommends that the Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization Framework address the cooperation and mediation of Research on Agricultural Technologies and Techniques (RATTs) to relevant agricultural community stakeholders with a specific focus of:

   a. Advice regarding public health and environmental impact of genetically modified crops and products derived from them;

   b. Developing tailored SMART and GM policy solutions for various geographical regions;

   c. Working with farming communities globally to ensure that the research published is adequately and appropriately adapted and transferred to the appropriate communities;

   d. Promoting an annual research report on the developments of GM food and SMART breeding and how it has been implemented in different nations;

   e. Expanding upon the International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security to unite farmers from all regions, international researchers from governmental and NGOs and international organizations like FAO and IFAD to pursue the empowerment of local farmers in the face of climate change through:

      i. Giving farmers the power to improve their own agricultural resilience to environmental disruption and increasingly difficult farming conditions;

      ii. Calling for the International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security to further promote local farming alliances for negotiations with agriculture companies and increased knowledge transfer from experts in the field to the farmers themselves;

2. Welcomes funding requests from the agriculture investment funds for development which works with the FAO, for the creation of an international database of currently available molecular markers identified by public research on SMART breeding, to centralize international knowledge, in order to fulfil goals such as, but not limited to:

   a. Making information available to both public and private sectors meeting at the aforementioned forums to create and distribute new crop varieties, hence combating the effects of climate change on food security;
b. Facilitating global scientific cooperation on this unique challenge, bringing together academics, corporations, and government to collaborate in fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

c. Supports existing databases and other efforts, including RiceBase and Gramene to collect information on genomes and molecular markers;

3. **Endorses** the provision of the Once Acre Fund to promote technical and vocational education and training which has programs for governments and farmers regarding the usage of Smart breeding, by engaging with various partners in ways such as, but not limited to:

   a. Developing and distributing training programs to local stakeholders in order to maximize the reach of such educational frameworks;

   b. Cooperating with national and local governments in translating, adapting, and in general making more accessible the public pool of agricultural and scientific knowledge;

   c. Committing to providing resources for local charities and non-governmental organizations in targeting outreach programs for farmers in remote regions;

   d. Ensuring that education to the farmers is unbiased and includes information about the potential risks on the environment and native biodiversity from these technologies;

4. **Draws attention** to the potential effectiveness for rural communities to adapt models such as producer organizations and interbranch organizations in achieving goals such as:

   a. Strengthening the bargaining power of farmers by enabling collective purchase of agricultural biotechnology;

   b. Developing a multipartite dialogue consisting of partners from various food supply chains in order to promote best agricultural practices and market transparency;

   c. Making more equitable the negotiating platforms of agricultural technological markets in order to empower smallholder farmers, who have significantly lower resources and mobilizing ability, when buying crops developed using biotechnology, enabling lower prices for farmers to be achieved, which will:

      i. Allow farmers to compete more effectively with larger farmers in regional markets to obtain the crops, which will improve the resilience of rural areas, especially in areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, at lower prices;

      ii. Increase agricultural resilience to climate change, as well as reduce food insecurity in climate sensitive areas;

5. **Strongly affirms** the FAO commitment to facilitating cooperation between national stakeholders, to ensure rural farmers will have access to these new agricultural techniques provided by:

   a. Allowing the flow of information and knowledge from the rural and indigenous people on their expertise about traditional methods of selective breeding and local agriculture to be given to the global community;

   b. Supporting the FAO central mission of supporting rural agriculture;

   c. Ensuring cooperation in the provision of GM and SMART techniques to teach farmers basic agricultural techniques and good practices in partnership with local partners such as but not limited to NGOs, charities, and local governments;
d. Cooperating with relevant other NGOs and charities active in less-economically developed agricultural communities to enable the proposals issued by the academic participants to be effectively and sustainably implemented;

6. **Affirms** the work and funding of Infrastructure and Rural Finance Support Program to bring the least developed Member States to a level in which they can secure the resources of required agricultural necessities ensuring sustainability by:

   a. Encouraging the sharing the knowledge of already successful climate friendly techniques to more rural communities such as irrigation and infrastructure for lesser developed areas;

   b. Draws attention to the importance of programs such as the World Food Program ensuring the development of rural areas lacking basic agricultural infrastructure through the construction of Rural Water Infrastructures, providing access for such lesser developed rural communities;

   c. Further supporting the implementation of programs already funded by IFAD that supports training of farmers to gain a better understanding of the tools aiding them to facilitate the implementation of new techniques.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Alarmed by the 2018 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) publication, the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition, that lists climate change as a key driver behind the recent rise in global food security,

Building upon the Sendai Framework for Disaster Relief Reduction 2015-2030 that identifies areas at risk of being affected by severe weather events and natural disasters exacerbated by climate change such as landslides, flooding, hurricanes, and blizzards,

Noting with approval the efforts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea part XII section 4 which works to assess the state of and health of marine environments,

Bearing in mind the harmful effects of climate change on agricultural production globally, but specifically as it relates to the practices within Nordic Countries and the frequency of freeze-thaw events, which devastates crop harvests,

Recognizing the paramount importance of forested and wooded areas, which help nullify the increasing amounts of carbon dioxide present within the atmosphere,

Observing the rapid and unhealthy destruction of forested and wooded areas to make room for arable farming land and grazing land, which supplies more food production, yet violates ideals of sustainable and stable development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 72/72 and 73/L.41 littoral nations recognize, the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security and nutrition, income, wealth, and poverty alleviation, while also supporting the position of long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources,

Taking note of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) established since 1995 that has focused on international standards and effective conservation of marine life, and freshwater organisms that should be a framework for countries aquaculture and fisheries sector,

Noting the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to balance adaptation with mitigation

Stressing the importance of educating relevant entities and future generations to close the knowledge gap for adaptive agriculture,

Realizing that many countries have various options for sustainable forms of energy that they can’t access due to lack of resources,

Acknowledges the need for funding for the project which can be financed through sources such as; Member States that are willing and can contribute, public-private partnerships, and individuals that are willing and can contribute,

Reaffirming that countries like Iceland have done extensive research on geothermal energy so much so that 99% of the Member State’s energy usage is derived from geothermal energy and that many island
states with a volcanic presence have the same potential which can lead to positive effects on the climate, but also gives the Member State a consistent form of energy,

1. **Reiterates** the need for Member States to monitor the risks that climate change can pose to their national and international food supply-chain management as a result of natural disasters and inclement weather which are exacerbated by climate change through:
   
a. Implementing soil aquifer treatment, a way to artificially recharge groundwater for use that is beneficial to the many Member States especially developing Member States in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa;

b. Endorsing the planting of vegetation to retain extra water, the terracing of hillsides to slow flow downhill, and the constructing of floodways to prevent the impact of flooding;

c. Encouraging communication between Member States, as being alerted gives forewarning to citizens to prepare for natural disasters and act on the threat it is posing to their national food supply chain;

d. Identifying the need for the Special Rapporteur on food security and climate change to monitor the changing situations by:
   
   i. Recommending Member States work in coalition with the Special Rapporteur on the right to food designated by the United Nations Human Rights Council;

   ii. Encouraging the share of reports with working-level entities;

2. **Recommends** the creation of regional cooperative networks between different Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to address the problems posed by a natural disaster, which is often worsened by climate change by:

a. Identifying at-risk elements with the food supply chain within Member States that emphasize on roads and bridges that offer the only means of access to a particular region with a member state, NGOs, and the International Monetary Fund to alleviate and propose solutions to these at-risk areas;

b. Preparing emergency plants of action to deliver much-needed food and water supplies to regions that are cut off from their traditional food supply chain in the immediate aftermath of a severe weather event;

c. Encouraging Member States to have an adequate fund in place to rebuild and reestablish these supply networks in the aftermath of such violent and destructive events;

3. **Calls upon** all Member States to reduce deforestation rates significantly per the *United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests for 2017-2030* by:

a. Understanding the multitude of causes and transition costs associated with deforestation, and thus aims for this goal to be achieved by 2025;

b. Realizing that plantation agriculture leads to much of the deforestation, in addition to unsustainable practices such as soil depletion and slash-and-burn clearing, which all Member States are called upon to eliminate by 50% by 2030;

c. Emphasizing the effects of clearing of forested and wooded areas for arable and grazing land, and again calls on all Member States to end this type of clearance by 2025;

4. **Expresses** its hope that Member States will build upon the existing efforts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and monitor climate change and man-made effects on land degradation,
and sustainable methods of agriculture, and aquaculture by:

a. Approving the partnership between FAO with SOILSTAT to monitor and report periodically the status of soil resources to better improve a Member States agricultural sector thereby:

i. Acknowledging FAO’s approach to simulate plan-weather-soil interactions with key factors such as crop yields, weather data, crop calendar, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index and Cold Cloud Duration;

ii. Encouraging the FAO Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (FAO-MOSAICC) to assess impacts of crop yields on national economies;

b. Expressing its hope that Member States will build upon the existing efforts of Part XII Section 4 Article 206 and Section 5 Article 209 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in order to monitor not only man-made effects on marine environments but also how climate change is affecting the marine environments and global fisheries by:

i. Supporting General Assembly resolution 68/70 by monitoring fuel consumption patterns in fishing fleets, and recommending safer, environmentally friendly, and technologically advanced approaches such as recirculating tanks, raceways, and flow-through systems;

ii. Taking note of the variety of ways to measure the efficiency of water quality which go hand and hand with aquaculture, as ongoing low dissolved oxygen levels on a farm can significantly affect fish behavior and lead to mortality;

5. Calls upon the Member States to promote educational programs, training, and sustainable technology that centers on the sustainable food systems concept and framework and focus on areas like production, consumption, fisheries, and energy systems through:

a. Proposing that Member States follow FAO’s list of designated climate-friendly crops to strengthen popularity and appeal not only to farmers, but the consumer to reduce areas like water consumption and energy usage by:

i. Recalling that currently, many Member States are heavily based in industries like meat production, which uses large quantities of water and energy, and not putting enough research or incentives to reduce popularity and demand in these industries;

ii. Inviting Member States to help support, popularize, and incentivize FAO’s list of sustainable crops which use drastically less amounts of water and energy, and would provide countries with stable food reserves, and less loss of resources in case of a crisis like natural disasters;

iii. Requesting that Member States build an education committee to discuss and form a curriculum based on specialized sustainable food production based on a country’s specific geography;

iv. Acknowledges FAO’s efforts to promote a worldwide school nutrition program in the Pacific Islands, and encourages Member States to not only help implement these programs to their students, but to their citizens, to help form a minimum basis of required and needed nutrition;

b. Draws attention to the fact that many developing island countries currently do not have any educational access or resources to be able to have sustainable fisheries which can lead to food scarcity, and economic loss by:

i. Encouraging Member States with extensive experience with fisheries and aquaculture to reach out too many low-income island countries to not only share information and resources, but help establish government regulated fisheries that are up to the standard of the CCRF;
Further recommending educational programs on marine life specifically fish and how to properly use all of the product considering most countries waste it, causing economic loss and most importantly food loss;

iii. Establishing efficient and environmentally friendly fishing technology like biodegradable forms of nets that have followed General Assembly resolution 71/74, as well as carbon-efficient filtering systems because this leads to the promotion and implementation of clean water initiatives within their member states, this can lead to higher fish yields and increase of water oxygenation;

iv. Calling for a decrease in underwater seismic air-gun blasting, as it is shortsighted and dangerous to the fish stock fisheries rely on to live;

c. Calling upon Member States to look into their geographical landscapes, especially small island states, to find and focus on a sustainable form of energy that would most benefit them like solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal energy to meet part of the energy needs for powering more sustainable methods of agriculture, such as greenhouses, and powering secure supply-chain management.
The Food and Agriculture Organization,

Acknowledging that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are not feasible for all countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs) based on the 11% increase in food insecure persons based on the 2018 Global Report on Food Crises,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 67/228 of 21 December 2012 on agricultural development and food security, 72/239 of 20 December 2017 on United Nations Decade of Family Farming, and 73/253 of 20 December 2018 on agricultural development, food security, and nutrition,

Concerned that the global hunger rate has reached 821 million people stated by the 2018 UN report, State of Food Security and Nutrition by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

Urging that Member States improve on farming techniques that release massive amounts of carbon emissions and methane which is a major cause of climate change, in line with the recommendations of the Kyoto Protocol,

Aware that some farming techniques release mass amounts of carbon emissions and methane which is a major cause of climate change,

Recognizing the countries greatly affected by climate change and its effects, including droughts, loss of shore lands, heavy rainfall, and forest fires,

Calling attention to the Member States regarding the overwhelming amount of infertile land that serves as a barrier between growing populations and adequate food supply, recognizing that the Great Green Wall Initiative has been trying to tackle this issue in Africa,

Concerned about non-environmentally friendly agricultural practices that are commonly used, such as the use of pesticides, diesel using tractors, and monocropping,

Reaffirming the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as a tool to promote readiness within the agricultural sector in the event of the climate emergency,

Acknowledging the different problems faced in agriculture and emphasize how technology use can help farmers to get out of poverty, so that they are willing to work with government,

Concerned with the lack of proper education towards younger generations of farmers and the need to educate about modern technologies and techniques which will mitigate the diverse consequences of climate change in order to continue the future of farming,

Noting that further attention is required towards countries with an economic reliance on agriculture when developing climate change action plans as well as when creating agricultural technology,

Recognizes the demand for methods of obtaining agriculture information such as detailed crop data for analysis for countries who have experienced a change in climate and soil conditions, which can be useful for countries who have experienced extreme droughts and floods, which includes much of the global community,
Alarmed by the lack of agricultural practices in place to ensure food security and economic sustainability for countries dealing with an influx of climate change effects,

Expressing concern about farmers in small, rural communities that lack access to knowledge and techniques about how to tackle the effects of climate change such as extreme or unpredictable weather conditions,

Deeply concerned with the inefficient use of clean water supply within the African, Asian, and South American regions,

Appreciates the Country Programming Framework (CPF) focusing on issues such as natural resources, disaster risk reduction, plant production, animal health, food safety,

Concerned with the growing amount of natural disasters occurring due to climate change and the lack of structure in place for the agriculture industry to recover at a reasonable rate,

Reaffirming the role of women in food production and as the primary holder of agricultural knowledge on crop varieties throughout developing countries, since they form an important part to creating sustainable climate resilient agricultural policies,

1. Calls upon Member States to take action to provide resources to developing countries in order to meet their sustainability goals by:
   a. Taking into consideration the cost burden it will bring to core countries, ensuring that all aid, is pre-agreed upon between countries involved in the initiative;
   b. Prioritizing Member States that are being more disproportionately affected by climate change based on their geographical location;

2. Expresses support for increasing sustainable agricultural production and further developing the practice of family farming for protection and enhancement of natural resources and the environment;

3. Recommends increased collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, which supports mitigating climate change to reach sustainable development and FAO which is focused on the hunger aspect of sustainable agriculture which would work together to mitigate climate change to make a better future for agriculture, thus increasing global food security development;

4. Suggests international efforts in applying more renewable energy tactics to agriculture to further reduce carbon emissions such as solar and wind energy to make a better future for agriculture, with funding from the Alliance to Save energy, an organization which is focused on implementing more renewable energy sources;

5. Urges non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work with local communities and invest in them to advance their current practices to offer a similar, more sustainable method including, but not limited to introducing incentives to switch to sustainable agricultural tools, providing resources from willing NGOs through funding and information to make these innovations possible, and ensuring adequate food supply for the rapidly growing population in low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs);

6. Calls for the reduction of soil degradation and desertification through sustainable agriculture to ensure land use is being used more efficiently with help from environmental NGOs by establishing intercropping to make the most out of the available nutrient rich soil, emphasizing crop rotation to increase soil fertility, and adopting green growth to increase access to irrigation, management of fertile soil, and upgrading value chains within trade;
7. **Strongly advises** the FAO to develop climate risk management schemes based on Germany’s InsuResilience program, to protect crops due to but not exclusive to droughts, floods, or storms to protect the vulnerable and promote agricultural resiliency by:

   a. Implementing risk management strategies, while taking into consideration the budget line of LDCs to prevent further debt burden;

   b. Creating a coordinated plan for post disaster action in advance;

   c. Taking into consideration the cost burden it will bring to core countries;

   d. Ensuring that all aid and conditions, are pre-agreed upon between countries involved in the initiative;

   e. Utilizing Germany and other Member States’ civil societies, NGOs, and private institutions to spread resources and knowledge to create an inclusive coalition for climate change risk management for safeguarding development gains;

8. **Appeals** to each country to promote food security by reducing the incline in global temperatures; this can be achieved through promoting solar and electricity usage, reducing gas emissions, and using sustainable energy sources such as:

   a. Focusing on regulating temperature increase due to climate change by cutting the production of gas emissions thus reducing the damage of agricultural products due to the greenhouse effect;

   b. Encouraging the usage of solar panel energy source to reduce the burning of fossil fuels that rises the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;

   c. Focusing on the usage of electric based agricultural machinery such as electric based tractors, to greatly cut gas emission production and to increase agricultural product yield using renewable energy;

   d. Using biotechnology to counteract the effects of climate change and increasing the sustainability of food in LIFDCs;

9. **Recommends** implementing climate-controlled farms, which are indoor initiatives similar to a greenhouse where farmers can manage temperature, crop diversification, and water for all kinds of crops, giving full control to farmers over pests, weeds and diseases affecting crops which will eliminate climate change by:

   a. Allowing farmers to have the ability to produce all-year round crops at maximum productivity in an efficient and environmentally friendly way, and provides farmers with a lucrative industry that retails agricultural workers and sustains long term food production;

   b. Providing technology that would give a constant warm temperature, as a result, the level of CO2 gas which are required by plants is doubled inside, as well as LED lights, which allow crops to grow twice as fast;

10. **Supports** partnerships between member states and NGOs to mitigate climate change and increase global food security by:

   a. Collaborating with FAO and the Alternative Agriculture Network to train farmers to apply organic farming techniques to help mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions because organic farming focuses on establishing closed nutrient cycles rather than use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, thus, minimizing losses via runoff, volatilization and
emissions of carbon into the atmosphere, and also provide training to farmers to adapt to climate change through training on how to use technology for sustainable organic farming;

b. Seeking cooperation and partnership with the countries that are researching on technology that can be used for sustainable farming for mass organic agriculture production;

c. Bridging the connectivity of a functioning market, using technology to allow farmers to access information to coordinate transport and facilitate the exchange of nutritious food;

11. **Strongly recommends** Member States with the help of United Nations Children’s Fund and the FAO to promote educational programs in rural communities that educate young farmers about new and emerging technologies, such as digital technology, which will guarantee sustainable implementation in accordance with each country’s capacities by:

a. Encouraging young people to use existing technologies such as mobile phones and applications that can function as early warning systems to imminent climate-related threats, which could severely impact food production;

b. By allowing climate-controlled farm for countries to eliminate 97% use of chemicals, controlled farming allows for diversified crop production year-round;

c. Introducing Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) where sensors acquire data on humidity, soil temperature, Illumination, plant diameter and growth rate, allowing for crop monitoring that is more efficient and accurate;

12. **Advises** NGOs and the international community to pioneer and facilitate advancement in agriculture technology in order to expand crop capacities as well as promote sustainability;

13. **Emphasizes** the implementation of AgroSense by Member States, a smart farming platform which aims to allow users to receive a list of available and appropriate solutions for their farming practices, this technology will allow for countries to have precise data on crops and establish successful agricultural strategies for their regional development;

14. **Recognizes** Member States to come together and help ensure that water in agriculture is more efficient and environmentally friendly by building resilience of farmers to cope with floods and droughts, and applying water technologies that protect the environment;

15. **Acknowledges** the CPF, for its priority areas of focus on all topics concerning climate change, urging Member States to adopt this programme in order to mitigate these issues in the long term with an emphasis on developing agriculture and enhancing the capacities of small holders and family farmers;

16. **Encourages** Member States to act on and add to their SDGs for agricultural adaptation including but not limited to:

a. Reforestation methods as suggested by the Global Forest Goals as part of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forest 2017-2030, in order to slow floods, reducing their damage on crops, while simultaneously combating climate change;

b. Irrigation strategies and calling for farmer’s cooperation to maintain hydraulic infrastructures in order to combat drought, with similar action and positive results demonstrated by the Philippines National Irrigation Administration;

17. **Encourages** countries to promote renewable energy, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, in order to limit the increase of global temperatures that threaten agricultural capacities;
18. **Urges** Member States to include women's active participation in decision-making and in the creation of agricultural policies and programs at all levels including ensuring the empowerment of women and girls is crucial for agricultural development and global food security through:

a. Increasing access to credit for women and girls using microloans contingent on their success in agricultural businesses thus ensuring that the loans are used primarily to build food security;

b. The establishment of women-focused agricultural forums at the national level and regional levels to bring greater awareness of opportunities for women, improved access to skills development and training in climate-resistant agricultural practices, and by increasing engagement of men supporting women.