



---

Documentation of the Simulation of the

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the  
Caribbean (ECLAC)\***

---



**Conference A**

29 March - 2 April 2026

---

\* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the United Nations. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official United Nation documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the United Nations entity simulated.

# Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Lilia Aguilar Medina
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Noah Escobar Estling
<b>Chair</b>	Mireia Herrero

## Agenda

1. Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms
2. Achieving Universal Health Coverage

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
ECLAC/1/1	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	Adopted without a vote
ECLAC/1/2	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	30 in favor, 3 against, 10 abstentions
ECLAC/1/3	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	27 in favor, 4 against, 12 abstentions
ECLAC/1/4	Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms	Adopted without a vote

## **Summary Report for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms
2. Achieving Universal Health Coverage

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States and 0 Observers. 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1 followed by 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics, including school feeding programs, micro-financing and subsidies for local farmers, innovation in terms of sustainable and climate-resistant agriculture, optimization of agricultural trade and distribution of resources and data collection and sharing. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and mutual support. No mergers occurred, as the 4 working papers were tackling different aspects of the topic.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including strengthening local agriculture and sustainable farming practices, facilitating trade of agricultural goods, increasing food literacy and establishing preventative infrastructure against agroclimatic risks.



**Code:** ECLAC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Topic:** Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

---

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Concerned* with achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), aiming to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, following the United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

*Noticing* increasing disruptions of agricultural supply chains due to climate change and extreme weather conditions as a severe threat to food security and essential dietary diversity,

*Emphasizing* the importance of sustainable and long-term funding mechanisms to ensure the effectiveness of regional food security initiatives,

*Supporting* the ongoing success of the School Meals Coalition in providing healthy food for students,

*Expressing* great concern about the imbalance of obesity and undernourishment in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC),

*Appreciating* the joint efforts of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) operating as a coordinating body for the economic, social, and environmental work of the United Nations,

*Confident* in the collaboration with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in fundraising,

*Recognizing* the Statistical Database of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPALSTAT) as an accessible digital toolkit to present different kinds of statistical information regarding LAC,

*Appreciating* the global efforts of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) including its Financing for Shock-Driven Food Crisis Facility (FSFC), and the World Food Programme (WFP) to end hunger, promote food security, and promote sustainable agriculture,

*Considering* the programs and initiatives of the World Health Organization (WHO), Oxfam International, and other relevant nonprofit organizations (NPOS) to combat food insecurity and malnutrition,

*Conscious* of the work and achievements of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Regional Public Goods Initiative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB),

*Acknowledging* the work and achievements of other existing institutions on warning systems and data analysis, such as the Food Security Portal by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI),

*Noting with approval* the contribution of the ECLAC Spatial data infrastructure (CEPALGEO) to enhancing access to geospatial data,

1. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to implement the Nutrition Transparency Regional Agricultural Data Exchange (NUTRI-TRADE) working group within ECLAC to establish and

maintain the NUTRI-TRADE platform within the existing technical infrastructure of CEPALSTAT as the ECLAC statistics division to:

- a. Facilitate effective distribution of nutritious food through the visualization of surpluses and deficiencies in specific regions;
  - b. Improve inter-regional trade among LAC Member States and strengthen local supply chains;
2. *Recommends* the NUTRI-TRADE working group to implement the NUTRI-TRADE Cluster Code in cooperation with FAO experts on agriculture, including:
- a. Classification of the surplus of agricultural products in the three food categories of protein, vitamins, and carbohydrates essential for a sustainable healthy diet;
  - b. A geographical code to anonymously assign surplus and deficiency of one food category to a specific region;
3. *Suggests* that Member States consider the possibility of implementing the NUTRI-TRADE platform into national and environmental policies by:
- a. Promoting inter-regional cooperation within the LAC region by sharing information and data on local food facilities, inspections, and outbreaks with partners;
  - b. Uploading their already existing data on agricultural surplus and deficiencies on the NUTRI-TRADE platform, which will be categorized in the NUTRI-TRADE-Cluster Code, using its application programming interface to allow the compatibility between national Member States and ECLAC databases, as well as other NGOs data implementation, such as Oxfam International's, to strengthen the accuracy of the NUTRI-TRADE platform;
  - c. Adequately categorizing which actors fall into and should benefit from the NUTRI-TRADE program's guidelines;
4. *Invites* farmers and Indigenous producers to inform local authorities, chosen respectively by Member States, to share their production data to allow the efficiency of the NUTRI-TRADE program by:
- a. Engaging in sharing information on their production capacities and deficiencies to ensure coherence within the system;
  - b. Contributing to sharing tools and agricultural practices with fellow producers to share experiences and improve results;
  - c. Expressing their concerns and their demands in times of environmental emergencies, economic difficulties, and overall system fragmentation;
5. *Further suggests* that ECLAC collaborates, as a provider of technical assistance, with FAO, WHO, Oxfam International, and other relevant NPOs to act as intermediaries between governments and farmers to facilitate cooperation between parties by:
- a. Engaging with farmers and Indigenous communities to assist in legal registration process for land use rights;
  - b. Improving general access and raising awareness on the NUTRI-TRADE platform by providing support through NGOs and ECLAC geospatial data, such as the CEPAL GEO platform;

- c. Providing professional development workshops to related authorities of Member States that will open a line of communication between Member States and farmers to enhance credibility within the region;
6. *Further recommends* that, for the primary set up and implementation of the NUTRI-TRADE platform in ECLAC, the NUTRI-TRADE working group seeks funding by applying for the open funds of IFAD and the Regional Public Goods Initiative of IDB without creating additional financial burden on Member States;
7. *Strongly encourages* the NUTRI-TRADE working group to seek a long-term partnership regarding the platform with CELAC to:
  - a. Host fundraising events with Member States and the private sector every year to help with the development and constant improvement of the platform;
  - b. Support sustainable funding driven in a substantial part by the private sector, including traders who benefit from the platform, as this is essential to ensuring the platform's long-term viability and active use;
  - c. Encourage Member States to develop incentive frameworks, such as tax benefits or preferential access, to encourage the private sector actors using the platform and to invest in it in the long term;
  - d. Facilitate the dialogue and the cooperation between Member States on how to allocate their funds according to regional and specific needs;
8. *Advises* Member States to improve trade efficiency by supporting policies that facilitate access for registered traders to the NUTRI-TRADE platform, enabling them to:
  - a. View surpluses and deficiencies of agricultural food products in a specific LAC region categorized with the NUTRI-TRADE Cluster Code;
  - b. Access and consult the data, with the objective of encouraging the negotiation of independent trade agreements between traders in surplus and traders in deficiency;
9. *Emphasizes* the NUTRI-TRADE working group to include a review on the effectiveness of the platform and the distribution and trade in the annual ECLAC economic, agriculture, and nutrition reports, and seek cooperation on the review of changes in malnutrition with the FAO, by:
  - a. Inviting traders and Member States to be transparent on their routes by writing and submitting detailed reports to ECLAC in order to support its mandate of regional integration through secure data sharing and access to collective trade insights;
  - b. Sharing collected information on trade routes with Oxfam International to improve communication, and in doing so, Oxfam International would promote trade agreements and advocate for traders;
10. *Welcomes* ECOSOC to implement a working group within ECLAC dedicated to looking into the establishment of a warning system following the example of the Early-Warning-Hub on the Food Security Portal, which is facilitated by the IFPRI, to:
  - a. Support resilience in the LAC region in times of environmental risks in the agricultural sector caused by climate change, national disasters, pandemics, and agricultural devastation, specifically affecting Indigenous communities;

- b. Use the data from the NUTRI-TRADE platform that gathers available production information from Member States;
- c. Include warnings on the platform's Alerts Map for the LAC region, which can be specifically useful for farmers and the above-mentioned actors;
- d. Use the techniques of the Early Warning System of the Early Warning Hub;
- e. Supplement national warning systems specifically targeting broader population audiences, which can be expanded through sirens set up in rural areas without access to digital warning systems voluntarily funded by Member States;
- f. Seek funding from a multi-partner collaboration consisting of the FAO-led initiative FSFC, the IDB, and voluntary contributions from Member States and technical cooperation with FAO and WFP.



**Code:** ECLAC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Topic:** Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

---

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Alarmed* by the inefficiency of food distribution system in addressing children malnutrition,

*Highlighting* the international standards outlined in the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989), that focuses on the importance of children's right to sufficient nutrition,

*Reaffirming* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

*Recognizing* the importance of indigenous farming methods, traditions, and knowledge in combating food insecurity as well as malnutrition in all its forms,

*Distressed* that 4.8 million children under five years old are stunted, meaning that their development is slowed, impacting their physical growth and health and their brain development,

*Reminding* that hunger is a pressing issue, affecting, in 2024, 41 million individuals across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

*Deeply concerned* that despite ongoing progress towards combating food insecurity, over half the Caribbean population still remains moderately or severely food insecure, and that nearly seven million children under the age of five in LAC face stunted growth due to undernutrition,

*Noting* that 74% of LAC Member States face high exposure to weather events, according to the World Meteorological Organization, that directly threatens agricultural production, cereal imports, and nutrition levels,

*Having considered* the Global Child Nutrition Foundation (GCNF) efforts in data collection to track School Meal programs through the Global Survey of School Meal Programs,

*Alarmed and concerned* by the 16 million people living in extreme poverty in LAC following the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the report by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),

*Bearing in mind* that the Community of LAC States' Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication, which has helped align national food security policies and more, will be ending in 2030,

*Noting* that only 62.3% of children under 23 months in LAC achieve minimum dietary diversity, establishing early life nutrition deficit that impair school readiness and long term human capital developing,

*Concerned* that 30.6% of children and adolescents under 19 in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) region are overweight, reflecting the inadequacy of current food environments in schools and communities and urgent need for nutrition literacy, interventions beginning in early childhood,

*Conscious of the Declaration of the 10th Regional Forum on School Meals in Latin America and the Caribbean (2024) that centres around a commitment to sustainable school meal programs and points out the nexus between school meals, children's nutrition and health, climate resilience, and local food systems,*

*Aware of the 37.5% of the LAC population that is unable to access healthy and nutritious food in 2023, as well as the 42.3 million people that are suffering from hunger in the same year,*

*Bearing in mind the digital divide in LAC that directly contributes to the under reporting in ECLAC's Agricultural information system for Central America and the Dominican Republic (SIAGRO) annual food report,*

*Acknowledging that the LAC region are regarded as middle-income states, facing an annual \$650 billion financing gap,*

1. *Supports* Member States strengthening collaboration on school feeding programs by expanding existing platforms, such as the Regional Forum on School Meals in Latin America and the Caribbean, by 2035, with a focus on facilitating the exchange of knowledge, best practices, and technical expertise, optimizing the sharing and use of resources across the region, and fostering greater complementarity among national initiatives;
2. *Encourages* Member States to align their school feeding programs with any evidence-based findings and best practices generated through the established and suggested regional cooperation tools to implement modern, region-wide, school feeding programs, by 2035, that:
  - a. Aim to promote the consumption of nutritious foods, promote health equity, help establish lifelong healthy eating behaviours, and furthermore to help improve student attendance and scholastic achievement;
  - b. Provide one meal to every student in all educational forms and stages every school day using existing national programmes, alongside financial support offered on a voluntary basis by the FAO, World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
  - c. Meet the nutrition standards set by WHO for school meals to ensure that the meals provided are healthy and nutritious;
3. *Recommends* that ECLAC Member States support the development of a Regional Framework for Nutrition Education (RFNE) partnering with the FAO, as well as the UNICEF for funding, that:
  - a. Covers food literacy and dietary diversity options, promoting long-term behavioural change, and improving dietary awareness;
  - b. Creates internship programs for secondary school students specifically aiming to connect local farmers and students;
  - c. Invites indigenous communities to teach traditional agriculture methods and knowledge at participating schools;
  - d. Advocates for the creation of a database of educational materials about nutrition and dietary health to be made publicly available for local stakeholders, by adapting the materials to all educational forms and stages and including material such as videos, which may be created in assistance with artificial intelligence;

4. *Encourages* the participating Member States to initiate and set a minimum standard for the amount of regionally sourced ingredients for school meals supplied by small scale, local farmers to support local food sources and regional businesses by accessing the Codex Alimentarios by the WHO and FAO, as well as the School Meal Coalition by the FAO, which:
  - a. Focus on regional ingredients, which are minimally processed, high in quality and fresh, to not only support a healthy diet but also local supply chains;
  - b. Incorporate more traditional dishes sourced by local agriculture in school dining in the context of the Member States own culture;
  - c. Implement food safety standards and a set of fair practices from the Codex Alimentarios in farming to guarantee ingredients high in quality for the school meals in cooperation with the FAO and WHO;
5. *Further recommends* Member States integrate school feeding programs into national food system policies by establishing preferential procurement links to smallholder and local agricultural producers, by:
  - a. Creating long-term partnerships with local farmers in form of local procurement by partnering with IFAD, thus simultaneously addressing rural income vulnerability and improving the nutritional quality and freshness of meals served to students;
  - b. Strengthening sustainable, regional, and climate-resilient food systems to create opportunities for farmers by providing technical assistance to build sustainable farming systems and increasing access to financing by partnering with the FAO;
6. *Advocates* Member States regulating food environments within school premises, including the implementation of restrictions on the marketing and sale of ultra processed products to minors in alignment with WHO's Set of Recommendations on the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children and regional best practices;
7. *Requests* LAC Member States to collect data and assess the food intake of children in primary and secondary schools by:
  - a. Handing out annual surveys to schools that will analyse the food provided to children in local schools in cooperation with the GCNF;
  - b. Collecting annual reports where Member States will report progress made in listed programs to promote transparency, and ensure accountability;
  - c. Distributing data to encourage other Member States to implement the standards, and to show what has worked in these standards as a learning mechanism;
  - d. Inviting international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as WFP, Oxfam International, GCNF, and technical experts to provide periodic audits and support for Member States with developing food infrastructures;
8. *Suggests* that schools with available land partner with local farmers to create small school garden plots on school land to teach students basic agricultural skills, following the structure laid out in the FAO Manual for School Gardens in cooperation with the FAO Tele-Food program, WFP and UNICEF, wherein:
  - a. The harvests from these plots should be used to feed school students and staff;

- b. School students should be granted the opportunity to participate in caring for the land, including but not limited to planting, daily upkeep and harvesting;
  - c. School plots should be small enough to be managed mostly by students, parents, and school staff;
  - d. The agricultural products cultivated should be decided by each Member State with assistance from the FAO, local experts, and parents, including foods that are otherwise neglected in the region or that supply nutrients not normally provided by school meals, with regard to the current season, suitability to the climate, and needs of the region;
9. *Recommends* Member States minimize food waste caused by importations and exportations by:
- a. Labelling foods clearly with their expiration dates while prioritizing the usage of those with a closer date, through:
    - i. Using accessible labels by partnering with the Alianza Ambiental de América (AAA) to avoid confusion while loading the food into the transportation vehicles;
    - ii. Ensuring that food with earlier expiry dates are sold first and locally by implementing regulations with the assist of the WHO;
  - b. Using the food damaged by transportation and selling it for lower prices by collaborating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), so that:
    - i. The food will proceed an additional step by being checked by professionals in joint effort with the WHO to verify if it's edible and if it does not bring any harm to one's health;
    - ii. The food is be clearly labelled as damaged before any trade;
  - c. Avoiding throwing away food excess by utilizing it in exportations by cooperating with the World Bank's Trade Facilitation Support Program (TSFP) and school meal programs, where:
    - i. Member States with a need of certain foods should be prioritized for receiving their exportations;
    - ii. The food used for the meal programs should have little to no damage as to not threaten the students' wellbeing;
10. *Invites* Member States to implement an online version of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC) where specialists can exchange and share intellectual resources on nutrition and agriculture that:
- a. Would be hosted on an online platform seeking the help of the United Nations Development Program and voluntary Member States for its development and for funding;
  - b. Is to be included in the ECLAC Annual Report to promote transparency and easy access to all Member States;
11. *Further suggests* the creation of a region-wide database network by 2035 that would, by encouraging top climate specialists of all Member States to work together, allow information in relation to the climate to be shared across LAC, in order to:

- a. Allow Member States to further collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization to assess the potential effects of upcoming extreme weather events (EWEs), especially on small farms;
  - b. Help agricultural industries be more resilient in the face of climate change and better recover after natural disasters;
12. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen intraregional agricultural trade to address the structural drivers of food insecurity, by:
  - a. Supporting and uplifting rural family farmers to reduce poverty among small scale farmers;
  - b. Investing in transportation, distribution, and infrastructure to reduce price volatility and improve food accessibility in rural and remote areas across LAC through:
    - i. Voluntary Member State and NGO contributions;
    - ii. Regional support from the World Food Programme Office for LAC, in Panama;
13. *Further requests* Member States to establish public-private partnerships to develop resource-based infrastructure, including fertilizer production, through long-term investment frameworks, with provisions for mutually agreed and gradual transfer of ownership over time, ensuring fair compensation and legal certainty for all parties, by:
  - a. Inviting Member States to allow private international investors to participate in these partnerships while establishing frameworks to ensure that the developed industries will be increasingly staffed by trained and adequately qualified local citizens;
  - b. Recommending Member States set safeguards in place, guaranteeing that products of these partnerships will be sold in Member States at favourable prices, to ensure that the satisfaction of local demand will be given a priority before potentially higher profit-margins offered on the international market;
  - c. Further recommending that contracts with private partners stipulate that after the passing of an agreed upon amount of time, for example by 2045, Member States will be given the opportunity to acquire the private partners shares in the built up industries at prices significantly below market value;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to use funds gained through these public-private partnerships to invest in environmentally friendly, renewable and innovative solutions to meet growing and pre-existing energy demands, allowing for the gradual reduction of reliance on polluting and unsafe energy generation technologies;
14. *Advocates* Member States establish subsidy programs, in cooperation with actors in the private sector, for farms, that would favour produce growing farms over farms producing cash crops to increase food production and ensure competitiveness of sustainable farming practices on the market;
15. *Recommends* that experts and educators, participating in the programs outlined in this paper, travelling to and operating in areas controlled by non-signatory state actors and groups within the internationally recognized borders of the Member States, will be funded via the Organization of American States (OAS), funds for which will be provided to the OAS by the Member States on a voluntary basis;
16. *Encourages* Member States to provide voluntary financial support for local schools in LAC by implementing discussed programs;

17. *Supports* the strengthening of ECLAC's annual food reporting systems, SIAGRO, specifically through:

- a. Directing local health and education authorities to collect and submit standardized nutrition data annually;
- b. Analyzing submitted data in coordination with established expert groups including the FAO, WFP, and Pan American Health Organization;
- c. Publishing region-wide policy recommendations disaggregated by subregion and vulnerable populations;
- d. Funding and support by voluntary Member State contributions, Inter American Development Bank LAC Research Network, and the Caribbean Bank.



**Code:** 1/3

**Committee:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Topic:** Combating Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms

---

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Emphasising* the importance of increased regional cooperation to support Member States in addressing the impacts of climate change, because collaboration helps make regions more efficient at fully addressing challenges to food insecurity,

*Noting* that there is a necessity to ensure the practice of non-predatory trading of resources, like the United Nations Sustainable Trade in Resources Programme that advocates against trade practices that lead to environmental damages and low economic return, especially for developing economies, to guarantee that partnerships are fair, beneficial and collaborative to all parties that promote healthy agricultural growth of food because unequal trading practices are detrimental to continued long-term partnerships between Member States,

*Draws attention* to the lack of support in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and in the absence of reliable access to nutritious foods in urban and peri-urban areas,

*Recognising* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) Global Soil Partnership, particularly the International Network on Soil Fertility and Fertilisers (INSOILFER), in promoting sustainable soil management and efficient fertiliser use to promote agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability,

*Underlining* the efficiency of National Single Windows (NSWs), which are centralised digital systems that consolidate standardised relevant documents and information for a single port of entry, in expediting the maritime transportation of foodstuffs, including Single Window for Foreign Trade, which is an NSW active in Latin America,

*Highlights* the great contribution of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by collaborating with Member States to facilitate the territorial analysis of data and geographic information with the launch of a new version of its statistical geoportal,

*Recognising* the impact of funds such as the Joint SDG Fund, which has financially supported the advancement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) through programmes around the world, notably the Food Systems Transformation Window to advance SDG 2 (zero hunger),

*Recalling* the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE) work on improving food security and nutrition for rural women and their households to further their contributions to equitable and sustainable food systems,

*Fully aware* that sustainable development is a necessary investment for creating agricultural systems that are accessible to local communities and guided by climate disaster management solutions due to higher rates of natural disasters caused by climate change on agricultural land,

*Acknowledging* the impact volunteers from United Nations Volunteers make in LAC by improving poverty through tourism in collaboration with United Nations Tourism (UNWTO),

*Recalling* the importance of an adequate education of workers in the agricultural sector for the sustainable development of the entire supply chain and to ensure a healthier, more productive, and sustainable environment,

*Guided by* the Brazil Plano Safra program established in 2025, which pledges to provide loans for farmers with interest rates below the market level for agricultural production resources and agricultural credit lines tied to sustainability requirements for green energy development, leading to greater produce production and increased land productivity,

*Referring to* the Climate Credit Trading Mechanism, first established as a part of the Kyoto Protocol and expanded with the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (2024), which, by allowing Member States to contribute financially for green energy development projects in exchange for credits towards achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action), helped to include Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in global progress,

*Acknowledges* the contributions of micro-financing organisations within the LAC region that provide interest-free loans to small businesses whose owners do not meet the requirements of mainstream loan channels,

*Observing* the necessity for programmes and initiatives to maintain the resources necessary for longevity and success, which require long-term funding from Member State governments in order to continuously address food insecurity and malnutrition,

*Encourages* Member States to be aware of the need for international agricultural trade as well as the dangers of overreliance on international trade as it concerns sovereignty and independence,

*Recognises* that not only one third of global fertiliser production comes from the Strait of Hormuz, which can lead to dependence on a specific region, but also that the LAC region domestically sustains fertiliser production for agriculture within the region that can be exported to aid Member States in need of the resource,

*Further recognising* the detrimental effect of crises such as climate change, unsustainable development, and conflict upon food insecurity through increased food prices, loss of harvests, and disruption of shipments,

*Recognising* the work done by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) with the Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MICYN) framework focused on improving the quality of life for the LAC region through the continuation and support of feeding practices and care for children in their first 1,000 days of life,

*Further recalling* attention to the importance of the contents of Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) to an adequate standard of living, including access to nutrition,

*Reaffirming* the policies directed towards uplifting rural farmers outlined in General Assembly resolution 74/237 (2019) on eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that can be applied to policies directed towards small farm holders,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 77/172 (2022) that invites Member States to invest in agriculture and emphasises the need for public investment for smallholder farmers and support mechanisms to enhance agricultural productivity,

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 69/313 (2015) on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which aims to end poverty and hunger, and reach sustainable development through promoting inclusive economic growth and inclusion, while emphasising the need to revitalise the agricultural sector,

*Considering* General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which established the SDG 2 (zero hunger) goal that seeks to end hunger and SDG 15 (life on land) that aspires to protect, restore, promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, and prevent deforestation, and the related targets that Member States are encouraged to hit,

*Acknowledges* existing Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Member programmes, such as the Plan on Food Security, Nutrition, and Eradication of Hunger, that support financial inclusion and micro-financing organisations to increase the success rate of agricultural development and nutrition programmes facilitated by the World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO,

*Recalling* Oxfam International's report "Urban Food Hives Combat Rise in Urban Hunger", which has created an existing framework aiming to improve access to healthy and affordable food by making networks for agricultural practice to help increase regional independence so that urban areas are not reliant on processed food as their sole affordable option,

*Deplores* the disparity that Latin American local women and Indigenous producers have in accessing land, defined under the Rights and Resources Factsheet of 2015, at the hands of large corporations that take advantage of these communities,

*Deeply conscious* of the importance of encouraging balanced diets, as the National Institutes of Health reports that 58.6% of households with acutely malnourished children experienced food insecurity in LAC,

*Deeply alarmed* that the agriculture sector of the economy in LAC faces stagnation with average regional growth of 1.7% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024 according to the report *The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas 2023-2024* by the ECLAC, FAO, and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), which harmed access to food in the region,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that in LAC, 58% of the population is overweight and in 2024, 5.1% of the region faced undernourishment, according to the 2016 ECLAC publication, *Panorama of Food and Nutrition Security in Latin America and the Caribbean*, and the 2025 FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the WFP and the World Health Organisation (WHO): *American Region report Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition* respectively,

*Notes with profound concern* that roughly 46.8% of Small Island Developing States (SIDs) face moderate to severe food insecurity, according to the FAO's 2023 report, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023*,

*Appreciating* the support to LAC countries' agricultural systems provided by the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD),

*Conscious* of the contribution in providing resources for the agricultural development process given by the European Union through the Euroclima + Programme and the Development Smart Innovation,

*Concerned* with the struggles faced by net-food importers and mindful of the negative impacts of tariffs, particularly the average tariff rate of around 10% in LAC, according to the 2025 ECLAC report *International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2025: International Trade in a New Era of Weaponised Interdependence*, that hinders the ability to procure adequate imports to sustain rural populations, social mobility, and development,

*Bearing in mind* the multi-stage initiative, Avanzar2030, which builds on databases and research strategies to accelerate sustainable transformation of agrifood systems in LAC, that can be used to improve the longevity and success of programs targeting malnutrition and hunger,

1. *Recommends* the continuation of research initiatives to provide a strong foundation for agricultural processes revitalisation including:
  - a. *The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective on Latin America and the Caribbean 2023-2024*, which disseminates information on sustainable agriculture development programme results in LAC;
  - b. *The Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2023: Labour Inclusion as a Key Axis of Inclusive Social Development*, which provides data on labour in the agricultural sector;
  - c. The 2025 publication *The Role of Trade and Transport Infrastructure in Food Security in LAC*, which emphasises the need for environmentally sustainable production;
2. *Suggests* the collaboration of Member States to create the Sustainable Access to Balanced and Optimal Resources (SABOR) database under the direction of ECLAC to:
  - a. Define SABOR's legal and operational mandate as voluntary, non-binding, and mindful of each Member State's nutrition policies;
  - b. Collaborate with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to facilitate the creation of the statistical tools;
  - c. Build a continuously updated, secure, and publicly accessible database to optimise protection gaps, nutrition intervention data and progress reports by:
    - i. Using ECLAC's data and statistical tools, such as CEPALSTAT, REDATAM, TRADECAN and pre-existing frameworks, such as the Sub-Regional Headquarters for the LAC region, the Statistical Conference of the Americas and Oxfam International's Urban Food Hive existing framework to map out LAC regions where local resources are not used to their full capacity and label them;
    - ii. Partnering with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to ensure the coordination and accuracy of the data collected;
    - iii. Mapping nutrition interventions across the life-course, including early childhood, school-age children and adolescents, and adults, to identify gaps and opportunities for scaling programs from different Member States;
    - iv. Involving Member States outside of the LAC region to ensure more global cooperation;
    - v. Incorporating data and on current agricultural systems in place in non-LAC states;
    - vi. Collaborating with Oxfam International to ensure a continuous discourse between NGOs and ECLAC and keep track of real-time data;
  - d. Creating an annexe of successful past solutions so SABOR participating Member States can model after each other by:
    - i. Using Oxfam International volunteers to distribute and share data in rural and Indigenous communities on a monthly basis according to the labelled regions by the SABOR optimising database;

- ii. Updating it with feedback, ideas and insight from rural and Indigenous leaders after their exchange with Oxfam International volunteers to track progress and realistic application of solutions;
3. *Advises* the establishment of a multi-stakeholder administrative committee that would oversee SABOR by:
  - a. Including representatives from UNICEF's MICYN's program, agronomists, nutritionists, social policy experts, and NGOs, such as but not limited to Oxfam International, that can provide on-the-ground support;
  - b. Assigning a yearly rotation of volunteer Member States to ensure inclusive decision-making and monitor the transparency of the initiatives;
  - c. Randomly nominating five willing Member States every five years as hosts for annual forums in local community centres following an alternative, and rotative system;
  - d. Ensuring that hosting Member States can only host once before all participating and willing Member States have hosted;
  - e. Using these meetings to review collected data, exchange best practices and develop evidence-based policy recommendations, ensuring inclusive participation from grassroots leaders and relevant experts;
  - f. Implementing mid-year progress reviews and adaptive policy recommendations;
4. *Encourages* willing Member States to invest in the training of workers in the agricultural sector by:
  - a. Providing incentives for agricultural development with:
    - i. A needs-base system that allocates the most resources to the smallest of farms to ensure a fairer distribution of financial resources among farmers and workers;
    - ii. Underlined support provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) that is not linked to production, but rather to compliance with specific requirements, mainly concerning environmental protection and animal welfare;
  - b. Cooperating among Member States for the development of innovation, through:
    - i. Recommending ECLAC partner with the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) to implement knowledge-sharing systems that connect research centres, new technologies, and small farmers, in order to increase awareness of more sustainable agricultural practices and share this information with Member States;
    - ii. Inviting all Member States to collaborate, leading to aid from Member States in a situation of financial stability, in short-term collaboration with high fertiliser production from the LAC region with Member States in need of this resource for the purpose of agricultural development;
  - c. Supporting the implementation of climate-resilient agriculture with technologies, such as irrigation systems, to help increase the production of farmers and the process of informing farmers about how these mechanisms work;

5. *Advocates* for a policy for the establishment of an agricultural subsidy framework across all LAC Member States to help bolster the agricultural sector in rural and smallholder farmers that:
  - a. Encourage agricultural credits on the domestic government level, which:
    - i. Model after a program on the Brazil Plano Safra program that offers interest rates below market level to farmers by the financial compensation for a portion of the interest rates to relieve the financial stress through either, but not limited to one, domestic governmental discretionary funds, micro-financing organizations, and supportive NGO contributions;
    - ii. Provides support for farmers to purchase fertilisers, seeds, storage, and machinery;
  - b. Works with the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to help with funding for subsidised interest rates from a collective fund that tailors the Climate Credit Trading Mechanism to meet SDG 2 (zero hunger) by:
    - i. Managing funds that rely on systems, like the World Bank CPF/SCD Trust Funds and Partner programs, for oversight and reporting mechanisms to prevent misallocations of funds;
    - ii. Being monitored by FAO;
6. *Further recommends* coordination with Member States to tailor economic incentives to create personal plans to boost the economy by:
  - a. Setting a non-binding target for Member States to increase funding for food insecurity by 2040:
    - i. Recommending an increase in financial allocation at the Member States' discretion in line with the Joint SDG Fund;
    - ii. Focusing on food insecurity and agricultural development in rural and Indigenous communities targeted by the SABOR database;
  - b. Investing in research to ensure the continuation of existing social development programs that advance and create more employment opportunities in the agricultural sector for women with the help of the JPRWEE by using it as a model initiative;
7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to create an international collective that aims to support the agricultural self-sufficiency of LAC, which would:
  - a. Help to expand the work done by organisations that are already active for agricultural empowerment in the Caribbean Region, such as the CIRAD Agricultural Research for Development by:
    - i. Expanding volunteer deployment to existing CIRAD and United Nations Volunteers project areas through coordination with national governments and local institutions, ensuring targeted recruitment, training, and integration of volunteers to support ongoing agricultural initiatives and strengthen local capacity;
    - ii. Enlarging CIRAD's operational network by identifying high-bulnerability regions using regional data and in partnership with local governments, and community organisations,

launching pilot agricultural empowerment initiatives that can be scaled across the LAC region;

- iii. Involving worldwide NGOs such as Oxfam International in the empowerment process of LAC's agriculture and agricultural adaptation to climate change;
  - b. Seek the collaboration of European Union (EU) bodies for financing the creation of the collective through a fundraising initiative aimed at the SDGs, using the resources of the European programs, such as Euroclima + Programme and the Development Smart Innovation, through Research in Agriculture (DeSIRA);
  - c. Expand education programs in schools to include sustainable and cultural farming techniques to combat climate-based issues, following the model of relevant NGOs to the LAC region;
  - d. Adopt educational manuals and socialisation workshops for the management of school gardens, by:
    - i. Empowering students to partake in gardening laboratories to acquire agricultural skills from a young age;
    - ii. Involving relatives in the construction and maintenance of the school gardens;
8. *Appeals* to Member States to cooperate with existing micro-financing organisations that provide low-requirement loans to small businesses, in providing low-interest loans to smallholder farmers in the region by:
- a. Acknowledging micro-financing organisations in Member States, including, but not limited to Kiva, Mibanco Peru, Banco WWB, and Banco Adopem;
  - b. Recommending that Member States come up with a set amount of base funds for all approved loan applications;
  - c. Creating outreach programs to inform and assist small-scale farmers in their loan applications and increase access;
  - d. Developing a group of inspectors to work with microfinancing organisations to ensure regular oversight of loans for farmers by establishing regular farm visits and/or regular reports submitted by farmers;
9. *Recommends* Member States bolster the regional agricultural sector and decrease environmental impact by promoting sustainable agricultural practices through partnerships with programs such as the FAO's INSOILFER, by:
- a. Asking Member States to evaluate regional agricultural prices to financially subsidise small farmer holders;
  - b. Advising regional producers and farmers to engage in organic and sustainable farming practices, such as crop rotation, polyculture, agroforestry, and reducing deforestation;
  - c. Promoting sustainable soil fertility management practices that improve crop yield while protecting environment health;

- d. Reducing the dependency on importation by promoting local food distribution efforts, including community-based farming initiatives, public food programs, and school feeding programs;
  - e. Providing training and technical support to smallholder and rural farmers on responsible fertilisers by increasing nutrient efficiency and supporting locally adapted fertilisation methods;
  - f. Facilitating regional data-sharing and research initiatives to strengthen long-term agriculture sustainability and climate resilience;
10. *Fully supports* Member States choosing to work with World Food Programme (WFP) and its Program for Purchase, that makes locally-grown food more accessible, to incentivise healthy food access through more affordable means by:
- a. Adding to existing frameworks outlined in the WFP and evaluating tax expenditures, such as those outlined in the Oxfam International & ECLAC joint report “Time to Tax for Inclusive Growth”, emphasising inclusive, sustainable growth and potential increasing taxes on fast food;
  - b. Providing continued incentives to farmers through tax reductions and increased market demand, such as Brazil’s Food Acquisition Program, that enables them to operate more easily and increase the production of healthy food;
  - c. Further promoting healthier eating through the WFP’s Food Systems and Nutrition education programs that support farmers growing healthy produce, and discouraging the consumption of unhealthy food;
11. *Welcomes* Member States to work with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with policies for:
- a. Reducing or eliminating tariffs on food (whether agricultural or livestock products), seeds, edible oils, and fertiliser;
  - b. Integrating trade of such products through National Single Windows (NSWs) in order to streamline maritime shipment of foodstuffs by modelling after the Single Window for Foreign Trade;
12. *Suggests* Member States to invest in produce-based nutrition and in aid for local farmers by:
- a. Receiving guidance from global agriculture experts to help ensure farming and operations run effectively;
  - b. Granting liaisons or government-protected assets to experts providing support that further incentivise collaboration in the LAC region;
13. *Encourages* regulation of clear land rights reiterated in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007) that would help small local producers, especially women and Indigenous people by:
- a. Advocating for the deployment of legal experts upon request mandated by FAO such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development;
  - b. Offering consultations from experts from organisations focused on agricultural development and land rights to clearly determine the delimitations of the lands the producers own or plan to own;

- c. Informing the producers of their legal remedies like liquidated damages and contract termination through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) programs like the Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure that allows individuals to report systematic abuses communication;
  - d. Assisting the producers in legal procedures so they can claim the lands they rightfully own;
  - e. Supporting vulnerable groups, particularly women and Indigenous farmers, through targeted financial inclusion and land access initiatives such as those in the Oxfam International report “Financing Women Farmers”;
14. *Recommends* frameworks similar to and from the 2023 ECLAC-prepared publication *New Narratives for Rural Transformation in Latin American and the Caribbean* (financed by IFAD) for the improvement of education systems in rural areas to support long-term food security and development by:
- a. Expanding access to vocational and agricultural education for youth in rural communities;
  - b. Integrating food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture topics into willing Member States' education programs;
  - c. Supporting school feeding programs that source food locally, thereby strengthening both education outcomes and local agricultural economies, integrating local, small farmers to provide healthy and fresh meals to schools;
  - d. Enhancing access to digital learning tools and infrastructure in deprived rural areas;
15. *Invites* Member States to strengthen and expand the LAC-wide school feeding programs by:
- a. Prioritising climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural practices to address the impacts of climate change and invasive species on production, partnering with Avanzar2030;
  - b. Improving local food distribution systems such as on-farm storage, transportation, and infrastructure, by integrating technology, such as cold chain monitoring, to minimise damage to food production;
16. *Recommends* the use of hydroponics to help local communities increase access to food, which would:
- a. Optimise space and resources by reducing the amount of water and soil used and decreasing the growth time;
  - b. Suggest collaboration with volunteers from NGOs, including but not limited to Oxfam International, to train local leaders in rural communities on how to implement hydroponics techniques;
  - c. Promote focusing on rural communities with limited farmland to increase their access to nutritious food and to proper farming mechanisms to boost overall production, as targeted by the SABOR database.



**Code:** ECLAC/1/4

**Committee:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Topic:** Combatting Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All its Forms

---

*The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Appreciating* the efforts of the United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), by expanding domestic agricultural investment, supporting small-scale farmers, and promoting climate-resilient food production systems to reduce import dependency and improve nutritional outcomes,

*Reaffirming* the policies directed towards uplifting rural farmers outlined in General Assembly Second Committee resolution 74/237 (2019) on eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda,

*Deeply appreciating* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) and the *Paris Agreement* (2015), recognizing that climate adaptation and mitigation are essential to protecting national food systems, as hurricanes, coastal flooding, and saltwater intrusion have damaged agricultural land, disrupted domestic food chains, and contributed to rising food prices across the archipelago,

*Recognizing* the effects of malnutrition on young children and adults, specifically how malnutrition has resulted in stunted growth as well as rising rates of obesity,

*Further recognizing* the importance of programs like the Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE), in monitoring and warning Member States and their inhabitants of climate change issues and extreme weather events to assist them in preparing preventive measures,

*Alarmed by* the rise of agroclimatic risks present in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) nations,

*Expressing* its appreciation regarding policy research on food import dependency, supply chain resilience, and agricultural diversification, as well as its regional data platforms that assist Member States in monitoring food price volatility and trade imbalances, as well as the World Bank's reporting and the prevalence of moderate to severe food insecurity among the LAC population,

*Guided by* the United Nations General Assembly First Committee resolution 79/227 (2024) on agriculture development, food security, and nutrition,

*Noting with approval* the *2023 Buenos Aires Declaration* by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) further underscores the need for a collaborative and inclusive approach to tackling hunger and malnutrition in LAC,

*Affirming* the Caribbean Irrigation and Investment Priorities that was instituted within the The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) "Twenty-five by 2025 Initiative" with the goal of transforming agrifood systems in the Caribbean and Latin America,

*Taking note of* the *Declaration of the 10th Regional Forum on School Meals in Latin America and the Caribbean* (2024), which identifies local public procurement as a cost-effective solution for fostering economic development,

*Acknowledging* the work done by National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plans (NISSAP) to identify, prioritise, and manage invasive species in aquaculture,

*Emphasizing* the commitments made by the School Meal Coalition (SMC) to focus on sustainable school meals programs that are guided by the declaration of the 10th regional forum on school meals in LAC,

1. *Supports* the partnership with the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), and the Regional Council for Planning of The Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) recommending the creation of the Mobilizing Effective Dietary Inclusivity for Nutritional Advancement (MEDINA) by:
  - a. Encouraging domestic investment through aforementioned partnerships in local agriculture and sustainable farming practices to reduce reliance on food imports that will eventually lead to self-sustainable agricultural practices;
  - b. Advising Member States, under the supervision of CELAC and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Oxfam International with their existing framework on "Understanding the Effectiveness of Agriculture Training for Women: A desk review of indicators, methods and best practices" to provide agricultural training and technical assistance to strengthen domestic production, in collaboration with:
    - i. The Logic Framework Approach (LFA), which will keep track of objectives, progress, and their outcomes to receive an analysis of the current situation in the region;
    - ii. The Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Framework (MEL), that will provide surveys, group discussions, data, observation of farming practices, and performance indicators that will assess skill, income, and productivity;
  - c. Prioritizing diverse food production to expand crop variety and improve supply resilience with the help of the FAO's "One Country, One Priority Product" initiative;
  - d. Strengthening regional coordination and data sharing through ECLAC, MEDINA, the World Food Programme (WFP), UN Women, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as NGOs like Oxfam International to promote food security strategies aligned with SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and UNFCCC that will:
    - i. Invite Member States to the International Partnership for Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions, a United Nations alliance that aims to promote the sustainable development of mountainous agriculture and preserve the cultural practices of indigenous communities;
    - ii. Recommend working alongside with The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) that will provide federal grants to Member States for supplemental foods and nutrition education for low income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age of five;
  - e. Endorsing the development of an United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) forum for cultural exchange between indigenous dietary practices and the culinary traditions of diets recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as an Intangible and Cultural Heritage in order to both preserve indigenous culinary traditions and to spread proven sustainable and nutritious diets;

2. *Advises* Member States to promote domestic policy to develop rural farming projects through the upscaling of facilities, increased mechanization, and the enforcement of domestic environmental regulations, as seen in Gran Misión Agro-Venezuela and Gran Misión Madre Tierra enacted by Venezuela, towards the objectives of:
  - a. Eradicating rural poverty in line with the 2030 Agenda;
  - b. Reducing dependency upon major agricultural exporters and achieving agricultural self-sufficiency for LAC Member States;
3. *Recommends* ECOSOC to partner with UNESCO, in collaboration with Oxfam International, to expand and improve the North-American CAKE Program with the financial aid of the Financing for Development Forum, aiming to electronically alert food producers and competent authorities, including through sirens in sub-regions it may concern within the LAC region, on upcoming climate disasters;
4. *Emphasizes* Member States to promote agroclimatic risk preventative infrastructures conducive to each Member States and their specific climate and sociocultural needs, following the example of the National Sovereignty Strategy for Food Security by:
  - a. Inviting Member States to invest into their national meteorological systems to ensure that climate risks are acknowledged prior to affecting nations;
  - b. Commending research and development in each Member State, specifically on how to best prevent effects from climate risks, ones that would be implemented in culturally suitable manners;
  - c. Collaborating with Bioversity International and building on Oxfam International's "Climate Strategy" report framework;
  - d. Recommending participation of Member States within the annual United Nations *Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP)*, to improve and create new greenhouses to regulate temperatures where crops are grown and create more efficiency which encourages sustainable agricultural development, holding Member States accountable, and enhancing food sovereignty for all Member States;
5. *Welcomes* Member States to adopt a similar framework as NISSAP to protect biodiversity and food insecurity by establishing an effective system in LAC involving government agencies, scientific experts, and community members that monitors and reports early detection of invasive species that threaten agricultural production and ecosystems by:
  - a. Recommending the integration of citizen science tools such as iNaturalist, which is a scientific platform used to actively report and track invasive species that disrupt local crops, fisheries, and food supply chains;
  - b. Supporting public education campaigns on the impact of invasive species on food systems and biodiversity and how community action can contribute to early intervention;
  - c. Considering the findings of the FAO's 2025 *Review of the State of World Marine Fishery Resources* and the conservation approach detailed in the FAO's Strategic Framework 2022–31;
6. *Asks for* Member States attention on attaining sustainable income for small and medium sized farms by suggesting the implementation of national direct payment systems in the region by:

- a. Inviting Member States to create and manage a system for funding retiring farmers who voluntarily transfer their agricultural land to younger farmers to support long-term rural stability based on the Farmland Transfer Retirement Direct Payment System in Korea and in partnership with the Transition Incentives Program (TIP);
  - b. Encouraging ECOSOC to set region-based criteria for a yearly direct payment from IFAD to prioritize environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, local food security needs, and economic resilience for small and medium-sized farms, equally distributing the support;
7. *Invites* Member States to further implement the Caribbean Irrigation and Investment Priorities by:
- a. Working with the World Bank Group and ECOSOC, so that work would continue to enhance local production in order to reduce reliance on imported food and to create more local jobs that will promote domestic agriculture;
  - b. Recommending that the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, with the support of Oxfam International, with research from Bioversity International, and under the supervision of ECOSOC, to provide innovative technologies such as drought-resistant crop varieties, and advanced water management tools for the purpose of improving climate resilience among local farmers;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with UN Global Compact specifically the International Fertilizer Association to improve access to excess fertilizers to low income farmers by creating local distribution centers in rural areas, similar to the microbanks initiative within the National Sovereignty Strategy for Food Security in the Republic of Chile in order to improve overall soil health, crop diversity, and availability of agricultural goods;
8. *Encourages* Member States to establish and scale Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) resource framework, in partnership with FAO, WFP, and the SMC, to simultaneously address food insecurity and rural poverty by:
- a. Establishing national mandates that align with the SMC and support school food supplies to be sourced from local smallholders and family farmers thereby transforming regional food systems and strengthening national social protection frameworks in alignment with SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), and SDG 4 (quality education);
  - b. Prioritizing the encouragement of procurement contracts within the Member States for women-led and indigenous agricultural cooperatives to ensure inclusive economic growth through utilizing schools as a daily contact point for students and encouraging Member States to incorporate providing bio-fortified meals in their policies in alignment with international health standards set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO).