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Documentation of the Simulation of the  
**General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)\***

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**Conference B**

6-10 April 2026

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# General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Nadine Al Ali
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Synne I. Kverndal
<b>Chair</b>	Ninja Friberg

## Agenda

1. Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security
2. Promoting Sustainable Transportation in the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
GA2/1/1	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	75 in favor, 12 against, 28 abstentions
GA2/1/2	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	84 in favor, 6 against, 25 abstentions
GA2/1/3	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	75 in favor, 8 against, 32 abstentions
GA2/1/4	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	79 in favor, 7 against, 29 abstentions
GA2/1/5	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	74 in favor, 8 against, 33 abstentions
GA2/1/6	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	76 in favor, 10 against, 29 abstentions
GA2/1/7	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	83 in favor, 7 against, 25 abstentions

GA2/1/8	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	76 in favor, 3 against, 36 abstentions
GA2/1/9	Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security	84 in favor, 6 against, 25 abstentions

## **Summary Report for the General Assembly Second Committee**

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Promoting Sustainable Transportation in the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda
2. Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

The session was attended by representatives of 115 Member States and 1 Observer. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 12 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics: Transportation, climate resilience, technological advancements in agriculture, supporting local farmers, and trade accessibility. The atmosphere of the committee was eager and collaborative, with Member States working hard to remain inclusive, maintain diplomacy, all the while working hard to finalize their work.

On Thursday, 9 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 9 resolutions following voting procedure, 7 of which were by recorded vote and 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including transportation, agriculture, technology, climate resilience, trade accessibility and youth involvement. The body demonstrated a commitment to promoting food security by tackling transportation limitations, focusing on local, small-holder farmers.



**Code:** GA2/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), for the furthered development of state infrastructure through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),

*Emphasizing* the World Food Programme's (WFP) Real-Time Food Security Monitoring Dashboard as a viable initiative to increase government capability to administer emergency aid for climate crisis before they take place,

*Deeply concerned* that 1.3 billion tonnes of food produced around the globe for human consumption are lost due to inadequate infrastructure in developing regions or are wasted every year,

*Fully aware* that restaurants and supermarkets waste food that is safe for human consumption but is close to its expiration date, causing environmental damage, and economic loss,

*Emphasizing* that enough food is produced to feed the population of the world, and the need for action to combat the rising number of people with limited access to food,

*Having examined* the difficulty of the cooperation between sovereign nations, and the extensive physical and developmental investment required to establish a mutually beneficial system of technological advancements, infrastructure developments, food production, and to promote development of resistant agricultural systems within nations,

*Firmly convinced* of the ability of sustainable development of transportation to serve as a primary solution to aid in the improvement of the global supply chain in the fight against world hunger,

*Profoundly unsettled* that inadequate and unsustainable transport infrastructure contributes up to 30% of the total cost of food, and that an estimated 37% of perishable goods are lost in transit, which continues to deprive millions of people of access to nutritious foods,

*Bearing in mind* the disruptive policies such as transit dependency, World Trade Organization negotiation asymmetry, climate-driven export shocks, and commodity-only trade structures that are directly affecting landlocked, climate-exposed, and agriculture-dependent nations,

*Acknowledging* the significance of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) in bridging global technological disparities, such as by providing integrated soil sensor networks to Least Developed Countries, in line with SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

*Recalling* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), which emphasizes that mobilizing private sector capital and utilizing blended finance are essential to closing the global infrastructure gap and establishing resilient agricultural supply chains,

1. *Recommends* Member States to model after the WFP Real-Time Food Security Monitoring Dashboard, which provides real-time data of food security conditions along global supply chains, which allows users to identify food-insecurity threats;
2. *Strongly urges* Member States to encourage initiatives to endorse existing mobile applications in developing nations, which allow supermarkets and restaurants to sell food that is close to its expiration date at low prices for their local communities, beginning with urban cities and looking to expand to rural areas;
3. *Suggests* Member States to provide support through means of governance, funding, or other contributions for state IFAD projects to strengthen domestic resilience and meet state food security goals;
4. *Encourages* all Member States to conduct voluntary national assessments of their existing food transport infrastructure and identify critical gaps in their national supply chains with a particular attention to last-mile connectivity in rural communities, import dependencies, antagonistic crop production, and to share findings with other Member States;
5. *Urges* Member States to modernize vital routes through infrastructure loans through the World Bank to ensure that multimodal transit routes remain open during extreme events by:
  - a. Directing attention towards implementing public-private partnerships to strengthen rural roads;
  - b. Further inviting collaboration between mutually beneficial countries;
6. *Implores* Member States to adopt national policies that reduce food loss during transit, including investment in temperature-controlled supply chains, improved packaging standards, and the use of technologies such as AI for real-time tracking and predictive logistics, in alignment with the targets set out in SDG 12;
7. *Calls for* a commitment from Member States to support transport innovations through the sharing of transport research, technological advancements, and natural resources, which are required to reach shared initiative goals of electronic vehicle, agriculture, and infrastructure development;
8. *Further invites* Member States to work towards the technological and practical development of alternative methods of food transportation, including cargo planes, freight trains, container ships, and cargo vans with electric-powered operating systems, that are more efficient, reliable, and capable of long-distance travel, intending to increase the affordability and effectiveness of the global food supply chain;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to emulate the blueprint *Awaza Programme of Action (2024-2034)* that aims to support Land Locked Developing Countries in addressing high transport costs, climate vulnerability, and limited digital infrastructure;
10. *Further recommends* exploring similar initiatives to the TFM currently embedded in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)* by the United Nations Development Programme to:
  - a. Hasten the diffusion of agricultural technologies to developing states to enhance global food supply and access equity;

- b. Bridge divides in agricultural technology capabilities across Member States to facilitate the realization of SDG 10;
11. *Requests* that Member States collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank to establish a Cold-Chain and Logistics Modernization Framework, aimed at reducing the 37% transit food loss by:
- a. Utilizing Public-Private Partnerships to attract private institutional investment for the construction of solar-powered and temperature-controlled storage facilities in rural agricultural hubs;
  - b. *Encouraging* the voluntary utilization of multilateral financial mechanisms to provide credit enhancement and risk mitigation, backed by international financial institutions such as the International Financial Corporation and the Green Climate Fund for local agricultural cooperatives, domestic logistics enterprises, and rural municipalities within developing nations, ensuring that investment directly capitalizes local local workforce;
  - c. *Inviting* Member States to facilitate partnerships between the private logistics sector and FAO to share supply chain resilience data and best practices, in full accordance with national data security and privacy frameworks, fostering a collaborative approach to global food security;
12. *Further suggests* Member States adopt FAO's Analytical Support Mechanism for Agrifood System Country Programming and Evidence initiative, which aims to strengthen supply chains by helping Member States design technical support systems to improve food systems, identify supply chain bottlenecks, and remove them to help connect farmers with supply chains.



**Code:** GA2/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Emphasizing* the importance of technical education and knowledge transfer like digital platforms and farmer field schools, that provide farmers essential knowledge on sustainable practices that increase sustainability, productivity, and resilience,

*Keeping in mind* the progress of the Farm to Fork systems proposed by the European Commission to move produce from local farmers to consumers,

*Bearing in mind* the success of the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) farmer field program in increasing crop yields and income in local farming communities through tailored educational policy guidance,

*Acknowledging* the importance of implementing digital technologies in the use of tracking perishable foods during transport within the global food supply chain,

*Aware* that less than 20% of climate and agrifood finance supports rural broadband and digital public goods, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) Fast-Tracking Implementation of Reforms Enabling E-Commerce and Digital Trade,

*Reaffirming* the outcomes of the *2025 Sustainable Food Systems Summit*, which calls for integrating food security policies across the levels of state governance and implementing sustainable food systems agendas into national development plans which addresses the gaps between policy alignment and food security,

*Affirming* the protection of food security in conflict areas, ensuring that food supply reaches desperate populations,

*Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 76/264 on the "State of global food insecurity" and the principles of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement to promote a more open and efficient trade internationally,

*Recalling* the Chapter 4 of UNCTAD's *Trade and Development Report (2025)* and General Assembly resolution 46/145 on "Regional economic integration among developing countries" pointing out that it is essential to construct multiple trade partnerships to facilitate the food trade,

*Recognizing* the multiple concerns from UNCTAD related to the inefficient cross-border movement of goods due to a lack of coordination between border agencies,

*Aware* of the food security risks faced by states heavily dependent on food imports during crises and supply chain disruptions,

*Expressing with concern* the inconsistencies of security within UNCTAD and that General Assembly resolution 72/266 on "Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations" remains a highlighted document to address,

*Observing* the FAO's *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024* report that finds developing populations make up 77% of those who cannot afford a healthy diet,

*Further deploring* the need to formally establish agriculture focused financial relationships between developed and non developed nations for the purpose of avoiding involuntary obligations,

*Alarmed* by irregular price shocks to seed and fertilizer stocks which cause severe disruptions to the global supply chain,

*Bearing in mind* the limitations in both natural and financial resources of Member States in special circumstances,

*Having devoted attention* to the progress of the Bridgetown Initiative, enabling concessional credit access to Member States in special situations,

1. *Encourages* Member States, with technical support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to promote agricultural cooperatives and self-help groups through the Adaptation Smallholder Agriculture Programme;
2. *Recommends* Member States to develop and expand educational and technical training programmes focused on climate-resilient agricultural practices and supply chain risk management, in collaboration with FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Development Programme;
3. *Reaffirms* the essentiality of raising public awareness regarding the importance of food security through:
  - a. Public awareness campaigns sponsored by government programs and private sector actors that focus on educating citizens and smallholders farmers about the importance of avoiding post-harvest food waste, the resilience of the food supply chain, and responsible consumption;
  - b. Integration of food security matters, such as food production systems to avoid food wastes and balanced diets, into education systems to achieve the long-term goals of a sustainable food system and reasonable consumption;
4. *Encourages* Member States to join, where not already participated in, the Automated System for Customs Data platform launched by UNCTAD to raise the efficiency of the trade flows by:
  - a. Enhancing international knowledge exchange about efficient trade practice through real time tracking of each sector, to better the outputs of resource allocation by measuring the current status of each system in high accuracy;
  - b. Harmonizing of standards and digitization of the transactions among different border authorities to make customs checks more fluent, efficient, and transparent;
5. *Supports* technical assistance, in coordination with WFP and the World Meteorological Organization, for states heavily dependent on food imports to strengthen food security during crises and supply chain disruptions through:
  - a. Expanding early warning systems and real-time food supply monitoring;

- b. Improving storage capacity, regional distribution systems, and digital logistics coordination;
6. *Strongly encourages* supporting domestic agricultural institutions, to improve their technologies and capabilities, thereby enhancing food production and transportation systems and strengthening participation in global supply chain by:
  - a. Supporting both domestic public and private farming sectors through concentrated agricultural investment to increase efficiency and reliability of production, contributing to more stable international food market;
  - b. Promoting sustainable agriculture processes to improve the quality of food post-production, facilitating safer and more competitive export potential;
7. *Incentivizes* collaboration between Member States and the FAO to expand the FAO Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) to include more in depth information on domestic food production and shipment, in an effort to better the issue of food scarcity and increase ability to provide domestically produced food;
8. *Encourages* partnerships between public institutions, research centers, and private sector stakeholders to accelerate innovation in sustainable packaging, cold-chain technologies, and low-emission transportation solutions that improve supply chain reliability while reducing environmental impact;
9. *Urges* Member States to incorporate supply chain resilience considerations into national development strategies, ensuring coordination between agricultural, transport, digital infrastructure, and trade policies to promote long-term food system stability;
10. *Promotes* research conducted by the FAO to establish the benefits and limitations of digital technologies in reducing food loss, such as time temperature indicators and freshness indicators to monitor perishable food during transport;
11. *Advocates* for the transition of green agricultural technologies to help mitigate the risk of climate change by recommending that Member States encourage the adoption of policies that subsidize industries facilitating the transition toward greener sectors such as electric vehicle, while maintaining high crop yields through climate-smart agricultural practices and diversified production pathways;
12. *Recommends* Member States partnering with the World Bank's Climate Adaptation and Resilience for Agrifood Systems that enhances climate resilience by financing adaptive infrastructure, climate-smart logistics, and risk-management tools, helping protect crops, storage, and transport from climate-related shocks;
13. *Reaffirms* the unique qualities of each Member State's economy by promoting a financial plan that will layout relationship and responsibilities including humanitarian aid, food supply costs, and revenue resources;
14. *Invites* collaboration between countries in special situations and International Financial Institutions to address issues related to the national food security, particularly the global supply chain mechanism, through a more coordinated and accessible financial resource;

15. *Advocates* for Member States to implement financial stockpiles and policies that ensure that farmers, especially smallholder farms, are protected from extortion and protect sustainable and competing agriculture by:

- a. Establishing policies that secure affordable prices for small holder farm on farming equipment and resources like fertilizers and seeds, especially during periods of price shocks;
- b. Promoting policies that prohibit predatory pricing and invest in agronomy to stabilize markets, production levels, and food output along with reducing dependence of fragile imports to ensure the security of rural development and smallholder farms;

16. *Supports* the regional integration and international partnership to enhance the availability and reliability of the food trade by:

- a. Engaging national governments, regional bodies, and international organizations to harmonize the standards among Member States through trade agreements, in order to achieve more fluent cross-border transactions;
- b. Promoting the policy and trade practices alignment among the policy makers and industry stakeholders to strengthen national competitiveness;
- c. Standardizing the customs checks through cooperation of customs authorities and border agencies to avoid redundant checks and trade delays.



**Code:** GA2/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Affirming* the multifaceted nature of this topic and the fact that individual Member States require individual solutions in order to increase food security,

*Calling attention to* the growing rate of twenty-one percent global agricultural productivity reduced by climate change, as evidenced in the 2021 joint research study conducted by the Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment,

*Supporting* the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) in an effort to reduce global food insecurity,

*Acknowledging* the potential of climate-smart technologies to reduce post-harvest loss, improve storage efficiency, and strengthen supply chain resilience,

*Defining* a “small farmer” as farmers possessing less than 50 acres of land for the purposes of this working paper,

*Stressing* the existence of food security as a universal right as outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Acknowledging* that disruptions to transportation corridors, storage infrastructure, and trade flows undermine global efforts to ensure reliable access to safe, nutritious, and affordable food,

*Welcoming* clean, renewable energy for freight transportation used in the transport and trading of food goods between countries,

*Recognizing* that global food systems remain vulnerable to climate shocks, market volatility, and disruptions to international supply chains, disproportionately affecting food-insecure populations,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of climate-resilient infrastructure in rural markets,

*Alarmed by* the absence of sustainable farming practices in drought-prone Member States, leaving them vulnerable to decrease in production and an increase in food loss due to climate change and catastrophe,

*Recognizing* that smallholder farmers play a fundamental role in global food production yet often lack adequate access to technical knowledge and education on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices,

*Promoting* the idea that action is required to combat the rising number of people suffering from limited access to food, as highlighted in the latest *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* (SOFI) report,

*Commending* the work of the *Trade Against Hunger* report and team to help states identify the inefficiencies found in supply chains around the world,

*Noting* the proven effects that anti-trade measures have on international supply lines as confirmed by the 2025 United Nations *Trade and Development Report*,

*Reaffirming* the need to continue working on the National Agriculture Investment Plan as defined by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in order to invest in the skills and knowledge of the workforce that is essential for improving efficiency and Gross Domestic Product input,

*Bringing devoted attention to* the decline of support for rural farming communities and the need for investment in public policies and collaborative support with Multi-Stakeholders for Systematic Change in order to gain national infrastructure integration thus reducing food loss waste and supporting the global supply chain,

1. *Recommends* amendments to the World Trade Organization (WTO), specifically their appellate body, policy to limit the implementation of anti-trade measures by:
  - a. Recommending wholesale suspension of approval for retaliatory tariffs on agricultural goods unless it is considered by the WTO to be absolutely necessary;
  - b. Further proposing the creation of an exemption regime for small farmers (farmers possessing less than 50 acres of arable land) from authorized retaliatory tariffs under Dispute Settlement Understanding Article 22;
2. *Asks* Member States to begin programs to request and allow teams from the *Trade Against Hunger* report to analyze domestic supply structures for the purpose of:
  - a. Receiving outside professional assessments of inefficiencies and leakages in the system;
  - b. Building deeper relations with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) committee, giving increased access to items such as:
    - i. Grants and funds relating to the implementation of this paper;
    - ii. Future opportunities for United Nations aid in relation to the improvement of domestic supply lines;
3. *Implores* Member States to provide funding to enhance the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to focus on agricultural sustainability to decrease Member States reliance on volatile supply chains and increase domestic food security by:
  - a. Encouraging investment into climate smart technology;
  - b. Requesting funding by recommending voluntary states invest part of their yearly budget;
  - c. Encouraging higher opportunity for the WFP's Anticipatory Action and Risk Management allowing deployment of disaster risk financing systems;
  - d. Supporting the FAO by granting it the resources to assist vulnerable Member States with hazard early warning systems;
  - e. Encouraging CGIAR to support with funds;

- f. Using the surplus support to these organizations to provide food to those in need;
4. *Requests* FAO, WFP, and UNCTAD to expand technical assistance for digital traceability systems that improve transparency across production, transport, and storage stages through:
- a. Implementing direct technical expertise for the integration of Distributed Ledger Technology and Blockchain, allowing for an immutable record of a product's journey that can be accessed securely by producers, transporters, and regulators;
  - b. Deploying Internet of Things infrastructure, including smart sensors for real-time monitoring of soil conditions at the production stage and temperature-controlled "cold-chain" sensors during transport and storage to prevent post-harvest loss;
  - c. Facilitating the transition to Electronic Bills of Lading and digital certificates of origin, reducing administrative bottlenecks and physical paperwork that often lead to delays and "leakage" in the supply chain;
  - d. Establishing National Data Hubs and training programs for local technical staff, ensuring that Member States have the sovereign capacity to manage, analyze, and protect the traceability data generated within their borders;
5. *Encourages* Member States to harmonize data collection standards to enable interoperable supply chain monitoring platforms by adopting:
- a. The GS1 Global Standards Framework, specifically utilizing Global Trade Item Numbers for product identification and Global Location Numbers for the digital mapping of farms, warehouses, and ports of entry;
  - b. The Electronic Product Code Information Services standard (ISO/IEC 19987), to facilitate the sharing of event-based data, detailing the "what, when, where, and why" of every product movement, between disparate national monitoring platforms;
  - c. The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business Core Component Library to establish a common semantic dictionary that ensures data elements such as "harvest date," "lot number," and "phytosanitary status" are defined identically across all participating Member States;
  - d. Standardized Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Events, as defined by international food safety bodies, to ensure that minimum mandatory transparency data is captured at every hand-off point in the supply chain;
  - e. Open-source Application Programming Interfaces and data-exchange protocols that allow for secure, real-time data flow between government customs portals (such as ASYCUDA) and private sector logistics software;
6. *Further recommends* the FAO, WFP, and UNCTAD to create a joint digital task force to ensure the interoperability of traceability protocols, preventing the fragmentation of digital standards between production data, humanitarian logistics, and international trade customs whereas the General Assembly Second Committee:

- a. Decides that the task force shall be headquartered in Rome, Italy, to leverage the proximity of the Rome-based Agencies, with secondary operational nodes in Geneva, Switzerland, to integrate with UNCTAD's trade and customs expertise;
  - b. Further decides to initiate a pilot implementation phase in twelve high-priority Member States, specifically across the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, where existing FAO and WFP country teams are already providing technical and policy assistance for agrifood transformation;
  - c. Mandates the task force for an initial term of five years (2026-2031), aligning with the FAO Strategic Framework and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015), with a mid-term progress review to be presented to the Economic and Social Council at the conclusion of the second year;
  - d. Establishes a quarterly reporting cycle where the task force will provide technical updates to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) regarding the harmonization of digital public infrastructure;
  - e. Requests the active participation and technical support of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Development Programme to provide expertise on digital connectivity and the scaling of Digital Public Goods;
  - f. Invites collaboration from non-governmental stakeholders, including the GS1 Global Office for standard-setting and the International Atomic Energy Agency for scientific verification and laboratory-based traceability techniques;
  - g. Encourages the involvement of private sector technology partners and regional development banks, such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, to provide the necessary financing and cloud infrastructure required to sustain the task force's digital pilots;
7. *Endorses* climate resilient agriculture to Member States that have a notable presence of weather that affects their domestic agriculture that ensures long term food security and reduces risk of crop failures and supply disruptions by:
- a. Promoting climate resilient agriculture practices such as:
    - i. Drought resistance crops such as millet, chickpea, and quinoa that are able to grow without consistent precipitation;
    - ii. Organic farming;
    - iii. Utilizing intercropping, water conservation, and pest and disease management as agroecological programs that enhance soil and land health to prevent drought catastrophe;
  - b. Working in accordance with the Climate Change Action Plan's policy on climate resilient agriculture, created by the World Bank Group;

8. *Utilizes* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide frameworks for potential incentive programs, for example:
  - a. Member State specific incentives for climate and agricultural considerate supply chain action;
  - b. Collaboration between UNEP and governments to establish benchmarks for supply chain emissions;
9. *Calls upon* Member States, with technical support from FAO, to develop and expand educational and technical training programmes for smallholder farmers on CSA practices, in order to:
  - a. Strengthen farmers' knowledge and technical capacities to increase sustainable agricultural productivity;
  - b. Promote the adoption of diversified cropping systems and sustainable land and water management practices through targeted training initiatives and capacity-building programmes;
10. *Calls upon* WTO to facilitate discussion on reducing trade barriers for eco-friendly technology and EV's to lower costs for developing nations by:
  - a. Urging WTO to develop programs to help least-developed countries meet import standards for eco-friendly equipment;
  - b. Inviting Member States to commit to tailored procedures for environmentally friendly technology going to developing nations;
11. *Urges* the creation of stronger climate resilient food transport infrastructure in developing Member States by:
  - a. Partnering with the World Bank's Global Infrastructure Facility to secure low-interest loans for critical supply chain infrastructure by:
    - i. Intending to administer loans to developing nations;
    - ii. Adopting need based loans through 2030 to satisfy the work of SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure);
  - b. Accounting for climate risk data from high profile areas, upgrading, and reinforcing pre-existing infrastructure, and accounting for natural disaster prone areas;
12. *Strongly encourages* a system in partnership with the World Bank Group in which economic inclusion and rural food security are protected for communities within Member States through the implementation of documents with similar objectives to Sustainable Development Goal SDG 2 and the 2030 Agenda;
13. *Further recommends* the need for an inclusive distribution, storage, and waste reduction system that is accessible to all farmers and producers, such as grain silos and waterline systems, in

order to alleviate the pressure placed on the global supply chain in compliance with the 2030 Agenda;

14. *Strongly advises* regional partnerships emphasizing smallholder farmers in landlocked, struggling neighbor Member States with local government support so that they can sustain themselves and transport their produce in methods such as:
  - a. Investing or offering loans;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to strengthen public policies on family farming and exchange best practices at the international level;
15. *Draws attention* to the importance of freight transportation within global supply chains and the opportunity to further develop these vessels through climate-smart methods funded by the Joint SDG Fund such as:
  - a. Solar panels which are cheaper than conventional methods, save fuel, and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
  - b. Flettner rotor technology, electrically powered rotating cylinders which stand, which save a significant amount of fuel, and reduce GHG emissions.



**Code:** GA2/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Observing* the current crisis of the global supply chain strains caused by a lack of technological advancement in the agricultural market globally,

*Acknowledging* the prevalence of outdated processing technologies and a market structure that fails to prioritize long-term investment, contributing to global food security,

*Recalling* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger) and 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), with a focus on food security and global supply chains,

*Fully aware* that food supply chains experience vulnerabilities to climate change, current conflicts, supply disruptions, and rising global food prices,

*Noting with concern* that up to 30% of the world's food is either lost or wasted every year, as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

*Understanding* the impact of digital supply chains and early warning systems on mitigating discrepancies in food security and global supply chains,

*Emphasizing* the data from the World Food Programme (WFP), reporting that early warning systems can reduce the impacts of food insecurity by up to 30%,

*Affirming* the important role of technology in the context of food security and the need to enhance infrastructure,

*Conscious* that approximately 14% of food is lost between when harvested and before reaching retail, as reported by FAO, caused by a lack of transport infrastructure, cold chain infrastructure, and technology,

*Alarmed* that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) face significantly higher supply chain costs due to geographic constraints, with transport costs in LLDCs facing up to 50% higher costs than those in coastal Member States, as reported by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),

*Noting* that while over 100 Member States make use of the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) system, the lack of standardization creates chokepoints that disrupt the flow of global food supply chains,

*Deeply conscious* of the growing reliance on digital border systems and agricultural intelligence platforms, which simultaneously modernize trade while exposing critical global supply chains to new cyber-vulnerabilities and data fragmentation,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 78/138 on “Commodities”, which emphasized the need for timely, accurate, and transparent market information to mitigate excessive price volatility,

*Noting further* that current market intelligence mechanisms contain significant blind spots with respect to fertilizer markets, maritime logistics, and corridor disruptions, for which the expansion of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is essential,

*Calling attention to* the growing need for maintenance of rural transport routes vulnerable to unpredictable weather events,

*Emphasizing* the need for higher-capacity ports, faster railways, and more reliable roads,

*Acknowledging* the unreliability of today's transport systems, notably in developing countries,

*Commending* the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's education programmes, especially its Digital Agriculture e-learning course, in providing equitable training for farmers and agricultural experts,

1. *Encourages* Member States to explore technologies that improve food safety by developing value chains and providing assistance to local agribusinesses through non-governmental organization (NGO)-led partnerships facilitated by FAO, following a framework modeled after the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty framework;
2. *Supports* the monitoring of food security standards by food and health agencies within respective Member States over a five-year period;
3. *Urges* Member States to modernize supply chain infrastructures by investing in new technologies by:
  - a. Integrating digital border systems into global supply chains to improve food security by streamlining cross-border trade of goods and ensuring that food reaches Member States at faster rates;
  - b. Trusting that new technology knowledge obtained by Member States are shared and do not exclude developing countries;
4. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to explore further development of Digital Transit Platforms with a focus on the existing ASYCUDA system in order to:
  - a. Solve logistical inefficiencies in the last-mile transport arm, being a major factor of increased costs within the food supply chain through custom procedure streamlining;
  - b. Help Member States fully adhere to the World Trade Organization *Trade Facilitation Agreement* (2014) by standardizing digital customs procedures;
  - c. Promote digital interconnection of multimodal transit networks, such as rail-road cargo cross-border transfers through automation of the multimodal data handoff modules within the ASYCUDA system;

5. *Encourages* the expansion of the Climate-Resilient Storage and Processing Infrastructure within the existing Food Systems Integrated Program;
6. *Invites* Member States to invest in rural infrastructure and aid local agricultural workers, specifically in developing countries, to reinforce local production and decrease vulnerability on volatile global supply chains;
7. *Further urges* Member States to utilize UNCTAD's Regional Trade Facilitation Program for Food Security, specifically the ASYHUB, which assists customs modernization and regulatory alignment, helping reduce barriers in cross-border movement of food commodities;
8. *Further encourages* FAO, to collaborate with the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), in order to create a framework that assists in exploring agricultural intelligence platforms, with the objective of providing farmers with insights through real-time data by:
  - a. Developing a system utilizing satellite-based monitoring and IoT-enabled land sensors, allowing farmers to assess their resource allocation efficiency and yield forecasting;
  - b. Encouraging participating Member States to integrate existing national agricultural and climate data into the platform;
  - c. Establishing a periodic reporting schedule dedicated to evaluating key performance indicators;
9. *Invites* Member States to implement UNCTAD's Project on sustainable and resilient food supply chain, which aims to strengthen transportation logistics, as well as import routes for Member States that rely heavily on imported food by:
  - a. Identifying routes that are essential for food transportation in the supply chain;
  - b. Utilizing UNCTAD's project in those routes where it is not currently active;
10. *Encourages* the implementation of a Digital Freight and Cyber-Resilience Framework, in cooperation with UNCTAD, the World Customs Organization, and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Trade Facilitation, designed to secure technological advancements in the global agricultural supply chain by:
  - a. Building on the existing WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement to accelerate the international standards for digital customs documentation and cross-border logistics data to eliminate border chokepoints and provide regulatory certainty for the private sector;
  - b. Establishing a global cybersecurity baseline for critical transport and agricultural infrastructure to protect automated customs systems, such as ASYCUDA, from non-state actors and cyber-espionage;
11. *Encourages* the expansion of the AMIS, under the mandate of the FAO, intended to close existing blind spots in global food market intelligence, and to reduce the severity of future price shocks, which would:

- a. Broaden the analytical mandate of the AMIS to include commodities and logistics variables currently outside its scope, specifically:
    - i. Global fertilizer markets, including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium-based inputs, with attention to production, trade flows, and price trends;
    - ii. Maritime shipping costs, fuel prices, and container availability along major food supply routes;
    - iii. Disruptions affecting critical checkpoints, including the Suez Canal, the Strait of Hormuz, the Panama Canal, and the Bosphorus Strait;
    - iv. Overland corridor conditions affecting landlocked developing countries, including customs delays and infrastructure bottlenecks;
  - b. Establish voluntary data-sharing arrangements among Member States, industry stakeholders, and international organizations to populate the expanded system through:
    - i. Voluntary contributions of disaggregated fertilizer production and trade data from major producing states;
    - ii. Public-private partnerships with maritime shipping firms and logistics operators;
    - iii. Cooperation agreements with regional economic commissions to channel corridor-specific data;
    - iv. Coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to align with the Review of Maritime Transport;
12. *Urges* Member States to model after *World Bank's* Additional Financing for Maritime Investment in Climate-Resilient Operations II, which improves the climate resilience, safety, and reliability of the maritime transport sector by rehabilitating and upgrading port infrastructures using climate-resilient design standards and expanding and modernizing Aids to Navigation (AtoNs) to improve maritime safety which allows for a more stable supply chain;
13. *Calls for* the modernization and upkeep of vital supply routes to ensure reliable and consistent movement of food around the world through:
- a. Further requests private-public partnerships through NGOs for renovation of roads, ports, rails, etc;
  - b. Calls for specialized training of engineers and maintenance crews through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);
14. *Further recommends* measures be taken to increase ship capacity of vital ports in, but not limited to, coastal nations.



**Code:** GA2/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Highlighting* that, up to one-third of all food produced globally is wasted, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report from 2022 recognizing that around 13 % lost before even reaching markets,

*Stressing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) to prevent the global food insecurity crisis from worsening,

*Reaffirming* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) commitment to reducing food waste and stressing the need for sustainable, research-based, and cooperative solutions,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 78/168 on “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” addressing sustainable agriculture production and combating global food insecurity,

*Guided by* General Assembly resolution 77/159 on “Enhancing the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals” and resolution 75/233 on “Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system” on the importance of resilient food systems and strengthened multilateral cooperation with Member States and Non-governmental Organizations,

*Concerned* that as stated by the World Food Programme, many small-scale farmers lack the necessary skills to properly store and harvest crops,

*Acknowledging* the importance of food safety for public health and noting disparities in standards across regions,

*Highlighting* that, as stated by the United Nations News “Global perspective human stories”, food insecurity is largely driven by inefficiencies in logistics and distribution rather than production,

*Emphasizing* the role of data sharing, digital tools, and early warning systems in strengthening supply chains particularly within the context of food security,

*Recognizing* that ePhyto, the digital system for exchanging phytosanitary health certificates between countries under the *International Plant Protection Convention* (IPPC) (1951), reduces border delays and cost of agriculture,

*Considering* the importance of investing in the innovation of existing infrastructure such as road networks, ports, and water distribution systems,

*Acknowledging* that ongoing climate crises reduce predictability of harvests and increases risk of post-harvest losses, as farmers are the most affected and are notably under risk of disruptions related to extreme weather events, shifting growing seasons and desertification, which disproportionately affects vulnerable farming communities,

*Reaffirming* the commitments outlined in the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action* (1996), emphasizing the shared responsibility of the international community to ensure global food security,

*Deeply concerned* that, as highlighted in a recent United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) report, the concentration of cereal exports within a small number of countries makes global food security extremely dependent on international trade, leaving many regions vulnerable to shortages due to geopolitical instability,

*Paying mind* to the fact that European ports are facing logistical slowdowns and disruptions from lack of labor action and issues regarding inland access, along with spillovers related to alliance disagreements,

*Acknowledging* the outsized importance of family farming in the future of global food production and the need to update the *United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 - Global Action Plan*,

*Recognizing* that family farming produces more than 80% of the global food supply in value terms and remains essential to global food security,

*Confident* in the European Union's *Farm to Fork Strategy* (2020) as a sustainable framework which promotes sustainable and organic farming while offering financial and technical support to create a resilient food system,

*Recognizing that* climate change is increasingly disrupting agricultural productions through extreme weather events, shifting growing seasons and desertification, which disproportionately affect vulnerable farming communities and food distribution systems,

*Deeply alarmed* of the consequences of climate change on vulnerable farming communities,

*Acknowledging the* traditional ecological knowledge held by Indigenous communities, which has sustained intergenerational complex and resilient food systems,

*Deeply conscious* of the potential benefit of international, financial, and developmental as well as institutional contributions to strengthen the structural resilience of food supply chains,

*Recognizing* the struggles faced when transporting produce by small farmers,

*Reiterating* the need for governmental organizations similar to The Ministry of Public Works, Services, and Housing and the Bolivia Highway Administration which works with regional members to manage and communicate transport laws and processes,

*Acknowledging* that persistent inflation and supply chain disruptions have continued to raise food prices,

*Appreciating* the work of the Global Supply Chain Forum in facilitating discussions and knowledge-sharing between governments, academics, and members of the private sector to enhance the resilience and sustainability of global transport systems,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to develop national food security strategies that align with the targets of SDG 2, including programmes that improve rural market access for sustenance farmers, provide affordable agricultural inputs, and ensure that food-insecure communities are not excluded from economic participation;

2. *Urges* the increased adoption of ePytho through World Trade Organization and IPPC in order to move perishable food faster across borders and help for developing countries on the global scale;
3. *Encourages* Member States to increase use of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Agroecology Knowledge Hub to to exchange best practices in the preservation of food, particularly of dairy and meat products;
4. *Invites* Member States to strengthen national procurement policies, prioritizing local sourcing and local food hubs for small-scale farmers in rural areas to:
  - a. Function as centralized facilities for aggregation and storage to reduce food loss within food distribution;
  - b. Process and distribute locally produced goods on a larger scale;
  - c. Connect producers and buyers;
5. *Calls for* the creation of a system circulating information globally, an AI-regulated database designed to examine global nutrition data and de-stigmatize food insecurity, which allows for:
  - a. Encouraging a partnership with the United Nations Office for Information and Communications Technology (OICT) to use analytics and large language model learning to identify emerging food-insecure zones before they reach more severe crisis levels;
  - b. Serving as a global database meant to debunk common myths and misconceptions about the demographics of hunger, emphasizing that food insecurity is a structural multifaceted reality with numerous causes and as many potential narrowly tailored solutions;
  - c. An open online forum specifically for individuals above the poverty line, encouraging the sharing of lived experiences and resource navigation while minimizing the social stigma often associated with state aid;
6. *Encourages* collaboration with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to integrate insights into educational curriculum to foster a new generation that views food security through a lens of economic equity and social solidarity;
7. *Recommends* the development of early-warning systems that integrate climate data, conflict indicators, and market trends to anticipate and respond to potential food supply disruptions by using established or already further developed systems of countries, such as messaging tools and apps;
8. *Encourages* the implementation of cost-effective monitoring technologies, including centralized SMS based-systems, to provide farmers with real-time data on crops;
9. *Affirms* the further usage of emergency logistics frameworks to ensure rapid and coordinated food distribution during humanitarian crises and natural disasters;
10. *Requests* that the Development Assistance Committee suggest an increase of existing international assistance mandates to official development assistance from 0.7% to 0.9% of gross national income;

11. *Expresses appreciation* of the World Port Sustainability Program which suggests optimizing the use of existing port capacities in alignment with SDGs including, SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 14 (life below water) as a means to:
  - a. Use bio-based construction materials-such as bio-concrete;
  - b. Enhance water distribution systems that have passed the 60-year lifespan;
12. *Calls for* modernization of communication systems between ports and shipments by allocating a voluntary amount, with a maximum of 0.2% of gross national income per country in order to:
  - a. Update communication systems within ships and other cargo vehicles in order to strengthen supply chain transportation efforts;
  - b. Raise funds for the hiring of more professionals to operate these systems from the related port location;
13. *Encourages* cooperation with the World Food Programme and United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries to coordinate the implementation of food security and technological transfer initiatives by:
  - a. Inviting Member States, in line with the General Assembly resolution 78/168 to increase voluntary contributions to existing United Nations mechanisms supporting food security and technological transfer;
  - b. Strengthening transparency and accountability mechanisms, according to General Assembly resolution 77/217 on “The right to food”, compliant with the General Assembly on the rights and access to food, which can be accomplished by monitoring and evaluating food security budgets, laws and mechanisms for remedy;
14. *Inviting* Member States, in line with the General Assembly resolution 78/168 to increase voluntary contributions to existing United Nations mechanisms supporting food security and technological transfer;
15. *Recommends* that a fund partially utilizing United Nations monetary resources and partially utilising voluntary donations be created;
16. *Condemns* the use of tariffs related to food production as a means to threaten or coerce countries with less advantageous geography and infrastructure, especially during crises;
17. *Recommends* the FAO updates the *United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 Global Action Plan (2019)* to standardise national support guidelines for family farming, encouraging governments’ agricultural bodies to allocate greater funding to family farms relative to industrial farms to ensure family farming remains sustainable and productive, safeguarding global food production long-term;
18. *Urges* Member States to make increased use of the FAO Agroecology Knowledge Hub to enhance accessible knowledge exchange platforms where both Indigenous communities and modern agricultural researchers can share sustainable farming practices across borders to:

- a. Develop educational programs tailored to methods of crop growth from secondary and postsecondary education, primarily through experienced farmers sharing their techniques with the next generations;
  - b. Share agricultural techniques and procedures between countries in an effort to increase further breadth of agricultural education;
  - c. Consider multiple strategies of food sustainability keeping in mind those native to their respective communities;
  - d. Enhance research and development of underutilized, orphan crops for the purpose of providing more nutritious and regionally based foods;
19. *Recommends* a higher focus on emergency logistics frameworks like the Logistics Emergency team to ensure rapid and coordinated food distribution during humanitarian crises, allowing for the continuous enabling of millions of smallholder farmers in order to promote self sustenance and transportation of produce;
20. *Encourages* increased cooperation between Member States to facilitate structured partnerships between Member States and private sector operators (terminal operators, shipping lines, logistics investors by:
- a. Inviting Member States, particularly those with ports strategic to regional and global food supply routes, to consider developing agreements and performance contracts that bind private investors to adhere to the following principles of international law and sustainable development such as:
    - I. Transit priority for perishable foods and goods;
    - II. Offering increased incentives for private investors to finance the adaptation of port infrastructure against extreme weather events such as extreme cold;
    - III. Integrating private terminal management systems to ensure real-time visibility of national and regional food stocks;
  - b. Urging the expansion of financial mechanisms that offer sovereign guarantees or climate risk insurance to mitigate perceived risks for private investors in ports of Small Island Developing States;
21. *Recommends* Member States implement UNEP's Africa Centre of Excellence of Sustainable Cooling and Cold Chains which supports cold chain solutions to reduce food loss by supporting research in sustainable cooling systems and developing cooling infrastructure;
22. *Encourages* Member States to invest in resilient and diversified supply chain networks, including the development of regional transport corridors and multimodal logistics systems to reduce dependency on single routes;
23. *Urges* collaboration with the World Bank to support making less risky philanthropic grants and concessional loans available to Member States for them to enter emerging supply chain markets easier, and to fund sustainable agriculture and infrastructure, thereby supporting resilient and affordable supply chains;
24. *Further recommends* collaborating with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in support of diversifying import/export markets by:

- a. Allocating and directing funds toward rebuilding silos that create vulnerabilities to shocks which hinder resilience when they are fragmented;
  - b. Ensuring maneuverability of rural roads that are crucial to produce post-harvest losses and ensure year-round food accessibility;
25. *Encourages* cooperating with the International Monetary Fund to provide emergency financing through its Food Shock Window, as a means to create blended financial pools to:
  - a. Implement and upkeep irrigation systems for food security to optimize water, energy, and fertilizer use while enhancing crop yields;
  - b. Expand upon climate-resilient storage designed to protect harvests from extreme weather and natural occurrences while reducing spoilage and maintaining food safety;
26. *Encourages* to establish a "Mixed-Port Food Security Cooperation Framework" under the auspices of UNCTAD, in collaboration with the World Customs Organization, to facilitate structured partnerships between Member States and private sector operators, such as terminal operators, shipping lines, logistics investors and thus:
  - a. Invites Member States, particularly those with ports strategic to regional and global food supply routes, to develop concession agreements;
  - b. Encourages Member States to develop performance contracts that bind private investors to adhere to the following principles of international law and sustainable development;
27. *Encourages* the expansion of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) to close existing blind spots in global food market intelligence and to reduce the severity of future price shocks, by:
  - a. Broadening the analytical mandate of the AMIS, to include fertilizer and shipping;
  - b. Establishing voluntary data-sharing arrangements among Member-States, industry stakeholders, and international organizations;
  - c. Requesting the Secretary-General to report on the success of this program;
28. *Urges* the Global Supply Chain Forum to expand their collaboration with broadcasting agencies, such as the International Telecommunications Union, by promoting joint programs with digitalization strategies for food infrastructure which enhance supply chain technological guidelines for Internet of Things tracking devices, ethical AI, and satellite imaging;
29. *Emphasizes* the use of artificial intelligence in sharing and gathering data to improve data on food distribution and transport efficiency in order to reduce food loss, while encouraging sustainable and ethical application;
30. *Recommends* Member States to model after the International Fund for Agricultural Development's Transparency, Responsibility and Sustainable Commodity Supply Chains Blockchain Initiative, which creates full financial and logistical transparency and traceability of funds, through a decentralized blockchain that records all transactions from donors to small rural farms with allows for governments to increase economic incentives for farms using green and low-emission technology and machinery.



**Code:** GA2/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), as stated in Article 25, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food”,*

*Alarmed by the fact that approximately 2.4 billion people globally experience moderate to severe food insecurity, with 757 million people facing chronic food insecurity as a result of economic shocks and trade disruptions according to UNCTAD’s Trade Against Hunger (2024),*

*Recalling the international community’s commitment to General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2030 Agenda), in which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established, with a focus on ending hunger, securing The health and well-being of communities, promoting innovation and infrastructural advancements, advancing responsible food consumption and production, and building partnerships for the goals, which recognizes food security as a fundamental development priority,*

*Reaffirming the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (2015) (AAAA), the 2025 Sevilla Commitment, the Rome Declaration (1996), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), the Paris Agreement (2015), the New Urban Agenda (2016), and noting the necessity of achieving all of these goals to properly obtain a stable supply chain for food security,*

*Keeping in mind General Assembly resolutions 79/175 on “The right to privacy in the digital age”, 80/118 on “Information, communication, and technologies”, and 79/194 on “Information and communications technologies for sustainable development”,*

*Aware of the General Assembly resolution 76/153 on “The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation”, especially in times of conflict,*

*Commending the Sustainable Development Group’s education programmes, specifically its Digital Agriculture e-learning course, in providing equitable training for farmers and agricultural experts,*

*Endorsing the implementation of various initiatives to improve infrastructure, like the National Water Plan 2024-2030, that aims to improve water and sanitation services by guaranteeing water as a human right and restoring rivers like the Lerma-Santiago River,*

*Emphasizing collaboration amongst international organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB),*

*Appreciating the work of the Global Supply Chain Forum (GSPF) in facilitating discussions and knowledge-sharing between governments, academics, and members of the private sector to enhance the resilience and sustainability of global transport systems,*

*Reiterating* the ethical guidelines laid out by resources such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) *Guide on AI Governance and Ethics* (2024), with a goal of avoiding potential harm elements of AI implementation, structuring usage around protection and harm prevention,

*Noting with satisfaction* the 3rd Task Force meeting for the Brazilian-led Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, where the Director of WFP's Centre of Excellence signed an agreement promoting food security for areas in need, such as conflict zones and areas affected by natural disasters,

*Welcoming* the 2025 establishment of the United Nations Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies (OEDT) and the pivotal role it plays in recommending future, stakeholder-conscious regulatory pathways,

*Taking into account* the integral role that the United Nations Council on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) plays in data analysis and aggregation, and urges increased scrutiny of agricultural tariffs to inform future Member State action,

*Stressing* the importance of emergency relief in developing countries by working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the World Central Kitchen (WCK), where they implement almost 2/3 of WFP operations,

*Reiterating* the FAO *Strategic Framework 2022–31* and its vision of a sustainable world through the achievement of the four betters: better production; better nutrition; a better environment; and a better life, leaving no one behind,

*Firmly convinced* that many of the challenges developing countries may encounter are derived from a lack of programs or knowledge about existing organizations like WFP or FAO and programs, such as the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) or the Farmer Field School Program (FFS) for Member States to look towards when thinking about creating their own plans,

*Having considered* the vision of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to transform rural economies and food systems by making them more inclusive, productive, resilient, and sustainable as a prerequisite for achieving SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 1 (no poverty),

*Considering* with admiration the FAO e-learning academy, which provides learning opportunities and multilingual eLearning courses for professionals working in food and nutrition security, and has since grown to over 700 courses provided by more than 50 partners,

*Endorsing* the work of the European Union's Food Security Crisis Preparedness and Response Mechanism in combating the digital divide, as it is the primary barrier to resilient supply chains in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

*Noting with approval* the immense contributions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) towards the *Food Waste Index Report*,

*Recalling also* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for the United Nations (CSTD) and Independent International Scientific Panel (IISP) on AI as relevant bodies in the discussion of developing stable agrifood and supply chain systems for promoting ethical and useful digital systems,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) work in providing a backbone for information and logistics systems globally,

*Expressing* its appreciation to UNDP for collaboratively working on achieving sustainable food chains in over 170 countries,

*Reaffirming* the role of global finance organisations such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the IDB, and similar framed institutions working to finance the global efforts to combat food insecurity,

*Conscious of* the coordination and implementation bodies such as the United Nations Food Systems Hub, United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and their Learn Digital Resources for Agriculture Program,

*Considering* the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF) that ensures food security, supports infrastructure access, and sustains smallholder farms,

*Fully aware of* the importance of early warning systems technology and digital border systems on mitigating discrepancies in global supply chains, believing that Artificial Intelligence (AI) integration has the potential to advance 80% of the SDGs,

*Reiterating* the vulnerability of Member States, particularly landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), that are heavily dependent upon external imports as a geographical consequence, and the need for diversification of source availability,

*Concerned by* the logistic organization of the food supply chain in LDCs and developing countries, which limits their access to raw materials and increases the costs of production,

*Emphasizing* the need for increased international support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to strengthen food security and supply chain stability,

*Conscious of* the lack of access in LDCs to basic necessities such as water, electricity, and food, as well as additional necessities pertinent to the modern era, such as access to digital infrastructure, information, and transportation,

*Mindful of* the increasing vulnerability of global food supply chains to disruptions caused by conflict, climate change, and other factors, as well as the importance of food reserves in combating such disruptions,

*Recognizing* that structural vulnerabilities in the supply chain can be addressed through strengthened multilateral relationships, trade systems, and innovative financial systems to support vulnerable countries,

*Aware of* the lack of digital knowledge that indigenous farmers experience due to the lack of technology, which is why there must be programs or initiatives that help alleviate this problem,

*Deeply troubled by* the accelerating loss of biodiversity and the resulting threat climate change poses to food security,

*Recognizing* the traditional knowledge indigenous people have used to successfully implement complex sustainable agricultural systems, which promote ecological resilience,

*Noting with deep concern* the importance of prioritizing youth-based programs, as the World Resources Institute (WRI) estimates that the growing average age of farmers will lead to a 56% food gap by 2050, *Fully conscious of* the importance of post-conflict infrastructure modernization in enabling reliable transport, agricultural exports, and regional economic recovery,

*Reiterating* the importance of the 2030 Agenda through the SDG indicator 6.1.1 in achieving access to safe drinking water for all, SDG indicator 6.5.1 in integrating water resources management, and SDG

target 2.3, which emphasizes agricultural productivity and helping small-scale food producers with special interest in indigenous, family farmers and women,

*Underscoring* that according to the United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies, an estimated 3.7 billion people currently do not have access to the Internet and thus face increased challenges and inequalities, particularly when it comes to including technology in the processes of agriculture production and supply chain management, especially for the least developed countries and smallholder farmers,

*Conscious* that the developed signatories of the *Sevilla Commitment* agreed to allocate 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Aid (ODA),

*Highlighting* financial incentives and policies to reduce unfair trade practices in order to decrease Food Loss and Waste (FLW), ensuring efficient distribution and production of food,

*Deeply concerned* that less than 20% of climate, agrifood, and agrifood finance supports the expansion of digital public goods, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s *Fast Tracking Implementation of Reforms Enabling E-Commerce and Digital Trade (2025)*,

*Bearing* in mind the role of regional cooperation and global solidarity within regional groups such as the League of Arab States (LAS), European Union (EU), African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other relevant groups intra-regionally,

*Taking note* of the risks and inequalities that exist in the current access to digital infrastructure and the vulnerabilities involved with large-scale AI usage, especially in global food supply chains, and underlining the role of research conducted by the CSTD and the IISP on AI,

*Deeply concerned* that according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), over 1 billion tons of food for human consumption is lost or wasted annually, while over 700 million people face chronic hunger,

1. *Invites* Member States to support extending the existing UNDP debt-for-development swaps and enhance the implementation of the AAAA to include AI-led sustainable technologies and infrastructure, aiming to give underdeveloped countries, food-import-dependent and water-scarce nations, the ability to transform their respective debt into infrastructure that minimizes food insecurity and enhances food supply chains;
2. *Calls upon* regional bodies such as the EU, AU, ASEAN, and CARICOM, to further broaden regional digitalization strategies, such as the *2025 EU International Digital Strategy* and the *SICA Regional Digital Strategy*, to include frameworks supporting local community implementation for smallholder farmers;
3. *Invites* the Global Supply Chain Finance (GSCF) to expand their collaboration with broadcasting agencies, such as the International Telecommunications Union, by promoting joint programs with digitalization strategies for food infrastructure, which enhance supply chain technological guidelines for Internet of Things (IoT) tracking devices, ethical AI, and satellite imaging;
4. *Recommends* that the UNDP expand its Digital Agribusiness Map: AgriTech & Climate Smart Program and the FAO's Climate-Smart Agrifood Systems by:
  - a. Allocating resources to these initiatives program which operates to promote climate-smart practices and inclusive agriculture innovation by creating agricultural zones to help

farmers and governments manage climate risks through digitization and increasing access to digital public goods;

- b. Providing technical assistance and training for farmers and governments to reduce food spoilage and increase access to supply chains for farmers;
5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt a similar framework to the Rural Alliance Project Par III that promotes automatic irrigation, use of humidity sensors, and drones to obtain data, in order to strengthen agricultural practices such as hydroponic farming and other alternative methods;
6. *Recommends* that Member States further leverage platforms such as the FoodLink Digital Platform, a blockchain-based platform that links the producers, distributors, and retailers to share climate and shelf-life information to redistribute potentially wasted products beforehand, minimize waste, and support the translation of such platforms through AI tools;
7. *Recommends* that the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other trade-concerned organizations strongly consider the impacts of disruptions such as armed conflict and natural disasters on transportation of food by air and sea, encouraging cooperative and equal trading terms between Member States through:
  - a. Consulting a variety of existing databases, including the Automatic Identification System (AIS), Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS), and regional Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs);
  - b. Implementing an AI that identifies anomalies in data of air and maritime transport of food for anomalies and suggests alternative routes to keep food supplies moving;
  - c. Further recommending that Member States consider the creation of an exemption process for small farmers from authorized retaliatory tariffs, as specified in Dispute Settlement Understanding Article 22;
  - d. Giving special focus to the following regional issues, which create precarious conditions regarding the Right to Food and the Rights of the Child, such as:
    - i. The difficulties of maritime travel and transportation of goods in the Caribbean Sea, which include the Cuban embargo and frequent misidentification of vessels as drug boats;
    - ii. The inability of vessels carrying food supplies to pass through waters deemed essential to trade with the East, such as the Strait of Hormuz, Black Sea, and Suez Canal, due to conflict in Palestine, Iran, and Ukraine;
8. *Encourages* Member States to adopt a framework for sustainable energy usage and implementing emerging renewable energy technologies to minimize carbon emissions, reducing the impact of climate change, and as a result further preventing climate related food loss, preventing shocks to the supply chain;
9. *Calls for* Member States to pursue greater fuel resource diversification, using technological digital databases and AI, as a safeguard against price shocks, which then raise the price of food, by:
  - a. Bolstering domestic renewable energy infrastructure that best caters to Member States' geography, such as wind and water turbines, geothermal, and solar;

- b. Increasing investment in biofuel and biodiesel sources that are best suited for Member States' climate, such as maize, sugarcane, canola, soybeans, animal refuse, and algae;
  - c. Investing in electric vehicles for freight transportation, such as trucks and trains;
  - d. Calling for further development in digitalization and AI implementation in monitoring the above, by:
    - i. Collection of data by humans and IoT technology for databases concerning biofuel crop yields, as well as energy input, output, and costs for both bio and non-bio renewable fuels;
    - ii. Implementing AI, which must use non-AI-collected data to ensure accuracy, that identifies deviations from desired behavior and recommends courses for human-driven responses;
10. *Encourages* Member States to adopt UNDP's Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture Initiative through collaborating with agribusinesses such as AgriDigital, to support digital transformation in developing countries by building operable digital public goods for agricultural data and farmer focused payments, enhancing efficiency and transparency across agrifood supply chains to reduce climate risks and supply shocks;
11. *Invites* Member States to join the School Meals Coalition established at the 2021 United Nations food systems summit by:
- a. Encouraging farmers and local producers to supply nearby schools, creating a stable supply chain for the local farmers;
  - b. Expanding emergency systems with digital technology to improve aid efficiency within United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund;
  - c. Furthering collaboration with the WFP and FAO to increase access to emergency relief;
12. *Invites* Member States to further capitalise on the resources provided by FAO's 2015 Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (TPFLW) so that direct and measurable solutions specific to each Member State can strengthen overall food security;
13. *Calls for* expansion and reallocation of the existing mechanism of the World Bank's Food and Nutrition Security Global Challenge Programme to specifically focus on post-harvest cold chain infrastructure, rural feeder roads, and regional storage facilities in high loss corridors with prioritizing landlocked and post conflict economies where the supply chain failures are more critical;
14. *Includes* the role of family operated farms in achieving sustainable food systems and rural development, while keeping in mind the critical goal to reducing food loss and waste to achieve climate goals and positively impact food security and availability by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to strengthen public policies on family farming and exchange best practices at the international level;

- b. Expanding access to affordable credit, training, and technological resources enables smallholder farmers to invest in improved seeds, irrigation, storage, and climate-resilient equipment;
- 15. *Recommends* that Member States, in collaboration with FAO, facilitate cross-border sharing of sustainable and resilient food system techniques, while honoring Indigenous knowledge sovereignty by:
  - a. Promoting “Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples” modeled after the Canadian “Indigenous Climate Hub”;
  - b. Investing in drought-resilient crops and diversified supply sources by applying indigenous agricultural practices where applicable;
- 16. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the Nature Conservancy to establish a Seed Repository for each respective biome region to:
  - a. Establish biome specific genetic-repository that can be used by Member States outside of catastrophic species loss in order to protect crop varieties from privatization;
  - b. Implement a distribution system to Member States of drought resilient and sustainable crops by documenting directly implementable practices of agricultural systems using those seeds and making them easily attainable from the Repository;
- 17. *Invites* all Member States to reassess their agricultural practices by evaluating their sustainability and resilience against alternative agricultural practices such as companion planting and align their policies with the shared cultural practices of resilient food systems rather than short term maximization of yields;
- 18. *Calls upon* Member States and Regional Bodies to further support logistically and financially the ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, to improve Internet connectivity around the globe and especially in the least developed and land-locked countries to reduce the current inequalities surrounding Internet access and ensure all Members of the international community and their citizens are able to benefit from the proposed solutions of this resolution;
- 19. *Encourages* Member States to advance local farming practices and innovating breeding techniques and methods to help Member States develop more sustainable, self-sufficient, and resilient agricultural systems by:
  - a. Supporting stable food production, lower costs, and long-term environmental sustainability;
  - b. Connecting to SDG target 2.4 to ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices;
  - c. Encouraging the implementation of SDG target 12.2 calling for sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources;
  - d. Establishing community-based agricultural collections and distribution hubs in rural areas to further integrate smallholder farms into the supply chain through coordinated storage and transportation system;

20. *Recommends* the integration of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) framework into UNDP following the expiration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, enabled by:
  - a. Diffusing emergent technologies to developing states and enhancing global equity;
  - b. Introducing a new provision of voluntary field experts under the enshrined TFM to enhance the speed of technological adoption;
21. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with the Food is Never Waste Coalition and FAO to promote the implementation of food service technologies and AI systems into domestic programmes, modelled on examples like TotalCtrl and Wasteless AI, providing food-related business the ability to:
  - a. Encompass targeted action plans for staple producers in vulnerable regions, including cold-chain storage best-practice mechanisms, and Early Warning Systems for bottlenecks, in order to prevent supply chain shocks for staple produce during climate or conflict-related disasters;
  - b. Analyze excess ingredients and generate numerous recipes and options for individuals to make use of products that would otherwise be wasted;
  - c. Support grocery stores and restaurants using a domestic system that automatically records and marks down food near spoilage or waste;
22. *Advises* Member States to establish a standardized curriculum in agricultural youth-based education programs, aimed at strengthening the transfer of knowledge from aging populations and enhancing the quality, relevance, and usage of technology in production, processing, and packaging of food, in order to increase the effectiveness of creation and flow of goods across borders by:
  - a. State-specific ministries of education collaborating with FAO, fostering training programs that are formatted through the specifically through reproducing the Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger model;
  - b. Encouraging financial organizations like the World Bank, and specialized development banks such as the New Development Bank, to fund collaboration between state-ministries creation and implementation of curriculum;
23. *Calls for* the mobilization of diversified financial mechanisms to scale up technical capacity-building through specialized training programs designed to strengthen global agrifood supply chains, especially in developing countries, by:
  - a. Inviting IFAD to consider the replication and scaling of the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) model as a primary technical framework for training small-scale producers in climate-resilient market integration;
  - b. Encouraging regional development banks—including the ADB, AfDB, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—to provide voluntary technical assistance grants for the operationalization of regional Agricultural Centers of Excellence within their respective geographic mandates;

24. *Invites* Member States to expand and build upon existing programs supported by the World Food Programme and the FAO such as CSP and FFS with the goals of:
  - a. Supporting farmers with educational programs focused on climate-smart technologies, income diversification, and improving farming productivity;
  - b. Allowing for nutrition security and the creation of infrastructure, digital usage, and strengthening regional cooperation;
  - c. Providing inclusive hands on training about post harvest management for farmers, women and youth;
  - d. Integrating digital tools and data-driven approaches into FFS programs;
25. *Suggests* Member States to collaborate with the FAO create a Supply Stabilization Program (SSP) to secure agricultural crops from loss, strengthening farmers' stability in weather conditions, including in the processes of storage, transport, and food insurance in order to improve storage conditions in developing regions, and reduce transportation damage caused by unpredictable weather conditions;
26. *Calls for* the expansion of Digital Agriculture Initiatives such as United Nations Sustainable Development Group's Digital Agriculture initiative, FAO's E-Learning Academy and the UNSDG's Digital Agriculture e-learning courses to promote the development and scaling of mobile and web-based digital agrifood marketplaces, by:
  - a. Promoting the translation and localization of digital training modules and agricultural tools into regional and local languages, including indigenous dialects, to bridge the communication gap between global initiatives and on-the-ground producers;
  - b. Facilitating the recruitment of native speakers and local agricultural extension officers to develop culturally appropriate versions of the initiative in previously unsupported tongues;
  - c. Encouraging the use of icon-based and audio-visual digital interfaces to ensure that critical information regarding productivity and resilience is accessible to farmers with varying levels of literacy;
  - d. Adopting "Open-Data" policies in national agrifood sectors;
27. *Encourages* Member States to utilize technologies created by UNDP's Cultivate Livestock Traceability program which uses livestock traceability systems to track livestock data, like producers info, animal health records, and vaccinations to increase to connect multiple parts of supply chains and streamline crossborder transportation of goods;
28. *Draws attention* to the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub in order to establish the Global Agrifood Digital Transparency Initiative to standardize digital reporting protocols for "real-time" tracking of transport disruptions that affect food delivery and utilize the Food Security Crisis Preparedness and Response Mechanism as a technical blueprint for other regional blocs to share logistics data, primarily during climate change or during geopolitical tensions;
29. *Recommends* that more incentive measures are passed in order to encourage the usage and adoption of electric vehicles in order to improve low emission distribution of agricultural products to strengthen food security by:

- a. Supporting sustainable distribution of food inside Member States;
  - b. Enhancing eco-friendly cooling systems and therefore preventing food from spoiling due to heat;
30. *Calls upon* Member States to implement programs similar to IFAD's Trace Blockchain Initiative, which aims to improve traceability and accountability in global agricultural supply chains through tracking fund donations and goods from donors to farmers;
31. *Endorses* the adoption of the Purchase for Progress strategy plan within the United Nations World Food Programme to strengthen smallholder farmers and rural development to:
  - a. Increase access to efficient agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and machinery;
  - b. Heighten production and ensure competitiveness in regional and local markets by expanding connection to unique markets such as schools;
32. *Calls upon* Member States to increase targeted funding alongside established government programs such as IFAD providing access to markets financial services to promote more efficient and resilient transport of goods from small-medium sized agricultural producers in rural areas and regions;
33. *Promotes* the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming by Member States, to further support infrastructure access and irrigation systems for smallholder farms, in order to prevent shortages and therefore price inflation in regional markets;
34. *Requests* the UNDP to facilitate and support the development of Public-Private Partnerships, such as the Cocoa Life Program, in order to leverage private sector capabilities to strengthen supply chain efficiency, develop transport infrastructure and distribution networks to ensure access to quality food;
35. *Further recommends* the implementation of the United Nations Transparency Protocol by Member States through implementing policy and financial incentives for participating small local farms to increase the use of green and low-emission technology in their machinery and agricultural processes;
36. *Further invites* Member States to look towards already existing programs supported by the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization, such as CSP and FFS, that would support farmers with educational programs focused on climate-smart technologies, income diversification, and improving farming productivity to allow for nutrition security and help with the creation of infrastructure, digital usage, and strengthening regional cooperation;
37. *Directs attention* to addressing affordability and accessibility of essential goods in rural low funded regions through price monitoring mechanisms and cold chain storage networks to reduce price fluctuation and invites collaboration with the UNDP, WFP, and FAO rules supported by international financial institutions like the World Bank that will:
  - a. Create more cold chain networks that redistributes unsold or surplus goods to struggling and underserved communities;
  - b. Enhance international fiscal framework that focuses on expanding funding for food security initiatives to limit economic vulnerability;

- c. Create coordinated subsidies for price stabilization in higher risk regions to combat the unpredictability of price spikes;
- 38. *Suggests* Member States develop an AI Panel frameworks for efficient agricultural systems, based on the ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethic, and to utilize the recently established structure of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI by:
  - a. Mirroring the formula laid out by the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI, by providing regional annual reports using AI experts;
  - b. Considering and implementing the impacts of emerging technologies.



**Code:** GA2/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Reaffirming* the pursuit of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and highlighting its targets 2.3, 2.4, and 2.6 that emphasize stimulating small farm economies, growing resilient crops, and investing in the research of diversified and sustainable crops,

*Taking note* of the findings in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports, which acknowledge the increasing frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather, increasingly threaten global food production and distribution,

*Deeply disturbed* by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEFs) report in 2025 that alluded over 295 million people across 53 countries facing acute hunger in 2024, an increase of almost 14 million people compared to 2023,

*Taking note* of the lack of emergency measures, and storage management systems that are essential to ensuring that those disproportionately affected by supply chain disruptions and exacerbated food insecurity caused by sanctions are aided in cases of crises,

*Emphasizing* the critical role of agricultural education, training programs, and knowledge transfer in improving productivity, resilience, and supply chain integration among smallholder farmers, noting that rural populations derive approximately 87% of their income from local agriculture, as reported by the United Nations Population Division,

*Fully endorsing* the previous collaboration of Slow Food and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Food Systems Summit, and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), with providing best sustainable farming practices, preservation of traditional farming techniques with initiatives such as the Presidia project, provide protection, support, and empowerment to Indigenous communities and farmers and small-scale farmers and promote sustainable food supply chains,

*Convinced* that nature-based solutions and supportive incentives can enhance crop resilience, reduce costs, and improve long-term agricultural sustainability,

*Alarmed* by taking unequal access to efficient agricultural inputs for smallholder and local farmers,

*Cognizant* of the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security's* (1996) call to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and highlighting it as the driving force of official "Commitment to Action",

*Noting with concern* the statistic found by FAO's *2024 Food Waste Index Report* stating that 30% of all food produced is lost or wasted,

*Understanding* the lasting impacts of FAO initiatives such as the Family Farming Knowledge platform that have allowed for open communication within the rural agriculture system and improved agricultural

outputs in rural regions through regional agricultural training initiatives that boost harvests for rural and indigenous communities,

*Recalling* the work done during the *2025 Food Systems Summit* and their advocacy for policy alignment programmes that will embed food security indicators into national frameworks,

*Aware* of the importance of regional integrated food security information systems in the prevention of food crisis,

*Deeply alarmed* by the severe vulnerabilities in global fertilizer supply chains, and the urgent need for enhanced logistical coordination to ensure the equitable access of critical agricultural inputs,

*Nothing with satisfaction* the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which encourages governments and fund supply chain research aimed at improving equipment globally, sustainable logistics hubs, and green warehouses are strong initiatives of the (GCCA) that has partnered with shipping and cargo globally,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 78/168 on “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition”, and 72/239 on the “United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)” covering regional and rural agriculture development,

*Desiring* to provide local farmers with financial opportunity to invest in sustainability and innovation, seeing as 80% of global agriculture is produced by family farmers,

*Deeply concerned* with the ripple effects and pressure on the supply chain and consumer prices in light of climate-related disruptions, as reported by the World Economic Forum,

*Affirming* that the security of our seas affects everyone, everywhere and acknowledging the need for enhanced security along Maritime trade routes,

*Taking note* of the findings in the IPCC reports, which acknowledge the increasing frequency of extreme weather events and their impact on global crop yields and soil degradation,

*Alarmed* by the fact that according to the World Health Organization and UNICEF’s report, over 700 million people worldwide are facing hunger in 2026, an increase of almost 14 million people compared to 2023, which has been exacerbated by a 30% spike in food prices in vulnerable regions,

*Emphasizing* the pressing need to ensure adequate, equitable access to cold storage for the constituents of developing nations given that a lack of said cold storage contributes to an estimated 14% of total food loss according to FAO,

*Welcoming* the implementation of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)* (2015) in order to provide a comprehensive template for mobilizing both private and public modes of targeted investment,

*Recognizing* that the utilization of FAO-based technical assistance would be beneficial in promoting agricultural capacity-and-resilience building among the governments of developing nations,

*Further recalling* the value of regional hubs and collaborating with the World Food Programme (WFP) in facilitating timely food distribution and establishment of emergency food systems to reduce vulnerability

during global supply shocks in line with SDGs 2 (zero hunger), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 12 (responsible consumption and production),

*Expressing concern* that significant food volume is lost between harvest and the market due to inadequate infrastructure, directly threatening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and regional food security,

*Alarmed* that 582 million people will be chronically undernourished by 2030 if no actions are taken, underscoring the importance of strengthening the global supply chain to maintain food flows, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Report *Trade Against Hunger* (2024),

*Acknowledging* the need for increased oversight over exempted aid necessary to the facilitation of agricultural processes, with the express consent of the Member States involved, in line with General Assembly resolution 46/182 on “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations”,

*Concerned* about the impacts of funding cuts and disparities on the ability of the United Nations and its agencies to effectively coordinate a response to this issue, and highlighting the importance of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs),

*Acknowledging* the effect of food-related export restrictions on food security and supply chain vulnerabilities, recognizing Member States' commitment to General Assembly resolution 73/253 on “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” to minimize protectionist measures and ensure market access for agricultural commodities,

*Acknowledging* the drastic effects that crop failures can have on local food reserves and economies, since \$3.8 trillion in crop and livestock losses happened globally due to disasters over 30 years,

*Recalling* also General Assembly resolution 78/138 on “Commodities”, which emphasized the need for timely, accurate and transparent market information to mitigate excessive price volatility,

*Noting further* that current market intelligence mechanisms contain significant blind spots with respect with fertilizer markets, maritime logistics and corridor disruptions,

1. *Suggests* FAO and the participating Member States of the Agricultural Market Information System, to consider measures to expand the analytical scope of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) through the creation of the Fertilizer And Logistics Coordination Network, which will intend to close existing blind spots in global food market intelligence, and to reduce the severity of future price shocks, which would:
  - a. Support the voluntary broadening of the analytical mandate of the AMIS to include commodities and logistics variables, currently outside its scope, specifically global fertilizer markets, maritime shipping costs, disruptions affecting critical checkpoints, and overland corridors affecting landlocked developing countries;
  - b. Encourage the establishment of voluntary data-sharing arrangements among Member-States, industry stakeholders, and international organizations to populate the expanded system through voluntary contributions of data from major producing states,

PPPs, cooperation agreements with economic commissions, and coordination with the United Nations Convention on Trade and Development;

2. *Encourages* the adoption of “Smart Farming” tools and the creation of food security information systems at a regional level, through partnerships with FAO to expand knowledge-sharing platform by:
  - a. Recommending the adoption of computer systems for real-time crop monitoring to protect local economies from market volatility;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to pursue the development of agricultural data-collection systems with sharing knowledge and technologies to set up ways to produce data about food systems and avoid food waste;
  - c. Establishing a farmland information analysis system for farmland rent to support the development of rural areas;
3. *Recommends* the collaboration between the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Response and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to manage global climate resilience efforts and monitor potential vulnerabilities to effectively direct and prioritize resources, with a focus on improving supply chain resilience in light of climate disaster by:
  - a. Integrating digital tracking systems while prioritizing the expertise of a human-led focus;
  - b. Maintaining a sensitivity to issues of climate-inequality that burdens Member States unequally due to geographical location;
  - c. Emphasizing a multidisciplinary approach to understanding climate change and therefore holistically responding to climate crises;
  - d. Bridging the gap between climate policy and disaster response and aid Member States in implementing climate resilience related frameworks;
4. *Endorses* the use of PPPs, overseen by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to promote investment in transportation infrastructure by supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), to strengthen rural network connectivity for enhanced supply chain functioning through:
  - a. Encouraging the creation of national development frameworks within domestic ministries of transportation to oversee project contracts and implementation;
  - b. Encouraging the implementation of Loan Assistance Tools that equitably allocate collateral requirements and repayment terms for digital loan applications for SMEs;
  - c. Highlighting a focus on sustainable country-specific transport-related projects, emphasizing multimodal solutions and connectivity hubs to expand network access;
  - d. Emphasizing a partnership with the World Bank and other regional development banks as well as public and private funding sources to balance risk sharing;

- e. Focusing on overall capacity building while maintaining transparency and public accountability;
  - f. Encouraging a focus on transforming the bidding process to increase investment by improving access to SMEs in assisting with contract writing and equitable resource distribution for stakeholder investment in locally generated and sourced solutions;
5. *Advocates* for the enhancement of farms through improving agricultural land quality by means of international funding to strengthen the efficiency of domestic food supply through:
- a. Focusing on smallholder farms to improve existing arable lands;
  - b. Employing high nature value farming practices to advance environmental sustainability, a procedure that supports high levels of biodiversity and wide ranges of habitats for the conservation of rare species and providing environmental benefits such as pollination support, soil preservation, and carbon storage through a low-intensity management system;
  - c. Emphasizing the need for climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture practices to ensure long term food availability and security;
  - d. Recommending collaboration with the FAO to incite agriculture sustainability initiatives;
6. *Reaffirming* the implementation of the AAAA in order to provide a comprehensive template for mobilizing both private and public modes of targeted investment by:
- a. Determining the high-priority areas for investment, such as irrigation, climate-resilient agriculture, support networks for farmers, and cold storage infrastructure;
  - b. Endorsing the implementation of public-private partnerships to establish equitable risk-sharing alongside early warning platforms;
  - c. Supporting the increased access to formal credit for small farmers by utilizing tools like Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency guarantees, which are financial tools designed to help alleviate risk for both banks and investors, to mobilize private capital for agricultural investment while simultaneously lowering risk for private investors in low-income nations, encouraging increased investment;
  - d. Inviting regulatory bodies such as the Inter-Agency Task Force to provide non-invasive oversight to ensure regulatory compliance by providing annual reporting on progress, including Global Agrifood Investment Tracking Reports, which track official development assistance and both private investment and public expenditure in agriculture to identify gaps concerning implementation, and recommend corresponding corrective action;
7. *Promotes* universal collaboration with the WFP to bolster regional food distribution hubs to maximise the efficiency and accuracy of food supply chains through:
- a. Encouraging the integration and scaling of existing artificial intelligence technologies via the Logistics Execution Support System program of the WFP into logistical operations

and supply chain tracking to further optimize routing and decision making for the location of regional hubs;

- b. Utilizing WFP Logistics Cluster mechanisms to enhance coordination across supply chain nodes;
  - c. Emphasizing last-mile delivery optimisation through focus on decentralised regional hubs to deploy context-specific transportation modes;
  - d. Establishing strategic food reserves of non-perishable, rapidly deployable commodities in collaboration with the WFP for immediate crisis response to ensure timely food delivery;
8. *Calls for* joint naval exercises and cooperation along high-risk maritime corridors by:
- a. Recommending the establishment of an improved communication network between merchant vessels and military assistance;
  - b. Encouraging the condemnation of maritime piracy and the theft of vessels for ransom;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States adopting blockchain based traceability system in supply chains to decentralize, secure, and make transported methods of tracking products and their provenance by:
- a. Maintaining authenticity of products through smart packaging, which prevents reduction and ensures safety by detecting spoilage, tampering, or contamination while providing real time updates on location and movement;
  - b. Creating digital platforms that allow a more cohesive access to markets for farmers;
10. *Advocates* for the creation of a science, technology and innovation fund within the United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, with a dedicated portfolio for food security technology such as cold chain infrastructure, digital assets, and post harvest preservation processes, funded entirely within the current funding system of the United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, on a voluntary basis;
11. *Recommends* for the establishment of “Zero-Loss food corridors”, aimed at minimizing food loss during transportation, particularly in developing countries, by:
- a. Developing dedicated transport routes for essential food products across landlocked and rural regions;
  - b. Expanding access to cold storage infrastructure along key supply chain routes;
  - c. Prioritizing the rapid transportation of perishable goods through coordinated logistics systems;
  - d. Encouraging partnerships with the private sector to improve efficiency and reduce post-harvest losses;

12. *Recommends* the implementation of targeted measures to reduce post-harvest losses, particular in regions with limited grid infrastructure, including the:
  - a. Deployment of decentralized solar cold storage systems in rural and remote agriculture communities, coordinated by FAO and the International Fund for Agriculture Development with financing support by the World Bank;
  - b. Expansion of capacity-building and market integration programs for local farmers, focusing on post harvest-handling and supply chain management;
13. *Recognizes* the importance of empowering smallholder indigenous farmers through sustainable development initiatives to strengthen the agricultural supply chain by:
  - a. Improving small-scale farmers' access to better tools and technologies through partnerships with local cooperatives and United Nations-led programs such as the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, to enhance production efficiency and ensure a more stable flow of goods within the supply chain;
  - b. Expanding ongoing, already existing training programs, including those supported by WFP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to promote sustainable farming techniques that increase productivity and reduce disruptions in the supply chain;
  - c. Funding small holders and farmers to help them access harvesting and storage resources, through established organizations, reinforcing United Nations initiatives, including the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty and the 2030 Smallholder and Family Farming Sprint with IFAD, FAO, and WFP, to improve post-harvest management and reduce losses along the chain;
  - d. Encouraging the adoption of nature-based solutions that lower costs and increase crop resilience, thus improving profitability by supporting farmers' cooperatives and financial incentives to reduce initial investment barriers, especially those in developing countries;
14. *Urges* Member States, in collaboration with the World Trade Organization and other bodies such as the FAO, to reduce trade barriers and reassess export restrictions on food commodities in order to stabilize global food markets by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States, in collaboration with the FAO, to implement secondary methods and protocols to waive export restrictions on agriculture-related products during crises that shock supply chains and increase the risk of food insecurity;
  - b. Urging states to open and maintain humanitarian corridors during conflict for food and agricultural assistance to continue flowing to the affected area;
  - c. Urging Member States to renew their commitment to General Assembly resolution 79/195 on "International trade and development" to minimize protectionist measures and ensure market access for agricultural commodities;
15. *Encourages* Member States to promote PPPs to address structural gaps in food systems, particularly in developing Member States facing fiscal constraints, to attract private investment,

strengthen supply system infrastructure, and expand rural communities' ability to access markets through:

- a. Identifying the priority areas for PPP through existing national assessments and other reporting frameworks, such as the UN Secretary General's Annual Reports to the General Assembly, or through FAO State of Food Security reports;
  - b. Increasing allocation of resources and capacity building support to ensure effective implementation of PPP programs in vulnerable regions;
16. *Recommends* Member States, in a partnership with the World Bank, to develop programs which improve regional supply chains' disaster response through pre-positioning food and medical supplies, warehouses that are accessible by air, land, and sea, to allow the rapid deployment to affected regions within 48 hours;
17. *Recommends* the use of FAO's Climate-Related Development Finance to Agrifood Systems, which enhances climate resilience by integrating ecosystem-based approaches into agricultural storage and transport;
18. *Encourages* the expansion of the partnership between the NGO Slow Food and United Nations agencies such as the FAO, UN Food Systems Summit, and UNEP by:
- a. Fostering Slow Food education within rural communities and schools to reach indigenous and small scale farmers, providing spaces that encourage indigenous and traditional knowledge sharing through The Indigenous People's Network, promoting Earth Markets to maintain local and sustainable farming techniques, communities of small producers, and improve food systems;
  - b. Suggesting NGOs, civil society organizations, and other organizations provide necessities to developing Member States to become self-sustaining, such as climate resilient seeds, farming equipment, and best farming practices;
19. *Approves* further bolstering of the FAO's Family Farming Knowledge Platform by improving how smallholder farmers can register for this initiative through streamlined domestic outreach to improve input distribution to rural, smallholder farmers in times of crisis to mediate the effect of climate and economic shocks to improve local economies;
20. *Invites* UNDP to create knowledge-sharing networks that will communicate with policy makers to collectively create tailored policy frameworks that will align with the needs of local farmers to understand how to improve agricultural outputs in rural regions to reduce hunger in rural populations;
21. *Encourages* FAO to expand upon the Purchase for progress program (P4P) with the purpose of overseeing the building of climate-smart agricultural infrastructure partnered with local farm holders and indigenous communities to effectively process and store food in regions affected by post harvest losses by:
- a. Building climate friendly infrastructure such as solar-powered and wind-powered cold storage and processing facilities co-opted with local farmholders;

- b. Adopting an educational information exchange program that functions by training local farmers to use infrastructure to increase food output, and local farmholders exchanging knowledge about crop and farming styles suitable to the region;
  - c. Implementing blockchain-based tracking for crops and livestock to reinforce traceability and avoid food waste;
  - d. Advising funding to be allocated through the Food agricultural organization, Green Climate Fund, and SDG bonds;
- 22. *Endorses* the expansion of the Swiss Humanitarian Trade Arrangement to all United Nations Member States affected by sanctions and conflicts as a best practice to implement protected trade corridors to facilitate the trading of seeds, fertilizers, and food into states, and guarantee banks' legal protections to process exchanges and avoid trade freezes;
- 23. *Considers* the work being done by NGOs such as the National Association of Diversified Producers and BOLTRADE SRL to implement projects that connect rural communities and smallholder farms such as the SAYARIY Project to be vital;
- 24. *Concurs* with the measures taken by the European Food Security Crisis Mechanism to integrate a wide food security system and hope to implement similar measures in indigenous and rural communities in order to detect supply chain disruptions early, allow open trade to flow during crisis, and coordinates responses across countries;
- 25. *Supports* the promotion of sustainable and climate-resilient food production by advocating for partnerships between Member States and organizations such as the Green Climate Fund or the World Bank to develop climate resilient infrastructure such as flood resistant storage facilities and drought resistant roadworks to reduce climate vulnerability for food producers;
- 26. *Encourages* the expansion of agricultural education and training programs to better support farmers in under-develop communities focused on farmers in rural areas by:
  - a. Promoting capacity-building vocational training programs focused on climate-smart and resilient agriculture, sustainable farming practices, and value chain development;
  - b. Supporting the replication of successful initiatives such as SmartAgri Cambodia by national governments in collaboration with international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector, while promoting financial and technical support and capacity building, including climate adaptation training and risk management for farmers and rural communities;
- 27. *Appeals* to Member States to invest in further research and development of underutilized, orphaned crops, within their respective regions, which are more nutritious, sustainable, and resistant to harsh climates that can strengthen regional economies and health by small farmer economies, mitigate the stunting and wasting of children, and food supply chains by making them less dependent on global markets of non-native crops by:
  - a. Establishing a more regionally based and appropriate crop and food supply;

- b. Creating a more diversified and nutritious food market for healthier diets to decrease the stunting and wasting of children;
  - c. Promoting cross and AI-enabled breeding of crops that are more drought resistant, soil-enriching, and sustainable for the earth;
28. *Requests* the United Nations System Chief Executives Board to further implement the United Nations WFP across all United Nations entities that will ensure food assistance and nutrition and development in least developing countries and developing countries, particularly in Member States where food is a privilege;
29. *Recommends* upon Member States to establish decentralized, climate resilient food preservation systems to strengthen supply chains and promote food security, with the goal of reducing post harvest losses within five years by:
- a. Developing solar powered cold storage and grain preservation hubs in high risk agricultural regions;
  - b. Installing energy efficient refrigeration systems accessible to smallholder farmers;
  - c. Creating community managed storage facilities operated through farmer cooperatives;
30. *Urges* Member States for the creation of high-powered infrastructure and innovation systems that combine green logistics, green warehouses, and green-hub system that developing countries can implement by:
- a. Providing financial incentives for decarbonization and digitalization;
  - b. Carbon tracking and reporting by providing environmental labeling by logistics companies;
  - c. Governmental support for companies transitioning to green logistics.



**Code:** GA2/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Alarmed* by the World Food Programme (WFP) reporting in 2026, that 318 million individuals suffering from acute food insecurity,

*Acknowledging* the 2014 *Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action*, established to strengthen sustainability and climate-resilient food,

*Taking note* of the 1966 *International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* which was adopted to give legal effect to the rights enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, including the right to quality food for all,

*Recalling* the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), focused on food security and global supply chains,

*Profoundly concerned* that the SDG 2 (zero hunger) shows very limited progress towards reducing hunger worldwide, resulting in an increase in global malnutrition from 7.7% in 2015 to 8.2% in 2024,

*Cognizant* of the need to strengthen domestic agriculture not only as a national development objective but as a prerequisite for global supply chain stability,

*Acknowledging* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)* (2015) as a global financing framework that addresses global supply chains and food security,

*Alarmed* by the 2011 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) report estimating nearly 1 in 3 of the food intended for human consumption is wasted as a result of shipping time and cost,

*Recognizing* the need for regional and national food reserves to safeguard against food insecurity in case of climate and geopolitical instability due to potential supply chain disruptions,

*Alarmed* by the 2023 FAO report on SDG target 12.3 which works towards halving global per capita food waste and highlights that nearly 13.2% of global food waste occurs between farmers and retailers before food is even accessed by consumers,

*Acknowledging* the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which regulates global aerospace standards and practices, and current aerospace programmes such as the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) and Single European Air Transport Market (SEATM) which have promoted intercontinental travel and trade by establishing a shared air space between members of the African Union and European countries respectively,

*Recalling* 2025 *Sevilla Commitment* and its *Sevilla Platform for Action* that works to modernize financial systems and mobilize private investment to protect agricultural infrastructure in its most vulnerable regions and Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

*Taking note* of programs such as the Food Assistance for Assets, supported by WFP, FAO, and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) focused on dealing with the high levels of malnutrition and the creation of steady advancements towards food security and prosperity for countries in need of support,

*Noting* the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its *Drought Resilience, Adaptation and Management Policy* (DRAMP) (2018) framework for its work towards the mitigation of the worst effects of droughts by assessing risks and committing to reliable early warning mechanisms,

*Applauding* the progress made by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) towards sustainable development and climate resilient agriculture,

*Taking note* of the ongoing Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) efforts by Member States which have given farmers eco friendly solutions to combating climate change whilst also increasing efficiency in the food supply chain,

*Recalling* the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and its role in strengthening global food security by accumulating data on market conditions across multiple Member States,

*Noting with approval* the various sustainability related financing models put forward by the World Economic Forum (WEF),

*Emphasizing* the World Bank's Additional Financing for Maritime Investment in Climate-Resilience Operations II, as a viable initiative that works to increase the capability of critical infrastructure to withstand increasingly common climate shocks,

*Reaffirming* the role of WFP's EMPACT platform as an innovative initiative connecting refugees, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities by providing digital skills, thereby creating an environment in which their employment within supply chain industries is feasible and contributes to the promotion of food security,

*Recognizing* FAO's *Digital Agriculture Strategy* which emphasizes data driven approaches to supply chain management for cold chain monitoring preventing food waste across supply chains,

*Affirming* the FAO-International Telecommunication Union (ITU) *E-Agriculture Strategy Guide & Toolkit* (2016), a framework that prioritizes the individual financial, administrative, and geographic needs of individual Member States,

*Acknowledging* the successes of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) strategy *Leaving No One Behind in the Digital Era* (2022) which has worked to provide a platform in which small holder farmers in LDCs are able to easily access financial services and connect to input supply companies,

*Concerned by* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) *2026 Global Trade Update* that concluded that approximately 18,000 new discriminatory trade measures have been introduced globally since 2020,

*Deeply concerned by* the United Nations Climate Change Conference Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance's findings estimate sustainable transportation infrastructure funding falls \$275 Billion USD short of estimated needs to reach the 2030 Agenda,

*Bearing in mind* a report from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction that less than half of the LDCs and only 40% of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have a multihazard early warning system, with risk knowledge found to be particularly low in the Global South,

1. *Recommends* expanding the FAO-ITU E agriculture Strategy Guide to:
  - a. Facilitate the adoption of national e-agriculture strategies;
  - b. Enhance the accessibility of financial and administrative support by enabling SDG-aligned agricultural policies that improve accessibility to financial and administrative support;
2. *Seeking* the creation of the specialized 'Inclusive Supply Chain Stability Toolkit' by UNDP, that expands stress testing programs to address unequal supply chain fragilities that exacerbate vulnerabilities of marginalized communities in times of supply shock by:
  - a. Implementing advanced modeling through analytics and stimulation tools;
  - b. Conducting research on the proper use of AI for stress testing including the risks, challenges and best practices;
  - c. Expanding the focus areas for stress testing to encompass geopolitical trade shocks, cyberattacks and financial distress;
  - d. Collaborating with the stakeholders involved to create joint contingency plans;
  - e. Updating the toolkit annually to ensure continuous adaptation to global supply chains;
3. *Encourages* Member States to invest strategically in better storage, packaging, and transportation systems to minimize losses throughout the supply chain, through measures such as:
  - a. The commissioning of studies by UNEP to identify the best practices that evaluate the cost-effectiveness of national food loss reduction instruments;
  - b. Utilizing cost-effectiveness assessment methodologies for food loss and waste to prioritize policy instruments and quantify their contributions to greenhouse gas emissions reduction;
  - c. The development of climate-resilient storage systems to improve preservation capacity in rural and climate-vulnerable regions;
  - d. The modernization of transport and rural logistics networks to reduce handling-losses and market access barriers affecting smallholder farmers, through the establishment of Digital traceability and Logistics Management Platforms to improve coordination of transport routes, reduce delays, and enhance transparency across supply chains;
4. *Encourages* the expansion of the AMIS to close existing blind spots in global food market intelligence while increasing its application to consumers and producers by:
  - a. Broadening the analytical mandate of the AMIS, to include commodities and logistics variables currently outside its scope, specifically global fertilizer markets, maritime shipping costs, disruptions affecting critical checkpoints, and overland corridor conditions affecting Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs);

- b. Further developing voluntary data-sharing arrangements among Member States, industry stakeholders, and international organizations to populate the expanded system through voluntary contributions from major producing states, public-private partnerships with maritime shipping firms, regional economic commissions, and the United Nations Convention on Trade and Development;
  - c. Updating AMIS with machine learning to improve efficiency and disruptions through data-driven suggestions;
  - d. Matching consumers and producers in the same good market based on feasibility of transaction, consumers, and producers in the same good market based on feasibility of transaction;
  - e. Respecting the sovereignty of nations and the privacy and security of both consumers and firms by advising Member States, producers, and consumers to establish a national data protection framework to oversee the security and ethical use of all disclosed information, explicitly stating the purpose for data collection, processing, and prohibiting the use for other activities not other than the usage and improvement of AMIS itself;
  - f. Encouraging funding will be through governments, and grants from interested non governmental organizations;
5. *Recommends* the expansion of the EMPACT program, hosted by WFP, to include more LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDs in supporting the integration of those seeking refuge into employment within agricultural supply chains by providing digital and technical skills to build economic resilience for both the host nation and displaced population;
6. *Urges* Member States, in coordination with the WFP, the World Meteorological Organization, and relevant private partners, to expand and support local and regional early warning networks by leveraging public-private collaboration to enhance predictive capacity, anticipate disruption, ensuring that satellite-driven climate data reaches port authorities and smallholder farmers, expanding the precision and coverage of SMS weather alerts to remote farmers;
7. *Urges* the UNCCD to expand the DRAMP Framework by expanding research and more closely working with local communities in order to find more regional specific solutions to prevent the most severe consequences, caused by extreme droughts and water shortages and to strengthen reliable local agricultures by expanding:
- a. The Monitoring and early warning mechanisms by urging governments, research institutes and private partners to share available data such as satellite or common research data;
  - b. The availability of the Drought Risk Assessment Visualization Tool for local and small shareholder farmers in order to increase their input into this invaluable tool by urging Member States to introduce national initiatives promoting the broad-band-infrastructure and the visualization tool itself;
  - c. Risk mitigation measures by urging the UNCCD to consistently report to Member States as well as to private actors and research institutions in case of increased risk of droughts;

8. *Recommends* the adoption of a sustainability linked financing mechanism to promote the implementation of low carbon practices and strengthen domestic agriculture through the cooperation of various actors which will:
  - a. Encourage governments to be responsible for setting their own standard financial regulations and agricultural related goals through the implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) whilst implementing the standard baseline goals suggested by the United Nations;
  - b. Urge domestic non-governmental organizations to work towards the education of farmers about sustainable farming methods and low carbon practices while also working in cooperation with the Government to monitor the farmers and ensure the implementation of the agreed upon sustainable farming practices;
  - c. Call for local banks to be responsible for implementing the 'Direct farmer lending, facilitated by catalytic capital from corporate offtakers' financing model put forth by the WEF which would ensure that farmers receive loans at lower than market interest rates conditional that they implement the goals highlighted in the NAPs put forward by the national governments;
9. *Suggests* the streamlining of supply chains by promoting cooperation and interaction between various private entities so as to integrate various services under one coherent system as a means of reducing transaction costs, improving price stability and enhancing resilience to external shocks;
10. *Urges* all Member States to deepen their collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, such as the WFP and the FAO as well as with each other, in order to:
  - a. Build upon ongoing and existing programs and projects, such as the Country Strategic Plan or the Gastro-Lab, using the pre-existing programs as a starting point before working on the creation of new programs;
  - b. Share information and technology in - but not limited to - the agro-technical sectors between Member States, in order to disseminate best practices and help developing Member States building their own climate resilient agriculture, to scale up the availability of agricultural products on the global markets, therefore stabilizing the supply-chains;
11. *Further encourages* the creation of an emergency relief by the WFP which will be:
  - a. Based on physical component made up of staple food commodities which are regionally stockpiled and a financial component to enable countries to have monetary support to obtain food;
  - b. Activated in times of geopolitical shock, including but not limited to: armed conflicts or new sanction, climate disasters, and severe economic crises;
  - c. Accessible especially towards developing Member States with more than a 40% import dependency for proper nutrition;
12. *Urges* the strengthening of food reserves and preservation infrastructure through the expansion of the initiatives in the WFP that strengthens the infrastructure of climate resilient food storage facilities whilst also recognizing the:

- a. Unique climate needs of Member States by working with local communities in order to adequately address their cultural and physical needs;
  - b. Need for a stockpile of key crops such as cereal crops in order to act as a safeguard in case of political or climate instability;
  - c. Need for the funding of a proper power grid especially in the global south in order to prevent power outages for cold storage in LDCs which could destroy huge reserves of food;
13. *Draws attention to* smart farming technologies, also recognized as Agriculture 4.0, that utilize advanced technological tools to improve decision making, efficiency, and sustainability in agriculture while directly strengthening food supply chains by:
  - a. Leveraging real time data to create predictive analytics to improve harvest forecasting, thereby enabling more accurate planning for transportation, storage, and distribution systems;
  - b. Enhancing coordination between producers and downstream supply chain actors, including logistics providers and market distributors, to reduce bottlenecks, minimize post-harvest losses, and improve supply chain stability;
  - c. Aiding farmers in yielding more crops with fewer resources along with reducing environment impact;
14. *Recommends* the creation of government frameworks to incentivize private companies to reduce food waste between retailers and customers such as:
  - a. The formation of a tax credit to rewards companies who ensure food reaches rural communities whilst reducing overall food waste;
  - b. The investment of AI driven logistics and eco-packaging in order to make it more economical and sustainable for companies to reduce food waste by fortifying supply chains;
15. *Reaffirming* the furthering of international research cooperation through the CGIAR to accelerate the development of climate resilient cultivars through the:
  - a. Exploration of regional research partnerships between CGIAR research centers and the agricultural departments of Member States to prioritize the development or research cultivars suited to climate sensitive regions;
  - b. Establishment of a periodic reporting schedule dedicated to tracking progress by evaluating key performance indicators;
  - c. Use of artificial intelligence to create more sustainable farming practices to preserve biodiversity and limit greenhouse gas emissions;
16. *Advises* the ICAO to implement an aerospace agreement closely resembling that of the SAATM and SEATM to promote food transport security, reduce shipping time and cost, and reduce possibility of FLWs through:

- a. Encouraging Member States to lower airspace tensions for the purpose of transport of food;
  - b. Recommending Member States to record and share knowledge of contents of transport vessels to the best of their ability to ensure good intentions of Member States;
  - c. Imploring Member States to cooperate in this endeavor to achieve SDGs 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions);
17. *Endorses* the creation of emergency food reserves at a regional level which will:
  - a. Be used in cases of extreme need, in events such as climate disasters or wars, when the resources of the countries are enough, it could be created a scale of needs which determine the help needed depending on the severity of the emergency;
  - b. Be used as a first help to populations in need;
  - c. Not be used as an argument by Member States to not send international aid;
  - d. Be part of a more global regional food security framework, a program created, managed and funded by participating countries who will:
    - i. Take part in the creation of these programs to encourage them, and provide a place to share knowledge about the set up of such mechanisms;
    - ii. Make involved countries less dependent on long distance importations, following the idea of food sovereignty;
18. *Urges* Member States to expand partnerships with the World Bank and FAO, which will hence fortify access, affordability, and efficiency for low-income specialized farmers by:
  - a. Distributing of loans and grants, provided by the World Bank;
  - b. Receiving technical assistance, policy advice, and additional program benefits from FAO;
  - c. Having the United Nations Technology Bank distribute modern technology devices such as heat-sensors, advanced cold-chain technology devices such as smart refrigerators and smart freezers to low-income farmers, which would hence increase agricultural production and reduce Food Loss and Waste Reduction while partnering with the World Bank;
19. *Encourages* Member States to reduce non-CO2 refrigerant emissions by expanding production and access of sustainable, efficient, and environmentally friendly refrigeration storage facilities in accordance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
20. *Urges* Member States to model after World Bank's Additional Financing for Maritime Investment in Climate-Resilient Operations II, which improves the climate resilience, safety, and reliability of maritime transport sector by rehabilitating and upgrading port infrastructure using climate-resilient design standards, such as temperature shock resiliency and building with vertical expansion in mind, and expands and modernizes Aids to Navigation to improve maritime safety;
21. *Calls Upon* the expansion of the FAO Global Food import Financing Facility to further encompass financing mechanisms such as:

- a. Expanding financing mechanism to include crop-linked credit programs tied to seasonal yields and market performance, reducing financial risk for small-scale producers;
  - b. Promoting the adoption of drought-resistant seeds and climate-resilient crop varieties through subsidized credit and technical assistance programs;
  - c. Integrating CSA practices by funding technologies such as precision irrigation, soil monitoring systems, and sustainable fertilizer use;
  - d. Coordinating with multilateral development banks and sustainable financial organizations such as the World Bank and the Green Climate Fund to mobilize blended finance mechanisms that lower borrowing costs for developing nations;
  - e. Establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to ensure that financed projects align with sustainability goals, food security targets, and emissions reduction commitment;
22. *Strongly recommends* UNCTAD to expand its efforts to aid Member States in strengthening global supply chains by:
- a. Expanding its non-tariff measure (NTM) impact calculation toolkit to include estimates of food waste and spoilage in tons caused by the interruption of interstate commerce and exchange by the introduction of NTMs;
  - b. Establishing an independent expert group on interstate commerce and infrastructure development to make policy recommendations to reduce NTM-induced barriers to multilateral cooperation and development;
  - c. Establishing an independent expert group to investigate the feasibility and applications of novel sustainable freight and transportation technologies to reduce supply chain inefficiencies;
  - d. Expanding on existing transportation and infrastructure funding initiatives such as the AAAA and Sevilla Commitment to include international supply chain infrastructure projects and making recommendations to international financial institutions such as the World Bank;
  - e. Creating and improving interstate knowledge-sharing programs for supply chain management, resilience, and trade policy similar to the IFAD's Rural Socioeconomic Opportunities Programme;
23. *Encourages* the expansion of the UNCDF “Leaving No One Behind in the Digital Era” Strategy (2019) to enable increased access to financial and technological resources for smallholder farmers by:
- a. Establishing a framework for the adoption of blockchain product-tracking and financial systems in Member States with limited digital infrastructure;
  - b. Implementing joint-liability group lending models wherein local farmers are encouraged to form cooperatives to collectively guarantee loans for the purposes of reducing risk and increasing inclusion;

- c. Reducing gender gaps in the agricultural sector by providing convenient low risk opportunities for women in agriculture to address SDG 5 (Gender Equality).



**Code:** GA2/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Global Supply Chains to Promote Food Security

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production),*

*Keeping in mind the commitment to SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) and concerned with the lack of access to agricultural technology in support of sustainability,*

*Deeply concerned that in 2025, 2 billion people experienced food insecurity, with 864 million people facing chronic hunger, demonstrating the urgent need for stronger and more resilient food systems,*

*Recognizing that strengthening global supply chains involves cooperation with other developing countries that have an increased dependence on imports, especially with South-South trade contracting by 7% according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),*

*Concerned with the limited mobility and connections within nations and across borders for food transport,*

*Considering regional challenges due to underdeveloped transport infrastructure and road congestion,*

*Emphasizing the availability of the International Development Association (IDA) through the World Bank,*

*Recalling that according to Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Article 25, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control,*

*Recognizing the concentrated fertilizer global supply chains, with constant shortages resulting in price volatility and instability,*

*Keeping in mind that all efforts toward strengthening global supply chains can not be applicable universally among all Member States,*

*Further recognizing that over 30% of food is lost from spoilage in transit and storage inadequacies due to lack of coordination between points of contact within global food supply chains per year,*

*Having considered that 50% of farms in some regions lack adequate connectivity when it comes to accessing the market, suggesting possible methods to integrate farmers are truly important,*

*Appreciating local farmers as the backbone of myriad Member States' supply chains and their unique struggles and challenges, which must be addressed to maintain food security,*

*Following General Assembly resolution 72/239 on the "United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028)" which emphasizes intergenerational education and agricultural technique-sharing as crucial to developing a reliable food chain,*

*Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (1974),*

*Noting the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), a G20 initiative that is enhancing food market transparency,*

*Guided by the Famine Early Warnings System (FEWS NET), which leads analysis on acute food security globally, and the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), which specializes in global foods trade,*

*Underlining the Global Argo-Ecological Zones (GAEZ), a database developed over 30 years in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to inform Member States on rational land use and keep an inventory of argo-resources,*

*Noting the current and immediate need for alternative and improved methods in irrigation systems to reduce the need for soil and fertilizer,*

*Recognizing the upside down method, which is a solution that allows the roots to be watered in mist instead of just the soil, to allow for more effective growth in lower-income areas and more access to soil,*

*Emphasizing the usefulness of the Vision4Food program and the World Bank-FAO collaboration for data transfer,*

*Trusting the bodies of the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) and International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), regarding technology sharing and research collaboration,*

*Drawing attention to brownfields, which are sections of land that are unused and generally contaminated, oftentimes near cities and hubs for transportation,*

*Recognizing that when water disappears, food systems collapse and entire communities are left vulnerable,*

*Acknowledging the need for an integrated and efficient early warning for Member States that are vulnerable to famine-inducing externalities such as drought, displacement, and flooding, so that sudden food insecurity can be remedied,*

*Further noting an issue with transparency and traceability across Member States for international trade, and a lack of rules-based accountability,*

*Alarmed that when armed conflict, extreme weather events, and accidents happen, transport, storage, and cold chains can be broken, leaving food security at risk,*

*Declaring the definition of international vessels as an entity being used to trade goods across recognized borders by the United Nations,*

*Cognizant that knowledge on preventative and remedial tools is lacking visibility and requires expansion to halt disruptions of trade and transportation,*

*Identifying the importance of securing food supply chains in less economically developed countries,*

*Reminding that access to food is considered a universal right, and that the World Trade Organization should not authorize the restriction of food trade throughout the world,*

1. *Encourages* strengthened international cooperation to enhance transparency and resilience in global food supply chains, particularly in maritime transport, including through collaboration with the World Food Programme, by:
  - a. Promoting voluntary information-sharing among Member States, in line with national legislation and applicable data protection frameworks;
  - b. Supporting the use of existing logistical capacities and early-warning mechanisms to identify potential risks to food shipments;
  - c. Fostering coordination efforts aimed at anticipating disruptions and improving the timely delivery of food assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable regions;
  - d. Encouraging the exchange of best practices and technical expertise to strengthen overall supply chain monitoring and response capabilities;
2. *Calls for* stronger trade connections through road, rail, inland waterway, and maritime transport to aid in food transport for developing nations by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to apply the funding/loans from the UNDSA and World Food Programme (WFP) to modernize the railroads and additional mass transit systems;
  - b. Recommending increased regional support to bolster cross-border trade, rural mobility, and rail corridor modernization;
  - c. Advocating partnerships with the World Bank Group to implement a comprehensive reconstruction program through the IDA;
  - d. Aligning with SDGs 7 (clean energy), 11 (sustainable development), 13 (climate action), and 17 (international cooperation) for these goals;
3. *Advocates for* the expansion and further adoption of the existing Green Food Corridors, such as Green Corridor of Africa and FoodCLIC, in utilizing low-emission rail systems and electric transport to ensure the efficient transportation of food from production areas to high-demand regions;
4. *Encourages* Member States to invest in renewable energy-power logistics, including solar-powered refrigeration units to reduce food spoilage during transits;
5. *Recommends* governments prioritize infrastructure development, including railways and climate-resilient roads to ensure the connectivity of rural farms to urban markets;
6. *Supports* expert consultation established by the Human Rights Council to evaluate significant technological transfers and modify cooperation in accordance with reports from various Member States' resource and digital capabilities, such as having the physical infrastructure and resources to sustain AI, to maximize technological adoption and utilization;
7. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen capacity building by promoting the accessible exchange of data on sustainable development and technological advancements by:
  - a. Motivating Member States to further utilize current knowledge exchange programs, such as the World Bank-FAO collaboration and the Vision 4 Food program;

- b. Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, for cross-border transparency and technology sharing through BCH;
  - c. Encouraging further international collaboration to develop and circulate adaptable crop activities, particularly rice, maize, wheat, and sorghum, increasing production quality and activity;
  - d. Strengthening cooperation on electric mobility technologies, intelligent transport systems, and climate-resistant infrastructural designs;
- 8. *Endorses* the expansion of the International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade, through increased access for smaller and developing Member States by:
  - a. Making research reports more user-friendly;
  - b. Expanding access to local farmers and businesses that could benefit from the information;
  - c. Emphasizing research on farm produce, agricultural products and equipment;
- 9. *Stresses* the importance of expanding reliable infrastructure in ports, transit corridors, and rural production zones to reduce delays and post-harvest losses;
- 10. *Recognizes* the strategic importance of the Mediterranean as a link between Europe, Asia, and Africa for the transportation of food in the region;
- 11. *Encourages* Member States to implement incentive-based support programs, like subsidies or tax reductions, to further encourage farmers to transition to sustainable and climate-resilient crops;
- 12. *Recommends* that public and private partnerships use modern technology to promote an app development network between farmers globally that would exchange resources, such as information on different agricultural methods, for example aquafarming, that can be utilized by other farmers with the same type of crop, or farming landscape to increase food supply;
- 13. *Supports* the use of the GAEZ database to support local farmers' production stability by:
  - a. Referencing arable land maps and working with national agricultural bodies to develop the most productive crop combination tailored to specific soil types and seasonal patterns;
  - b. Calling upon the joint FAO-International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization Initiative to establish regional agricultural machinery sharing to enhance crop production in rural communities and for subsistence farmers;
  - c. Connecting rural farmers through UNCTAD and FAO South-South frameworks to boost the sharing of mechanization best practices;
- 14. *Urges* other geopolitical regions to develop their own model of the Economic Community of West African States Regional Food Security Reserve by:
  - a. Utilizing excess crops grown as part of this initiative, and developing a diverse array of global crop availability;

- b. Transporting food through the existing WFP Supply Chain;
  - c. Expanding use of reefer containers to reduce loss of food;
  - d. Urging the implementation of the World Food Programme's airtight storage containers in an effort to reduce food waste;
15. *Encourages* the enhancement of a Public Private Partnership Hub to ensure fiscal support for agriculture globally with existing resources, such as the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste, through the invitation of numerous private entities to a bi-annual conference to match with various Government organizations to provide funding;
16. *Recommends* FAO to encourage the expansion of renewable, non-energy-intensive cold storage solutions in low- and middle-income countries with preexisting agricultural sectors that are heavily affected by drought;
17. *Recommends* utilizing agricultural technology to prevent harvest loss and food devastation caused by natural disasters, seasonal changes, and other reasons through:
- a. Expanding early warning systems such as FEWS NET and GEIWS that compute the impact of extreme weather events and conflicts on food production;
  - b. Supporting developing countries through technical and financial assistance with immediate aid delivery to help farmers and other workers who are affected, with support from the IFAD and the World Bank's IDA;
  - c. For farmers in developing countries, applying the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries for technological assistance to match them with the best farming equipment post-disaster;
18. *Further invites* FAO, in collaboration with the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), to assist in exploring an Agricultural Intelligence Platform, with the objective of providing farmers with insights through real-time data by:
- a. Developing a system utilizing satellite-based monitoring and IoT-enabled land sensors, allowing farmers to assess their resource allocation efficiency and yield forecasting;
  - b. Encouraging participating Member States to integrate existing national agricultural and climate data into the platform;
  - c. Establishing a periodic reporting schedule dedicated to evaluating key performance indicators;
19. *Further invites* the International Maritime Organization to the possibility of an analytics framework led by artificial intelligence in partnership with AMIS that may use speculative analysis to maintain resilient and sustainable maritime supply lines by:
- a. Tracking maritime port departure and arrival times, dates, and load importations and exportations to create a database for analytic computation of the quality and quantity of food supply lines;

- b. Analyzing maritime transport data to create computational models on food movement and freight transport that can predict future supply line disruptions with a small margin of error;
  - c. Encouraging cooperation between relevant bodies such as the FEWS NET and the GIEWS, along with computational projections, to:
    - i. Predict supply line disruptions within earlier time frames;
    - ii. Monitor food spoilage, such as temperature and humidity, time temperature indicators, and freshness indicators to preserve cold-chain logistical integrity;
    - iii. Call for the redistribution of food waste and reimplementation of any surpluses that would formerly go to waste supported by the United Nations Development Programme;
  - d. Coordinating pertinent agencies to account for external aggravating factors that affect supply arrivals within possible prediction models to project estimated delays and times of arrival;
20. *Expresses its hope* for the establishment of an expert group under the United Nations Economic and Social Council to coordinate on food supply chain resilience that:
- a. Calls economists, supply chain experts, representatives of the WFP, and local farmers to work together and inform Member states of viable, informed agricultural solutions;
  - b. Recommends implementation of methodology such as the circular economy that include anaerobic digestion, upcycled food products, and developing precision agriculture for Member States individually;
21. *Urges* the expansion of global youth involvement as mandated by the United Nations Decade of Family Farming to develop educational programs tailored to methods of crop growth from secondary and post-secondary education;
22. *Recommends* the use of the SDG Fund in conjunction with WFP and FAO to expand diversification of food income and improve global supply chain resilience by empowering local farmers through:
- a. Providing climate-smart technologies and practices to local farmers in developing Member States with the goal of preventing yield loss;
  - b. The identification of vulnerabilities in income diversification to protect food security;
23. *Suggests* sharing methods to reduce food waste by expanding the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste to further agenda through region-specific solutions by establishing smaller platforms within individual regions, implementing regional languages in these platforms for greater clarity;
24. *Suggests* that the FAO Plant Production and Protection Division, in partnership with the World Bank and WFP establish a subject matter expert program to provide long-term education services to local farmers without formal agricultural education;

25. *Invites* Member State governments to collaborate with non-governmental organizations in advising the implementation of systems agreed on by the Member State government;
26. *Encourages* the FAO, in coordination with the AMIS to prevent fertilizer supply volatility by:
  - a. Developing a real-time international monitoring system to track fertilizer price volatility and input shortages modeled on the FEWS NET that triggers notifications when prices exceed a 25% total;
  - b. Calling for the expansion of AMIS tracking system to include phosphorous, nitrogen, and potassium fertilizers, publishing annual reports to all Member States;
  - c. Supporting the diversification of fertilizer supply networks by encouraging Member States to invest in domestic and regional fertilizer production capacity modeled on the African Union's Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan;
  - d. Promoting the transfer of technology and best practices from the ICGEB for efficient fertilizer use, including precision application techniques and soil health management;
  - e. Expanding on technical assistance programs with funding from IFAD, modeled on existing FAO Country Programming Frameworks, to include developing Member States in newly established trade networks;
27. *Recommends* that UNCTAD produce a report which:
  - a. Identifies the main disruptions that Member States are facing when transporting and supplying effective response guidelines and resilience strategies;
  - b. Calls upon the strategic assessment management services of the United Nations Global Service Center and its board of academia to facilitate research;
  - c. Strengthen the internal supply chain knowledge sector by proposing a formal conference through the UNCTAD, similar to the framework of the Global Supply Chain Forum 2024;
28. *Further recommends* that Member States implement the systemic reviewing process of rural impact assessment, which will:
  - a. Help promote the prosperity of smaller and medium-sized farmers;
  - b. Allow for funding and support for the development of rural areas;
29. *Strongly encourages* Member States to model after FAO's Climate-Smart Agrifood Systems, which enhances climate resilience and adaptation in agrifood systems by promoting climate-smart production, resilient storage, and adaptive transport infrastructure, protecting food supply chains from climate-related stresses;
30. *Encourages* the furthering of international research cooperation through the CGIAR to accelerate the development of climate resilient cultivars through:
  - a. Exploration of regional research partnerships between CGIAR research centers and the agricultural departments of Member States to prioritize the development or research cultivars suited to climate sensitive regions;

- b. Establishment of a periodic reporting schedule dedicated to tracking progress by evaluating key performance indicators.