



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Second Committee

GA Second/1/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Second Committee

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1 *Recalling* resolution 76/124 of 10 December 2021 on the strengthening of the coordination of
2 emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, resolution 78/168 of 19 December 2023,
3 and resolutions 72/238 and 78/144, which call on Member States to center climate-resilient agricul-
4 ture in National Development Plans and establish a United Nations Technology Bank for Least Devel-
5 oped Countries (UNTBLC) in order to facilitate knowledge sharing and the proliferation of agricultural
6 technologies,

7 *Welcoming* the adoption of the 2024 Pact for the Future, which acknowledges the importance
8 of providing emergency food supplies to eliminate food insecurity and malnutrition,

9 *Noting with approval* the launch of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, which high-
10 lights the role of conflict and other crises in exacerbating food and nutrition insecurity,

11 *Welcoming* the fifty-second session of the Committee on World Food Security, and the adoption
12 of its final report and its outcome documents, and especially welcoming the adoption of voluntary
13 guidelines on reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition,

14 *Expressing* deep concern over the current state of global focused food insecurity, with 1.7 billion
15 people currently facing hunger and food insecurity directly related to extreme weather and climate-
16 related disasters, worsened by the rise of industrial agriculture practices that have led to an increase
17 in biodiversity loss along with increase emissions that worsens environmental disasters and makes
18 adaptation more challenging,

19 *Further noting* with concern that Member States classified as Less Developed Countries (LDC)
20 suffer from these issues at disproportionate levels with 20.4 percent of the global suffering population
21 being made up of African and Asian citizens holding the largest number at 384.5 million people suffer-
22 ing in 2023, and LDC economies often depend on agriculture, particularly subsistence farming in rural
23 areas, which serves as a primary source of livelihood for many households,

24 *Reaffirming* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes the fun-
25 damental human right to adequate food that is safe, reliable, affordable and nutritious,

26 *Reaffirming* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goals 2 (Zero Hunger),
27 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action), which underscore the need to
28 build sustainable food systems that are resilient to climate change and environmental challenges,

29 *Reaffirming* the importance of transparent distribution channels, in collaboration with local
30 governments and civil society organizations, to prevent diversion or misuse of aid,

31 *Deeply concerned* of natural disasters, including droughts, desertification, floods and other
32 devastating effects of climate change, which act as a barrier to the progress of this committee making
33 achieving Sustainable Development Goal Two: Zero Hunger harder to achieve,

34 *Recognizing* the impact of conflict on food security, and that 70 percent of the 309 million people
35 facing acute hunger are in fragile or conflict-hit countries, particularly sites of violence and instability
36 in the Middle East, Africa, Caribbean, southern Asia and Eastern Europe,

37 *Recognizing also* the importance of protecting the rights of smallholders, and reaffirming sup-
38 port for the empowerment of small-scale farmers, youth, family farmers, fishers and women as critical

39 for improving agricultural development, food security and nutrition,

40 *Further Recognizing* the high number of people affected by food-related humanitarian emer-
41 gencies, of whom a majority are women and children, and acknowledging the primary duty and re-
42 sponsibility of Member States to ensure access to adequate food, provide nutrition assistance and
43 promote sustainable food security solutions tailored to the specific needs of internally disadvantaged
44 persons, such as women, children, Indigenous Peoples and displaced individuals, within their jurisdic-
45 tion,

46 *Acknowledging* the negative impact of agricultural subsidies on countries in the Global South,

47 *Noting with deep concern* that climate change has decimated farmland across the world, but
48 especially within low-income, conflict and climate-vulnerable countries,,

49 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of encouraging and fostering open trade practices for partici-
50 pants of all sizes and discouraging oligopolistic control of the agricultural sector, ,

51 *Notes* the inelastic nature of the food and agriculture sector and highlights the importance of
52 fostering open competition,,

53 *Understanding* the nature of economies of scale and applying well-established economic un-
54 derstandings of the relationship between lower marginal costs and large-scale export competitive-
55 ness,

56 *Guided by* the spirit of cooperation and the opportunity to not only bolster the global food supply
57 but also create greater parity in the agriculture sector,

58 1. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to provide support, both financial and agricul-
59 tural, to developing countries, by sharing infrastructure, tools and education through the World Food
60 Programme;

61 2. *Calls upon* Member States, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the United Nations system and
62 humanitarian and development organizations to:

63 (a) Continue to assess and improve how innovation can be more effective and inte-
64 grated humanitarian action in a sustainable manner;

65 (b) Promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on innovative tools, pro-
66 cesses and approaches, including those from large-scale natural disasters and humanitarian crises
67 which will help ensure that aid efforts are tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of the recip-
68 ient countries, with Member States actively participating in the decision-making processes and dele-
69 gating resources as needed on a case-by-case basis;

70 3. *Recommends* further partnerships between United Nations agencies, such as Food and Agri-
71 culture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations like the
72 African Union to scale up climate-smart agricultural initiatives;

73 4. *Endorses* the FAO to increase regular communication and advance regional bodies such
74 as, but not limited to, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment,
75 the Union of South American Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to support these
76 regional institutions better and increase the efficiency of their operations;

77 5. *Supports* the FAOS continued collaborations with regional bodies to:

78 (a) Cooperate with UNTBLDC to share technology addressing changing climate con-
79 texts, including;

80 (i) Genetically modified seeds;

81 (ii) Rapid transmission and sharing of research relating to new agricultural technologies;

82 (iii) The development of agricultural infrastructure to help streamline crop production,
83 transportation and protection from climate disasters such as floods and droughts;

84 (iv) Endorsing the FAO to be the platform with which this information and technology is
85 available globally;

86 (v) Encouraging researchers, both in academia and the private and public sectors to
87 share their knowledge and remove barriers to access by waiving copyright claims;

88 (b) Create preventative practices in agriculture by diversifying supply chains, climate
89 resistant infrastructure and farming techniques, crops bred to be drought and flood resistant such as
90 irrigation systems, soil restoration, storage facilities, transportation networks and a desalination sys-
91 tem, thereby reducing vulnerability to external shocks such as climate events, market fluctuations and
92 geopolitical conflicts;

93 (c) Enhance data collection and report mechanisms to track the distribution of aid across
94 a wide variety of channels to ensure aid is effective;

95 (d) Create distribution networks to rural areas and subsistence farms in the Global South,
96 specifically in the to share technology such as genetically modified seeds that are resistant to changes
97 in temperature;

98 (e) Increase education of traditional sustainable farming methods in developing nations
99 as a low-cost alternative to advanced technologies. Such traditional methods would include things like
100 crop rotation, slash and burn and other traditional farming methods;

101 (f) Funding research on the effects of introducing global price monitoring programs to
102 protect the competitiveness and income of smaller-scale farmers;

103 (g) Collaborate with Member States to have efficient and immediate emergency re-
104 sponses to negative agricultural supply shocks through the World Food Programme Conflict Sector
105 organized food bank initiatives;

106 (h) Spread geospatial data to Member States to utilize for improving their efforts in ana-
107 lyzing land quality to examine patterns, trends, or areas of risk for agricultural development by mapping
108 locations of the Earth's surface to;

109 (i) Allow government agencies and farmers to access crop conditions such as weather
110 impacts, soil quality, and vegetation data;

111 (ii) Ensure land is optimally used by maximizing productivity and minimizing environ-
112 mental impact;

113 (i) Ensure that information reaches small-scale and subsistence farmers, with particular
114 attention to farmers in marginalized communities, such as minority populations and women-owned
115 farms;

116 (j) Discourage monoculture by incentivizing diversification of crop output through more
117 lucrative trade deals if crop diversification is higher than in previous year and agricultural practices
118 such as excessive irrigation that cause soil erosion by incentivizing the growth of less water-intensive,
119 underutilized and Indigenous crops;

120 6. Urges Member State collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development,
121 which has a strong history of ensuring rural development and progress, in order to revitalize the dying
122 traditional practice of pastoralism by:

123 (a) Expanding research into climate-resistant breeds of goats, cattle and other herding
124 animals in order to ensure flocks are more drought, climate and heat-resistant in light of the mounting
125 impacts of climate change;

126 (b) Expanding donations and making available further resources for grassland restora-
127 tion, with strategies including but not limited to reseeding of native grasslands, control of invasive
128 species and better soil/fertilizer practices;

129 (c) Expanding access to education for pastoral farmers on proper grazing and herding
130 practices, which can aid in the stewardship of the grasslands that remain;

131 7. Recommends taking a dualistic approach to supporting agricultural development where
132 investment is prioritized for sustainable agricultural development in both the Global North and South,
133 aiming to reduce the negative emissions of industrial farms and developing self-sufficient agriculture;

134 8. *Proposes* the establishment of regional cooperative councils on weather monitoring and
135 early warning systems, expanding on the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) in
136 order to:

137 (a) Generate reports on crop situations, failures and potential environmental impacts
138 not just for individual states, but biogeographic regions as well;

139 (b) Employ national and regional experts in order to ensure GIEWS data is understood
140 and employed properly;

141 9. *Establish* a global partnership between the World Food Programme and sovereign govern-
142 ments to begin sourcing food from small-scale farms, the definition of which to be determined by each
143 sovereign government;

144 10. *Recommends* the Secretary-General to call for a conference to be held in 2025 which will be
145 tasked with:

146 (a) Establishing a permanent funding mechanism for assessed contributions by Mem-
147 ber States to UNTBLDC;

148 (b) Evaluating the current administrative structure of UNTBLDC officers, with an eye to-
149 wards expanding the capacity of the bank;

150 11. *Recommends further* that Member States consider liberating proprietary intellectual prop-
151 erty rights for agricultural innovations, which, if globalized, would vastly increase worldwide crop yields
152 and innovations would be determined to qualify for international property liberation if their impact is
153 significant enough, as determined by the FAO.

Passed, Yes: 83 / No: 7 / Abstain: 5