



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Second Committee

GA Second/1/4

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Second Committee

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1 *Recalling* resolution 74/229 of 19 December 2019 as an important tool for sustainability, and
2 resolution 78/168 19 December 2023,

3 *Welcoming* the adoption of the 2024 Pact for the Future, which notes the importance of North-
4 South, South-South, and triangular cooperation for agricultural development, as well as the impor-
5 tance of promoting a transition to a circular economy,

6 *Deeply concerned* by the impact of climate change on existing agricultural systems,

7 *Recognizing* the need for agricultural development to mitigate the dangers of food insecurity,

8 *Noting with approval* the current economic frameworks that promote independent agricultural
9 development,

10 *Emphasizing* that linear agricultural practices are unsustainable in comparison to circular agri-
11 culture alternatives,

12 *Remembering* Article 11 of the International Convention of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights,
13 which affirms the right to an adequate standard of living and bears in mind the impact of natural
14 disasters on such,

15 *Considering* the digital divide between developing and developed countries, and the impor-
16 tance of access to accurate climate data when planning for climate-resilient agriculture solutions,

17 *Appreciating* the work of current Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) initiatives such as
18 Farmer Field Schools to educate farmers on climate-resilient agriculture techniques,

19 *Emphasizing* the importance of the World Food Programme in saving the lives of many million
20 malnourished people,

21 *Recognizing* the need for innovative, strategic financing mechanisms established under the
22 auspices of the United Nations to bridge the funding gap for agricultural development and rural in-
23 frastructure,

24 *Noting* the importance of aligning agricultural financing with environmental, social, and gover-
25 nance (ESG) principles to ensure long-term sustainability,

26 *Reaffirming* commitments to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), par-
27 ticularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 13 (Climate Action),

28 1. *Urges* farmers to transition from linear agricultural models to circular sustenance agricultural
29 models through subsidies for smallholder farmers in an effort to diversify crops and livestock;

30 2. *Encourages* expansion of peer-to-peer learning networks for rural farmers to share tech-
31 niques and strategies for climate-resilient agriculture;

32 3. *Endorses* optional education for farmers in rural regions on circular agriculture practices and
33 how they can be applied to local farming needs, including:

34 (a) In-person or online education through the International Trade Center;

- 35 (b) Local Action Groups to share tailored techniques to local needs and create agricul-
36 ture job opportunities for youth;
- 37 (c) Specific education on deriving natural fertilizers from livestock;
- 38 (d) Trade-based education on how to enter markets for livestock and crops added to
39 transition from a linear to circular agricultural system;
- 40 (e) Scholarships specific to female farmers;
- 41 4. *Requests* the expansion of FAO international frameworks like the United Nations Office for
42 South South Cooperation program to further cooperation between members of agriculture trade around
43 the world through:
- 44 (a) Partnerships between developing nations and developed nations in a mentorship
45 program that facilitates investments, information exchange, and resource sharing to be mutually ben-
46 efiticial as agreed upon by all members of the partnership;
- 47 (b) Partnerships with nongovernmental organizations/regional groups that will act as
48 intermediaries during goal implementation to facilitate information sharing between partner nations
49 and act as a guard against exploitation;
- 50 (c) Expanded FAO forums to discuss diversifying trade routes, strengthening existing in-
51 ternational agricultural trade, and creating regional agricultural trade groups; Increased local trade to
52 lower the necessity of adding potentially harmful chemicals to food and decrease nutritional concerns;
- 53 5. *Calls upon* Member States to mitigate the effects of climate change on agricultural devel-
54 opment by:
- 55 (a) Encouraged implementation of infrastructure that both adapts to and mitigates dis-
56 ruptive ecological habits, such as offering tax breaks to farmers implementing climate-smart tech-
57 nologies (i.e. electric tractors);
- 58 (b) Expanded research under the FAO to focus on new environmentally conscious farm-
59 ing technologies;
- 60 6. *Endorses* alternative solutions to agricultural development that are protected against the
61 effects of climate change, such as:
- 62 (a) Establishing hydroponic farming systems in regions with sufficient water access;
- 63 (b) Constructing greenhouses on infertile land;
- 64 7. *Supports* assisting countries whose agricultural productions have been impacted by climate
65 change by giving recommendations on policy on the usage of geospatial technologies to monitor
66 climate affects such as droughts, flooding and more, in order to empower Member States and their
67 economies to be more sustainable and self-sufficient;
- 68 8. *Supports* the IFAD in giving recommendations on improving existing climate-smart tech-
69 nologies to the Member States by establishing a new policy report on how rising sea levels, flooding,
70 and other natural disasters impact agriculture to help member states increase their commitments to
71 lowering carbon emissions;
- 72 9. *Recommends* the development of a global climate information database specifically ori-
73 ented towards rural and smallholder farmers by modernizing existing agrometeorological monitoring
74 systems and expanding stations to currently underserved regions;
- 75 10. *Urges* Member States to continue support for the World Food Programme so they can meet
76 their estimated budget of 16.9 billion US dollars to reach 123 million people while also asking for an
77 objective audit of their resources;
- 78 11. *Encourages* international cooperation to provide sustainable food assistance to conflict
79 zones by partnering with nongovernmental organizations and international organizations to address
80 immediate nutritional needs;
- 81 12. *Supports* removing tariffs on agricultural produce, thus stimulating free trade;

82 13. *Considers* a joint stipend to aid in research concerning rapid food testing of food for food-
83 borne illnesses as dictated by:

84 (a) Funds allocated from Spain to meet the goal dictated by the research professionals
85 associated with the United Nations per initiative;

86 (b) Funds allocated in this way are to be directed towards research experts on the topic
87 to ensure the safety of food;

88 14. *Recommends* the issuance of green bonds to global investors and capital markets to finance
89 rural infrastructure development for farmers, and small farmers including:

90 (a) Renewable energy for irrigation systems;

91 (b) Eco-friendly storage and processing facilities;

92 (c) Climate-resilient transportation infrastructure for agricultural goods;

93 (d) Commodity-linked securities incentivizing sustainable farming;

94 15. *Calls for* the creation of Agricultural Investment Trusts (AITs) modeled after Real Investment
95 Trusts to:

96 (a) Pool resources for large-scale agricultural projects;

97 (b) Encourage governments to provide regulatory frameworks that enable the growth
98 of AITs;

99 (c) Recommend AITs prioritize projects with strong ESG credentials, particularly those
100 addressing food insecurity in vulnerable regions;;

101 16. *Encourages* partnerships with multilateral development banks, global investment banks,
102 and leading institutional investment management firms to provide guarantees for green bond under-
103 writing and issuances, thereby reducing risks for willing private investors;

104 17. *Requests* Member States to offer tax incentives or subsidies to private entities investing in
105 the purchase of green bonds meant to finance agricultural development projects.

Passed, Yes: 70 / No: 7 / Abstain: 7