

**Code:** GA/RES/2/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** Sustainable Agricultural Development, Food Security, and Nutrition

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*  
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3 *Affirming* the longstanding commitment of the United Nations to building developmental infrastructure geared  
4 towards sustainability and prosperity, in conjunction with General Assembly resolution 64/201 (2010),  
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6 *Reaffirming* the international commitment to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2015 Paris  
7 Climate Agreement, and recognizing the long-term, irreversible impacts of climate change,  
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9 *Aware of* the effects of climate change and the importance of combating it through sustainable farming practices as  
10 mentioned in the second SDG on “Zero Hunger,”  
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12 *Seeking to* decrease usage of butane gases in farming, in favor of solar energy initiatives, as set forth by Sustainable  
13 Development Goal 12,  
14

15 *Acknowledging* the necessity of a shift towards sustainable agricultural practices, such as those outlined in the  
16 United Nations’ Second International Conference on Nutrition, and the role sustainable farming technology will play  
17 in achieving them,  
18

19 *Emphasizing* Objective 3.3 of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, which recognizes the importance of  
20 developing the skill sets of farmers to sustainably meet food security needs,  
21

22 *Keeping in mind* the challenges facing low-income and middle-income Member States in the process of converting  
23 from traditional farming methods to sustainable agriculture, by the lack of funding or experience, as established in  
24 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 - 2020,  
25

26 *Aware of* the effort made by the Center for the Improvement of the Adaptation to Drought (CERAAS) to ensure a  
27 smooth transition into agriculture and the correlation between the lack of food security as well as the effects that  
28 climate change has on the agricultural sector,  
29

30 *Recognizing* the importance of international NGOs, and their close ties with local farmers and agencies and the  
31 potential of this relationship to move us closer to achieving the SDGs,  
32

33 *Conscious of* the overuse of pesticides, which continues to have detrimental long-term impacts on water quality,  
34 water and food safety, ocean health; and acknowledging the import of new and developing technologies to reduce  
35 the use of pesticides while encouraging high crop yields and maintaining clean water for agriculture and world  
36 health,  
37

38 *Confident that* crop rotation, when tailored to fit Member States’ specific needs, is an essential agricultural  
39 technique to ensure ecological diversity, strengthened soil, and decreased number in pests; and reaffirming the  
40 necessity of minimizing deforestation and desertification,  
41

42 *Highlighting* the importance of investing in renewable energy education, research, and its real-world applications, to  
43 decrease global dependence on fossil fuels and expedite the transition to solar, wind, mini-hydro and bioenergy,  
44

45 *Having studied* the applications and effectiveness of modern technology in regard to competitive and sustainable  
46 farming practices worldwide in accordance with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
47 (UNCTAD),  
48

49 *Endorses* the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) Adaptation Fund for recognizing the importance  
50 of preparing vulnerable agricultural communities with the necessary infrastructure for managing the unpredictable  
51 rainfall patterns that are brought on by climate change,

52  
53 *Regarding* the lack of diverse and strong agricultural sectors, that are susceptible to shocks, which causes difficulty  
54 in creating long term sustainability in developing economies, and the work already done towards this by the  
55 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),

56  
57 *Taking into consideration* the gender disparities present within the agricultural sector and the efforts of the Global  
58 Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSP) and Morocco’s Tafilalet Oases Sustainable Land Development  
59 Programme to combat malnutrition and desertification through sustainable agriculture and gender equality,

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61  
62 1. *Invites* Member States to work towards incorporating initiatives modeled after the efforts made by the  
63 Center for the Improvement of the Adaptation to Drought (CERAAS) which works toward incorporating  
64 climate smart seeds and educating farmers on efficient ways to farm;  
65  
66 2. *Recommends* Member States improve funding for international NGOs and UN Organizations that are  
67 working directly with local farmers and agencies in developing a framework for the curriculum to inform  
68 and educate farmers about sustainable agriculture;  
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70 3. *Suggests* utilizing the current UN infrastructure, such as the IFAD, to increase its prerogative in providing  
71 industrial and technological capital:  
72  
73 a. By providing a larger influx of technological and industrial capital into less developed states by  
74 encouraging the IFAD’s use of funds towards the purchasing of said capital from national and/or  
75 private providers;  
76  
77 b. Supporting the additional education of local farmers, by UN supported organizations such as the  
78 Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, in how to correctly use and manage new industrial  
79 capital;  
80  
81 c. Supporting the structuring of sustainable agri-food chains to promote the creation of decent jobs in  
82 rural areas which in turn strengthens the local economy to support the agricultural sector itself;  
83  
84 4. *Encourages* Member States’ agricultural departments to provide training and skills development for climate  
85 conscious farming practices in rural agricultural sectors by:  
86  
87 a. Commending the UNDP Adaptation Fund for the establishment of regional curricula aimed at  
88 preparing farmers to adapt to the agricultural effects of changing climate patterns through  
89 alternative farming practices;  
90  
91 b. Urging the International Institute for Environment and Development to continue cultivating  
92 innovative solutions for farmers to lessen the impact of their agriculture on the environment,  
93 especially through the minimization of greenhouse gas emissions and soil erosion;  
94  
95 5. *Urges* the international community to protect the quality of water for farming and agricultural development,  
96 and continued regulation on the overuse of pesticides through:  
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98 a. The further development and application of technologies that reduce pesticide use while allowing  
99 increased crop yields, such as Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Vector Management (IVM)  
100 and minimum tillage (where appropriate) as well as;  
101  
102 b. Adoption by higher-income Member States of national pesticide policies which emphasize the  
103 development of new agricultural technologies that provide suitable alternatives to chemical  
104 pesticides, while scaling back chemical pesticide usage, using the Guidelines on Pesticide  
105 Legislation put forth by the Food and Agriculture Association as a touchstone, and in accordance  
106 with WHO and WTO guidelines;

- 107  
108 c. The sharing of such technologies with middle-income and low-income Member States;  
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110 6. *Encourages* the participation of low-income and middle-income Member States in diversifying their  
111 agriculture with a variety of applicable crops and flexible farming units by educating local farmers, farmer  
112 organizations, and government organizations in how to most efficiently manage and strengthen their  
113 agricultural sectors in a changing climate and global economy;  
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115 7. *Strongly supports* the development of sustainable agricultural and food systems to combat climate change  
116 and the erosion of biodiversity, to be achieved mainly by promoting sustainable agricultural practices such  
117 as agroecology;  
118  
119 8. *Encourages* Member States to foster the use of crop rotation, in which farmers plant a variety of crop  
120 species throughout the year, so as to strengthen microbes in the soil’s organic matter, make it difficult for  
121 insects and diseases to thrive, and add protective layers that decrease the likelihood of soil erosion;  
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123 9. *Draws attention to* the benefits of solar farms aimed at powering water pumps for irrigation usage have in  
124 comparison to butane gases;  
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126 10. *Strongly supports* the incorporation of programs targeting malnutrition, as well as education concerning the  
127 tactics used to combat desertification, and empowering women in order to break the gender barriers  
128 throughout the agricultural sector;  
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130 11. *Recommends* the UNCTAD to do further research on large sustainable infrastructure projects aimed at  
131 creating suitable land for mass agriculture through irrigation technology and small-scale hydroelectric  
132 damming, in cooperation with other UN bodies, such as the UNDP and their projects regarding land  
133 degradation and desertification;  
134  
135 12. *Endorses* the UNDP Adaptation Fund for recognizing the importance of preparing vulnerable agricultural  
136 communities with the needed infrastructure for managing the unpredictable rainfall patterns that are  
137 brought on by climate change;  
138  
139 13. *Encourages* the Member States’ cooperation with the UNDP to support further research into the industry of  
140 renewable energy technologies;  
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142 14. *Requests* Member States that have successfully implemented sustainable agriculture to support those who  
143 are dealing with challenges to implementation, by exchanging experiences or cooperating on developing  
144 sustainable and innovative agriculture technology to combat climate change in accordance with the  
145 Programme of Action for the LDS 2011;  
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147 15. *Encourages* the work of agritech startups that specialize in sustainable innovation and work in alignment  
148 with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);  
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150 16. *Proposes* UN action towards farming infrastructure, specifically pertaining to access to electricity and  
151 automated technology;  
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153 17. *Calls* on all Member States to ratify the 2017 Paris Climate Agreement.  
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