

Code: GA/RES/2/6

Committee: The General Assembly

Topic: Sustainable Agricultural Development, Food Security, and Nutrition

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
4 No. 2, both in reference to ending poverty and hunger,

5
6 *Recalling* the 71st United Nations General Assembly conversations about achieving Zero Hunger and the
7 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the *United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030* A/RES/71/285
8 (2017), and the *United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition* A/RES/70/259 (2016),

9
10 *Further reminds* the international community of A/RES/70/215 (2015) and A/RES/70/1 (2015), which calls upon
11 Member States and stakeholders to implement comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of targets for
12 Sustainable Development Goals, and promote gender equality in all efforts,

13
14 *Guided by* the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, which undertook efforts to combat climate change with enhanced
15 support by least developed countries, particularly in promoting cooperation between all Parties and non-Party
16 stakeholders,

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18 *Expresses its appreciation* for A/RES/1714 (XVI) in its efforts on developing a multilateral food aid program with
19 the full support of United Nations General Assembly and the World Food Programme,

20
21 *Reaffirming* the Food and Agriculture Organization's *Rome Declaration on World Food Security* stating that an
22 estimated 800 million people worldwide, particularly in developing countries, do not have adequate food supply in
23 consequence to natural *and* man-made disasters,

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25 *Deeply concerned* by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2018 report stating that
26 approximately 821 million people around the world are suffering from malnutrition,

27
28 *Acknowledging* that unsustainable agricultural development and current practices exacerbate deforestation, soil
29 erosion, species extinction, overfishing, and food insecurity,

30
31 *Taking note with concern* the disproportionate effects of climate change-driven natural disasters on lower income
32 countries,

33
34 *Believing* in the mandate of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to ensure that people have
35 regular access to high-quality food and security regardless of geographical location,

36
37 *Remembering* the Conference of the Parties' 2013 decision establishing the Warsaw Framework for the *United*
38 *Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation* (REDD+) program,

39
40 *Appreciating* the efforts of the 65 REDD+ partner countries across Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America,
41 which have helped Ecuador become the first country to receive Green Climate Fund co-financing to implement
42 REDD+ policies and measures, combating planned obsolescence, unsustainable business practices, and rapid
43 deforestation,

44
45 *Appreciating* the efforts of the 65 United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
46 (REDD+) partner countries across Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America,

47
48 *Appreciating* forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, which has the potential to reduce
49 greenhouse gas emissions by 15 gigatons of carbon dioxide per year by 2050 and guarantee sustainable development
50 and reforestation,

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52
53 *Recognizing* that lower income countries often do not have reliable access to quality, arable land needed for internal
54 food production and consumption and that implementing agroforestry practices to utilize land at full capacity by
55 growing agriculture and forestry within the same designated plot of land to optimize land space for agricultural food
56 production in addition to combating deforestation,

57
58 *Noting with approval* the example of cooperation between the European Union, the Netherlands, and the Palestinian
59 Authority in the multilateral Global Good Agricultural Practices (G-GAP) project that allowed the safe export of
60 agricultural products from occupied Gaza,

61
62 *Noting with deep concern* the Sao Paolo drought of 2014-2017 and subsequent illegal farming settlements in Brazil,
63 deforestation and illegal practices in the West Bank and Amazon Rainforest, and irresponsible and exploitative
64 practices in the Mekong River Basin, spanning six Member States and impacting 70 million civilians,

- 65
66 1. *Suggests* that fellow Member States, in cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations bring awareness and
67 education to the public sector on the severity of climate change alongside the importance of greening and
68 farming jobs;
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70 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting gender equality in creating green employment opportunities while
71 collaborating with NGO's to work towards barrier-free working environments in both individual job sites and
72 training facilities;
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74 3. *Further suggests* that the FAO develop and implement policy frameworks and standards to allow for
75 multilaterally supervised trade between verified food producers in conflict zones;
76
77 4. *Recommends* investment by Member States in sustainable forest management as a means to combat climate
78 change, deforestation, and provide green jobs for civilians in coordination with the United Nations *Reducing*
79 *Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation* (REDD+) program;
80
81 5. *Urges* Member States to focus efforts on significantly curtailing illegal deforestation through enforcement of
82 sustainable agricultural, logging, and fair labor practices;
83
84 6. *Reaffirms* the need for collaboration between agribusiness professionals and farmers to develop integrated soil
85 management systems that protect soil degradation by identifying favorable soil types in specific crop types and
86 weather patterns, as well as environmentally friendly farming practices such as crop rotation and specialization
87 that can be supported and facilitated by United Nations (UN) bodies including:
88
89 a. the World Food Programme,
90
91 b. the FAO, and
92
93 c. the United Nations Children's Fund;
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95 7. *Requests* that all willing and higher income countries send technological aid to lower income countries in order
96 to develop efficient alarm systems for flood warning and climate disasters;
97
98 8. *Calls upon* the international community in collaboration with NGOs to promote the preservation of natural
99 resources by forming barrier free education centers through agencies such as the United Nations Development
100 Plan (UNDP);
101
102 9. *Calling upon* Member States to promote shade grown crops and sustainable alternatives to industrial practices,
103 to be reviewed by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) on a two-year basis.
104
105 10. *Requests the full* participation of Member States in *The Paris Agreement* within the *United Nations Framework*
106 *Convention on Climate Change*;