

1 CODE: GA/RES/1/4
2 COMMITTEE: General Assembly
3 TOPIC: Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition
4

5 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

6
7 *Realizing* the United Nations is determined to work towards a new set of post-2015
8 developmental agenda, given that current goals have fallen short in adequately addressing
9 the ending of aid dependence in developing regions,

10
11 *Considering* the previous work on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
12 specifically Target 1C, aiming to halve the number of people who suffer from hunger,
13 Goal 2, to eradicate extreme poverty, and Goal 7, to ensure environmental sustainability,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the necessity to further the education of small-holder farmers in
16 vulnerable regions, including women and indigenous populations, concerning the
17 conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops for present and future generations as
18 a means to achieve food security, as outlined General Assembly resolution 63/235
19 (2008),

20
21 *Emphasizing* the necessity to work on renewable methods of production, nutritional
22 diversity, and the need to expand productivity in the farming industry by developing the
23 knowledge available to local producers in order to increase the efficiency of agricultural
24 output and the mitigation of waste, as in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
25 *Toolkit: Reducing the Food Wastage Footprint* (2013),

26
27 *Reaffirming* that, in order to escape the current issue of food insecurity, Member States
28 must work collaboratively to allow individual regions to gain access to food information
29 technology to attain country-led agricultural improvements, as addressed in General
30 Assembly resolution 68/209 (2013) on Agricultural technology for development, an
31 expansion of General Assembly resolution 66/195 on agricultural technology for
32 development (2011), General Assembly resolution 66/222 on the International Year of
33 Family Farming (2014), and General Assembly resolution 64/136 on cooperatives in
34 social development (2009),

35
36 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 67/228 (2012), which stresses the need for
37 increased investment in agriculture and rural development,

38
39 *Commending* the success of the Training of Trainers program in Africa in which 85% of
40 participants reported to have shared workshop content with their colleagues and 60%
41 have reported visible progress in the integration of nutrition and food security within their
42 communities,

43
44 *Recognizing* the efforts of the FAO's Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT), which
45 makes available an aggregation of statistics regarding agricultural trends and practices,

46

47 *Believing* that while the FAOSTAT database as it currently exists effectively compiles
48 relevant agricultural data, it is not optimized for use by agricultural producers of all sizes,
49
50 *Convinced* that the data compiled by the FAOSTAT could be used to benefit both
51 Member States and private sector agricultural producers,
52
53 *Observing* that existing data not currently considered by FAOSTAT could maximize the
54 utility of the database for both Member States and private sector producers,
55
56 *Commending* the work of the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Access to
57 Global Online Research in Agriculture Programme (AGORA), which assists in
58 expanding the accessibility to academic literature on the improvement of agriculture,
59
60 *Acknowledging* the successful implementation of the Agricultural Market Information
61 System (AMIS), which establishes an intergovernmental platform to increase
62 transparency between Member States regarding the effectiveness and stability of food
63 markets,
64
65 *Further acknowledging* the achievements of AMIS, particularly the AMIS Exchange
66 Programme, which has hosted local experts from specific regions, educated them in the
67 initiatives of AMIS, and addressed methods to utilize AMIS at the local level,
68
69 *Fully aware* that the collaboration of UN Women with local NGOs, and projects, such as
70 the Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, which
71 supports agricultural training programs with cooperating countries that focus on under-
72 trained women farmers who serve as the economic backbones of their families and
73 communities, can improve food security as well as women's livelihoods through
74 advanced farming techniques,
75
76 *Stressing its desire* to promote collaboration between communities in order to encourage
77 growth fueled by members of specific geographical region, and to ensure their
78 sovereignty, reflected in the efforts made by the International Fund for Agricultural
79 Development (IFAD) and the goals stated by the International Commission on
80 Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS),
81
82 *Understanding* the struggle communities in developing countries face concerning access
83 to the Internet, and recognizing that the number of hungry in the world could be reduced
84 by up to 150 million if women farmers had the same access to resources as men, as noted
85 by World Food Programme's (WFP) Hunger Statistics,
86
87 *Realizing* that providing a means of maintaining food security and securing agricultural
88 recovery in the events of climate change, as outlined by The Intergovernmental Panel on
89 Climate Change, points to farmers in developing countries as the hardest hit by impacts
90 of climate change and other crises,
91

92 *Commending* the United States in their creation and implementation of a Logic Model for
93 Agricultural Literacy Programming during the 2013 United States Department of
94 Agriculture (USDA) Conference on Agricultural Literacy, which allowed for the
95 education of farmers and youth from primary school and beyond, specifically through
96 STEM programs,
97

98 *Realizing* the importance of state governments moving forward in efforts in Science,
99 Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) to inform federal and state policymakers on
100 the critical role that STEM education plays in food security, agricultural development,
101 and nutrition, as seen successful in the Committee on Science, Technology, Engineering,
102 and Math Education (COSTEM),
103

104 *Bearing in mind* the threats to the agriculture industry brought on by extraneous factors
105 such as natural disasters and conflict, among others, as witnessed in the crisis in East
106 Africa in 2011,
107

- 108 1. *Encourages* Member States to provide all relevant, requested and available
109 agricultural information to FAOSTAT, and expresses its hope that Member States
110 and international organizations with the capacity to collect relevant data will
111 assist Member States, while remaining respectful to their sovereignty, with data
112 collecting mechanisms that are still developing;
113
- 114 2. *Recommends* the expansion of FAOSTAT to include information regarding:
 - 115 a. effective small scale rural and urban agricultural practices;
 - 116 b. the promotion and application of sustainable and efficient agricultural
117 methods;
 - 118 c. equitable access to agricultural resources and opportunities for vulnerable and
119 deprived populations;
 - 120 d. circulation of methods aimed at prolonging the life cycle of production crops,
121 which addresses the gaps in agricultural knowledge;
 - 122 e. methods to increase crop diversity and nutritional variety;
 - 123 f. factors directly related to the chance of crop failure, including:
 - 124 i. environmental disasters such as droughts and floods;
 - 125 ii. blights;
 - 126 iii. anthropogenic crises such as conflicts or displacement;
127
- 128 3. *Suggests* that the FAO, in coordination with regional and local agricultural experts
129 who will be selected by their communities and will be assisted by representatives
130 of experts such as those in the Training of Trainers program, make the
131 information which is currently in its FAOSTAT database available to
132 communities in developing countries, while emphasizing the need for
133 transparency,
 - 134 a. by improving upon the FAOSTAT database through implementation of a
135 system with the purposes of:
 - 136 i. creation and personalization of user accounts by individual farmers;
 - 137 ii. communication between individual users;

- 138 iii. real-time sharing of techniques, conditions, discoveries, and more;
- 139 b. by facilitating online personalization of location, and taking into account
- 140 climate patterns and crop trends, in order to expedite accessibility to relevant
- 141 agricultural information;
- 142 c. by encouraging communities to democratically select prominent
- 143 members/important farmers to attend regional, biannual meetings which will
- 144 also be attended by literacy advocates from the Logic Model for Agricultural
- 145 Literacy Programming and representatives from Training of Trainers, with the
- 146 purpose of bringing local farmers and agricultural experts together to utilize the
- 147 improved FAO database, as well as share additional information;
- 148
- 149 4. *Further encourages* all parties with relevant databases or information aggregation
- 150 to cooperate in expanding FAOSTAT to become a comprehensive and accessible
- 151 agricultural resource;
- 152
- 153 5. *Invites* NGOs and Members States adopt programs similar to the Logic Model for
- 154 Agricultural Literacy Programming and collaborate with each other in order to
- 155 integrate their own Agricultural Literacy Logic Model within their respective
- 156 regions by improving upon the rate of literacy in the context of agricultural
- 157 development and unilateral cooperation between states and their educational and
- 158 political organizations;
- 159
- 160 6. *Urges* Member States to maintain transparency in the interest of facilitating
- 161 effective discourse among the various stakeholder groups involved in the
- 162 agricultural supply chain, as outlined in the 2011 AMIS's *Enhancing Market*
- 163 *Transparency – Agricultural Market Information System*, highlighting the positive
- 164 aspects of transparency and collaboration of Member States;
- 165
- 166 7. *Encourages* the collaboration of UN Women, FAO, IFAD, WFP, and the access
- 167 of these organizations to FAOSTAT database, in order to further support the
- 168 economic growth of capital and income for rural women through the creation of
- 169 projects such as the Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment
- 170 of Rural Women, which was created in 2012 at the 39th Session of the Committee
- 171 on World Food Security to increased women's access to labor markets as well as
- 172 educational training;
- 173
- 174 8. *Urges* Member States introduce and enhance STEM education to emphasize
- 175 agricultural and environmental sciences while, in order to ensure food security
- 176 and the sustainability of future generations:
- 177 a. maintaining equal opportunity;
- 178 b. building human capital;
- 179 c. establishing underdeveloped regions as effective agricultural markets.