



American Model United Nations

**Commission on Population and
Development**

**Report to the Commission on Population and
Development on Population, food security,
nutrition and sustainable development**

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1 Executive Summary

2 During the committee session from 18 November to 21 November, the Commission on Population and
3 Development took actions on the topic of population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development. The
4 body also reviewed pertinent actions toward relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to
5 the above mentioned. The actions that this body has taken on for population, food security, nutrition and sustainable
6 development are surrounding a few different topics, including sub-sections on humanitarian assistance, sustainable
7 agricultural development, general trade routes, voices of the Global South, as well as sections on technology and
8 medicine, Save Our Soil and protecting agricultural resources during times of conflict.

9 On the priority theme, the Committee held various panel discussions elaborating on the impacts of food
10 insecurity on different Member States present, as well as sustainable development initiatives to better infrastruc-
11 ture globally. The Committee adopted six resolutions, including resolutions on humanitarian assistance, sustainable
12 agricultural development, general trade routes, technology and medicine, Save our Soil and protecting agricultural
13 resources during times of conflict. The resolutions discuss the various topics in detail, proposing stronger human-
14 itarian aid for food and water resources, self-sufficiency for agricultural development in developing countries, as
15 well as rectifying agricultural markets and preventing trade restrictions. The other resolutions also discuss creating
16 platforms to encourage and facilitate knowledge-sharing across different countries across the world, conservation of
17 water through efficient agricultural practices and educational programs about sustainable agricultural practices and
18 governmental regulation of pollution.

19 The first chapter of this report reflects the resolutions mentioned prior on the topics of population, food
20 security, nutrition, and sustainable development.

21 The second chapter of this report focuses on the discussions from the various bodies on the process of forming
22 these resolutions and deliberations about the different issues.

23 The last chapter of this report details the acceptance of this report for the Council's consideration.

24 **2 Matters calling for action**

25 **2.1 CPD II/1**

26 *Proclaiming* that food security and access to clean water is necessary for human and economic growth,

27 *Recognizing* conflict as a primary source of food insecurity,

28 *Further recognizing* that two billion people globally live in conflicted areas,

29 *Acknowledges* agricultural lands, tools and supplies as necessary for food security,

30 *Additionally recognizing* the importance of fostering food security during periods of transition of conflict,

31 *Realizing* the profound effect war has on the increase of hunger and malnutrition in conflict areas,

32 *Noting further* that 60% of the world's 815 million people who are experiencing hunger, live in conflict areas
33 according to the World Food Programme (WFP),

34 *Realizing* that countries have different reasons for food insecurity and that solutions must be tailored to
35 individual needs of each country in order to combat food insecurity globally,

36 *Acknowledging* the negative impacts the COVID-19 pandemic had on food insecurity,

37 *Noting with concern* the detrimental impact that continuous military targeting with the purpose of destroying
38 agricultural resources has on ongoing global food security,

39 1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council enter deliberations on the optimal approach to
40 maintaining the stability of agribusiness industries in areas of conflict;

41 2. *Advocates* for the permission of international relief efforts that consists of food aid to conflict inflicted
42 areas, by encouraging:

43 (a) *Recommends* the standardization of nutritional needs through collaboration with World Health
44 Organization (WHO), World Food Organization (WFO), etc;

45 (b) *Encourages* the promotion of nutrition awareness and education on nutrition;

46 (c) *Further Urges* nutritional labels be available in a variety languages;

47 (d) *Suggests* compliance with the nutritional guidelines established by the WHO and other sources
48 of 10-15% protein and less than 30% total fat;

49 3. *Calls for* the implementation of educational programs for local farmers to promote sustainable agricultural
50 practices such as deep irrigation, vertical farming aided by technologies and multicropping;

51 4. *Encourages* the creation of programs that provide incentives for farmers:

52 (a) *Recommends* that government-funded robust access to crop and livestock insurance is created;

53 (b) *Further recommends* the funding of crop diversification;

54 (c) *Encourages* collaboration between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and farmers to
55 support sustainable practices and agribusiness;

56 5. *Urges* Member States to work together to improve food safety management systems to help prevent
57 foodborne diseases;

58 6. *Reaffirms* the United Nations' mission to support the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the
59 WFP in assisting developing countries with improving their food security and food systems;

60 7. *Strongly encourages* Member States and the international community to support sanitation projects that
61 teach people sanitary waste management to help protect freshwater resources;

62 8. *Further urges* that Member States make laws that regulate businesses in relation to pollution or contam-
63 ination of freshwater resources.

64 **2.2 CPD II/2**

65 *Emphasizing* the necessity of sustainable agricultural practices worldwide,

66 *Recognizing* food security as a means of providing stability within states,

67 *Highlighting* the importance of long term scaffolding to ensure the sovereignty of state,

68 *Reaffirming* the importance of acknowledging the impacts of climate change when working to implement
69 long-term agricultural reform,

70 *Recognizing* the need for infrastructure that prevents rising sea levels from salinating arable land; ,

71 1. *Suggests* the creation of an influx of monetary aid for countries struggling with proper agricultural
72 practices:

73 (a) *Affirms* the importance of influx of food for countries in need of that assistance;

74 (b) *Underscores* that the Member States of China and Japan are willing to provide aid;

75 (c) *Establishes* the conditions that member states receiving said aid commit to reforming and
76 strengthening their agricultural sectors;

77 2. *Urges* movement toward more water efficient foods, moving away from meats:

78 (a) *Promotes* the expansion of water efficient vegetables, fruits and insects;

79 (b) *Expands* that movement can be made through subsidies and other trade agreements;

80 3. *Also Calls for* aid to improve sustainable and reliable agricultural infrastructure, for example allowing
81 for more water efficient crop growth:

82 (a) *Acknowledges* drip irrigation systems can reduce the amount of water used per crop by up to
83 40%, saving water;

84 (b) *Also supports* multi-cropping as a sustainable way to keep soil nutritious;

85 4. *Encourages* small-scale farmers to integrate irrigation and technology to improve their productivity;

86 5. *Emphasizes* implementing irrigation to increase crop frequencies and production;

87 6. *Endorses* the use of innovative technology to propel and enhance agricultural activity:

88 (a) *Endorses* the use of technology with the solution provided by the Netherlands for Kenya to act
89 as a trial run by integrating organic soil;

90 7. *Recommends* that developed nations allocate funds to less developed countries as a way to bolster
91 infrastructure development;

92 8. *Encourages* composting programs using food waste as a way to revitalize soil:

93 (a) *Also calls* for Member States with biowaste to compost this and send surplus to developing
94 nations in need of soil revitalization;

95 (b) *Acknowledges* the risk of using chemical growth hormones;

96 (i) *Also Acknowledges* the effectiveness of chemical growth hormones;

97 (ii) *Encourages* chemicals as a short term solution, with composting preferable in the future;

98 9. *Recommends* aid in the form of training and equipment to build and man water treatment facilities:

99 (a) *Stresses* contingency on an education system to build a workforce for aforementioned facilities
100 partnering with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs);

101 (b) *Calls* upon Member States to provide assistance with clean water if they have an an influx in
102 water surplus;

103 10. *Recommends* an increase in ship scuttling to strengthen reef ecosystems;

104 11. *Urges* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to dedicate more attention in its
105 agenda to protecting the salinization of arable land from rising sea levels:

- 106 (a) *Suggests* the World Bank develop more robust programs funding developing nations' infrastruc-
107 ture protecting freshwater and agricultural areas at risk of rising sea levels;
- 108 (b) *Seeks* support from developed nations in providing materials and technology to improve infras-
109 tructure.

110 **2.3 CPD II/3**

- 111 *Understanding* that conflict creates mass amounts of food insecurity,
- 112 *Declaring* that conflict is defined by the United Nations 2020 Global Report on Food Crises as interstate
113 conflicts, internal violence, regional or global instability, civil unrest or political crises leading to displacements,
- 114 *Noting with approval* Security Council Resolution 2417 which outlawed starvation as a weapon of war,
- 115 *Bearing in mind* that Member States not facing famine but still in conflict, such as Ukraine or Afghanistan,
116 have had limited access to food resources include grain,
- 117 *Noting with concern* that the historical conflict occurring in Gaza is leaving over 2.2 million displaced civilians
118 with no access to food or water,
- 119 *Deeply disturbed by* sanctions which have raised the cost of staple crops for civilians around the world,
- 120 *Reflecting that* civilians in war-stricken countries should not have to struggle for basic food,
- 121 *Emphasizing* that 60 percent of individuals suffering from food insecurity are in states affected by conflict,
- 122 *Encouraging* initiatives to support refugee-receiving countries in obtaining sufficient food and resources to
123 alleviate hunger of internally displaced people and ease the burden of the countries,
- 124 1. *Stresses that* those living in conflict-stricken countries such as Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Palestine, South
125 Sudan and Yemen now face an elevated risk of famine;
- 126 2. *Proposes* that humanitarian aid is funded through the World Food Programme (WFP) and Non-
127 Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to civilians in situations comparable to those in Gaza, who are displaced
128 from their homes;
- 129 3. *Reaffirms* that the aid is strictly for food and water to ensure food security to civilians in areas of conflict;
- 130 4. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to avoid sanctioning agricultural products, tools and industries;
- 131 5. *Urges* the international community to assist in rebuilding agricultural assets by encouraging countries and
132 international organizations to provide financial assistance to fund agriculture Artificial Intelligence recovery projects,
133 and help with supply seeds and livestock;
- 134 6. *Encourages* the use of diplomatic initiatives to prevent food shortages caused by international disputes.

135 **2.4 CPD II/4**

- 136 *Acknowledging* that reliance on food imports, especially in developing and island nations, leaves populations
137 vulnerable to global economic shocks and food insecurity,
- 138 *Seeking* to support agricultural self-sufficiency and local agricultural initiatives across the globe,
- 139 *Fully believing* in the need to share research and technology focused on sustainable development and the
140 agricultural sector,
- 141 *Emphasizing* Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger, as a focus which states should aim towards,
- 142 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of access to food for children and lower income families in many Member States
143 and the negative impacts of inadequate nutrition, including stunting, wasting and halting childhood development,
- 144 *Noting with zest* the success of the World Food Programme's Home Grown School Feeding Initiative in
145 providing children with access to filling, nutritious and locally-sourced meals through the education system, but
146 acknowledging that the structure of this initiative is dependent on a robust education system,
- 147 *Recognizing* the importance of utilizing sustainable farming practices within agricultural sectors in order to
148 prevent soil depletion and help with crop production,

149 *Bearing in mind* the necessity for emphasis on underrepresented populations in agriculture and self-sufficiency,
150 *Desiring* a diversification in the trade routes utilized with the importation and exportation of agricultural
151 products to prevent shortages,

152 1. *Tasks* the United Nations World Food Programme with developing collaborative efforts between the
153 United Nations, national governments, and local municipalities to support regional agriculture:

154 (a) *Recommends* the creation of grants under this program, to be funded by the International
155 Monetary Fund, to support local agricultural workers and the cultivation of regionally appropriate crops, in an effort
156 to foment food security at the local and community level;

157 (b) *Provides* organizational oversight for specific implementation strategies for grants, including
158 regionally sensitive recommendations for implementing sustainable fertilizer practices, effective land management
159 and labor distribution on farms;

160 (c) *Urges* member nations to publish yearly budgetary plans for supporting local agriculture, which
161 will be used to inform the United Nations World Food Programme's decision making regarding grants used for
162 agricultural purposes;

163 2. *Recommends* the funding of research of more sustainable crop types, including those with higher yields
164 and can sustain higher and lower temperatures, flooding, droughts and other extreme weather conditions, as well as
165 advancements in "agri-food-tech innovations" and provide said resources to the affected populations:

166 (a) *Supports* the research and propagating innovative agricultural technology developed by the Food
167 For Thought organization and other such groups;

168 (b) *Tasks* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the purpose of pooling knowledge to
169 spread the wealth of information concerning more sustainable agricultural practices;

170 (i) *Tasks* this office with publishing yearly reports on the cutting edge of agriculture innovation and
171 technology;

172 (ii) *Publishes* these reports in all official United Nations languages, and commits to reducing the
173 language barrier in order to spread this information to all applicable Member States;

174 3. *Creates* Protect Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) which is an educational program that works with United
175 Nations Member States to develop statewide educational programs in sustainable agriculture:

176 (a) *Tasks* this educational program with connecting experienced farmers and agricultural workers,
177 who are familiar with regional ecological environments, to workers in the agricultural sector to educate on effective
178 agricultural practices and sustainable land management;

179 (b) *Emphasizes* in the program the processes to recycle food waste;

180 (c) *Encourages* this program to stimulate the local economy by providing supplemental employ-
181 ment opportunities to agricultural workers through teaching and educational opportunities, especially during the
182 agricultural off-season;

183 4. *Encourages* expanding the World Food Programme's Home Grown School Feeding Initiative to ensure
184 access to sufficient meals for children during periods when school is in session or who do not attend school;

185 5. *Recommends* member nations to consider funding domestic offices of the following international organiza-
186 tions in order to most effectively execute the aid tasks at hand, including but not limited to Action Against Hunger
187 and FAO.

188 **2.5 CPD II/5**

189 *Emphasizing* the importance of global food security and the development of robust domestic agricultural
190 sectors globally,

191 *Reaffirming* the need for sustainable farming and innovative agriculture production in developing and de-
192 veloped nations alike, facilitating access to technological advancements, agricultural training programs and financial
193 incentives,

194 *Recognizing* the important principles of sovereign nations using science based international trade policies
195 established in the World Trade Organization's Agreements on Technical Barriers to Trade and on Sanitary and
196 Phytosanitary Measures,

197 *Acknowledging* the tendency of food insecure countries to have higher population percentages, concomitant
198 with a higher percentage of vulnerable peoples, working in agriculture than food secure countries do,

199 *Encouraging* Member States to establish open and transparent agricultural policies that take into consider-
200 ation their social and environmental impacts before private economic benefits,

201 1. *Utilizes* the Global Food Security Index to identify countries with the highest levels of food insecurity
202 and recommends the development and implementation of an annually-reviewed plan, which will track progress and
203 changes in food security levels and outline how Member States receive targeted aid, technical assistance and capacity-
204 building programs to comprehensively address their food security needs;

205 2. *Proposes* the establishment of the Global Agricultural Trade and Subsidy Regulatory Committee (GAT-
206 SRC) under the Economic and Social Council which will oversee and regulate international agricultural trade practices
207 and subsidy utilization, monitor trade agreements, ensure compliance with fair trade practices, set guidelines for sub-
208 sidies to promote equitable distribution, mediate trade disputes and foster collaboration among Member States to
209 enhance transparency in global agriculture trade;

210 3. *Endorses* the processing of crops and manufacturing of processed foods within developing Member States
211 to support local refinement of agricultural products and maximize the amount of food profits that remain in local
212 markets;

213 4. *Suggests* Members States adopt fair trade policies that emphasizes benefit distribution, making sure that
214 producers particularly small producers in developing countries are fairly compensated for the goods they produce;

215 5. *Supports* the development of domestic frameworks to monitor production of regional farmers to assist
216 their operations, motivate agricultural workers to adopt new technology where applicable and provide resources when
217 necessary in order to boost domestic food production and lessen dependency on imports;

218 6. *Recommends* diversifying food sources to avoid dependency on a small number of suppliers, thereby
219 enhancing resilience to supply chain disruptions;

220 7. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to discourage the food export bans of essential crops to the
221 developing nations of the world;

222 8. *Encourages* Member States to increase transparency about the food supply chain by giving precise details
223 about product costs, trade agreements, and market circumstances, thereby lessening the information asymmetry that
224 foments inequality at the world stage;

225 9. *Proclaims* the benefit of information sharing with developing nations to enable machine learning to guide
226 the management of crops and irrigation.

227 **2.6 CPD II/6**

228 *Emphasizing* the importance of population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development in terms of
229 their impacts to the citizens of the globe,

230 *Understanding* that the development of a more sustainable future requires the integration and furthering
231 research of current technologies,

232 *Encouraging* the sharing and advancement of medical knowledge and products across Member States,

233 *Cognizant* of the beneficial impact medicine and medical research has on the spread of disease,

234 *Seeking* the integration of Member States' knowledge of and possession of technology for the benefit of the
235 global community,

236 *Expecting* the use and production of medicine and technology is done in a humane and environmentally
237 friendly manner,

238 *Seeking* to develop more enduring plants for agricultural use,

239 *Recognizing* technology pertaining to food security is the most optimal in an open cooperative association
240 of world groups,

241 *Further recognizing* the impact that conflict and natural disasters have on the sharing, retainment, and
242 development of sustainable technology,

243 1. *Encourage* Economic and Social Council to create a new Office of Agricultural and Medical Technology
244 Sharing and Development (OAMTSD) with three subunits:

245 (a) OAMTSD Review Commission: To review and refine standards of United Nation Organizations,
246 Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to try and create shared standards;

247 (b) OAMTSD Collaboration Commission: Keep in communication with all partners and to facilitate
248 collaborative efforts between United Nations organizations, Member States and NGOs;

249 (c) OAMTSD Research Commission: Facilitate and work with the research institutions and group
250 of the United Nations organizations, member states, and NGOs in order to promote collaborative and innovative
251 research;

252 (d) The OAMTSD and its subunits are recommended to be established in order to;

253 (i) Promote, establish, and strengthen collaborative partnerships with other states, international
254 organizations, research institutions, and relevant stakeholders to facilitate the sharing of medical
255 and agricultural technology;

256 (ii) Establish a global knowledge database that facilitates the exchange of information, research
257 findings, and technological advancements in the fields of medicine and agriculture and urges member
258 states to contribute resources and expertise to support the functioning of this platform;

259 (iii) Development capacity-building programs to enhance the skills, knowledge, and education of
260 professionals in the medical and agricultural sectors;

261 (iv) Create a higher education exchange program in the agricultural and medical fields for students
262 and faculty between Member States;

263 2. *Requests* all relevant United Nations bodies, committees, agencies and offices provide the newly established
264 Office of Agricultural and Medical Technology Sharing and Development with all relevant research, process documents
265 and statistics in regards to agricultural and medical sectors;

266 3. *Recommends* the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of
267 technology-sharing initiatives in the medical and agricultural sectors that would include:

268 (a) Number of research papers, process papers, and other technical documents are contributed to
269 the global knowledge database;

270 (b) Number of Member States, international organizations and research institutions that contributed
271 to the global knowledge database;

272 (c) Number of Member States, international organizations and research institutions that participate
273 as a recipient of resources from the global knowledge database;

274 (d) Number of Member States from the United Nations list of least developed countries participating
275 in the programs;

276 (e) The impact of the program on the medical and agricultural sectors of participating Member
277 States;

278 (f) Reports from relevant United Nations organizations that operate within the states affected by
279 the program;

280 (g) A yearly report provided to all participants of the program.

281 3 Consideration of the status

282 As outlined by the World Health Organization, the number of people affected by hunger as of 2021
283 rose to 828 million. This is an issue that touches a wide-scope of the global community, and disproportionately
284 affects those living in vulnerable areas. Vulnerable areas differ vastly, as well as consequences of hunger in addition
285 to the security of food, nutrition levels, population and the ability for a population to prosper and grow and ensuring
286 sustainable development while fighting the increasing issue of hunger. Alongside the issue of hunger exist hindrances
287 on population and a population's ability to sustainably develop, access to nutritious food and the fight against mal-
288 nutrition and the limited ability of sustainable development when the aforementioned issues are not appropriately
289 addressed. The committee acknowledges how the issues that this body was made aware of disproportionately im-
290 pacted voices from Member States often categorized by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as "developing." It
291 was an imperative notion that voices of developing nations should not be drowned out by developed powers.

292 Proper nutrition is imperative to the healthy development of children and the maintenance of healthy
293 lifestyles in adults. Just as hunger is a consequence of a lack of food, malnutrition is a consequence of a lack
294 of nutrition. The danger of malnutrition is that it can come to fruition in an environment without food or an
295 environment with food that is not nutrient-dense. Some consequences of malnutrition include stunted growth in
296 children, dramatic decreases in lean muscle mass in adults, higher incidences of severe, life-threatening conditions
297 like Kwashiorkor, and higher risk of mortality when associated with other diseases like Tuberculosis. Additionally,
298 the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has found that every minute in 2022, another child in
299 a crisis-hit country became severely malnourished. Clearly, malnutrition is a grave concern and is more prevalent
300 in areas experiencing conflict and populations where food insecurity and scarcity is high. This means that when
301 delivering food aid, it is imperative that the donor not only sends food, but ensures that it is nutrient-dense and
302 allows the recipients to consume healthy, nutritious meals that will support them.

303 Hunger is a growing issue that has the capacity to seriously do harm to not only the continuation
304 of global population growth but also within populations that have rapidly declining population growth. Hunger,
305 as defined by the United Nations, is understood to be periods when people experience severe food insecurity. This
306 can include food insecurity caused by lack of access to food resources as well as access to nutritious and fulfilling
307 food, as outlined previously, living within food deserts, living in an area affected by conflict, living in an area
308 disproportionately affected by climate change or living in a heavily-sanctioned nation.

309 When a population does not have ample access to nutritious food resources and experience hunger, it
310 has the potential to affect their population's ability to develop. The same is true for access, or lack thereof, to medical
311 and agricultural technologies. Populations rely on many different things for growth, for example birth rates, food
312 security and protection from disease. This is evident when noting that countries with higher access to medical and
313 agricultural technological advancements, typically have lower food insecurity, lower maternal and infant mortality
314 and higher protections from communicable diseases that easily spread throughout the world. A population's ability
315 to properly care for itself using the most modern technologies has proved itself a strong independent variable that
316 affects fertility, mortality and overall quality of life. Improving access to medical and agricultural technology and
317 nutritious food resources can be achieved through collaboration across borders and will ultimately result in the
318 development of a global population, not just countries with easy access to these important resources.

319 The roads of population development, hunger and nutrition and malnutrition all lead to the pertinent
320 issue of sustainable development and its relationship to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.
321 Sustainable development, within the framework of the topic at hand, is often measured in terms of the promotion
322 of self-sustainable resources to food resources and the safety of food in times of despair. This also establishes the
323 issue of sustainable food systems and sustainable agricultural practices, which must be approached holistically and
324 intentioned to be as integrated as possible. Because of how climate change increasingly affects our ability to have
325 sustainable, consistent and nutritious food resources, it is imperative to stay cognizant of the growing impact the
326 climate crisis has on populations. Although climate change could prove to have some of the most detrimental
327 consequences on people, this is not the only existent consequence of the issues at hand and is one of many that
328 could grow in size if we do not address these issues. Consequences of not addressing population and population
329 development, food security, nutrition and sustainable development include the most sizable such as lack of self-
330 dependency within crop growth, growing relationships between conflict and hunger, hindrance towards global trade
331 of imports and exports, diminishing humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations and the disaster on soils within the
332 agricultural sector.

333 The consequences of a lack of humanitarian aid are dire and far-reaching. Without timely and

334 sufficient assistance, vulnerable populations facing crises such as natural disasters, conflicts or even a pandemic are
335 left without essential resources. This can result in increased mortality rates, widespread malnutrition and the spread
336 of preventable diseases. The lack of access to clean water, food, shelter and healthcare exacerbated human suffering
337 and can lead to long term negative impacts on communities. Additionally, the absence of aid can contribute to
338 destabilization, displacement and further escalation of conflicts, creating a ripple effect that affects not only the
339 immediate crisis but also the overall stability of regions and the global community. Providing timely and effective
340 humanitarian aid is not only a moral imperative but also essential for maintaining global stability and fostering
341 resilience in the face of adversity. Humanitarian assistance was a sole focus of this topic because of the conflicts
342 currently occurring in the world, as civilians are often impacted negatively by blockades to food and water, limiting
343 their access to it. The resolution proposed by the body discusses providing humanitarian aid in the form of food and
344 water through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to those in conflict situations, whether war or otherwise.

345 The consequences of soil contamination and water shortages will have an impact on global climate
346 change, food security and nutrition and drought risk. There must be long term solutions to these issues, alongside the
347 immediate implementation of aid and assistance to member states in need. But agricultural and water infrastructure
348 reform must be encouraged and implemented. If not, acute hunger, malnutrition, poverty and child mortality will
349 increase over time. There must be major changes encouraged and implemented into Member States affected by these
350 crises through both conditional measures and aid. The United Nations should take action to prevent the further
351 deterioration of natural resources, key among them erodible land and water. There needs to be essential action
352 taken to encourage not just food aid, but giving vulnerable countries access to resources to prevent more issues from
353 arising. The goal should not just be famine relief, but famine prevention. Fresh water is an exclusive and increasingly
354 precarious resource in drier regions of the world. Member States would be wise to encourage the conservation of
355 water through efficient agricultural practices, minimizing waste, curbing pollution and encouraging more effective
356 sanitation practices.

357 Trade has the ability to enhance or hinder global food supply chains. Lack of explicit intention
358 and action to enhance food chains and trade policies could result in a scenario by 2050 where undernutrition rates
359 hover around six percent globally, potentially escalating to twelve percent in a stratified society, signified by worsening
360 issues within the global food supply chain. By diligently and effectively rectifying agricultural markets and preventing
361 trade restrictions, these steps can usher in a transformative shift towards global food supply chains prioritizing food
362 security for the world's vulnerable populations.

363 The Resolution for Sustainable & Local Self-Sufficiency focuses on supporting local agriculture and
364 the modernization of regional farming in order to reduce reliance on food imports. Independence in this regard will
365 greatly reduce the risk of developing nations being negatively affected by international economic shocks. Agricultural
366 research programs will assist in accelerating agricultural efficiency and developing new technologies. The initiatives
367 outlined in this resolution will help agricultural sectors be more resilient and prevent food insecurity.

368 Conflict has profound and devastating consequences on hunger and food scarcity, exacerbating an
369 already precarious global food situation. In regions affected by conflict, agriculture is often disrupted as farmers face
370 displacement, looting and destruction of crops and livestock. Disrupted supply chains make it difficult to transport
371 and distribute food, leading to shortages and inflated prices. Additionally, conflict can result in the displacement of
372 communities, forcing people to abandon their homes and livelihoods, leaving them dependent on humanitarian aid
373 for sustenance. In conflict zones, access to arable land becomes a challenge, limiting the ability to cultivate crops
374 and perpetuating a cycle of food insecurity. The breakdown of infrastructure further hinders food production and
375 distribution, making it difficult for affected populations to access essential nutrition. Furthermore, conflict-induced
376 displacement often leads to overcrowded refugee camps, where access to adequate food, clean water and sanitation is
377 strained. The long-term consequences of conflict on food security are profound, contributing to malnutrition, stunted
378 development, and a heightened vulnerability to diseases, creating a complex and interlinked web of challenges that
379 require concerted international efforts to address.

380 The United Nations should take action to prevent the further deterioration of natural resources,
381 key among them erodible land and water. There needs to be essential action taken to encourage not just food aid,
382 but giving vulnerable countries access to resources to prevent more issues from arising. The goal should not just be
383 famine relief, but famine prevention. Fresh water is an exclusive and increasingly precarious resource in drier regions
384 of the world. Member States would be wise to encourage the conservation of water through efficient agricultural
385 practices, minimizing waste, curbing pollution and encouraging more effective sanitation practices.

386 Save the Soil will approach the issue of soil erosion and water conservation through both direct and
387 indirect intervention. First, there will be conditional loans and programs that will direct efforts to fight famine and

388 drought effects. Second, Member States are encouraged to reduce their water consumption by adopting efficient
389 agricultural practices. Third, discouraging overdevelopment of urban centers at the expense of rural communities,
390 displacing and endangering millions.

391 The representatives of Comoros, Libya, Jamaica and China discussed the importance of maintenance
392 of sovereignty when considering the complex issue that is agricultural sustainability. When making suggestions around
393 sustainable soil and agricultural practices, Member States seek to provide immediate relief through imports, whilst
394 emphasizing the criticality of long term infrastructure within independent states. The committee sees the best
395 approach to lasting relief residing in sustainable soil practices.

396 China, Libya and Comoros spoke about the specifics behind the short term and long term solutions.
397 China is willing to provide assistance to enhance the growth of developing countries surrounding this topic. However,
398 monetary assistance would be recommended to help the long term issue. Monetary aid can be helpful in infrastructure
399 like building climate resistant cities.

400 Zambia discussed with Libya and China about the development of infrastructure around agriculture.
401 While talking about specifics, the idea of sustainable water was a major topic. Beyond this, representatives discussed
402 the short term solution of food aid, but recognized that long-term sustainable agriculture must be the main focus
403 of this body. One of the major focuses on this front is the growth of water-efficient agriculture. In other words, not
404 farming almonds and cattle, while focusing more on grain and vegetables.

405 Mexico and Chad discussed how many Member States need a permanent solution for water access.
406 Since water and the need for better soil go hand and hand the solution for it should be handled as well because
407 people cannot farm without access to water.

408 Mexico and the Netherlands discussed a plan for supplying organic soil and farmer education and
409 going back to using manure and composting to enrich the soil instead of buying the toxic soil. With bettering the
410 soil comes with many benefits from climate change to healthier animals.

411 Qatar discussed the importance of ensuring coherence between working groups. Moving forward,
412 the resolution emphasizes long term solutions, under the interpretation that state sovereignty is essential. Comoros,
413 among other representatives, looks forward to continued collaboration with Qatar in offering both short and long
414 term solutions related to sustainable farming.

415 The representatives of Japan and the Russian Federation discussed the need for sustainable fishing
416 practices as a way of providing food sources to citizens. The representatives focused on maintaining jobs while not
417 aiming to deplete or harm the ocean ecosystem.

418 The Russian Federation, Libya, China, and Comoros have discussed adding nutrients into the soil
419 to help create more sustainable agricultural practices in the long-term.

420 Kenya and Botswana have discussed the issue of soil. Soil erosion and a lack of water is a huge issue
421 in Kenya, so Kenya wants to focus on farming practices that help the soil and create long-term sustainability for
422 farming. Kenya similarly is lacking in water resources and needs a way to be able to continue giving water to farmers
423 as our economy depends on it.

424 Portugal discussed the importance of establishing nutritional guidelines that will standardize the
425 food aid given to countries as part of this document. Using guidelines put in place by the World Health Organization
426 (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Portugal established standards for food aid that will be
427 sent out to conflict zones.

428 The United States discussed the importance of preserving agricultural lands during conflict to mit-
429 igate food insecurity. Argentina discussed with the United States regarding nutrition awareness and education on
430 nutrition, as a reason to encourage international relief efforts.

431 Ukraine noted that nearly two billion people globally live in conflict affected areas. This supports
432 the notion that conflict is a large contributor to global food security.

433 Ukraine and Jamaica discussed the importance of sustainable development to both their nations.
434 Ukraine emphasized projects their country was spearheading to improve sustainable development, especially in
435 regards to agriculture. While recognizing the importance of sustainability, Ukraine strongly asserts that these
436 developments cannot take place if there is significant fear of foreign invasion.

437 Ukraine discussed global collaboration and increased education for health and wellness with Ar-
438 gentina. Both Ukraine and Argentina note that it is difficult to increase education during war because the focus is
439 on national safety rather than social programs.

440 Ukraine discussed with other representatives the initiative to declare the deliberate and continuous
441 targeting of agricultural resources; the language was changed to only condemn and then to strongly discourage
442 the use of this deliberate targeting of agricultural resources after Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation and others
443 expressed concerns that the first iteration of this language was not within the scope of this committee. However,
444 some representatives continued to oppose this clause even after these revisions. The Russian Federation raised
445 particularly strong objections to this initiative, expressing its desire to strike the language entirely. Recognizing that
446 this amendment would be unacceptable to the delegations of Ukraine and the United States, the Russian Federation
447 requested revisions to clarify what constitutes “farm land and agricultural resources” as well as “military targeting”.

448 Turkiye called out Russia for being the largest deliberate attacker on farmlands in recent years.
449 Ukraine notes that the bloc has continuously bent towards the Russian Federation’s demand and wants this to
450 remain a part of the resolution.

451 The Russian Federation strenuously disagreed with this characterization of this body’s discussions,
452 noting that the rules and statements made by the United Nations are applied to both Member States today affected
453 by these decisions today, and Member States who are implicated as geopolitical situations evolve in the years to come.
454 The representative from the Russian Federation expressed her openness to calling on a different United Nations body
455 to further discuss this issue, contingent upon the specific nature of the language.

456 The United States called on the idea of referring to the United Nations Security Council as an
457 arbitrator of language in relation to agricultural land. New points were added to the preambulatory in an effort to
458 make the language more general along with a new operative clause that called for a review of the issue by a different
459 United Nation body.

460 The United States feels that some of the language surrounding business regulations is too strong
461 and would like to see it changed.

462 Israel called for the implementation of educational programs for local farmers to promote sustainable
463 agriculture such as drip irrigation and vertical farming aided by technologies.

464 Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledges its role in the wars impacting the status of people’s ability to
465 access food. Islamic Republic of Iran spoke with other delegates on the committee about reducing the effects of war
466 on food availability.

467 The representatives of Qatar and the United Kingdom discussed the conflict in Gaza where two
468 million people do not have access to food and clean water. The United Kingdom pointed out that aid to this region
469 needs to be applied broadly.

470 Jamaica, the United Kingdom and Qatar discussed the development of a United Nations program,
471 similar to one that has been developed between Qatar and the United Nations already to help with sustainable
472 development and creating more independence in food production for lacking nations. The United Kingdom pointed
473 out that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are an essential tool for us to use in order to ensure our program
474 comes to fruition. The United Kingdom also points out that monetary aid would have to be restricted as to not aid
475 terrorist organizations.

476 The first prong of Saudi Arabia’s approach is very similar to Qatar’s approach, the Delegations
477 discussed the idea of collaborating. There were also discussions about focusing more on access to food in times of
478 war, less on peacekeeping and restrictions.

479 Qatar wants diverse trade routes in order to provide alternative options in case of conflict or nat-
480 ural disasters. The United Kingdom expressed concern over violating sovereignty. Saudi Arabia recommends the
481 possibility of sanctions and noted that we can recommend sanctions, however the Commission on Population and
482 Development should not include them in resolution.

483 Jamaica mentioned channeling monetary aid through United Nations Programs. Qatar is looking
484 for an emphasis on building sustainable agricultural programs, and Jamaica and Canada discussed working with
485 NGOs and encouraging states to implement budgets

486 The committee also discussed the development of agricultural education programs, Saudi Arabia

487 is looking for education of sustainable agriculture practices including waste management. Jamaica argued for an
488 educational program between expert farmers familiar with the environment to help beginner agricultural workers,
489 and discussed this solution with the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Indonesia brought up an NGO
490 named Root Capital which deals with programs specifically designed to assist new farmers.

491 Several representatives then discussed the mobility of food and possible specific solutions to food
492 security. The United Kingdom, Philippines and Qatar discussed the possibility of mobile food trucks and soup
493 kitchens. The Delegations then deliberated about the specific NGOs and which Member States they were providing
494 relief to. Canada, Saudi Arabia and the Philippines discussed the idea of bringing chickens into communities.
495 Portugal discussed an idea with Qatar and the Philippines of using plant bi-products such as stems and husks to
496 feed to livestock in order to make the most use of the resources that the nations already have.

497 Portugal discussed with Qatar that they have a program called Confederao dos Agricultores de
498 Portugal (Confederation of Portuguese Farmers) which promotes economic sustainability, greener agriculture, social
499 sustainability, education, knowledge sharing and innovation. The program has seen success within our state and has
500 begun to assist other countries in Europe. The Delegation of Portugal would propose furthering this program to not
501 just European Member States, but globally. Qatar agreed that using this program's framework and expanding it to
502 an international level would be greatly beneficial.

503 Costa Rica discussed the idea of "peacekeeping initiatives" as a way to prevent food shortages
504 caused by conflict; after deliberations, the Costa Rican representative clarified that this refers to preventing inter-
505 and intrastate conflict diplomatically, in an effort to prevent disputes which would negatively impact agricultural
506 exports.

507 The Russian Federation, Qatar, the Islamic Republic of Iran and others discussed the damaging
508 impact of sanctions on the price of staple crops. Representatives supported including clauses which discourage
509 Member States from implementing sanctions targeting agriculture, both directly and indirectly.

510 Qatar led the rest of the working group in discussions on the importance of civilian access to food
511 and water in conflict zones, with a specific concentration on the developing situation in Gaza. These conversations
512 resulted in operative clauses on coordinating humanitarian aid to Palestine. Costa Rica, Turkiye and others provided
513 a strong contextualization in the preambulatory clauses of the connection between conflict and food insecurity.

514 Ukraine is concerned with some of the specific language regarding countries and believes that this
515 should be changed to use more generalized language. The resolution Ukraine worked on was strongly debated for
516 being too specific, despite not naming any specific countries. Qatar and Turkiye discussed with Ukraine on what
517 ways to better the resolution, with a decision of keeping it the same.

518 Member States met to emphasize the circumstances behind food insecurity, lack of infrastructure
519 and technology for crop production and barriers to trade that prevent food security in developing countries. India led
520 the discussion opening with the importance of future partnerships between the Global South along with the support
521 of Western Member States in South-South Cooperation. Representatives used this time to talk about possible
522 partnerships between countries for the future instead of just giving aid. After discussing, multiple Member States
523 agreed that support from Western Member States is crucial along with listening where this support is needed. The
524 committee is also keeping in mind that state sovereignty is most important while discussing these issues.

525 The Global South has come together to create a subgroup focused on working together for our voices
526 to be heard and have a united front by coming together affirming our shared concerns. India presented this to the
527 body stating Global South's needs and concerns. This led to other Member States like Libya, Qatar, Portugal,
528 Japan, and the United Kingdom expressing interest in supporting the voices of Global South's opinions on their
529 topics, making sure it is beneficial to developing countries as well.

530 When Member States come together to create plans and talk about techniques of developing the
531 Global South, powerful partnerships can be created. Voices of Global South affirms the call to action to all United
532 Nations membering states, to communicate development ideas, and truly recognize our voices.

533 The representative of Cuba urged the bloc to consider that the body has been avoiding the topic of
534 economic constraints such as embargoes and sanctions as a means of preventing food access.

535 Botswana brought up the topic of changing from a cash crop culture to more agriculture and pro-
536 moting and funding organizations like the World Food Organization. Botswana also discussed with the United
537 Kingdom about helping with funding of organizations and help in science and technology for improving agriculture

538 and incentivizing farmers to decrease the need to migrate. Representatives also discussed the need to bring in more
539 foreign companies, but there was hesitation because of Member States' track record with foreign companies. Member
540 States would like them to come as long as they do not further the degradation of our environment and harm their
541 people. But the committee would like for tech companies to come as that would bring greater access to tech and
542 better jobs. Botswana met with India about water agriculture in Member States that are susceptible to flooding
543 due to monsoon season and this would allow them to grow food and have it throughout times of flooding. Portugal
544 discussed water agriculture in states susceptible to floods and how the committee could get plants that could grow
545 in climate like drought areas.

546 Kenya wants to encourage collaboration with surrounding countries to solve issues. Kenya believes
547 that collaboration with other nations within the same area will help the Global South become strong and independent
548 as a region and able to tackle problems in the future. Kenya is struggling with obtaining water and maintaining
549 good soil as their economy is based on agriculture and Member States around them face a similar issue of the need
550 for conservational farming practices and water, it is imperative the committee works together.

551 India expressed interest in creating partnerships with Member States in the Global South for tech-
552 nological partnerships and agricultural productions.

553 Mexico discussed more collaboration based deals instead of just giving aid which is often viewed as
554 charity but with collaboration and teamwork the country can be recognized on the same level and platform.

555 The Philippines encourages cooperation between Member States (i.e., sharing research and re-
556 sources). The Philippines would also like to bring up the need for more advanced agricultural technologies and
557 practices to effectively address this and education for these practices. Climate change (weather extremities like
558 dryness and tropical storms) causing there to be less produce. The Philippines also expressed the importance of
559 partnerships in food programs to provide nutritional food

560 Argentina also appreciates collaboration between Member States As for food security, it can poten-
561 tially be attained by using certain technologies such as agroecology, this would mean avoiding synthetic fertilizers
562 pesticides, caring for the soil and encouraging nutrition education programs can be beneficial as can collaboration
563 with NGOs to leverage resources and support for addressing food insecurity such as World Food Programme and
564 Food & Water Watch.

565 Chad agrees with collaborations between Member States in Africa to help provide support between
566 food security, water and sustainability. There is a need to discuss water conservation and resolutions to water
567 shortages. The committee is worried about the pressing issue of sustainability upon developing nations; Chad wants
568 to urbanize in order to become more sustainable, but is concerned that a rapid change would harm the citizens of
569 Chad and neighboring Member States. Libya offered that neighboring Member States could help supply water to
570 those with not enough to supply their country, however those countries wouldn't be able to supply enough for the
571 many.

572 Somalia worked with the United States of America in promoting educational programs for local
573 farmers to promote sustainable agricultural practices. An example includes food security through introducing new
574 agricultural techniques such as drip irrigation and vertical farming aided by technologies. Representatives discussed
575 the creation of programs that provide incentives for farmers. This includes the funding of crop diversification.
576 Somalia and the United States of America also discussed ways of how to help raise income for farmers by growing
577 crops that can be used for biofuels. The committee believes that it is important that Member States work together
578 to improve food safety management systems to prevent foodborne illness. Somalia believes that water scarcity is a
579 huge problem in Africa, as the average family uses about five gallons of water a day. So, the representative believes
580 that developed countries should help address this issue by building infrastructure like dams, reservoirs and pipelines
581 for developing countries to ensure access to clean water.

582 Pakistan is glad to collaborate with other Member States, since their nation is vulnerable to frequent
583 climate shock such as floods and drought which is the main reason for the food insecurity in their country and leads
584 to the decline of agricultural productivity. To solve this problem, Pakistan would like to ask Western nations and
585 NGOs for fund aid and humanitarian assistance sent out to local farmers which could help them get through the
586 hard times. This could also ease the burden caused by refugees from neighboring Afghanistan.

587 Costa Rica Spoke with India and Mexico about interest in the utilization of the Global South bloc,
588 and how the effect of Western power and colonialism affected much of the Global South and their ability to prosper.
589 Costa Rica expressed that Libya may want to join in on the conversation as they had previously mentioned wanting

590 to address the issue of Western nations overexerting their powers, especially within the Middle East and North Africa
591 (MENA).

592 The United Kingdom observed the conversation discussing possible partnerships with food programs
593 that send food and resources for underdeveloped countries.

594 The United Kingdom brought attention to calling international organizations to assist with program
595 nutrition program building in collaboration with the international community.

596 Libya secured their willingness to sign whatever would benefit the Global South.

597 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security and nutrition
598 improvement and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. Despite a global surplus in food production, the United
599 Nations is falling short of achieving SDG 2 by the set deadline and risk missing the target. The world faces a
600 profound hunger crisis not due to inadequate food production but because of challenges within our food supply
601 chains. While there is an abundance of food, there persists a concurrent issue of hunger. It is evident that a
602 fundamental transformation is needed in our global food production systems, shifting from profit-driven economic
603 supply chains to altruistic models that prioritize securing food for the world's vulnerable populations.

604 Recent actions, such as the imposition of food export bans affecting forty percent of the world's
605 rice, have single-handedly precipitated a global rice crisis. These bans, particularly on non-white basmati rice, have
606 severely impacted markets in the global south, triggering waves of food insecurity in the forty-two developing nations
607 that relied on this rice for half of their imports. Consequently, rice prices have surged by fifteen to twenty percent
608 in global markets, reaching their highest levels in the past twelve years. In response, the Delegation of Japan is
609 advocating for measures to correct and prevent such trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.

610 Many developed Member States have robust medical and agricultural research facilities that establish
611 profound innovations in these fields. However, there exists a wide range of development in these fields between the
612 countries in the world. This creates an unlevel playing field in terms of which countries have access to technologies
613 that could greatly benefit their populations. By creating this platform, knowledge concerning medical and agricultural
614 research will be shared across borders. It will also establish a network of exchange programs for students and faculty
615 members to collaborate with their colleagues in other parts of the world. This will formally address the importance
616 of nations being able to utilize the highest quality of medical and agricultural technology.

617 According to the World Health Organization, health inequities are differences in health status or
618 in the distribution of health resources between different populations arising from socioeconomic conditions in which
619 people grow or live. The organization has said that these inequities can be reduced by government policy. These
620 inequities can exist within countries, but also on a global scale. For example, when healthy food and quality
621 healthcare is less accessible to one population over another in the same country, this is a health inequity within a
622 singular country. On a global scale, inequity is, for example, the fact that ninety-eight percent of tuberculosis cases
623 are in middle- or low-income countries. A platform that allows for the sharing of medical technology and research is
624 imperative to resolving the many inequalities that exist within the current state of global health and well-being.

625 The Kingdom of Denmark and the United Kingdom talked about the inequality of knowledge and
626 technology between Member States in respect to agrotechnology as well as the need to establish a global forum for
627 the exchange of information, technology and promote collaboration in the field of agrotechnology. The delegations
628 agreed on a joint effort to create a narrow focused resolution that focused on agro-technology.

629 Portugal gave a speech on the need to create a medical technology sharing and was looking for
630 partners. Denmark and Portugal exchanged notes supportive of working together.

631 The United Kingdom and Denmark conversed about joining with Portugal with hopes of combining
632 efforts into a cohesive resolution.

633 The United Kingdom, Botswana, Denmark and the Russian Federation met. The United Kingdom
634 and Denmark support agro tech. Portugal supports technology development and medical technology (vaccines and
635 stem cell research). The Russian Federation noted the agro-tech clause.

636 The Russian Federation and Portugal talked about medical technology.

637 Mexico joined the working group and brought up research relating to food waste and nutrition and
638 food supply. No one is talking about nutrition. Member States brought up the point that food supply might be easy
639 to establish but the food that is supplied needs to be nutritious.

640 The Kingdom of Denmark, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom agreed with Mexico
641 about the points that they brought.

642 Portugal and the United Kingdom talked about food insecurity as well as the need for more human-
643 itarian aid. The United Kingdom made note that by 2050 that the population of the world will rise to ten billion
644 people and that our food systems will not be able to support that population.

645 Portugal made reference to a number of different advanced medical and agricultural technologies
646 that have the potential to be very beneficial but made note that the cost of that research is outside the reach of
647 many nations.

648 Denmark agreed with the points made by Portugal.

649 Denmark and the United Kingdom conversed about a number of programs that Portugal was im-
650 plementing at home.

651 Denmark and Portugal talked about the role that NGOs would play in technology sharing and
652 development. Agreed that the United Nations should play the role of coordinating United Nations Member States
653 and NGO efforts and not be a funder of NGOs.

654 The Russian Federation brought up the Commission on Science and Technology for Development
655 and the role that they could play on this issue.

656 Denmark, the United Kingdom, Portugal and the Russian Federation believed that a single resolution
657 would be most effective. The resolution should have two sections, one about argo tech and another about funding.

658 Portugal and the Russian Federation said that Saudi Arabia and Qatar may be interested and would
659 focus on the funding portion.

660 The Philippines made a comment that this is a good intersection between the Philippines exporting
661 a lot of technology and the need for agriculture.

662 Portugal gave a speech about what representatives were working on. Making note that Portugal
663 and Denmark combined their documents and noting interest for greater input from island and coastal nations.

664 Islamic Republic of Iran asks for the easing of sanctions and nuclear technology. On the topic of
665 agricultural technology and medical technology they made note that they have a desire for outside markets to be
666 brought into the country, as currently they just have a local agricultural system. The knowledge database would be
667 useful in order to help refugees make their lives easier as they transition into their new life in Iran.

668 Denmark, the United Kingdom and Iran agreed that we have to look at not just the technology but
669 the entire agricultural and medical economic sectors.

670 Knowledge Database: for anyone to donate to governments, individuals, NGOs, etc. (maximizing
671 impact). This would include research papers, process documents, statistics and data. It would be a neutral database
672 for anyone to donate to and anyone to take from. It would promote equity among states.

673 The United States of America, spoke about Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and their role
674 in terms of research and development.

675 Denmark, the United Kingdom and Portugal agreed that there would need to be a coordination office
676 with two sub offices, one focusing on coordinating NGOs and a second focusing on coordinating research institutions.

677 The basic frameworks of what the organization and its guidelines could consist of and dictate.
678 It takes guidance and mentorship from two preexisting United Nations organizations, the International Fund for
679 Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States (FAO).

680 Office of Agricultural and Medical Technology Sharing and Development (OAMTSD).

681 Board of Standards.

682 Drafts a set of standards to determine the situations in which resources should be allocated and
683 defines terms.

684 Assess the Member States situations; taking into account the economy, geography, etc.

685 Determines what resources and funding are to be allocated based on the aforementioned standards.

686 Also based on the merit of the research project proposed.
687 Member/Multi State Collaboration Agency (MSCA).
688 Member States contribute their current knowledge and ongoing research towards a collective database.
689 Member States are granted access to the database and insights into different projects and research
690 that are on going.
691 Member States can request and apply for an allocation of resources based on situational need.
692 Members States can work with other states for research and distribution, allowing for the pooling
693 of resources and reducing costs.
694 NGOs, Research Centers, Universities, etc.
695 Member States are asked to share their current knowledge and research into the database.
696 If Member States share ongoing research, they are granted access to view the other members and
697 Member States ongoing research.
698 Should a Member State choose to omit their ongoing research, they will only be granted access to
699 the knowledge.
700 Member States can apply for support from the OAMTSD, both monetary and resource based.
701 If Member States are provided with resources, annual meetings are to be held to update the board
702 on the progress of the research.
703 If research does not align with the outlined goals, action is to be taken.
704 Member States can freely work with organizations that are not within their state of origin.
705 Ukraine discussed the importance of recognizing the impact conflict has on the development of
706 sustainable technology with Portugal, Denmark, Japan, the Russian Federation and others. After adding the phrase
707 “and natural disasters”, this clause was added to the resolution.

708 **4 Adoption of the Report**

709 At its meeting on 21 November 2023, the draft report of the Commission was made available for
710 consideration. The Commission considered the report and with no amendments, adopted the report by consensus.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions