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联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Organisation des Nations  
Unies pour l'alimentation  
et l'agriculture

Продовольственная и  
сельскохозяйственная организация  
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las  
Naciones Unidas para la  
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة  
الغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

## CONFERENCE

*Sixteenth session*

**2022**

**The effects of climate change in agriculture**

**Sponsor states:** Republic of India, United Mexican States, United Kingdom

**Signatories' states:** Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Somalia, French Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Argentina, United States, Israel, Indonesia, Kingdom of Netherlands, Kingdom of Morocco, South Africa, Republic of Kenya, The Republic Haiti, Myanmar, Kingdom of Spain.

The Food and Agriculture Organization,

*Taking into consideration* previous treaties of the United Nations, ,

*Emphasizing* the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015,

*Reaffirming* the Rio Declaration of Environment and Development,

*Fully aware* of the objectives of the Paris Agreement and its goal of 1.5 degrees remain elusive,

*Observing* that many farmers are not aware of the most efficient and effective farming methods that could greatly contribute to climate change reversal,

*Acknowledging* that multilateral cooperation is a key factor in the fight for sustainable agriculture,

*Noting with satisfaction* the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies, nongovernmental organizations and nations,

*Noting with deep concern* the lack of knowledge about sustainable lifestyle and making healthy and resource-smart food choices,



*Being aware* lack of fertile soil and efficient irrigation techniques in developing countries,

*Guided by* the fact extreme weather conditions have grave implications for food security and social and economic stability of developing countries,

*Concerned* mutual collaboration between all countries is needed to solve this problem,

*Considering* the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda,

*Noticing* the exploitation of the earth's resources,

1. *Urges* any and all members states for mutual cooperation on the grounds of education and information sharing whilst:
  - a. Taking into account the presence of indigenous communities and local communities and include them in the decision-making process;
2. *Encourages* nations to share patents and suggest to their companies to free their intellectual property;
3. *Creates* an annual report to follow every fund and following the advancements, to acknowledge the effects of the investments;
4. *Calls for* the formation of a social learning process influenced by the “Farmer field schools” in order to educate local farmers on the more sustainable practices and more resilient crops;
5. *Proposes* a shared plan with CSTD (Commission on Science Technology and Development) to create a predictive modeling based on:
  - a. Categorical features such as:
    - i. Desertification,
    - ii. Deforestation,
  - b. Continuous features like:
    - i. Carbon footprints,
    - ii. Average temperature,
    - iii. Average rainfall;
4. *Calls upon* for the leveraging of new technologies in order to profit from their advantages with better investments in:
  - a. Agricultural innovation,
  - b. Agricultural technology;
5. *Encourages* technical support to develop forecasting techniques to assist local farmers with their choice and management of crops;



6. *Emphasizes* the importance of know-how and expertise sharing;
  - a. Enhance access to and transfer of environmental technologies and corresponding know-how on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed in accordance with the relevant provisions of Agenda 21;
7. *Calls upon* the facilitation of international local farmers and their access to financial institution;
8. *Supports* the implementation of water resilience strategies including improved irrigation systems through soil-based water management systems to avoid evaporation:
  - a. Storing water in dry regions (aimed at adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change through the use of storage tanks of water),
  - b. The introduction of drip irrigation (which delivers water directly to a plant's roots, reducing the evaporation happening with spray water systems),
  - c. The installation of sewage sanitation systems to reuse the water polluted by agricultural practices and contain water waste;
9. *Stresses* the importance of the recognition of nomadic livelihoods and extensive livestock whilst:
  - a. Protecting these cultures,
  - b. Collecting data about their production,
  - c. Improving legal framework on pastoral lands,
  - d. Securing access to resources,
  - e. Promoting the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms on national, regional and local transhumance committees;
10. *Urges* the support of farmers that faced losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change effects, through funds provided by national governments:
  - a. To ensure that the funds go directly to the local farmers, we encourage the subsidization of villages through mobile banking to avoid fraud and corruption, *i.e.* digital village initiative,
  - b. The amount of funding can be decided upon by each national government, however the funds should ensure a healthy, well-functioning agricultural sector;
11. *Encourages* measures to limit deforestation and promote reforestation practices:
  - a. Requesting the respect of the previously established deforestation goals,



- b. Encouraging the implementation of technological surveillance mechanisms and the proper equipment of law enforcement organs against illegal deforestation:
    - i. Promotion of national networks of experts to monitor deforestation practices and sustainable forest management,
  - c. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries for the implementation of sustainable forest management and compensating economic losses:
    - i. Inviting all countries to issue logging concessions tied to the sustainable use of forests and tree management,
  - d. Promoting forestry education, research and development through global, regional and sub-regional networks, as well as relevant organizations, institutions and centers of excellence in all regions of the world, particularly in developing countries,
  - e. Condemning the use of forest fires for land clearance:
    - i. Regarding this method as illegal deforestation and encouraging national legislation to address this issue,
  - f. Encourage participation of all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous communities, in the planning, development, and implementation of national forest policies,
  - g. Fighting the causes of deforestation:
    - i. Prevent the advancing of farm land degradation and promoting recovery of degraded land,
    - ii. Support research projects on the recovery of farm land;
12. *Discourages* the use of obsolete pesticides that are detrimental to the environment, in order to maintain healthy fields and guarantee the same quality and amount of yields;
13. *Supports* safe and sustainable crop protection and fertilizers:
- a. Considering that farmers and producers should be made aware of alternate strategies before using crop protection products, such as cultivating certain types of crops or using non-chemical crop protection,
  - b. Encouraging the use of biomass as fertilizers where it is possible, by using food waste to avoid the harsh use of chemicals which is destroying the climate;
14. *Calls upon* countries to invest in measures to prevent forest fires;
15. *Encourages* the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, such as, crop diversification methods, adopting agroforestry practices and improve agricultural machinery efficiency;