## Food and Agriculture Organisation Co-Sponsors:

Republic of Angola, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Belgium, Benin, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, United Mexican States, Montenegro, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Peru, Philippines, State of Qatar, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Senegal, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of the Sudan, Swiss Confederation, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Togo, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Russian Federation,

## **Topic: Building Agricultural Resilience to Climate Change**

Food and Agriculture Organization, Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 66/288, Deeply concerned about the growing effects of climate change on agriculture, Recognising the need for the development of new agriculture techniques that address and reverse the effects of climate change, Aware of the fact that the agricultural sector itself is causing 14% of the annual greenhouse gas emissions per year,

- 1. Invites states to use "Climate-Smart Agriculture" as developed in the 2010 Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change;
- 2. Encourages the development of facilities that implement and educate government officials, the public, and farmers on developing new agricultural techniques;
- 3. Calls upon all states to support and endorse non-governmental organisations such as Green Rice to develop new techniques that combat the effects of climate change that affect the agricultural sector;
- 4. Requests states to research and use existing technologies such as abiotic stress tolerance, biotechnology, and nitrogen fixing bacteria to improve agricultural resilience to climate change;
- 5. Further promotes other methods of sustainable farming such as the use of pesticides that are not harmful to the environment;

- 6. Deplores countries to end deforestation for agricultural purposes;
- 7. Reminds developed countries to give funds and help educate developing countries in order to build agricultural resilience to climate change;
- 8. Recommends states reduce the amount of fossil fuels used through the expenditure of renewable energy in farming practices;
- 9. Supports holding global conferences, workshops, summits, and/or conventions that relate to the consequences climate change has on agriculture;
- 10. Requests governments and organisations such as the "Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme" working under the International Fund for Agricultural Development to provide funding to build agricultural resilience to climate change.

