**PRAMUN**
**Committee:** Food And Agriculture Committee
**Submitter:** Germany
**Co-Submitters:** Egypt, UAE, Norway
**Sponsors:** Israel, France, United Kingdom, Greece
**Signatories:** Peru, Senegal, United Kingdom, Malta, Saudi Arabia
**Topic:** Safeguarding Livelihoods in Drought-Affected Agricultural Regions

**The General Assembly,**

***Recognizing*** the severe impact of drought on agricultural productivity, food security, and rural livelihoods,

***Affirming*** the need for a coordinated approach to mitigate the adverse effects of drought on agriculture and rural communities,

***Stressing*** the importance of a sustainable agricultural sector in the economies of member states of the United Nations, so that they may better promote a sustainable future and advance the world in favor of a new generation,

***Acknowledging*** the role of sustainable agricultural practices, water management, and resilient livelihood strategies in building the adaptive capacity of communities in drought-prone areas,

***Fully aware*** that 80-90% of natural disasters occurring in the world today are floods, droughts, storms, or other water-related issues,

***Recognizing*** that lower-income countries are affected by droughts more greatly, and thus require more assistance,

***Remembering*** that climate change worsens drought conditions, making them longer, more severe, and more frequent,

***Emphasizing*** continued collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization on weather and climate research.

1. ***Urges*** Member States to:
    a. Develop and implement comprehensive national and regional drought preparedness and response plans, with a particular focus on protecting and enhancing the most vulnerable populations in drought-affected areas, including smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and rural communities dependent on agriculture.

        i. This would also include the development of advanced water storage facilities to accumulate a sufficient supply of water in drought-prone areas
    b. Allocate financial resources to support the implementation of sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices in drought-prone regions.
    c. Utilize data-sharing to advance a shared understanding of drought and how to combat its effects.
2. ***Encouraging*** advancing the development of cloud-seeding technology, which is already used in several nations including the United Arab Emirates.
    a. Equip a fleet of aircraft with cloud-seeding technology. The aircraft would be used in drought-prone regions to produce greater rainfall.
    b. Increase rainfall to alleviate drought conditions in countries where drought-resistant infrastructure is not already in place.
    c. Conduct additional research in order to ensure the safety of all people and prevent any potential negative environmental impact in regions where cloud seeding is in effect.
3. ***Encourages*** the provision of technical and financial assistance to affected countries to:
    a. Enhance their capacity for sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, including the promotion of water-efficient irrigation systems, drought-resistant crop varieties, and soil conservation measures
    b. Research and install desalination plants in drought-prone nations with limited freshwater supplies
        i. Further research on desalination can reduce its energy-intensive nature, as well as improve efficiency, output, and cost, as desalination is a proven solution, with countries such as the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait relying on 42% and 90% of their crops resulting from desalination. In addition, Israel produces over 80% of its drinkable water through desalination technology.
    c. Research on environmentally sustainable development works for auxiliary water sources, storage systems and conservation techniques, consequently allowing for the maximization of efficiency in the supply of water to drought-affected areas.
    d. Develop and implement community-based adaptation strategies, taking into account the specific needs and vulnerabilities of local farmers and communities
    e. Provide loans similar to the USDA's farm loan program, direct loans and loan guarantee programs
    f. Promote sustainable land management practices in and drought-resistant crop varieties
4. ***Requests*** the Food and Agriculture Organization to:
    a. Collaborate with relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations to provide technical assistance, capacity-building, and expertise in support of efforts to safeguard livelihoods in drought-affected agricultural regions;

5. ***Endorses*** the training of local agricultural workers with innovative growing techniques,
    a. Farming and producer communities deemed to live in at-risk areas for drought will be contacted with the opportunity to learn critical techniques for times of famine,
    b. Agricultural producers will be trained in the fundamentals of crop rotations, soil analysis, long-term storage, rationing techniques, and quickly recovering land in the event of drought,
        i. There will be FAO provisions for more advanced materials in the case of farmers not being able to implement these new proposals due to financial or logistical shortcomings,
    c. Members of the Association for Vertical Farming representatives would educate locals on how to implement vertical farming in their communities,
        i. Vertical farming not only allows crops to grow year-round, but also has shown higher yield without being dependent on soil composition, land degradation, or destruction of land.
        ii. Medium-sized vertical farms would be established by the FAO in these small at-risk communities to provide a safe and reliable food source in times of drought;
    d. Farmers will also be taught efficient water use practices through awareness programs, and how to invest in water storage reservoirs during periods of drought;
6. ***Approves*** the exploration of artificial intelligence models and genetically engineered crops,
    a. In cooperation with AI companies, and working under the United Nations AI board, an artificial intelligence model would be trained using satellite data, geological composition data, crop yield data, and local civilian insight in order to develop an artificial intelligence model,
        i. This model will be able to input the characteristics of the land, soil, and crops present and output the most optimal planting arrangement, rotation, and layout in order to ensure maximum output,
        ii. It will also allow mass recovery in the case of field destruction during conflict,
    b. This AI model will also be able to provide insights on which grains, crops, and food types most efficiently grow in the environment present, greatly reducing developmental costs, which will be funded by the IFSF member fund on genetic engineering of resistant crops that can survive the destruction of fields and still produce large amounts of yields for a starving population,
    c. These crops will undergo several trial phases and medical exams to ensure their viability for human consumption and their safety for the local population;
7. ***Condemns*** the use of artificial drought, namely intentionally restricting water flow to certain areas, and thus:

a. Encourages countries to place sanctions on nations who use artificial drought,
b. Notes that lowering water levels to the point where agricultural production is harmed is considered artificial drought for the purpose of the sanctions,
c. Recommends the delivery of water to those countries suffering from artificial drought,

***8.*** ***Encouraging*** member nations to place sanctions on companies that use excessive water in fast fashion clothing production.

a. Limit water usage in the production of clothing to conserve water and prevent drought
b. Pressure companies to use less water-intensive methods to produce clothing
c. Encourage national governments to provide tax breaks to companies that promote sustainable fashion in the clothing industry and raise taxes on those unethically exploiting natural water sources