Topic: Climate Smart Agriculture Agriculture

Sponsors: India, Brazil, China, Philippines, Canada, ROK

Signatories: Spain, Peru, France, Mexico, Afghanistan, Sudan, Netherlands, Indonesia UK, Denmark, United States, Thailand, Portugal, Nigeria

Goal: To create farming systems that increase productivity, protect the environment, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while helping all farmers adapt to climate change and the agricultural challenges that come with it.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that climate change poses a severe threat on global agriculture and the livelihoods of farmers.

Acknowledging the role of renewable energy and sustainable agricultural practices in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and advancing ideas to fight climate change.

Emphasizing the importance of education,knowledge-sharing, and community empowerment to ensure equitable access to climate-smart agriculture.

1. **Energy and Power Systems**
    a. Solar-Powered Irrigation: Use solar panels to pump water instead of diesel-powered generators
        i. Benefits: Reduce fuel costs and emissions; works even in remote areas, low-tech
        ii. Funding: Government Green Energy Grants
    b. Solar Powered Tractor

i. Benefits: reduces carbon emissions and promotes renewable energy methods
ii. China - able to produce the material for the solar panels

2. **<u>Crop and Water Management</u>**
    a. Crop Rotation and Diversification: Rotate crops to prevent soil exhaustion.
    b. Implement pipes to irrigate fields that are dry-drip irrigation (ex: canada gets lots of snow and taking that snow and putting into pipes can send it to dry areas in another area or save the water until it needs it (sustainability)
        i. Benefits: Maintains soil nutrients and reduces pest buildups and runoff
        ii. Funding: Agricultural sustainability grants
    c. Organic Seeds: Drought resistant!
        i. Benefits: accessible to low income farmers, drones spread the seeds along with windmills
        ii. Funding: Asia's Global Environment Facility Plan
        iii. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
        iv. CGIAR

3. **<u>Education for Farmers, the Youth and Minorities</u>**

Purpose: The central idea is that since education is the most effective tool for driving change. Focus on the fact that this isn't traditional classroom learning, but practical, hands-on experience and targeted knowledge sharing.

a. Youth and School Projects: Start school gardens using CSA practices
    i. Benefits: Promotes awareness and local food production
    ii. Funding: School Grants
    iii. Local Business sponsorships (food: ex. vegetables, fruits, etc.)
    iv. If we don't get the funding from School Grants, we have access to International Finance Facility for Education, UNESCO, and UNICEF(UN committees whose goal is to invest in education)

b. Commercials/Platforms

i. Benefits: Spreads information farmer to farmer and the platforms would also have a calendar that shows the amount of rainfall that is coming and that certain will give to the places that don't get any snow or rain at all.

*By utilizing the water from mountains or directing the runoff towards the underground storage pipes for all the water, this helps prevent runoff damage in neighboring towns and cities.

ii. Funding: Act Now- UN

c. Empowering the Community

i. Benefits: is a major source of communication for neighboring farmers adopting these programs and give minorities a voice and education

ii. Funding: FAO and CGIAR