**FORUM**: Commission on Science and Technology for Development

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to Mobilize Science to Facilitate Farmer-Scientist Knowledge Flows for Food Security

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Argentina

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Egypt, France, Israel, Iraq, Nepal, United Arab Emirates (The UAE)

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

*Affirming* the vital role of science and technology in addressing global challenges, particularly in the context of food security,

*Recognizing* the importance of farmer-scientist knowledge flows in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, innovation, and improving productivity,

*Emphasizing* the need to bridge the existing gap between farmers and scientists to enhance knowledge sharing and promote effective collaboration,

*Noting with approval* to the significant potential of science and technology in improving agricultural practices, enhancing crop yields, and ensuring food security for all,

*Observing* the specific agricultural challenges existing globally, including water scarcity, climate change impacts, and the need for sustainable and resilient agricultural systems,

*Believing* that every person is entitled to their basic human rights – including the right to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary requirements, to achieve a healthy lifestyle,

*Approving* of the idea that the development of food security requires applications of science and technology to increase the yields and efficiency of farming,

*Fully believing* in the need forincreased funding to increase food security on a national scale, especially for LEDCs,

*Reaffirming* that the goal of the issue since 2016 has focused on ending hunger, achieving food-security, and improving nutrition, as well as promoting sustainable agriculture,

*Fully alarmed* that millions of people are suffering from the lack of food and supplies,

*Expecting* the government to prioritize irrigated agricultural productions and transportations connectivity and work to motivate a mix of policies such as anti-poverty programs, improvement of health and education, and employment,

1. *Calls* for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to investigate and cooperate with the organizations and projects specialized in agricultural technology research such as the Agricultural Research Service, to expand the accessibility of knowledge to farmers in ways but not limited to:
   1. Investigating and funding projects that establish innovation platforms (IPs) in local farms to establish more IPs to increase the accessibility of IPs to farmers,
   2. Raising the public awareness of the IPs through publicizing through:
      1. Physical commercials,
      2. Radio broadcasts,
      3. Apps and phone commercials,
   3. Raising the public recognition of the IPs through commercials with contents such as:
      1. Benefits of learning agricultural techniques and knowledge from the IPs.
      2. Success of farmers who took the IPs advice and utilized the knowledge;
2. *Requests* for the government to investigate and cooperate with local Radio stations to increase the accessibility of general agricultural technological information, and techniques in ways but not limited to:
   1. Improving the broadcast sound qualities and coverage to ensure data clarity in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Expand the radio coverage across suburban and rural areas investing in more advanced radio towers,
      2. Advertise farmer specific radio channels so all farmers can listen,
   2. Enhancing the currently existing agricultural radio broadcasts,
   3. Evaluating the currently existing agricultural radio broadcasts and renew the contents accordingly to the updated information such as:
      1. New agricultural technology,
      2. New IPs site,
      3. Upcoming extreme weathers;
3. *Expand* agricultural research and specialized scientists in LDCs that require support on agriculture in ways but not limited to:
   1. Attracting and educating the youth from across the world to become agricultural researchers in LDCs in specific ways but not limited to:
      1. Raising salaries at the specific places that need agricultural research support to the researchers who are willing to work in those places,
      2. Making scholarship for those who complete a certain amount of research in the specific area,
   2. Including and encouraging agricultural education programs in schools and universities to raise interests of the youth such as:
      1. Benefits of agriculture to society,
      2. Hand-on activities with agriculture,
      3. Instruction on agriculture, aiming to ease the transition into starting a new farm;
   3. Expanding media coverage on agriculture, especially on social media that aims to attract young researchers;
4. Recommends the government for sponsors to promote solutions for the problem of the use of aging infrastructure within agriculture which slows down the rate of food-security significantly such as but not limited to:
   1. Constructing government-sponsored in-person lectures related to agricultural new technology to persuade farmers in believing modernized technology with contents such as:
      1. The sustainability of new technology,
      2. The difference between old technology and the new in terms of sustainability,
      3. The differences it can bring to the farm in terms of flexibility and productivity,
   2. Creating public funds, charities, and providing government grants and investments to produce more machinery/infrastructure or distribute among farmers,
   3. Spreading the information of new technologies and solution to agricultural challenges through a wide range of area such as:
      1. Social media,
      2. Newspaper,
      3. Posters/flyers in rural area;
5. *Calls for* the establishment of an international monitoring and evaluation mechanism, under the purview of UNCSTD, to regularly assess the progress made globally in implementing the measures outlined in this resolution, with a particular focus on addressing the specific agricultural challenges, and to facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned among countries facing similar circumstances such as but not limited to:
   1. Establishing the Global Agricultural Performance Evaluation and Learning Network as the international monitoring and evaluation mechanism:
      1. Comprises representatives from governments, international organizations, research institutions, farmer organizations, and relevant stakeholders,
      2. Develop a comprehensive evaluation framework, including indicators related to water management, soil health, technology adoption and climate resilience,
   2. Conducting regular on-site visits globally, engaging with local communities, farmers, scientists, and relevant stakeholders to assess the implementation progress, identify plateau in progress, and provide tailored recommendations,
   3. Collaborating with global agricultural authorities, research institutes, and extension services to gather first-hand information, ensuring an accurate evaluation of implemented measures;
6. *Encourages* national governments to promote cooperation between foreign advanced agricultural scientists with the agricultural scientists in LEDCs in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Organizing and encouraging more information exchange events in LEDCs.
   2. Employing specifically foreign agricultural experts through ways but not limited to:
      1. Social media commercials,
      2. Physical commercials;
   3. Providing a better workspace for the scientists in terms of.
      1. Free housing,
      2. Healthcare,
      3. Education,
      4. Equipment and Safety.