



---

**Question of:** Sustainable Management of Pollutants and Wastes in Agriculture

**Submitted by:** Ukraine

**Co-submitted by:** Bolivia, Cambodia, China, Dominican Republic, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Thailand, Yemen

---

The FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION,

*Noting* that farm animals generate three times as much raw waste as that generated by the entire population of the United States,

*Further noting* that agricultural pollution poisons our air and water or ends directly in our food,

*Aware* that exploding demand for food with big environmental footprints is contributing to unsustainable agricultural methods,

*Convinced* that in many high-income countries agricultural pollution is a major problem,

*Mindful* that a quarter of the produced food is lost along the food supply chain,

1. Calls upon all involved Member States to raise awareness of pollutants and wastes in agriculture and to promote better understanding of how to manage them sustainably by:
  - a. Arranging national campaigns, projects, public spots, and compulsory broadcasts on television to inform the society about sustainable management of pollutants and wastes,
  - b. Organising public panels and conferences presented by local celebrities and academicians,
  - c. Joining forces with all the relevant state and international actors;
  
2. Decides to set up educational and training programs on how to prevent the usage of pollutants and the mismanagement of wastes in agriculture aimed at field workers, by using public places like national parks or concert areas, to educate workers on weekends with trainers provided by FAO;

3. Asks the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to supply the financial means for the actions that have been mentioned above, to make them free or affordable to the majority of the citizens and to increase their participation:
  - a. The fund can be supervised by IMF, penalties for the users which had different purposes can be a joint decision of state and IMF,
  - b. Leaving the use of funds to FAO and NGOs to work on sustainable management of pollution in agriculture;
  
4. Declares that such funding should be under the direct supervision of the IMF and that penalties for wrongful uses should be jointly decided by the IMF and Member States, while the funds' allocations should be left to FAO and NGOs working on the sustainable management of pollution in agriculture;
  
5. Suggests the combination non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on the sustainable management of pollutants in agriculture under the same roof and provide places for these NGOs to make them work in cooperation and synergy by:
  - a. Creating a new corporation that includes all of the NGOs,
  - b. Rotating different NGOs headquarters every week to ensure cooperation;
  
6. Urges all Member States to add agriculture courses to their curriculums by:
  - a. Imparting lessons on the importance of sustainable management of pollutants and wastes in agriculture starting from primary schools,
  - b. Preparing free books and education programs about the sustainable management of agricultural pollution;
  
7. Seeks support from the UN to provide financial support for poor countries that rely on agriculture as a means of survival, because the transition to innovative and sustainable agriculture would be too expensive;
  
8. Urges the need for a new international agreement about the limits to the use of agricultural substances according to detailed research about every country's own soil, land, and structure, which can be done by every country's experts;
  
9. Further urges all Member States to work together.