**FORUM:** Environment Commission (EC)

**QUESTION OF:** The question of animal livestock farming

**SUBMITTED BY:** United Kingdom

**CO-SUBMITTED**: Panama, Trinidad Tobago, Georgia, Morocco, DR Congo, Brazil, Venezuela, Russia, India, Afghanistan, Oman, Colombia, Uganda, Egypt, North Korea,

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE,

*Reminding* that the definition of animal livestock farming is the practice of rearing animals to produce food and other commodities,

*Alarmed* by the fact that global demand for livestock will increase by 70% due to the demand of an conjectural population of 9.5 billion by 2050,

*Recognizing* that 2014 was proclaimed as the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF), the United Nations (UN) put the spotlight on the essential contribution of family farmers to food security, community wellbeing, the economy, conservation and global farm biodiversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and climate resilience,

*Recalling* that raising livestock for food now uses 30% of all Earth’s landmass, including the land used for grazing and the land used to grow feed crops,

*Deploring* that air pollutants generated by animal farms can cause respiratory illness, lung inflammation, and increase vulnerability to respiratory diseases, such as asthma. Emissions of reactive organics and ammonia from animal farming can play a role in the formation of ozone (smog) and air pollution,

*Noting with deep concern* that animal agriculture is responsible for 18% of the total release of greenhouse gases world-wide which is more than all the cars, trucks, planes, and ships in the world combined,

*Fully aware* that the FOA has stated that this sector in agriculture is an alarming contributor to global issues regarding to health and climate change,

*Affirming* the issues that were discussed in UN resolution 70/223 and hopes that they will be further developed upon,

*Aiming* to reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions linked with livestock farming and deforestation, by a predicted possible 30%,

1. *Requests* funds from UN organizations (UNO’s) and non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) to provide a platform made by UNO’s for farmers in less economically developed countries (LEDC’s) to access basic health check ups and immunisations to livestock farms around the world, this could provide the following but not limited to:
   1. livestock to be healthier and stronger which could be sold for higher amounts creating:
      1. a stronger economy in livestock for the nations,
      2. a more sustainable economy to produce more products,
   2. Healthier and more sustainable products from the animals to help provide for basic nutrients
   3. Suggests a reduction of the using of antibiotics in livestock.;

1. *Asks that* trade agreements and trade policies will be reformed in an annual meeting organized by the UN to discuss pressing issues, therefore enhancing the service of better trade related needs of smallholder farmers, these reforms and new policies will guarantee:
   1. The government will strengthen families farmers’ and minimal land owning farmers to have access to markets and ensure fair prices by setting certain legislations, through means such as not limited to:
      1. promoting local businesses by providing economic aid in forms of:
         1. Microfinance loans,
         2. Transfer payments,
         3. Subsidies,
      2. collective marketing and improved storage and transportation logistics,
   2. That farmers will not need to rely on family labor to be able to sustain their farms by providing economic funds so that they could provide work for members of the community and to help expand their farm;
2. *Further asks for* the implementation of an irrigation program which is crucial due to its importance on limiting and using water amounts more efficiently, using companies and organizations such as the Smithfield Foods, Inc, which will be, over the next 25 years, used to improve sustainable practices of protecting the water using methods such as but not limited to:
   1. water recycling,
   2. soil management,
   3. waste management so that the waste wouldn’t mix with the water,
   4. more efficient irrigation equipment such as pivots, pipes, linears, pumps, wheelines, sprinklers, and any other equipment needed;

4) *Encourages* that experienced and well earned by livestock farmers worldwide volunteer to provide guidelines and advice concerning livestock farming, this could be done through means such as but not restricted to:

1. Farmers traveling to communities to demonstrate and to discuss:(
   1. which areas of the animal can be used for a specific purpose and what products can be made for what nutritional value,
   2. how to nurture the young and how to be able to keep farms growing a fast rate to keep the production of goods flowing at an efficient rate,
   3. what to feed the animals so they get enough nutrients to be able to produce nutrients filled products,
   4. Introduce hygienic practices to avoid animal born diseases,

b) Farmers educating the population by holding lectures to provide basic knowledge about what to consume and what not to consume due to health reasons, how food is made, furthermore also to provide knowledge about what animals can produce suggesting that the population has a better understanding of what they are consuming and where it is coming from,

c) Farmers to be reassured of their safety whilst on the trip with the impossibility of any type of harm when visiting the LEDC’s that may have some safety issues, guaranteed of their safety with the following:

i) proper vaccinations prior to the trip,

ii) a lesson on the dangers of the LEDC traveled to and how to resist any

type of trouble,

iii) a certified guide,

iv) if in a dangerous situation to be provided with protection,

v) an agreement with the leaders of the LEDC traveled to by farmers and

the farmers to reassure the safety of these farmers, with the agreement stating the immediate health care to be provided by the local people;

5) Further Calls for the UN to introduce incentives for nations or individuals that succeed to improve the livestock or the livestock farmers by even means such as loans or education, such incentives would include but not to be limited to:

1. Subsidization of resources such as:
   1. housing and crucial necessities such as food, water, shelter, etc. for livestock,
   2. livestock given to individuals or countries to be distributed among a community or country,
   3. medical examinations of livestock done by local veterinarians with medicine to be provided if needed,

b) Financial incentives such as:

i) paying off debts,

ii) funds to be able to care for the livestock properly;

6) Urgesgovernment states to provide education about livestock using methods and concerning topics such as but not limited to not limited to:

1. Providing education through courses at schools and through PSA’s,:
2. Providing education about the environmental effects,
3. Providing education about the health effects of eating large amounts of meat and other animal products,
4. Regarding saturated fat and cholesterol,
5. Regarding antibiotics in meat,
6. Regarding animal born diseases such as swine flu.;

9) encourages developed nations that have the financial means to research the long term possibilities of lab grown meat as a substitute to slaughterhouses to do so;

10)promotes a change in dietary recommendations for ruminants in an effort to reduce enteric f ermentation, thus lowering greenhouse gas emissions.