



Documentation of the Work of the **General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)** NMUN Simulation*



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General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)

Committee Staff

Director	Crege Elisha La Ronde
Assistant Director	Catherine Marie Abbott
Chair	Constantin Loy

Agenda

1. Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2. Promotion of Sustainable Tourism

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA2/1/1	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	72 in favor, 25 against, 19 abstentions
GA2/1/2	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	81 in favor, 18 against, 17 abstentions
GA2/1/3	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	78 in favor, 17 against, 21 abstentions
GA2/1/4	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	84 in favor, 14 against, 18 abstentions
GA2/1/5	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	78 in favor, 15 against, 23 abstentions
GA2/1/6	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	78 in favor, 16 against, 22 abstentions
GA2/1/7	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	73 in favor, 21 against, 22 abstentions

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA2/1/8	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	84 in favor, 13 against, 19 abstentions
GA2/1/9	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	67 in favor, 23 against, 26 abstentions
GA2/1/10	Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	72 in favor, 17 against, 27 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2. Promotion of Sustainable Tourism

The session was attended by representatives of 115 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Monday, the committee adopted its agenda and began discussion on “Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

On Tuesday, the Dais received 16 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics ranging from sustainable agriculture education, digitization, innovation, food security, environmental protection and addressing the concerns of minority groups. By Wednesday morning, many working groups began collaborating and merging papers. Delegates worked diligently, bringing the total number of working papers from 16 to 11.

By Thursday, 11 draft resolutions were introduced to the committee, 4 of which had amendments. Out of the 11 draft resolutions, the General Assembly Second Committee passed ten. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including disaster risk mitigation and healthcare provisions for Member States. Delegates collaborated to develop their work throughout the week and were able to successfully harmonize disparate ideas.



Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Bearing in mind the varied economic, social, and political histories of Member States that demand unique initiatives to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), and 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Acknowledging the fiscal and administrative struggles that developing Member States may have in creating and funding effective legal frameworks and government programs to combat poverty,

Expressing appreciation for the 27th Conference of the Parties to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) Loss and Damage Fund (2022)*, as well as integrated research initiatives, such as New Zealand's Child Poverty Reduction Act of 2018,

Keeping in mind the unequal progress that has been made in addressing poverty, as over 80% of those living in poverty live in rural areas,

Noting with appreciation the factorial analysis that the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has created with the existing six indicators to determine the scope of poverty alleviation through the lens of monetary poverty, education, and basic infrastructure,

Noting the shortcomings of previous initiatives such as COP28 (2023) which promoted funding for poverty-stricken areas, yet did not include all stakeholders, particularly vulnerable and marginalized people, or set time aside to discuss challenges unique to these communities,

Recognizing the success of the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) E-Agriculture program that employs data driven process in increasing the skills and resources of rural farmers,

Recalling Eritrea's Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package and Bhutan's Common Minimum Program which uplifts the wellbeing and livelihood of rural communities through the distribution of arable land and livestock and the expansion of essential services,

Drawing inspiration from the University of Michigan's Prioritization Map, a python code script used to prioritize and identify local agricultural change demands on a local, regional, and global scale, such as deforestation revitalization, water conservation, and desertification,

In line with Japan's Smallholder Horticultural Empowerment Program (SHEP), which helps provide African Member States with financial aid in agriculture,

Highlighting the effectiveness of the United States' Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) (2021), which promotes collaboration between the private sector and the public to promote clean energy,

1. *Advises* audits of national legislative bodies regarding the development of social and economic sustainability reports by the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, United Nations

Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development with the goal of developing targeted interventions for each Member State;

2. *Proposes* a subcommittee under the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to connect Member States who have a history of overcoming economic hardship and Member States who are currently struggling with rural poverty in the interest of encouraging developed nations within the subcommittee to contribute to a collaborative fund whose purpose is to assist developing nations in establishing anti-poverty programs, promoting accountability within developing nations by encouraging them to periodically publish reports detailing progress in fulfilling SDG 1, and utilizing regional maps to identify at-risk regions;
3. *Expresses its support* for expanding the scope of the MPI to better represent those living in rural poverty to make each community's issues readily apparent to relevant authorities and legislative bodies, by:
 - a. Determining the degree of isolation within rural communities by quantifying their distance from government services, hospitals, schools, and other communities;
 - b. Inspecting the quality of services that are provided, like paved roads and water treatment facilities;
 - c. Authorizing which solutions are needed for the particular communities suffering from rural poverty;
4. *Advocates for the expansion of* the MPI through collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Borgen Project, encouraging international cooperation between aid agencies such as the United States Agency for International Development, and integrating the MPI more thoroughly into United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);
5. *Calls for* the creation of a Vulnerability Study Group (VSG) that identifies ways to incorporate the needs of vulnerable and marginalized communities in order to develop inclusive rural initiatives by:
 - a. Inviting the UNDP to initiate the group as they aim to foster inclusivity within these communities;
 - b. Strongly urging all future developments to address the needs of marginalized groups;
 - c. Encouraging the World Bank to provide funds as they work in developing areas;
6. *Suggests* the implementation of a prioritization framework to identify at risk regions and Member States using python script to list and identify important criteria, assign numerical value to said criteria, and generate a prioritization score for Member States on which to base the Prioritization Map for use of the subcommittee;
7. *Encourages* the creation of an Open Agriculture Data Network (OADN) and expanding rural digitization through high-speed internet networks to improve the quality of FAO Statistics data and expand access to essential climate and agriculture information in rural communities;

8. *Urges the advance of* rural agricultural infrastructure and industries within Member States through investment in climate resistant agriculture research that ensures the long-term success of agriculture development projects, and the creation of land reallocation and fiscal support initiatives to support small-scale rural farmers and entrepreneurs;
9. *Strongly supports* a more expansive integration of developing Member States with organizations such as World Food Program USA (WFPUSA), for the creation of programs that build the financial independence of small-scale farmers which can be funded through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP);
10. *Promotes* the implementation of the Clean Energy of Tomorrow Initiative (CETI), which would promote clean energy in areas with rural poverty through a bilateral reduction in the use of fossil fuels in these areas where possible, in the interest of providing individuals in these areas with clean and safe living.



Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Concerned that female farmers are up to 30% less productive than male farmers because of unequal access to financial resources, equipment, and training, which reduces their ability to alleviate extreme poverty and demonstrates a prominent disparity, according to *The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems report (2023)* of the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO),

Deeply disturbed that less than 13% of landholders worldwide are women which highlights their limited access to landownership and lack of economic opportunities that contribute to rural poverty according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Women report, *Realizing Women's Rights to Land and Other Productive Resources (Second Edition)*,

Dismayed that the high levels of soil erosion from unsustainable farming practices have degraded 40% of the Earth's land, which reduces crop yields that lowers farmers income and increases rural poverty, according to *Securing Women's Land Rights for Increased Gender Equality, Food Security and Economic Empowerment (2023)*,

Reaffirming the Member States' commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set for the year 2030, while acknowledging that the global poverty rate is at 9.2% as of 2024, a 0.7% increase from the previous year, and further noting that over 80% of those living in poverty are living on the African continent, according to the World Bank March 2024 Global Poverty Update,

Emphasizing that the existing digital divide between urban and rural areas, where nearly three-quarters of people have never had internet connection, according to the World Social Report (2021), exacerbates the marginalization of rural areas and hinders economic development in rural areas, and reiterates the importance of internet access in eradicating rural poverty,

Alarmed that 80% of the world's disadvantaged population live in rural areas according to the Secretary-General's report, *the Report on Eradicating Rural Poverty (2023)*, and reiterating that the unsustainable debt crisis and difficulties faced by the least developed countries and small island developing countries are serious obstacles to the eradication of rural poverty,

Acknowledging the disproportionate impact of rural poverty on women, youth, indigenous people, and other marginalized groups, and the necessity of targeted interventions to ensure their inclusion and empowerment in agricultural development efforts, according to a UN Women report *Indigenous Women's Rights and Activism (2017)*,

Bearing in mind the interconnected nature of rural poverty and environmental degradation, and the imperative need to promote sustainable land management practices to mitigate climate change effects and enhance resilience in rural communities, according to the UNSDG Group *Interlinked nature of the SDGs report (2018)*,

Affirming the importance of cultivating strategic partnerships (SDG17) between governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to mobilize resources, share knowledge, and implement innovative solutions for rural development and poverty alleviation,

Highlighting the importance of sustainable tourism and development as an important economic factor, according to the National Institutes of Health (NIH), given its importance for many Member States, and acknowledging the importance of tourism in SDG such as good health and well-being (3), decent work and economic growth (8), climate action (13) and life on land (15),

Reaffirming the key strategies, such as the strengthening of national tax systems, promotion of financial autonomy, and the implementation of microeconomic policies for financing development initiatives as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA); further endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 69/313 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development highlighting the enhancement of inclusive and equitable financial stability in rural areas,

Recognizing the importance of microfinance as it contributes to providing financial resources such as small loans to farmers, which improves agricultural productivity, food security, and alleviating poverty in rural areas, for the reason that it is more accessible to small farmers with low credit limits because of insufficient income and lack of established credit history than traditional banks,

Further recognizing the importance of the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and data-collection as it helps rural areas to connect with the local, regional, and national economy and access markets, banking, and financial services,

Guided by the Farmer-to-Farmer Program by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in which agricultural experts are sent from the United States on short-term assignments to provide agricultural training and teach technical knowledge to people in developing countries providing them with the necessary skills to create nourishment and sustain livelihood as a direct result of agricultural practices,

Further acknowledging the UN General Assembly resolution 72/239 on the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) emphasizing the significant role family farming plays in food security and empowering local communities, further calling for more targeted policies on regional and international levels in order to enhance the productivity and sustainability of family farming systems ultimately aiding in the eradication of rural poverty,

Confident in the framework of SDG 5 which emphasizes the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, specifically targeting women in vocational training programs, it addresses the gender gap in economic opportunities and contributes to achieving the overarching goal of poverty reduction by ensuring inclusive and sustainable development for all,

Underscoring the work of the International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Women, and World Food Programme (WFP) in creating social capital initiatives to empower women in the agricultural sector,

Underlining the significance of financing partnerships with the IFAD in country-led programs that address the role of women in agriculture development and sustainability which increases agricultural productivity, contributes to economic empowerment, and gives women access to small-scale farming that decreases rural poverty,

In accordance with the 2015 Paris Agreement which aims to guide and help Member States to reduce and adapt themselves to climate change and to help them on the financial level and at term, reinforce sustainable development,

Cognizant that in 2024 an estimated 59% of global extreme poor will be in countries affected by Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV), according to the World Bank's overview report (2023),

1. *Promotes* the World Bank's Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) which addresses infrastructure gaps through public-private partnerships, mobilizes investor capital, and funds redevelopment in developing countries by urging Member States to join the existing coalition of states participating in the program supported by contributions from Member States and the World Bank;
2. *Recommends* the expansion to non-African regions the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa program, an African Development Bank (AfDB) initiative, that promotes gender-inclusive financing through mobilizing \$3 billion USD for rural women;
3. *Further Recommends* the FAO and WFP joint initiative Accelerating Progress toward Economic Empowerment of Rural Women that works on empowering them by claiming their rights to land, leadership, opportunities, and participate in shaping laws, policies, and programs and contribute the economic activity which decreases the rural poverty;
4. *Suggests* Member States develop initiatives that aim to provide access to education, promote economic empowerment, and create access to resources for rural women in accordance with the goals put in the Panel *Commission on the Status of Women's Fifty-fifth session* (2011) which discussed the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development, and current challenges by Ensuring fair land tenure, facilitating access to credit, and providing modern agricultural training;
5. *Strongly recommends* Member States to collaborate with the FAO and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported project, "Decision Support for Land Management" which improves existing sustainable land management (SLM) practices through strategic interventions by fortifying the foundation of sustainable land management, ensuring its integration into broader practices and contributing significantly to environmental conservation and agricultural resilience;
6. *Calls* for the implementation a similar system as the Community-based Value Chain Enhancement in the Greater Caucasus Mountain (COVCHEG), completed with Slow Food International to protect local biodiversity and establish sustainable value chains, thereby contributing to the empowerment of rural communities and poverty reduction and thus showing great promise to majority improve economic stability;
7. *Calls* for Member States to endorse the *Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women* (JP RWEE) to fund social capital initiatives for women's economic progression by:
 - a. Collaborating with educational institutions and industry experts to develop comprehensive curriculum modules that cover various aspects of agriculture in rural areas;
 - b. Organizing skill enhancement workshops and seminars to provide women with practical knowledge and hands-on experience in agricultural development and economic practices such as financial wealth management seminars;

- c. Forging partnerships with small business entrepreneurship to facilitate, apprenticeships, and on-the-job training opportunities for women enrolled in vocational programs, enabling them to gain valuable industry experience;
8. *Suggests* Member States utilize the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation program (TAAT) by the AfDB that provides Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions such as mobile apps, SMS services, and online platforms to provide farmers with access to real-time weather information, market prices, agricultural best practices, and extension services, which will help alleviate poverty by improving productivity, lowering costs, and facilitating access to information, credit, and markets;
9. *Encourages* further restoration and conservation efforts to support sustainable development and protect national heritage, enhance tourism, increase gross domestic product (GDP), strengthen community engagement, and promote nature preservation and rural development;
10. *Encourages* Member States to create frameworks such as the Rural Broadband Policy Framework called Connecting the Unconnected by the Alliance For Affordable Internet (A4AI), which provides guidance to address the digital divide between urban and rural areas;
11. *Calls upon* Member States, the World Bank system, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international financial institutions, to continue to provide assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to achieve debt sustainability by:
 - a. Responding to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative to increase technical assistance in debt management, including the sharing and maintenance of databases, debt data records and reports, and providing policy advisory assistance by supporting collaboration between the World Bank and regional forums;
 - b. Developing more transparent debt management practices through the establishment of an information sharing and oversight platform in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that can aid Member States in ensuring the reliability of debt relief and strengthening national debt supervision;
12. *Encourages* Member States to implement FAO's programs such as the E-Agricultural Program which fosters dialogue and information exchange that is related to ICT adoption in agriculture, this exchange happens through the use of digital innovation to facilitate the dialogue among stakeholders;
13. *Encourages* broader implementation of the UN Women's flagship program called Empowering Women Through Climate-Resilient Agriculture, which increases women's access to land tenures and financing through education and reform;
14. *Encourages* the implementation of SDG 3 by introducing healthcare initiatives and enhancing medical access in rural populations through increased construction of healthcare facilities, recruiting and training healthcare workers from rural communities to enhance retention rates, promoting educational public health through the distribution of materials written in indigenous languages;
15. *Advocates* for a program of agricultural collaboration modeled after the Farmer-to-Farmer Program established by the USAID in order to harness the potential of bees in agricultural

production and emphasizes the importance of education and training tailored specifically for women in this field by sending beekeeping experts from Member States known for their beekeeping strategies, like the Republic of Slovenia, to rural areas for a 3 month period in order to teach a series of educational programs to women with the aim of sharing best practices and training rural women in effective beekeeping strategies with the intention of uplifting family farming systems by creating more prosperous agricultural cultivation leading to greater sustenance in these areas;

16. *Encourages* the use of programs like United Nations Development Program on Strengthening the Resilience of Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risks project in Timor Leste the international investment in building infrastructure and developing irrigation systems in order to provide enough water for crops in rural areas;
17. *Suggests* funding by Member States that focuses on agricultural education in rural communities through investing in programs such as the Farmer Field School (FFS) that aims at enhancing skills for critical analysis and decision making by local farmers through Agro EcoSystem Analysis (AESAs), which farmers can use to understand the situation of crop ecosystems;
18. *Call upon* Member States along with any related institutions, such as United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), to create a comprehensive international microfinance system providing low-interest and collateral-free microcredit loans for individuals in rural areas to develop sustainable agriculture and enhance their resilience to natural shocks, and make sure the transparency of the flow of funds, which provided by Member States and institutions voluntarily, and the share of borrowers' information among departments, which prevents loan delinquency;
19. *Supports* the adaption of the work of the Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and their Peace and Recovery Program (P&R) for a global context, with the aim of recreating peace and stability in crisis-affected zones aiding people living in rural poverty globally with the necessary resources to rebuild vital infrastructure post conflict thus minimizing the harm to survival in such regions;
20. *Recommends* Member States to implement programs similar to the FAO's programs *Ending Extreme Poverty in Rural Areas*, which works on rural poverty factors, such as environmental disasters, poor farming methods, and lack of irrigation, through increasing education and providing adequate infrastructure in rural areas;
21. *Advises* Member States to apply and recognize the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement commitment to:
 - a. Minimize actions that could cause further increases in global average temperatures and that could also at term, have a negative impact for sustainable development;
 - b. Encourage Member States to collaborate together for sustainable development by producing and submitting a general review every 5 years of their long-term development strategies for sustainable development and greenhouse gas emissions and realize article regarding contributions to the global response to climate change, of the Paris Climate Agreement, which aims to recognize the adaptation efforts of the developing nations;

22. *Encourages* Member States to model after the Feed the Future Project which is a social innovative lab that help to find rural issues, improves food security, and boosts resilience among rural communities through inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth, where it has demonstrated the effectiveness of collaborative approaches in generating innovative solutions, reestablishing policies that discover the problem and help to give a solution to a rural agricultural barriers, in countries that have implemented this model such as Senegal, Azerbaijan, and Slovenia;
23. *Recommends* Member States to implement the project to improve access to Electricity in Rural Areas by AfDB which aims to increase the electricity access rate in the rural areas through the extension of medium-voltage network, making of connection for households, and installation of public lights to facilitate the daily activities of rural communities.



Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Fully aware of the 2023 report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that has listed down 46 nations where the problems of unemployment, poor access to water and electricity, education, health, infrastructures, and technologies are highlighted,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing the lack of access to electricity for the 733 million people worldwide, particularly in rural areas, as identified by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) in their report "World Population Prospects 2019,

Alarmed by the overwhelming 700 million people suffering extreme poverty living in rural areas with less than \$1.90 a day,

Guided by General Assembly Resolution 77/233, "Eradication of Rural Poverty for the 2030 Agenda", which optimizes resources by establishing partnerships with non-profit organizations and local communities,

Reaffirming the importance of allocating sufficient funds for microloan programs, recognizing their capacity to empower rural entrepreneurs and stimulate local economies,

Acknowledging that as part of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States will work to eradicate rural poverty,

Keeping in mind the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reports from 2021 to 2023 mention that 736 million people around the globe will still be living in extreme poverty by the end of 2030, meaning the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 would not be able to achieve the first goal,

Affirming the commitment of Member States to collaborate with international organizations, including through public-private partnerships,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing threat that rural poverty poses to global development,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want," as endorsed by the General Assembly Resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, which recognizes, among other things, that well-designed and well-managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities,

Recognizing the effectiveness of agricultural investment to address rural poverty,

Calling attention to the disproportionate impact natural disasters and the destruction of natural environments have on the stability of rural communities,

Noting with admiration a practical approach to eradicating rural poverty through the implementation of Solar Powered Aquaponics Systems to enhance food security, conserve water, and create equitable employment opportunities,

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 of General Assembly Resolution 70/1, which focuses on building resilient infrastructures, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovations helping achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 to eradicate poverty by the end of 2030,

Stressing the impact of a lack of access to technology, digital tools, and knowledge sharing among underserved communities in contributing to rural poverty,

Mindful towards the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) claiming global food systems are responsible for approximately 30% of greenhouse gas emissions, which contributed to a significant rise of the temperature by 1.1 degrees between 2011 and 2020, leading to the rural parts of the world being severely affected and adding more problems to poverty in the region,

Taking into account that many Member State's primary water sources are depleting, and the implementation of aquaponics enables producers to use only 10% of water sources, less than conventional methods,

Highlighting the disproportionate impact of rural poverty on women, with a significant growth rate of 48% compared to 30% for men worldwide, as reported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in their study "The State of Food and Agriculture: Women in Agriculture, Closing the Gender Gap for Development" (IFAD, 2010),

Mindful of the significance of enabling women to engage in the decision-making process at all levels while affirming the commitment to eradicating discrimination based on gender and disabilities,

Reaffirming Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which states that all peoples are entitled to an adequate standard of living, including access to food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services,

Recognizing the urgent need to address the sustainability of rural practices, particularly in agriculture and fishing, to ensure the livelihoods of the 1.3 billion people engaged in these activities globally, as highlighted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in their report "The State of Food and Agriculture 2020" (FAO, 2020),

Taking into consideration the importance of education as it serves as a steppingstone towards reliable and sustainable pathways out of poverty for rural communities,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of the Empowering Rural Livelihoods Unification Initiative (ERLUI) that would use a working group to complete needs assessments to provide access to essential resources through community-based organizations and local leaders to help build and create tailored solutions to promote sustainable development through:
 - a. Receiving data from working groups will help focus which target areas relief funds of essential resources like healthcare, education, water, infrastructure, and technologies that will be allocated;

- b. Collaborating with the UN Industrial Development Organization to help assist economically and technologically;
 - c. Receiving funding opportunities through the World Bank;
- 2. *Calls Upon* the United Nations Economic and Social Council to monitor the regional commissions such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC) and set achievable goals and missions for them such as:
 - a. Expressing its hope for the regional nations in Africa to work in collaboration with each other to find common ground and help each other out in partnership to uplift the living standards of people in rural areas and lower rural poverty by the end of 2028 to somehow being financially independent;
 - b. Encouraging the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to implement a proportional way to distribute the resources within their state to minimize the percentage of rural poverty as soon as possible;
- 3. *Suggests* Member States implement incentives for financial institutions in rural regions to provide microloans by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to provide technical assistance and capacity-building opportunities, drawing upon the expertise of organizations such as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI), including training programs for microfinance institutions and local communities to enhance financial literacy and business management skills, ensuring the sustainability and success of these initiatives;
 - b. Emphasizes the importance of integrating environmental sustainability principles into these initiatives, in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change; this includes promoting sustainable agriculture practices, renewable energy solutions, and eco-friendly tourism activities to minimize environmental impact and promote long-term sustainability;
 - c. Establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to assess the impact of these initiatives on rural communities;
 - d. Encouraging microfinance institutions to offer favorable interest rates and flexible repayment options for microloans;
- 4. *Encourages* the diversification of the economy by promoting sectors such as tourism, fisheries, and renewable energy, which can create job opportunities and boost incomes in rural areas through:
 - a. Utilizing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other relevant international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank to support member states in their efforts to enhance education and awareness on conservation and sustainable agriculture through

capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance such as establishing demonstration farms, community gardens, and conservation areas;

- b. Investing in education and vocational training programs to equip rural residents with the skills necessary to access and create better job opportunities through sustainable practices by facilitating partnership and collaboration among researchers, academia, and agricultural stakeholders to promote knowledge exchange on conservation and sustainable agriculture topics;
 - c. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power can reduce reliance on imported or native fossil fuels, lower energy costs, and create employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector;
 - d. Becoming an active member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);
5. *Urges* all Member States to improve the infrastructure of rural areas sustainably and efficiently by utilizing financial resources such as regional development banks and World Bank concessional loans by:
 - a. Prioritizing the construction of sustainable rural infrastructure in areas such as healthcare, transportation, and telecommunications to enhance access to markets and services, alleviate poverty, promote eco-tourism, and advance sustainable agriculture;
 - b. Constructing robust educational infrastructure for all levels of schooling to ensure reliable access to a minimum educational level for people from rural areas;
 - c. Utilizing the “Bridging the Rural Digital Divide Programme” policy framework built by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to further increase efforts for digitization in rural areas and help ensure stable internet connections;
6. *Encourages* the implementation of innovative technological and diplomatic solutions to address environmental concerns such as land degradation, deforestation, and the destruction of natural environments that threaten rural communities by:
 - a. Investing in solar-powered aquaponic technologies and start-ups in the Member States with assistance from organizations such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), The World Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in addition to collaboration with the International Science Council (ISC) to find further innovative technological solutions to sustainable agriculture and access to water;
 - b. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power can reduce reliance on imported or native fossil fuels, lower energy costs, and create employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector;
 - c. Participating in the 2024 initiative, “Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity,” which aims to develop robust models for protecting natural habitats;
 - d. Looking towards the United Nations Environmental Program to advise environmental protection policy and implementation;

7. *Requesting* the Member States to enhance access to quality education by:
 - a. Supporting the development and maintenance of community-driven learning centers;
 - b. Implementing quality educator training programs in underserved regions;
 - c. Collaborating with existing initiatives such as The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and the United Nations Girls Education Initiative;
 - d. Implementing guiding frameworks such as those presented in the UNESCO Education 2030 Agenda and the UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development program;
8. *Strongly recommends* Member States develop robust policies, such as those mentioned in Agenda 21, Chapter 14 Section II, that ensure rural farmers' continued access to agricultural land by:
 - a. Developing meaningful protections from exploitative corporate land-buying practices;
 - b. Providing agricultural subsidies to support rural farmers' ability to maintain and develop the land, supporting the maintenance of food supplies and the financial stability of rural workers;
9. *Urges* all Member States to improve the infrastructure of rural areas sustainably and efficiently by utilizing financial resources such as regional development banks and World Bank concessional loans by:
 - a. Building healthcare infrastructure, such as voluntary state-funded telemedicine programs and the development of mobile health clinics;
 - b. Constructing robust educational infrastructure for all levels of schooling to ensure reliable access to a minimum educational level for people from rural areas;
 - c. Utilizing the "Bridging the Rural Digital Divide Programme" policy framework built by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to further increase efforts for digitization in rural areas and help ensure stable internet connections;
10. *Urges* Member States to prioritize the protection of natural resources to prevent land degradation, deforestation, and the destruction of natural environments to lessen the impact natural disasters have on reliable access to housing, food, transportation, and necessities in rural communities by:
 - a. Participating in the 2024 initiative, "Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity," which aims to develop robust models for protecting natural habitats;
 - b. Looking towards the UN Environmental Program to advise environmental protection policy and implementation;
11. *Recommends* that Member States facilitate the proliferation of technology access in rural communities by:
 - a. Providing training programs on digital literacy and technology utilization by:

- i. Implementing school programs to educate the rural youth population;
 - ii. Partnering with the private sector, local organizations, and civil society, as seen in development aid agencies;
 - b. Creating programs with the intent to ensure affordability is being adjusted as needed to meet the individual Member States' needs and accessibility of digital devices and internet services;
 - c. Encouraging public-private partnerships to enhance technological infrastructure;
- 12. *Requests* the Member States incentivize agricultural corporations and local communities to decrease the rural gender gap by:
 - a. Prioritizing hiring rural women as well as paying a fair minimum wage to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of Ambition on Living Wage;
 - b. Calling upon implementing a quota for schools in rural communities to be met in terms of capacity and performance through the goals adopted in the World Education Forum to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of quality education;
 - c. Encouraging the adoption and enforcement of comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and measures, such as the UN Women's Oasis Programme, to address all forms of gender—and disability-based discrimination and promote a culture of respect, dignity, and equal rights for all individuals;
 - d. Establishing mechanisms to ensure the meaningful inclusion of women in decision-making bodies and processes, including but not limited to government, corporate boards, and community organizations to ensure equitable gender-responsive policies in rural development.



Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reminding Member States of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty which aims to end poverty of all forms everywhere, especially target 1.4 which ensures that the poor and vulnerable have equal access to economic resources and basic services,

Highlighting the Secretary General's report to the *General Assembly A/78/238 (2023)* on rural poverty which stated that 71 million more people were living in extreme poverty in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the negative impacts of COVID-19,

Deeply concerned by the global economic situation, such as a dramatic increase in inequality and travel restrictions, caused by a multitude of factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing conflicts, that has seen 95 million entering extreme poverty and approximately 130 million more will do so over the next decade according to the Secretary General's report to the *General Assembly A/77/176 (2022)*, specifically the effect that this has on rural areas,

Emphasizing the role natural disasters play in causing rural poverty, such as property and crop destruction, resulting from more volatile climates including desertification, flooding, tropical storms, and increased temperatures from climate change, impacting the longevity of existing rural poverty relief programs such as the Non-Governmental Organization Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere which aids in the recovery and relief to conflicts as they occur,

Approving Barbados' created Bridgetown Initiative, which aims to allocate unused International Monetary Fund (IMF) maintained supplementary foreign exchange assets called 'Special Drawing Rights' to developing Member States to subsidize disaster mitigation efforts, and reduce poverty worldwide,

Recognizing the utility and success, demonstrated through high repayment rates and a transparent business model according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Policy Brief No. 10, of microfinancing institutions, such as the Grameen Bank founded in Bangladesh, in funding rural enterprise through independent loans with minimal collateral requirements to promote economic development and poverty eradication while accommodating the unique needs of diverse rural regions,

Addressing the findings from IMF Working Paper 19/217 that higher interest rates on public debt "worsens the fiscal position for disaster-prone Member States leaving them in a vicious cycle of trying to repay the debt and reconstruction" through the Climate Resilient Debt Clauses (CRDCs), which can lead to Member States receiving deferrals on debt and interest if struck by a predetermined natural disaster,

Reminds that the Secretary-General's report to the *General Assembly A/76/211 (2021)* notes that current measures of development employed by financial institutions, such as the World Bank and IMF, fail to consider Member State vulnerability to exogenous shocks, and that there is no internationally accepted universal benchmark for considering this vulnerability when assessing financial needs,

Supporting the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) which claims that the only way for states to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection and that it will only happen if nations establish a new and equitable global partnership involving governments, key sectors of societies, and their people, especially the ones who are living in rural areas are “at the core of sustainable development,”

Referring to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development which respects each Member States policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication,

Noting the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) and General Assembly Resolution 72/218 (2018), focus on the need to develop disaster resilience, improve disaster management, consideration of climate resilient infrastructure, and ensure equitable disaster relief to promote the development, ensuring the longevity of existing poverty relief efforts are not disrupted by natural disasters,

Guided by the 2015 Paris Climate Accord, which aims to assist Member States in adapting to climate change, encouraging developed member states to take the lead in providing financial assistance, and incorporating the principles of equity and “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” within the UN Framework Convention on climate change, considering different national circumstances,

Taking into consideration Article 3, regarding contributions to the global response to climate change, and Article 6, regarding the voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, of the *2015 Paris Climate Accord*, which intends to recognize the adaptation efforts of the developing nations and to offer a suppletive way for Member States to enter in voluntary collaboration with other nations to reach their climate objectives,

Gravely concerned by the unique environmental and economic risks that member states face for their geographical location, including the approximately 747,000 lives claimed by extreme weather events in the past 20 years in the Pacific Ring of Fire alone according to the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) *Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters* report, and the urgent need for enhanced measurements to mitigate the impact of natural disasters,

Emphasizing the need for the conservation and preservation of natural resources mentioned by the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Union for Conservation of Nature on which many local and indigenous communities rely on for their livelihoods, and the urgent need of the enhancement of a similar system as the Community-based Value Chain Enhancement in the Greater Caucasus Mountain (COVCHEG), completed with Slow Food International to protect local biodiversity and establish sustainable value chains, thereby contributing to the empowerment of rural communities and poverty reduction and thus showing great promise to majorly improve economic stability and eradicating rural poverty,

Taking note of the significant role of agriculture in ensuring food security, economic stability, and sustainable development, and recognizing the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to disasters and climate change impacts,

Underlining the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in fostering programs and partnerships for eradicating poverty and promoting sustainable development such as the Resilience of

Farming to Climate Change Work Plan which strengthens infrastructure and increases capacity to adapt to climate vulnerabilities and risks in the agricultural sector,

Underscoring the significance of partnerships with the International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD) for creating climate change resilience initiatives for agricultural development in rural areas such as the *Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)*,

1. *Supports* intergovernmental programs and coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to connect Member States with one another to advance agricultural technology in emerging markets through the sharing of information and resources;
2. *Endorses* the expansion of micro-financing institutions modeled after the Grameen Bank into rural regions to provide loans to assist rural enterprises in preventative resilience development and financial recovery in the face of external shocks and natural disasters, with particular regard for small-scale businesses in developing Member States;
3. *Calls upon* the World Bank and other Member States to expand the CRDCs, as supported by the Bridgetown Initiative to allow agency and flexibility in eradicating rural poverty, encompassing all Member States who can provide data to the World Bank proving that attempts to repay outstanding debts would negatively affect their economic development, prioritizing debt sustainability for all affected Member States;
4. *Urges* the UNDP to work with partnered development finance institutions to implement the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index formulated by the UNDP which will account for exogenous shocks and stressors when considering aid to Member States, therefore addressing the disproportionate effect of those external factors on rural populations;
5. *Increasing* the frequency of technology communication and investment by urging Member States to hold regular technology conferences like the International Conference on Measurement Technology, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, based on the disaster prevention data system, architecture design, and household pre-disaster tools, aiming to enhance Member State ability to cope with disasters;
6. *Reminds* Member States of existing permanent post-disaster relief systems, such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which reduces the damage caused by natural disasters and provides Member States with personnel, relief goods, and monetary donations through the:
 - a. Establishment of official emergency funds, such as Global humanitarian thematic funding from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF);
 - b. Supplement of civil relief organizations, increasing the subventions from Member States' governments and welfare policy;
7. *Improving* the implementation of disaster prevention education, collaborating with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the UNDRR, and developing disaster prevention knowledge as fundamental education through the:

- a. Use of new education models, focusing on the online education resources and learning from the experience of the UNDRR Office for Northeast Asia & Global Education and Training Institute;
 - b. Popularization of disaster prevention education in the local school system, requesting the teaching and administrative staff to accept disaster prevention training, and establishing the disaster prevention courses for residents in civic education;
 - c. Publication of natural disaster-popularized books to improve the public popularization of natural disaster prevention;
8. *Requests* individual Member States to collaborate with the UNDRR to develop state-centered and community-focused disaster management plans under the Sendai Framework, with a focus on enhancing agricultural sector productivity and infrastructure investment, creating a state-oriented approach to disaster risk management;
9. *Promotes* climate, maritime, and geographic data sharing between Member States and NGOs under the coordination of the Global Framework for Climate Services to ensure regional development programs are climate aware and apprised of potential natural disaster risks, thereby ensuring agricultural sector advancements and infrastructure enhancements are designed for longevity in isolated rural areas to better support impoverished rural populations most at risk;
10. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with NGOs and programs such as the World Bank's Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program to create positive financial growth within local communities through global partnerships to accomplish finance risk resiliency and ensure a reduction in rural poverty among rural populations;
11. *Recommends* Member States to develop national farming education and training programs to improve local response to natural disasters taking into account the following:
 - a. Replicating the initiatives for educating as implemented in:
 - i. The Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA) as developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to apply international cooperation in agricultural improvement through the alliance of UN organizations;
 - ii. The Agricultural Training Center educates in integrated pest management and agricultural extension methods and tools to maximize efficiency, production, and income within the agriculture industry;
 - iii. The Rural and Remote Education Initiative by UNICEF incorporates the educational system to reach rural areas efficiently in a way that ensures that this service reaches the community;
 - b. Training towards the agriculture industry's risks in natural disasters considered by the United Nations Statistics Division, implementing contingency methods for possible natural disasters depending on the region;

- c. Using Informational and Communications Technologies to improve accessibility to climate-smart agricultural practices such as irrigation, nutrition, employment, and resource management;
12. *Encourages* Member States to further make use of the Agricultural Information Management Standard Portal by the FAO to be able to benefit from each other's expertise in relation to dealing with natural disasters by:
 - a. Expanding research within the agricultural community done by organizations including the World Health Organization and others which assesses climate-induced agricultural vulnerabilities;
 - b. Taking advantage of international platforms facilitating knowledge-sharing such as annual conferences organized by the FAO;
 - c. Further developing the accessibility to the UNDP *Crisis Response Recovery program*, supporting rural areas in the immediate aftermath of natural disasters including rebuilding essential infrastructure through allocating emergency funds and investing in immediate relief support systems;
13. *Advises* Member States to apply the Paris Climate Accord of 2015 through collective collaborations for sustainable development by producing and submitting every 5 years a general review of their long-term development strategies for greenhouse gas emissions but more generally realize the 3rd article of the *Paris Accord*;
14. *Calling upon* Small Island Developing States to adopt the framework of the *Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* to increase climate change resilience at the community level by supporting governments at the national and provincial levels to mainstream climate resilience into development planning;
15. *Urging* Member States to engage in partnerships with the IFAD to endorse *The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme* which focuses on channeling climate finance to small-scale farmers by:
 - a. Addressing the challenges posed by climate change by providing climate-resilient agricultural practices such as crop diversification, water harvesting management, and soil conservation and restoration;
 - b. Providing technical assistance on policy and operational issues such as access to electricity, adapting using modern agricultural technologies, knowledge sharing and networking, and policy implementation support;
 - c. Empowering the most vulnerable small-scale producers and communities by providing financial support and food security.



Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: The General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in promoting capacity-building programs such as the *Global Farmer Field School Platform*, which is aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture through learning workshops and knowledge sharing,

Underlining the significance of partnerships with the International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD) in co-financing programs such as the Poverty Alleviation Fund Program which was in partnership with the World Bank to provide \$213.51 million to alleviate rural poverty by improving living conditions, and offering irrigation workshops for sustainable agricultural practices,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in creating an initiative known as Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) to assist indigenous and minority populations affected by poverty, marginalization, and climate change which offers guidance and practices into tackling SDG 1 no poverty,

Guided by the framework of United Nations General Assembly 2 resolution 66/446 (2011) which recognizes that indigenous and minority populations are essential stakeholders in rural development initiatives,

Aware of work in funding food security programs through United Nations partnerships to assist Member States affected by poverty and addressing the root causes of food insecurity,

Further recognizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, which aims for decent work and economic growth, provides investments, workshops, training, and guidance to small rural land owners in undertaking sustainable agricultural practices,

Expressing the crucial role of sustainable agriculture in ensuring food security and preserving the environment in eradicating rural poverty towards the 2030 agenda as many indigenous and minority people are facing obstacles in accessing food as the preservation of the environment ensures the stability of local communities,

Further acknowledging the framework of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) program which addresses disaster prevention practices in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who are vulnerable to natural disasters and its effects on rural poverty,

1. *Recommends* that Member states engage in partnerships with the IFAD through co-financing programs including the *Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme* and the *Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility* which aim to eradicate rural poverty through educational resources on sustainable agriculture, financial support, food security, and climate change resilience;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt a rural development approach with a focus on food security and nutrition; improving sustainable food security through the convergence of smallholder farming, efficient food value chains, women's income, and child nutrition, such as the Papua New

Guinea National Food Security Policy (2016-2025), which aims to leverage the Member States' agricultural practices to promote enhanced nutrition and health and according to the *Rural household welfare in Papua New Guinea: Food security and nutrition challenges* a large "share of rural household sample lacks the economic resources to acquire a calorie adequate basic food basket that also ensures a healthy, nutritionally balanced diet while also meeting other basic needs;"

3. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in implementing sustainable agriculture initiatives aimed at alleviating rural poverty, including:
 - a. Supporting CGIAR's research on climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable land management practices tailored to local contexts by investing roughly \$30 million into wheat research and this investment generated around 2.2 Billion to 3.1 Billion US dollars each year for two decades from 1994-2014;
 - b. Facilitating partnerships for technology transfer and capacity building in rural communities, especially prone to LDCs such as Sub-Saharan African countries by increasing the rice yield by 33% from 1.2 ton per hectare to 1.8 ton per hectare through the use of a smart mobile crop management tool known "RiceAdvice" which is used by 13 countries in sub-Saharan Africa;
 - c. Strengthening rural extension services to empower farmers with knowledge and resources for sustainable practices, by improving the nutrition of 20 million people, to provide access to critical nutrients with biodiversification, micronutrient-fortified crops that include Iron, Zinc, and Vitamin A;
4. *Further recommends* Member States to form close partnerships with United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnerships (UNIPP) to eradicate rural poverty on United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/131 to provide millions of funding each year to promote sustainable agricultural techniques, provide guidance, and form close partnerships with NGOs to the Indigenous and minority groups in furthering rural development for a stable economic growth;
5. *Strongly encourages* the adoption of the *Green Commodities Programme* (GCP) led by the *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP) as a model for promoting sustainable agriculture and alleviating rural poverty by:
 - a. Facilitating access to markets, finance, and technical assistance, such as access to the internet for knowledge sharing, as well as access to producers committed to sustainable production through the GCP's multi-stakeholder platform;
 - b. Emphasizing the importance of inclusive approaches in commodity supply chains including support for smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and marginalized support;
 - c. Encouraging member states to collaborate with the GCP to implement sustainable agricultural practices aimed at reducing environmental degradation and enhancing the resilience of rural communities;

6. *Strongly recommends* Member States to implement the framework of *The Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE)* to create educational establishments that provide sustainable agricultural skill sets, as well as access to higher education in biodiversity, crop diversity, and nutrient management.



Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reaffirming Member State's commitment to the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) regarding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Growth), and 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and the need of accelerating the progress towards them,

Acknowledging the importance of focusing on economic empowerment of rural communities for their own development, as stated by the United Nations (UN) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Rural Development Report (2016),

Stressing the link between sustainable development and the elimination of rural poverty through international policy and partnerships developed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992),

Recalling that 733 million individuals lack access to electricity worldwide, 80% of which are situated in remote rural regions according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),

Recognizing the vital role of agriculture in the economies of developing countries, as it can constitute up to 25% of a developing country's gross domestic product, as indicated in the World Bank's overview on Food and Agriculture (2023),

Affirming the need for sustainable development strategies that prioritize rural development and agricultural advancement, on the basis of the integration of individualized regional data pools, as well as electrical farming equipment, electrical machinery, such as educational hardware, and digital systems, such as data collection and transformation systems, as encompassed in SDG 9,

Conscious of the need to utilize individual data collection systems, following the example of the regulatory framework for agricultural data in the Near East and North Africa Region established by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), to best enhance agricultural projects led by the IFAD and educational projects commenced to realize the 2030 education targets,

Recognizing that women's empowerment is pivotal in the fight against rural poverty, as exemplified by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which notes that women make up a significant portion of the agricultural workforce in developing countries, with estimates suggesting they produce 60-80% of the food in these regions,

Emphasizing the significance of mobilizing both domestic and international investments to promote agricultural productivity and improve rural livelihoods, as highlighted in the comprehensive framework established during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development through the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) and the UN FAO (2019) on the framework to finance sustainable development,

Recognizing the fundamental role that previous employment in primary economic sectors of rural areas holds in economic development, as existing expertise allows for greater ability to train and maintain the future workforce, as recognized by the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Recalling the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF), from 2019 to 2028, corresponding to a global recognition of the importance of family farming, strongly affected by rural poverty, demonstrating the importance of food security and sustainable agriculture,

Stressing the importance of women in the eradication of rural poverty by working on achieving full and productive employment for all, specifically for women and youths, according to the Millennium Development Goals indicator published by the Omani National Centre for Statistics and Information (NCSI) (2016),

Alarmed by the Secretary General's report the Report on Eradicating Rural Poverty (2023), and reiterating that unsustainable debt causes immense difficulties for Least Developed States (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) leading to serious obstacles in the eradication of rural poverty,

Noting the role conflict plays in continuing rural poverty through its effects on displacement, infrastructural damage, and the disruption of livelihoods,

Observing structural issues, including low economic investment incentive for private actors regarding functioning electrification, such as provision of electricity and broadband infrastructure in impoverished and rural communities,

Emphasizing the need for local collaboration with larger institutions to ensure successful program implementation and enlarging of programs,

Keeping in mind economic disparities separating more and less developed countries that become apparent in income inequality, differing employment opportunities, geographic disparities, and the digital divide among other factors,

Acknowledging educational immigrant's rights to greater access of movement, as maintained in the UN Declaration on Human Rights (1948) Article 13,

1. *Recommends* Member States prioritize the economic empowerment of rural areas through fiscal policies that support agricultural technical development, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Adoption of subsidies for private companies investing in research and development of affordable agricultural technologies;
 - b. Provision of tax incentives for both public and private investments, and;
 - c. Promotion of the participation of local private companies in projects financed by the World Bank Group (WBG);
2. *Invites* the WBG to contribute towards developing countries through financial aids devoted to technological rural developments, such as the construction of power lines and energy storage systems, the implementation of a broadband infrastructure, as well as the donation of necessary hardware, such as electrical tools and computers, along with the implementation of sensory and data analytics technologies;
3. *Suggests* the UNDP to develop a Digital Rural Infrastructure (DRI) concept, similar to the Digital Public Infrastructure program, focusing on conceptualizing the establishment of rural architecture to enable the upscaling of the digital transformation by giving guidelines on how developing countries can advance their digital rural infrastructure;

4. *Encourages* the UNDP, the IFAD, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to expand their financially-based provision of technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries in implementing rural poverty eradication programs, such as agricultural development initiatives to improve agricultural productivity and increase the access to markets for rural agricultural workers; as well as rural infrastructure initiatives to construct and maintain infrastructure such as roads and storage facilities to ease agricultural activities;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to further donate and create initiatives which incentivize both institutional and private parties to invest into digital infrastructure, in particular:
 - a. Beginning with access to essential elements, such as electricity and broadband architecture;
 - b. Proceeding with the implementation of data collection systems in connection to education of the necessary skills for efficient utilization, considering different levels of existing expertise, thus distinctive training needs, of different groups and genders;
6. *Recommends* the introduction of an international educational programme, to be distributed and maintained by the IFAD, focused on giving rurally impoverished individuals affordable education in sustainable agricultural practices to build agricultural programs using funding from the FAO, the IFAD, and the UNDP by:
 - a. Further investing into local educational facilities to allow them to host online courses in sustainable agricultural practices;
 - b. Increasing the amount of educational immigrants accepted by the Education Travel Grant through the UNDP to guarantee access to agricultural education to individuals living in conflict zones;
 - c. Recommending the establishment of an accessible, user-friendly, multilingual database with past agriculture lectures archived for use of impoverished farmers, created by the agricultural education programs and maintained by the IFAD
 - d. Establishing initiatives similar to the Advanced Farm 360 programme organized by the Federal University of Santa Maria in Brazil in cooperation with the United Nations which focuses on giving students a place to learn best farming practices;
7. *Draws attention* to the potential for collaboration between United Nations institutions, such as UNDP, FAO, and IFAD, and Member States to develop localized solutions that address small scale problems, such as water supply issues, weather resistant infrastructure, or local parasites, to ensure that differing economic, social, and environmental needs are met;
8. *Emphasizes* the need to expand eligibility criteria for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and advocating to shorten the waiting period for debt forgiveness in coordination with Member States, the WBG, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other relevant stakeholders, to achieve debt sustainability and increase transparency in debt management to facilitate their ability to mobilize domestic funds for rural development.



Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee

Reaffirming the statements in the *United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples* that all Indigenous peoples are entitled to participation in public life and decision-making affecting their lives, teaching Indigenous cultural traditions and customs, and determining and developing priorities and strategies for the use of Indigenous lands and other resources,

Recognizing that Indigenous, minority, and women groups are key stakeholders in rural communities and that their participation in local governance, commerce, and social programs is crucial for inclusive and sustainable rural development initiatives,

Fully aware that the lack of skills and technology available in fields like agriculture and fisheries to minorities such as Indigenous people contributes to rural poverty, with the intention of giving people the tools needed in matters of evolving its processes will contribute to the development of its community,

Recalling the *Global Code of Ethics for Tourism*, which promotes non-consumptive tourism that preserves the cultural integrity of the surrounding area, noting that inefficient energy systems are a hindrance to this aim, and acknowledging that tourism can be a source of income and jobs for previously untouched rural communities,

Referring to the need for global cooperation in matters of knowledge and technology to help rural communities out of poverty,

Understanding the importance of employing underrepresented people given that about 1/5 of the world's minority population is affected by poverty where people live on less than \$1 a day,

Mindful of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which emphasizes the role of partnerships and cooperation of Member States, the UN and its subsidiary bodies, regional and local authorities, and communities to work towards the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Keeping in mind that Indigenous people make up 5.2% of the world's poorest people who live in rural areas and rely on agriculture,

Taking into account that 733 million communities across the globe lack access to electricity, 80% are located in rural areas,

Alarmed by gaps in specific research regarding regional difficulties in rural poverty,

Endorsing the promotion of sustainability and culture on tours, which would maintain the natural beauty of the community and generate attention for the rural community, thus leading to revenue from tourism,

Noting further the General Assembly resolution A/RES/74/257, titled "Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,"

Noting with deep concern the lack of acknowledgment concerning the Indigenous community,

Appreciating the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), created by the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) in 1966, which helped to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities in 170 countries by guiding national programs and offering national and local support to achieve the 17 SDGs,

Recalling the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDIFF) from 2019 to 2028 which corresponds to a global recognition of the importance of family farming, strongly affected by rural poverty, demonstrating the importance of food security and sustainable agriculture,

Emphasizing the UN Food Systems 2021 Summit's call to close the gender gap in agriculture in order to achieve all 17 of our SDGs, specifically SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities),

Introducing the vital role of women's economic empowerment in fostering equality and sustainable development, as highlighted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

Deeply concerned by the significant barriers women face in accessing land, including limited ownership and decision-making power, with statistics indicating that only 15% of women worldwide have access to land, even though women are responsible for 60-80% of food production in developing countries,

Considering that empowering women and working towards gender equality go hand in hand with eradicating poverty and are usually used as a tool to aid states out of poverty,

Observing that the full participation of all women is essential for sustainable development and peace, and the acknowledgment of the gender inequalities that limit women's access to education and other opportunities,

Stressing the importance of the framework laid out in the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995*, accepted by Member States at the Fourth World Conference on Women which emphasizes women's involvement in economic activities in order to increase job equality in rural communities and decrease the feminization of poverty,

Having examined the necessity for public and private partnerships, highlighting The Purple Boots Campaign as a prime example of these partnerships where on October 15th, International Rural Women's Day, the campaign delivers and distributes tools, specifically purple work boots, to rural women farmers,

Consistently meeting rural women where they are with financial resources such as Grameen Banks, which is a trust-based lending system with a 98% payback rate to empower and enable them to become financially independent,

Confident in the framework of SDG 5 which emphasizes the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, specifically targeting women in vocational training programs, it addresses the gender gap in economic opportunities and contributes to achieving the overarching goal of poverty reduction by ensuring inclusive and sustainable development for all,

Underscoring the work of the International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD), FAO, UN Women, and World Food Programme (WFP) in creating social capital initiatives to empower women in the agricultural sector,

Guided by General Assembly resolution A/RES/62/218 on gender discrimination and inequality, is still prevalent in rural societies,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED) notes that the destruction and degradation of agricultural and environmental resources is a significant factor in rural poverty and malnutrition,

Bearing in mind that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Womankind indicate that 2.7 billion women still do not have the same opportunities as men,

Deeply concerned by the rising numbers of uneducated girls and women in rural areas during crises such as the COVID pandemic, as recognized by the Commission on the Status of Women report, E/CN.6/2024/3, that rural women exist at the forefront of these issues,

Further proclaiming that education is crucial for eliminating poverty as studies prove that education lowers the risk of lower income and disparity, HIV, and underage pregnancies,

Concerned that according to UN Women's report *Outlook on Rural Women 2023*, rural women lack access to education and access to equal job opportunities leading to their extreme poverty,

Taking note of the Pew Research Center's report, which states a 19% workforce gender disparity, particularly in families with children,

Reiterates to the global community that women play a key role in the development of agriculture, as women make up 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing areas,

Acknowledging the crucial role of infrastructure development and investment in enhancing livelihood in rural communities,

Taking into consideration the vulnerabilities in rural communities such as poverty, unemployment, housing cost burden, and education,

Further recognizing the importance of employing underrepresented peoples to eradicate rural poverty by 2030 (according to SDG 1: No Poverty),

Reiterating the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, which promotes non-consumptive tourism that preserves the cultural integrity of the surrounding area, noting that inefficient energy systems are a hindrance to this aim, and that extractive tourism can harm rural communities instead of providing economic stimulus,

Aware that the tourism industry, especially sustainable tourism, provides a variety of non-agricultural job opportunities and economic growth to achieve SDG 8.9 (creating policies for sustainable tourism jobs and promoting local culture) in both developed and developing countries,

1. *Stresses* the importance of lifting Indigenous and minority populations out of poverty and restoring their dignity through implementing local Indigenous tourism interventions that encourage the involvement of Indigenous peoples and minorities in ecotourist leadership bodies such as site management and land use consultation;
2. *Encourages* Member States to form partnerships with Indigenous and minority peoples to provide them with the specific economic, entrepreneurial, and educational tools they may need to be at the forefront of sustainable rural development initiatives in their communities;

3. *Invites* fellow Member States to develop new rural employment opportunities, with the goal of securing natural conservation and preserving native traditions, by establishing careers such as tour guides of geological landmarks, Indigenous culture educators, and designated campground employees;
4. *Emphasizes* the benefit of the reduction of non-renewable energy system used in tourist areas and the implementation of renewable energy sources, such as nuclear or hydro-energy, to reduce the environmental load of extractive tourism on rural communities;
5. *Suggests* Member States implement the Farmers For Starters (FFS) program to help minorities and Indigenous people by:
 - a. Giving minority groups, in all their diversity, starter kits that include farming & agricultural tools such as the necessary technology needed to care for the land and provide smallholder farmers and local communities access to land needed for agricultural use;
 - b. Granting loans to farmers to pay any expenses needed to start farming, which would be financed by the respective Member States;
 - c. Being managed and directed by the respective Member States through financing the IFAD in collaboration with Member States;
6. *Calls for* Member States to form partnerships with UN subsidiary bodies, such as the FAO, IFAD, and UNDP, as well as leaders and small rural landholders within rural communities to create inclusive rural development initiatives that leave no one behind;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to form partnerships with Underrepresented United Nations (UUN) to implement policies regarding fair employment such as and educational opportunities for underrepresented peoples;
8. *Introduces* Member States to adopt programs prioritizing rural and small farmers to become a larger part of exporting agricultural goods to support farmers and Indigenous peoples in rural areas:
 - a. Allowing for economic growth and integration of rural organizations of small-scale producers and Indigenous communities in emerging and dynamic value chains;
 - b. Creating opportunities for building partnerships among agribusinesses, commercial enterprises, and farmers' organizations;
 - c. Financing by the IFAD in collaboration with Member States such as the Promotion of Resilient Sustainable Agrifood Systems for Family Farming Programme (2021) to increase the resilience of family, peasant, and Indigenous farmers by promoting and supporting sustainable and inclusive production and marketing systems;
9. *Urges* Member States to engage with local governments and the Sustainable Energy For All (SEForAll) SDG, which mission is to accelerate the process of achieving the SDG 7 by 2030, to finance investments towards minorities and Indigenous peoples located in rural areas lacking any access to electricity through sustainable and renewable energy such as Solar Energy;

10. *Recommends* that more developed nations apply research initiatives that qualitatively measure material, region-specific hardships in rural communities;
11. *Endorses* Member States to implement programs that intersect Indigenous cultures and local tourism, such as the “System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) Implementation”, which would:
 - a. Develop and launch an outreach campaign to encourage more awareness among Indigenous groups;
 - b. Imply the need to advance the rights and well-being of Indigenous peoples;
12. *Requests* the diversification of tourism into rural communities to encourage economic growth in rural communities and best serve Indigenous and minority populations by:
 - a. Providing microgrants, certifications, and online communications to rural areas to help develop and extend tourism into their economies;
 - b. Working with UNDP to engage rural community stakeholders in ecotourism;
 - c. Recommending the creation of a program promoting the dissemination of agricultural innovations that may allow for the cultivation of traditionally non-arable land;
13. *Further recommends* that tourism businesses in more developed countries (MDCs) participate in meaningful two-way interaction with local communities, such as the “Tourism and Rights of Indigenous People”, that could increase capital Indigenous communities:
 - a. Analyzing best practices and challenges in the promotion and respect of the rights of Indigenous Peoples to achieve positive community-based sustainable tourism outcomes;
 - b. Fostering member states to encourage tourist businesses to promote visitation to the Indigenous land and witness their culture and home;
14. *Enables* women empowerment by creating, providing, and catering to the needs of rural women in agriculture by:
 - a. Recommending financial resources to be offered to rural women through community banks which include micro-loans for small businesses with low-interest rates such as Bangladesh’s Grameen loans;
 - b. Collaborating with and building upon organizations such as the IFAD, UNDP, and UN Women to support these community banks in partnership with local governments;
 - c. Providing them with the necessary resources needed for self-employment through the FFS to give minority groups, in all their diversities, starter kits containing farming & agricultural tools and the necessary technology needed to care for the land;
15. Calls upon Member States to adopt the framework of the Guidelines for Measuring Gender Transformative Change in the Context of Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Agriculture to:

- a. Identify core areas of inequality and gender gaps through research partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IFAD, and the World Food Programme;
 - b. Create social institutions to be diverse and inclusive towards women in order to determine access to agricultural resources and land based on practical needs and goals;
 - c. Determine the structure of hierarchical social spheres to understand social implications of gender inequality in rural areas;
16. *Implements* women-led agricultural cooperatives, which serve as a way for small-scale women farmers in rural areas to gain access to more economic opportunities and network amongst themselves to give them a fair chance in agriculture to maximize profit, mitigate the effects of climate change, and produce the maximum sustainable yield by:
 - a. Promoting collective bargaining power for the equitable distribution of arable land;
 - b. Sharing costs of equipment and agricultural knowledge to increase the margin of profit;
17. *Asks* Member States to implement policies regarding fair employment opportunities for underrepresented peoples regarding:
 - a. Equal access to job opportunities for all underrepresented peoples;
 - b. Forbidding discrimination based upon race, gender, religion, sex, ethnicity, and disability in employment opportunities;
18. *Promotes* the creation of the Connect Rural Future Initiative (CRFI), which would create sustainable jobs in both the transportation and technological sectors to connect rural and urban areas and create training sessions for women, and marginalized groups which would be done by:
 - a. Integrating women into rural development, and helping with access to education and job opportunities;
 - b. Implementing by United Nations Women and funded by the United Nations Environment Programme Financial Initiative;
19. *Further recommends* the implementation of gender-responsive policies and programs that are also inclusive of other minority groups that promote empowerment for women and minorities, including access to education by:
 - a. Addressing the specific needs and barriers faced by women and minority groups in rural communities which allows for access to childcare and protection for agricultural workers from natural disasters through the implementation of minority-led groups and meetings to bolster communication and advocating for these vital issues;
 - b. Enhancing the knowledge of minority groups, decision-making power, and employability through increased access to quality education for women and minority groups at all levels;

- c. Equipping minorities and women with legal literacy training through UN Human Rights Education Training programs to train local empowerment groups regarding land ownership rights, inheritance laws, and dispute resolution mechanisms;
- 20. *Endorses* providing minorities with full access to affordable and quality healthcare services throughout their lives by:
 - a. Implementing and funding a mobile clinic program through The World Health Organization (WHO) to reach women and other minority groups in remote areas or those with mobility restrictions, which will provide basic checkups, prenatal care, and essential medication;
 - b. Integrating accessible and culturally sensitive mental health services into the healthcare system through the WHO Special Initiative for Mental Health;
- 21. *Calls upon* Member States to institute the Purple Boots Campaign by partnering with public and private institutions, NGOs, and other multilateral corporations and organizations to distribute essential farming equipment on International Rural Women's Day, such as purple working boots and shovels, to impoverished rural women who are in need of farming and agricultural essentials in order to provide for their families;
- 22. *Emphasizes* Member States advancement of agricultural development through the integration of sustainable, innovative farming practices through collaboration with local family farmers, Indigenous communities, and NGOs, such as the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (NSAC), by:
 - a. Calling for the FAO expansion of training programs into courses that show local family farmers skills and technologies like utilizing climate change-resilient seed varieties to prevent crop failure, techniques in agriculture and fisheries focusing on sustainability and efficiency as well as business strategies and finances as a way to improve growth and productivity:
 - i. Taking into account that the FAO has partnerships with research institutions, these being a key factor in the expansion proposed since they already have many training programs in sustainability and socioeconomics;
 - ii. By endorsing the FAO partnerships towards supporting policies for family farming providing expertise and guidance for families involved in agrifood systems and aquaculture while giving empowerment to these same families;
 - b. Expanding rural education infrastructure through investment in programs focused on:
 - i. Advancing rural digitization by increasing network access and the creation of an open data system for sharing relevant educational and training materials to increase skills in healthcare, agriculture, and financial literacy in cooperation with the FAO and United Nations Population Fund (UNPF);
 - ii. Facilitating locally led education and initiatives through the development of digital education and virtual public spaces, with a focus on empowering women and Indigenous peoples in rural communities;

- iii. Developing education materials and expanding education access in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
 - iv. Highlighting the importance of maintaining and preserving the quality of arable land to sustain rural communities for generations;
23. *Strongly encourages* Member States to cooperate with local governments, NGOs like Fundaciòn Rahab, Associaciòn Proyecto de Vida, and Fundaciòn Paniamor, creating access to lower and higher education, so girls and women are able to get high-value jobs, as well as ensuring that Member States ensure access even during future possible pandemics, epidemics as studies show that during those school dropout rates rise;
24. *Further invites* other Member States to implement vulnerability assessments performed by independent local directors that strategically review weaknesses within rural communities and understand the relationship between men and women in rural areas and their desires and necessities for their communities and how they may differ;
25. *Promotes* the importance of establishing jobs and roles in leadership positions to achieve equality for everyone and not leave anyone behind through implementation of a minimum of 25% of women being involved, meaning integrating at least 25% of women in each leadership position to ensure women's voices are heard in public and private forums;
26. *Commends* the creation of international paternal education programs in cooperation with NGOs like the 2019 Global Fatherhood Charter and the National Fatherhood Initiative, with the hope that women may be alleviated of their role as sole caretakers in the household and promotion of gender equality;
27. *Supports* the expansion of the Women's Empowerment for Inclusive Growth program by UNDP focusing on the training of rural women and supporting achieving their financial independence through funds and skill-enriching curricula;
28. *Calls for* the implementation of accountability and teaching groups, modeled after Thailand's partnership with UN Women to create civil society and community-based organizations (CSO), that meets weekly or as often as each Member State decides, to teach women in rural areas transferable job and leadership skills to combat the feminization of poverty;
29. *Implores* Member States who are willing and able to take part in financial cooperation to create safe spaces for vulnerable persons rural areas and to enhance their opportunities for success by way of:
- a. Offering technical expertise in agriculture such as cloud tracking technology, vertical indoor farming and micro-drip-irrigation systems;
 - b. Promoting fair trade policies elaborated on in the Fair Trade Option developed by the UN Expert Group Meeting on "Cooperatives in world in Crisis" which defines fair trade and explains ways in which they can be implemented in national and international realms;
 - c. Supporting social security programs aimed towards single women and caregivers supported by the UN Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025;

30. *Calls* for Member States to endorse the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE) to fund social capital initiatives for women's economic progression by:
- a. Collaborating with educational institutions and industry experts to develop comprehensive curriculum modules that cover various aspects of agriculture in rural areas;
 - b. Organizing skill enhancement workshops and seminars to provide women with practical knowledge and hands-on experience in agricultural development and economic practices such as financial wealth management seminars;
 - c. Forging partnerships with small business entrepreneurship to facilitate, apprenticeships, and on-the-job training opportunities for women enrolled in vocational programs, enabling them to gain valuable industry experience;
31. *Underlines* the allocation of resources from governmental and international agencies for infrastructure projects in rural areas, with the collaboration of local communities and international partners by:
- a. Enhancing rural road networks by broadening connections between isolated areas and major roads to facilitate smoother transport of goods and improve market access involves both the construction of new roads and the maintenance of existing ones using durable, weather-resistant materials designed for long-term usability, alongside establishing multimodal transport systems that enhance logistical efficiency and reduce transportation costs for local businesses, aiming to improve economic opportunities and connectivity within rural communities;
 - b. Securing funds by engaging with organizations, such as the Global Environment Facility and the World Bank, crafting proposals that underscore the broad benefits of enhancing rural infrastructure, alongside a diversified funding strategy that combines international aid, governmental support, and NGO contributions aimed at achieving the 17 SDGs and enhancing the economic and social well-being of rural communities.



Code: GA2/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Disturbed by the fact that according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), around 83.5% of all poverty is rural, amounting to approximately 530 million people in rural areas struggling to find access to water, food, healthcare, education, and other basic necessities to lead a quality and fulfilling life,

Underlining that according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), if people in low-income countries have basic reading skills, approximately 171 million people could escape extreme poverty and that world poverty could be cut in half if all adults finish secondary school,

Stressing the demonstrated positive impacts of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), as highlighted by the UN DESA, on rural poverty eradication, particularly concerning improving formal employment, increasing training and educational opportunities, reducing gender inequality, diminishing malnutrition, and improving incomes,

Highlighting the United Nations International Day of Women and Girls in Science as established by General Assembly resolution 70/212 (2015), which stresses the importance of women and girls entering the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) field in order to eliminate gender inequality, and promote access to high-paying formal industry employment opportunities to reduce rural poverty,

Alarmed that an estimated 70% of land in developing countries is unregistered or shown to be insecure, and is at risk of encroachment by governments, corporations, and other settlement groups according to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat) and the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN),

Emphasizing that 1.2 billion people living in rural areas depend upon the conservation and preservation of areas such as forests, oceans, and soils, as estimated by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),

Concerned that according to the European Commission Joint Research Centre, over 75% of the Earth's land area is degraded currently, and over 90% could become deteriorated without adequate actions by 2050,

Concerned by an imbalance in education equality amongst marginalized communities in rural areas and the lack of quality education that is escalating the existing poverty cycle, reducing existing efforts surrounding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty),

Emphasizing SDG 4 (quality education) of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all by 2030 with the markers of achieving literacy and numeracy for all youth and access to education for all,

Concerned by the educational inequality in rural areas, emphasizing the urgency of fulfilling SDG 4 to ensure inclusive, equitable quality education and literacy for all by 2030,

Deeply alarmed by safety risks to educational facilities from conflicts, underscoring the critical need for protecting education in line with Security Council resolution 2601 (2021) to combat the poverty cycle and ensure continuous access to education for all children, even in conflict zones,

Calling attention to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), that over 2.2 billion people lack general access to clean water and over 3.5 billion people lack access to safe and proper sanitation practices according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), showcasing the non-financial indicators of poverty,

Recalls SDG target 12.2 (responsible consumption and production) which calls upon Member States to achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources,

Noting the role of SDG 15 (life on land) in alleviating the effects of economic instability and poverty, concerning the financial benefits of successful and sustainable land management recommendations,

Recognizing the importance of upholding the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states as laid out in the *United Nations Charter Chapter VII* (1945), while also affirming the fundamental importance of promoting and protecting human rights for all individuals as stated within the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948),

Bringing attention to articles 3 (prevention, control, and reduction) and 5 (research and development) of the *1992 Water Convention* of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE),

Reaffirming United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 5/5 Nature-based solutions in support of sustainable development, in which it was agreed that nature-based solutions are needed to protect marine life and food security for all Member States,

Acknowledging the World Health Organization's (WHO) emphasis that poor sanitation practices lead to increased disease transmission and the reduction of quality of life in all Member States,

Aware that Regional Development Banks such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) under the direction of the World Bank (WB), often finance and implement land reform projects in collaboration with Member States,

Reaffirming the UN DESA annual *Convention on Water* which strengthens cooperation between Member States transboundary with water management and accessibility,

Supporting fully the United Nations Office of Information and Communication Technology and UN-Habitat open-source land registry,

Encouraging the implementation of globally led, regionally created, and locally led agricultural training programs, such as the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program, that target vulnerable populations living in rural poverty,

Reiterating the need for a multilateral approach to addressing food and water insecurity as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has outlined in the Water-energy-food Nexus,

Recognizing the existence of the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is an alliance of international partners contributing to poverty alleviation,

Acknowledging the vast untapped subterranean groundwater in the Sahel region which may be able to provide up to 130 liters of clean drinking water per person per day in every sub-Saharan nation according to Wateraid's report *Groundwater: The World's Neglected Defence Against Climate Change* (2022),

Recognizing the critical role of electricity, wastewater treatment, and access to clean water as fundamental resources that underpin the well-being of communities worldwide through various successive *Sustainable Development Goals Reports*, and acknowledging the significant disparities in access to these essential services between urban and rural communities,

Affirming article 26 of the UDHR (1948) stating that everyone has the right to education and that education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages,

Emphasizing the direct correlation established in article 7 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1966), emphasizing the right to just and favorable conditions of work and the educational disparities that exacerbate rural poverty,

Acknowledging the importance of article 13 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966), recognizing the right of everyone to education and enabling individuals in rural areas to break the cycle of poverty,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 78/144 (2023) on agricultural technology for sustainable development and its call for the inclusion of sustainable agriculture in future initiatives and its emphasis on the importance of promoting agroecology to break the poverty cycle,

Further recalling the FAO Scaling Up Agroecology program to work with food producers and governments to implement sustainable agriculture practices that align with SDG goal 2 (Hunger and Agriculture),

Recognizing the continuous challenges of brain drain, loss of community skills, severing of intergenerational community knowledge, and lack of long term sustainability surrounding short-term volunteer teacher trainers in rural areas of low income Member States as outlined in the annual independent Education for All (EFA) *Global Monitoring Report Teaching and Learning: Achieving Quality for All*, commissioned by the the UNESCO,

Approving the research and training conducted by the UNESCO on eliminating school-related violence, such as training educators on how to manage violent crises, data collection, and public communications explaining the impact of school-related violence as a barrier to economic prosperity, including initiatives such as *School-Based Violence Protection: A Practical Handbook* (2019), commissioned by the WHO,

Noting with optimism the consistent trend of education bringing about economic prosperity and opportunities regardless of the individual's residential area as outlined in SDG goal 4 (Quality Education),

Conscious of human capital flight in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) due to the lack of necessary job opportunities in Member States for citizens who have received formal education, but lack the market with opportunities for growth and application of these skills according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Underlining that according to UNESCO, if people in low-income countries have basic reading skills, approximately 171 million people could escape extreme poverty and that world poverty could be cut in half if all adults finish secondary school,

1. *Advocates* for individual Member States to practice CBNRM as a strategy which utilizes natural resource conservation in local, regional, and international communities to pursue poverty reduction via education, transboundary integration and good governance of local natural resources to maintain sustainability;

2. *Recommends* the implementation of Garden-Based Learning and practical rural education to provide children with a better developed understanding of methods to drive economic prosperity in local environments based on the *UNESCO Recommendation on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Sustainable Development (2024)*;
3. *Urges* through the Rural Education And Development (READ) initiative, for Member States to allocate resources for the establishment of Community-Based Education (CBE) centers in rural areas providing accessible and tailored educational opportunities to provide equal education for all, including literacy and vocational training programs funded by the WB and UNESCO that:
 - a. Implement policies in rural schools to promote gender-responsive teaching practices as outlined by UNICEF, ensuring that educational materials and methodologies are inclusive, non-discriminatory, and representative of diverse perspectives, particularly in regions with marginalized populations to reduce the gaps in education;
 - b. Provide financial incentives and scholarships from individual Member States for marginalized groups in rural areas to pursue higher education, aiming to increase participation in higher education and fields, including but not limited to STEM and other areas critical to poverty eradication;
4. *Calls upon* UNESCO to create the READ initiative as a multidimensional approach, such as inclusive and equal access to education to reduce disparities in rural areas by 2030 by:
 - a. Conducting annual research in the form of a written report, building on their publication *Communities in Action Lifelong Learning for Sustainable Development (2015)* to identify the needs of rural communities in terms of educational challenges involving input from local communities, educational stakeholders, and relevant government agencies which will serve as the foundation for programs within Member States in alignment with the specific challenges identified;
 - b. Encouraging the UNESCO to involve input from local communities, educational stakeholders, and relevant government agencies to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand;
5. *Proposes*, in collaboration with Member States, the development of a Train-The-Trainers (TTT) program, modeled by the European Association for the Education of Adults, as such a program would strengthen local ownership in capacity development, seeking to partner with private organizations and non-governmental organization (NGOs) that already exemplify a strong presence in education and industry training, providing robust long-term benefits for rural communities, including:
 - a. Providing opportunities in educational training for individuals in rural communities to take ownership of local jobs to escape poverty;
 - b. Facilitating managerial and technical initiatives that engage local stakeholders and assess needs with an emphasis on agriculture and education;
 - c. Educating local teachers up to international standards with a strong focus on STEM education;

- d. Preparing practitioners to pass methods and expertise on to others, who may then become trainers themselves;
6. *Further reminds* Member States, in accordance with the READ initiative, of the importance of providing rural communities with at least basic needs by suggesting the adoption of initiatives such as Helping Hand to provide clean water to school aged children, Get Us PPE to supply rural schools with personal protective equipment to serve as a local healthcare hub, and Feed the Children to supply local schools with nutritious food to serve as a community food pantry, so that no one has to choose between survival and education;
7. *Recommends* Member States to form regional collaborations that primarily focuses on the reentrance of education of women in bordering and rural areas in LDCs to bridge the gap in equality of education in these areas, ensuring flexibility of existing education programs such as the Promoting Second Chance Education Program operating in Sub-Saharan Africa to facilitate re-entrance of women back into the program due to familial or personal duties, improving education equality to combat the worsening poverty cycle caused by an inequality in education with marginalized groups;
8. *Promotes* Member States to expand existing mentorship goal-oriented programs, such as Mentoring Complete and the UN Together program, for women assisting better integration into the workforce, providing women support in career expertise, and ensuring that women in rural areas have the same opportunities as those in urban and suburban areas;
9. *Calls for* diverse methodologies to enhance education in impoverished rural regions to stimulate development, including collaborative efforts between government bodies, private sectors, and international organizations, which are vital for securing the necessary financial and technological support to introduce cutting-edge educational programs and technologies in remote areas encouraged by:
 - a. Enhancing technological infrastructure, including access to a functioning electricity, a broadband network, integration of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) including data management systems and cooperation platforms to facilitate access to online learning, supplying essential educational materials and equipment, and providing individualized teacher trainings for improved quality of education;
 - b. Developing and renovating physical school facilities in geographically isolated rural areas;
10. *Supports* increased enrollment of rural communities in public secondary education to stimulate development, by encouraging scholarships both sponsored by NGOs such as The Asherah Foundation and by Member States' own governmental funding and by uncapping public school enrollment specifically for underrepresented groups such as women, indigenous peoples, and those with disabilities living in rural poverty to ensure their equitable access to quality education as an avenue to escape poverty;
11. *Encourages* Member States to fund the continued development and collaboration of non-violent and protective learning environments, created by UNESCO to facilitate healthy and mindful learning for all children, to assist in building well-informed citizens that can effectively enhance rural or unstable communities to break the poverty cycle through continued education and further implementation of policies to protect schools such as the *Safe Schools Declaration* (2015);

12. *Promotes* that the GLTN partners with development banks, such as African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), to integrate its tools and methodologies (such as policy and legislation support) into project implementation, ensuring that projects are aligned with international best practices and standards in land governance, utilizing academia and civil society;
13. *Recommends* Member States to provide equitable access to land and resources empowering rural communities along with strengthening land protection rights through using the GLTN in addition to prioritizing minorities by respecting the sovereignty of different Member States;
14. *Advocates for* Member States to develop Community Forestry Management Systems (CFMS) in local communities to ensure the involvement of the local people in the supervision of their forests with regular reviews of the usage and conservation of local natural resources and close collaboration with local foresters to ascertain future strategies through:
 - a. Supporting local communities to find best methods in the usage of natural landscapes and local resources for economic activities while still maintaining sustainable levels of biodiversity;
 - b. Promoting public-private partnerships in rural communities where all participating parties economically benefit through upholding labor rights and environmental standards;
 - c. Encouraging international organic certification organizations, such as the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, to reduce barriers between producers and relevant certification bodies to improve export market access and foster economic growth in rural agrarian communities;
15. *Advises* Member States to develop a strong labor market through incentivising young workers to contribute to their local economy and communities, and to ensure the READ initiative is sustainable by:
 - a. Establishing a second career opportunity where NGOs, like Generation, facilitate opportunities to achieve economic mobility and a better life;
 - b. Offering young workers better opportunities at home through implementing newer technologies and entrepreneurial opportunities into rural regions;
16. *Requests* Member States to develop policies that aims to promote the regeneration of soils, forests, and biodiversity in order to aid farmers and rural communities in the prevention of the proliferation of desertification through the development of agroforestry in applicable environments by educating farmers about relevant techniques, its economic benefits, and possible progress towards sustainability;
17. *Encourages* adherence to General Assembly resolution 62/195 and General Assembly resolution 76/200 in order to expand communication networks and visibility between Member States for the purpose of combating desertification in more rural regions, and increasing investment through donations into developing Member States for the purpose of promoting access to agricultural technology;

18. *Urges* Member States to work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to commit to the FAO's Scaling Up Agroecology Initiative mission statement by educating rural farmers on agroecological practices;
19. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement and collaborate with programs similar to the Pan Africa Resources and the Alliance for Responsible Mining, which facilitates the transition to sustainable models of mining production and post-mining land management, with a focus on integrating traditional knowledge in land rehabilitation;
20. *Calls upon* the United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa to investigate best practice models for CBNRM to collaborate with existing United Nations Environment Programme Evaluation Office programs, including the For People and Planet (2022-2025), to monitor and assess progress in the implementation of natural resource management practices to assist rural communities in capacity-building as an avenue to eradicate poverty;
21. *Stresses* the establishment of a collaborative coalition between African States, predominantly within the Sahel Region, whilst welcoming all Member States of the African continent to simultaneously promote water security, via the newly-founded *Sahel Water Reservoir Initiative* (SWRI) in order to consider:
 - a. Funding from UN-affiliated NGOs such as the WB to begin construction for SWRI drilled wells;
 - b. Approvals for water well drilling proportionate to population density and water scarcity, in order to effectively invoke CBNRM inherently boosting access to water and individual income sources to participating states;
22. *Recommends* Member States to promote sustainable fisheries and conservation of marine habitats to protect the food supply and marine natural resources upon which many rural economies depend through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Setting seasonal restrictions on when fishing shall be permitted, as well as mandating how much fish may be farmed in any given period;
 - b. Promoting the creation of marine protected areas (MPAs) to encourage collaboration to devise effective economic strategies that promote both conservation and profit;
 - c. Protecting endangered marine species through the promotion of legal fishing license distribution and the discouragement of poaching;
23. *Urges* coastal and island Member States to empower rural seaside communities in developing CBNRM initiatives including using microfinance towards local ocean and water conservations to protect marine reserves, manage coral reef fisheries, provide environmental education, and promote capacity building in order to improve the socioeconomic wellbeing of these communities;
24. *Calls for* the expansion of the parameters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1992 *Water Convention* to alleviate rural poverty associated with inequitable natural resource distribution through:
 - a. Raising awareness that the current extent of the *Water Convention* inherently is limited to only affect ground-level bodies of water;

- b. Expanding the definition within article 3 and 5 regarding transboundary bodies of water to underground water reservoirs allows for equitable solutions to cross-regional welling operations;
- c. Expansion of membership to the *Water Convention* unanimously amongst the United Nations.



Code: GA2/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recalling the “United Nations Decade of Family Farming” (UNDFE), from 2019 to 2028, which corresponds to a global recognition of the importance of family farming, strongly affected by rural poverty, demonstrating the importance of food security and sustainable agriculture,

Stressing the importance of medical access within rural areas, especially remote rural areas, as the UN International Labour Organization reported 56% of the global rural population lacks health coverage,

Keeping in mind the importance of education in terms of financial literacy and wealth management as recognized in the Human Rights Council resolution 36/12 adopted on 26 March 2016, in efforts to aid in maintaining resources acquired in the evolution of infrastructure with the aid of NGOs,

Noting with optimism the report “Opportunities for Youth in Rural Businesses and Entrepreneurship in Agriculture” produced by UN Women on the successes of connecting young women in rural areas to the entrepreneurial opportunities needed for them to thrive,

Recognizing the critical importance of optimizing agricultural raw material and resource sourcing within the supply chain to mitigate both current and future disruptions, particularly considering the challenges posed by climate change, environmental degradation, and socio-economic instability as the UN press has stated, that women and other marginalized groups in rural areas bear the brunt of climate change impacts,

Acknowledging the imperative need to encourage and foster the adoption of innovative methods and technologies aimed at addressing and preempting disruptions within agricultural supply chains, as recognized by the United Nation General Assembly in the 77/222 resolution adopted on 11 January 2022 focused on sustainable agriculture,

Noting with concern a report from UN News, stating that the world is “woefully off track” to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the 2030 deadline, hindering resource access to rural areas,

Stressing that access to locally sourced nutritious food, especially in remote and underserved areas where traditional supply chains may be limited or inefficient, not only promotes health and well-being but also contributes to the economic empowerment and preservation of local traditions particularly in the face of emerging challenges and uncertainties,

Bearing in mind the socio-economic benefits and positive impacts associated with optimizing agricultural supply chains, including the reduction of over-reliance on urban hubs, the enhancement of employment opportunities, and the professionalization of rural livelihoods,

Noting with interest that hydroponic methods are a viable way of reducing the use of chemicals such as pesticides, avoiding contamination of food by air pollution and mitigating environmental hazards, drought,

and harvest and therefore adapting to the multiplicity and uniqueness of certain environmental problems specific to certain regions and soils,

Stressing the importance of strengthening the economic independence of rural communities by focusing on the sectors of agriculture and farming, which represent 25% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of these communities and two thirds of the world's population,

Aware of the impacts of alleviation programs, including the adoption of Solar Powered Aquaponics systems, providing food security, possible surplus sales for additional revenue, Employment roles, reducing costs, and optimizing resource use to ensure accountability, transparency, and effectiveness in eradicating rural poverty,

Recalling the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023, that sustainable agricultural practices are hindered by the lack of electrical and digital infrastructure rural regions, impacting food security and economic stability,

Conscious that contributing to enhancing food safety standards and ensuring the availability of quality food products for consumers is important to ensuring quality nutrition for all,

Recognizing the need to foster entrepreneurship, stimulate economic activity worldwide as per the World Bank, and enhance global connectivity through information sharing and social integration,

Noting also that information's sharing is at the convergence point & indeed the very key to such endeavors which enable the creation of platforms for ideas and knowledge connectivity allowing autonomous development and maintenance of such infrastructure,

Underscoring that this holistic approach offers a transformative pathway to breaking the cycle of poverty and social exclusion by addressing the root causes of food insecurity, promoting inclusive development, and fostering greater equity and resilience across communities and regions,

Alarmed by statistics from the United Nations Statistics Division that indicate that the poverty rate in rural areas is more than three times higher than it is in urban areas,

Recalling the sustainable development goal number 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization,

Emphasizing the critical need for infrastructure development in rural regions to enhance living standards, through better access to markets, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities, thereby fostering economic empowerment and social integration,

Acknowledging the importance of investing in public services and infrastructure, promoting inclusive agricultural development through technological solutions, ensure a fair distribution of and secure access to land and its natural resources, improve social protection coverage in rural areas and finally, end all forms of discrimination, which builds upon the findings of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs policy brief No. 106 (2021),

Recalling further that minimizing the transportation time of food products through optimized supply chains can effectively mitigate the risks associated with disruptions, including food spoilage, supply shortages, and price volatility,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 of 2015, which adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, pledging that "no one will be left behind" and recognizing the central ambition of eradicating poverty as integral to Sustainable Development Goal 1,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/295 of 2007, which adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People's which states "indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories",

Highlights the importance of sovereignty when developing better programs in attention towards rural poverty with an emphasis in member states affected by inhumane embargos caused by political agendas aimed at the harassment of mankind,

Alarmed by current projections from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) indicating that, due to various challenges including climate change and economic instability, an estimated two-thirds of Member States will not achieve the targeted reduction in national poverty levels, leaving approximately 575 million people in extreme poverty by 2030,

Being aware of the significant efforts by Member States to counteract poverty and economic disparities, especially in rural areas marked by unemployment and marginalization, through dedicated national programs and international cooperation,

Reaffirming the seventy-third session the "Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Advocates for the United Nations World Health Organization (UNWHO) to continue efforts to implement the vision imagined in 2019 during the "Universal Health Coverage" Conference,

Stressing that the Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report, created in 2017, offers concrete proposals to the Arab region in order to eradicate poverty and respect the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the value of public private partnerships in driving economic development and lifting people out of poverty,

Concerned that, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), half of the children's deaths are caused by malnutrition, which is important to address as a prerequisite for greater economic development,

Highlighting the World Food Programme's current crisis in funding in which they receive only half of the necessary funds they need, leaving them unable to adequately address root causes of food poverty and ensuring food security in times of crisis,

Acknowledging the diverse range of impacts on Member States of different development levels by climate change especially in times of natural catastrophes and dependency on crisis support of the World Food Programme,

Emphasizing the necessity of securing clean drinking water, nutritious and sufficient food, and necessary healthcare supplies to address basic needs,

Fully aware that according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are particularly vulnerable to external economic shocks due to

their small size, limited resources, and geographical isolation, SIDS's economy is hindered by climate change creating rural poverty,

Considering the importance of the Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs) in the creation of systemic frameworks that aid rural communities' preparedness against the effects of climate change,

1. *Encourages* the adoption of decentralized health and education management systems, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), aimed at empowering local actors with the resources to address the poverty-related issues of their communities directly, with an emphasis that developing countries would benefit from this bottom-up initiative through the implementation of a framework through the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS), aimed at redistributing resources directly to the rural communities so that the persons first affected are empowered to solve their issues;
2. *Recommends* Member States to initiate proactive action towards the implementation of universal health care building on the Obligatory Medical Insurance, with the logistical help of the World Health Organization (WHO) and financial support from NGOs, private entities and Members States respectively, emphasizing a targeted approach to expedite assistance to remote rural areas confronting challenges stemming from inadequate hygiene, clean water, and insufficient medical equipment by:
 - a. Creating periodic voluntary campaigns with mobile centers with the purpose of providing vaccines and medical examinations to prevent the spreading and intensifying of diseases in secluded areas;
 - b. Ensuring member states develop a working system of the distribution of healthcare to all areas to provide the rural communities with permanent medical specialists;
 - c. Providing means of transportation, financial and social support to families from rural areas in need to travel to an urban establishment for medical services;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement educational programs in rural communities that focus on financial literacy in efforts to help teach individuals how to maintain and grow wealth through a multilateral approach between private and public sector entities, such as the *Foundation for International Community Assistance* (FINCA) and the *Grameen Foundation*;
4. *Suggests* Member States begin investing heavier in education and healthcare in conflict-affected areas that may be identified as the presence of an international or non-international armed conflict; the transition from an armed conflict to peace; widespread or serious human rights violations; political and social instability or repression; or institutional weakness or collapse of state infrastructure, so, as to work toward a peace process by the 2030 agenda:
 - a. Striving for programs to help reconstruction of post-conflict rural areas and programs that offer frameworks for women and young people in areas of conflict;
 - b. Advocating for the creation of a program for „Reconstruction of Rural Areas Post-war“ (RRAP), under the management of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC);

- c. Suggesting the creation of a common fund to support the programs and initiatives, managed by the PBC;
5. *Supports* the creation of the Sustainability Conference for Agriculture and Rural Farmers (SCARF) hosted on an annual basis by various regional associations that will highlight local leadership by incorporating rural farmers, NGOs, and other international groups to discuss sustainable agriculture implementation and resource allocation by:
 - a. Recommending the conference to be supported at the national level to advance local small and medium-sized farmers as opposed to high-profile external entities;
 - b. Working out incentives and establishing plans for the implementation for private and public investment in the development of a more sustainable agriculture, considering economic, social, and environmental aspects;
 - c. Requesting Member States to support farmers who wish to participate in SCARF but do not have the means to, by offering financial support, the allocation of which to be monitored by the FAO; sources of funding to be determined individually by Member States;
 - d. Hosting the conference in the territory of a different regional block annually, will, in turn, boost the regional economy through increased tourism;
 - e. Promoting other successful regional enterprises, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Framework for Equitable Economic Development and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, especially in the areas of promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas, as well as food security and nutritional needs, to continue investment in sustainable development;
6. *Advises* Member States to implement supervision and monitoring centers with support from the FAO and the World Bank specifically focused on ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture to stop the disastrous effects of climate change by:
 - a. Comparing the past levels of damage based on data provided by FAO Statistics Division reports done to the environment through the use of unsustainable agriculture to ensure the future agricultural process will improve those levels;
 - b. UN supervision and support in the state-owned monitoring centers to ensure a non-biased overarching entity;
7. *Appreciates* Member States application of the Paris Climate Accord of 2015 through collective collaborations for sustainable development by producing and submitting every 5 years a general review of their long-term development strategies for greenhouse gas emissions but more generally realize the 3rd article of the Paris Accord;
8. *Further advises* Member States to implement state and privately supported programs that distribute agricultural technology to local low-income farmers to revolutionize the agricultural sector;

9. *Recommends* the World Bank, Regional and International Banks as well as Member States to invest in sustainable agriculture practices, integrating technologies, and supporting small-scale farmers to:
 - a. Collaborate with universities and other organizations to provide skill development programs;
 - b. Effectively utilize the resources provided through the investments of universities, international organizations, and NGOs;
10. *Fosters* a more stable and prosperous future for nations involved, by addressing common challenges such as water access, agricultural, land issues, and rural community upliftment by:
 - a. Inviting the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to consider developing a comprehensive program about;
 - b. Suggesting to finance this program by contributions from Member States modeled on the successful Omani initiative, "The National Program for Enhancing Economic Diversification (TANFEEDH)";
11. *Encourages* the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to continue working on the FAO Framework on Rural Extreme Poverty developing best practices for new and emerging agriculture industries like agroecological or agroforestry farming to enable rural population to maximize their productivity;
12. *Encourages* Member States to respect and protect minority communities and indigenous people's territories, and prevent these territories from exploitation for the goods of agriculture or primary industries by:
 - a. Guaranteeing the sovereignty of indigenous people over their historical territories thanks to the creation of reserves or protected areas, or by integrating them into the administration process of the territory of which their lands form part;
 - b. Controlling the expansion of farming exploitations and promoting a fair repartition of lands, to make sure that no minority community or indigenous population would be forcibly removed from their territories;
13. *Encourages* Member states and local authorities to foster decentralized hydroponic farming projects and Solar Powered Systems as complementary technologies, to serve as a testing ground for simple and effective means and methods of modern and sustainable agriculture, engaging and professionalizing local communities by:
 - a. Gathering support and initial maintenance by the private sector with the agreement of local authorities of Member States in an effort to collaborate and initiate potentially promising partnerships that could develop a competitive market conducive to innovation and the creation of technical and professional jobs in isolated or remote areas;
 - b. Ensuring that a recipient or Member state can ensure the process of the development of tangible and intangible infrastructure prone to ensure proper use of it, career options, and

career development possibilities and promote accountability on this issue and keep international and national institutions informed about the status/progress;

- c. Calling upon the support of Member States to provide knowledge and financial support for such farming projects, and the private sector for funds, especially foreign companies, playing the role of primary employers in some remote regions of developing countries;
 - d. Allowing Member states, private, and academic sectors to create training programs and think tanks to support, develop, manufacture, and implement such infrastructure, underpinned by scalable scientific research to ensure viability;
 - e. Considering income-generating opportunities, as basic skills as needed, are considered as the baseline resulting from this endeavor to enable individual decision-making independently of the area of living that may be seen as forever binding in some cases;
 - f. Instructing to provide an international policy framework and policies encompassing criteria-based funding to avoid misuse of the funds such as corruption and find indicators to measure the necessity and priority of the improvement of the current agricultural situation which can lead to national actions and influence regional/local decision makers in moving forward and support practices that would disrupt the status quo;
14. *Encourages* Member States to adopt agricultural subsidy programs that support rural workers by:
- a. Recommending Member States to provide financial incentives for agricultural development of high-yield crops;
 - b. Suggesting Member States aid in covering the cost of equipment and resources for new and developing farms;
 - c. *Recommending* Member States negotiate the cost and supply of agricultural commodities with the World Trade Organization to best support local agriculture;
15. *Recommends* Member States implement large scale infrastructure initiatives in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to:
- a. Facilitate better transportation to educational institutions through improved and newly paved roads and promotion of public transportation;
 - b. Stimulate rural economies through the creation of jobs related to infrastructure as well as increased trade;
 - c. Refer to the aforementioned agencies in requesting technical assistance and benefiting from their expertise;
 - d. Provide targeted aid and technical assistance to Member States adversely affected by external tensions and conflicts;

16. *Suggests* increased investment in research and development of the Solar Powered System, among other sustainable agricultural technologies, with a focus of improving the quality of life for women and children in rural communities in developing Member States;
17. *Further suggests* increasing the fund created by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) up to 1 billion dollars USD by:
 - a. Recommending to use this additional fund specifically in smart technologies such as machine learning and E-learning so as to encourage start up and entrepreneurs to develop technologies that could benefit to the agricultural system in the country it takes place;
 - b. Pushing for the use of geospatial technologies for a more precise agriculture which will be able to quantify water amount, fertilizer, pesticides that should be applied to crops as well as the timing;
18. *Stresses* the importance of investing in rural infrastructure to catalyze economic development, improve access to markets and services, and create sustainable employment opportunities, thereby fostering prosperity in rural communities by:
 - a. Prioritizing the construction and maintenance of roads to facilitate transportation and mobility wherein this infrastructure is vital for connecting rural areas to markets, health services, educational facilities, and employment opportunities, thereby contributing to the economic development and social inclusion of rural communities;
 - b. Gathering financial aid from government and international organizations to implement sustainable measures to eradicate future resource insecurity;
 - c. Adopting and integrating sustainable practices in the development of infrastructure projects to ensure that they are environmentally sound, economically viable, and socially equitable including the use of renewable energy sources, promoting green building practices, and ensuring that projects are designed to be resilient against climate change impacts;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to develop irrigation systems, storage facilities, and supply chain networks to support local agriculture, increase productivity, and ensure farmers have direct access to markets;
 - e. Prioritizing investments in clean water supply and sanitation infrastructure to improve public health, reduce time spent on water collection, and increase productivity, contributing to the overall economic well-being of rural communities;
19. *Urges* the enhancement of digital infrastructure and literacy in rural sectors to facilitate sustainable agricultural practices and market access, thus bridging the digital divide by:
 - a. Advocating for the integration of digital education programs within rural development strategies, to ensure comprehensive skill-building in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

- b. Emphasizing the significance of public-private partnerships in accelerating the deployment of digital solutions in rural communities, fostering innovation and economic inclusivity;
- 20. *Commits* to the knowledge sharing regarding the collection and analysis of national statistics on poverty, to ensure its integration into national development planning and international reporting efforts, by building upon the United Nations Development Program Human Development Report (HDR), establishing a framework for national data-driven strategy which will be:
 - a. Overseen by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with financial contributions from the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) totaling \$30 million and frameworks for community-based decision-making, such as the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP), thus ensuring local communities have meaningful input into and control over development projects and poverty eradication initiatives affecting them;
 - b. Supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the primary UN organ for implementation and coordination of the aforementioned framework
 - c. Financially backed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), committing an annual amount of 5 million USD;
- 21. *Welcomes* the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and relevant international bodies, such as the World Bank with the independent monitoring progress of national programs aimed at poverty eradication, ensuring transparency, accountability, and the sharing of best practices among Member States;
- 22. *Urges* Member States towards greater coordination and coherence in aligning efforts and maximizing impact on rural development by:
 - a. Emphasizing the need to integrate national development strategies with regional frameworks, including the Arab Strategy for Sustainable Development and the Asian Nations Framework for Equitable Economic Development;
 - b. Highlighting the importance of regional cooperation and coordination in addressing common challenges and advancing shared goals;
- 23. *Suggests* multilateral collaboration to address the unique needs of Small Island Developing States through encouraging:
 - a. Governments and businesses to fund academics to visit Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and share their expertise with locals;
 - b. Non-governmental organizations and private businesses working to gain private investment in infrastructure to foster economic growth;
 - c. Government agencies to allow privatization of rural land for business development;
- 24. *Invites* greater funding for the World Food Programme, through both contributions by the World Bank and IMF, and encouraging voluntary donations by Member States;

25. *Calls* for the implementation of the Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs) to global rural communities by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to spread knowledge of the negative effects of climate change specific to their region, enabling the formation of disaster mitigation practices in these communities;
26. *Further* recommends Member States to work with the UNDP to establish business incubators, consisting of state-established facilities designed to allow private businesses more opportunities to interface with rural communities to:
 - a. Encourage rural entrepreneurship through educational programming and establishing connections between interested parties, particularly among disadvantaged communities;
 - b. Help facilitate more permanent bus and rail routes to connect rural areas to other areas via the business incubators by using them as regional transit hubs;
 - c. Emphasize the promotion of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) among other types of infrastructure in order to ensure the sustainable success of this operation;
 - d. Develop programs, such as celebratory small farmer appreciation days and targeted subsidies, to incentivize private consumers to prioritize local small and medium-sized farms;
27. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the creation of an international subsidy program to encourage necessary infrastructure development for individuals in rural areas who live in severe poverty by:
 - a. Proposing that states with jurisdictions of which the average citizen lives below the international poverty line of \$2.15 per day may request a subsidy to aid in developing critical infrastructure in rural areas;
 - b. Stressing that nations desiring to implement this subsidy retain complete autonomy on how they choose to provide it for their citizens;
 - c. Stressing that nations are not required in any way to implement, fund, or cooperate for the subsidy;
 - d. Appreciating nations across the planet that contribute to making this subsidy internationally fundable by 2050.



Code: GA2/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement The 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reaffirming the Report of the Secretary General on *Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/76/239)* (2022), that assesses the state of rural poverty providing policy recommendations to overcome challenges of eradicating poverty, particularly relating to agricultural development,

Appreciating the General Assembly's commitment to eradicating poverty with 77/179 "*Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty*" (2022),

Welcoming the resolution adopted in 2018 by the General Assembly 73/244 on "*Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*", which highlights the imperative need to eradicate rural poverty to ensure that no one is left behind,

Keeping in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 26, which states that all Member States deserve all fundamental human rights, including the right to free education at least in elementary and fundamental stages,

Affirming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5 and 8.5, which emphasize the importance of eradicating poverty by taking urgent action, especially through agriculture, healthcare, gender equality, infrastructure (including environmentally sustainable housing in rural communities), and education for all,

Deeply concerned that 80% of the population living in extreme poverty are residing in rural areas and that the poverty rate for these areas is 17.2% versus 5.3% in urban areas, as per the *United Nations Report at the Seventy-Eighth Session (2023)*,

Remembering that a patient, consistent approach catered to the unique needs of each rural community is required to ignite lasting growth, stability, and poverty reduction,

Fully supporting the rights of each individual Member State to establish what technological advancements are appropriate for their needs and goals,

Committing to the attainment of full and productive employment with decent work, which includes but is not limited to fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for all, as defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO), in rural communities is critical to the eradication of poverty and the persistence of a healthy workforce,

Noticing that the rural-urban infrastructure gap inhibits the potential for rural economic growth and exacerbates pre-existing inequities,

Affirming the critical role of investments into sustainable development through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Jinnah Welfare Society,

Applauding the efforts of the World Bank Group (WBG) *Pandemic Fund* for its contribution of \$338 million in funding that has been awarded to 37 Member States to alleviate the burden that the pandemic placed on underserved communities,

Viewing with appreciation the \$14.7 billion, a 50% increase from fiscal year (FY) 2021, provided by World Bank programs in FY 2022 to developing countries to support infrastructure,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 66/288, which discusses how the majority of rural areas around the world have crumbling and outdated infrastructure, making these areas difficult to access and integrate with urban cities where there is far more access to resources and economic opportunities,

Concerned that children represent half of the population in extreme poverty in 2022 according to the (UNICEF-World Bank's report "*Global trends in child monetary poverty according to International poverty lines*", and that the education of this population will deeply impact the future situation of extreme poverty in the world,

Aware of the need for technological infrastructure before telehealth and digital opportunities may be implemented in rural areas,

Taking note of plans for future development in rural areas, given that emerging technologies may better mitigate the impacts of climate change, to enable rural communities to be sufficiently equipped to face the catastrophic effects of extreme weather patterns, and that these plans are in their infancy as widespread adoption remains decades away,

Acknowledging the *National Rural Education Association Report of 2022-2023*, which states that approximately 7.3 million youth remain unenrolled in schools within rural communities,

Deeply concerned that United Nations expert in the Human Rights Office of the High Commission (OHCHR) analysis states that 130 million girls are denied the human right to education around the world, which is an acute problem in rural areas,

Understanding the importance of the World Bank's Rural Health Project in working with countries to improve the health, nutrition, and population outcomes of the world's poor, and to protect the population from the impoverishing effects of illness, malnutrition, and infertility,

Cognizant of the *Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action (2015)*, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report, which shows that nearly 60 million people could escape poverty with two more years of schooling, underscoring that education must reach the poorest in order to maximize its benefits and reduce income inequality,

Taking into account sustainable farming technologies, such as drip irrigation, specifically allowing for rural and at-risk communities to preserve their practices through fostering partnerships to promote sustainable farming,

Further recognizing the importance of implementing renewable energy sources when developing new infrastructures and agricultural developments,

Bearing in mind the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) identifies small-scale rural farmers in developing countries as crucial for uplifting rural economies and reducing food scarcity,

Believing in the need for the increase of trade schools in rural areas relating to agriculture allowing children to transition into the workforce and the importance of setting global technological and vocational

child educational benchmarks in rural areas teaching underserved populations valuable skills to address lack of equal education access,

Fully aware that only 13% of landholders are women, according to UNESCO and the International Labour Organizations (ILO)'s report, *International Day of Rural Women* which shows the gender disparity (2019),

Considering the subsistence farming-dominated systems in rural areas that result in food scarcity and poverty,

Concerned that female farmers are up to 30% less productive than male farmers as a result of unequal access to financial resources, equipment, and training, reducing their ability to escape extreme poverty, as stated by the FAO's report, *"The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems"* (2023),

Recognizing the need for educational initiatives that model the framework of *Farming and Countryside Education Program (FACE)* and *Advanced Farm 360*, a program from United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI), which helps connect farmers to the classroom and builds a curriculum around food, farming, and agriculture as it will help bring future workers and income to rural areas,

Further acknowledging the significance of internet access and mobile network coverage that can provide rural communities with reliable healthcare information and enabling data exchange for healthcare facilities,

Affirming the need for investment in rural agriculture, including essential resources such as agricultural tools and supplies, seeds of indigenous crops, and infrastructures such as irrigation systems, as well as educational programs for sustainable practices,

Noting with approval the work conducted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to alleviate rural poverty by transforming how food is produced and consumed, investing in vulnerable groups such as women and the elderly, and improving access to financial institutions such as banks and education,

Having devoted attention to the importance of promoting and implementing environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable agriculture practices that incorporate conservation of natural resources, agroforestry, crop diversity, organic farming, and irrigation systems in order to address rural populations who are vulnerable to climate disasters,

Further emphasizing that Member States acknowledge the profound impacts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s *Smart Cities and Inclusive Work* program on the development of rural areas to alleviate poverty,

Deeply dismayed about the consequences of climate change on water resources, regarding water scarce Member States where 8 in 10 people living in rural areas lack access to basic drinking water services, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2021),

Concerned over the lack of access to financial institutions, education, and transportation that rural communities face as 31% of adults worldwide lack access to financial institutions that rural communities disproportionately face compared to their urban counterparts according to The World Bank' *"Financial Access by 2020"* (2018),

Approves of a funding program through the WBG that would be housed within the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), through the Commission of Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) which was created to provide the United Nations with high-level advice through analysis and policy

recommendations and provides a forum where countries can raise critical challenges and explore opportunities to ensure developing countries and people do not get left behind,

1. *Appeals* to the adoption of educational initiatives facilitated by the National Association of Agricultural Educators (NAAE) and The Canadian Association of Diploma in Agriculture Programs (CADAP) with the primary goals of educating students on sustainable agricultural practices and providing guidance to students on pursuing agricultural careers, ultimately attracting more workers and income into the agricultural sector;
2. *Proposes* the advancement of technical and vocational education and training for youth in rural areas as part of UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) (2011) to cultivate the necessary skills to enter the labor and develop human capital by:
 - a. Funding for the creation and necessary tools for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centers by supplying digital learning platforms, creating apprenticeship centers, TVET centers, and investing in improving technology in TVET institutions by:
 - i. Allowing students to work directly with their potential employers to gain practical experience in the workforce and;
 - ii. Developing multilingual guidelines taking into account the diverse languages and multicultural international circumstances;
3. *Encourages* Member States to cultivate an environment conducive to rural entrepreneurship through the establishment of community-based credit and savings institutions like the Grameen Bank, which works to provide micro-loans without any collateral to small and medium-sized businesses to support pre-existing agricultural businesses to reduce poverty by:
 - a. Ensuring small and medium-sized businesses have the accessibility of technologies and information necessary for sustainable growth;
 - b. Encouraging the development of regional rural revitalization initiatives to foster entrepreneurship within rural communities and equip those in underserved communities with the tools to reach financial independence;
 - c. Creating incubator programs for ventures focused on digital innovation while preserving cultural heritage and to collaborate with agricultural startup accelerators to foster innovation specific to the needs of regional rural communities and paired with design thinking programs for the youth;
4. *Endorses* the WBG's continuous engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and individual Member States through allocated grants that apply to infrastructural development which aim to combat poverty and address each Member State's needs and goals;
5. *Invites* Member States to work alongside the FAO to establish agricultural transformation and improvements to food value chains to address the issue of rural communities impacted by poverty by:
 - a. Reducing food waste and loss by improving methods of food preparation, storage, and packaging;
 - b. Providing economic incentives for the implementation of such programs, and;

- c. Collecting voluntary annual data reports from Member States on the success of these programs in order to provide nations with best practices and successful implementations;
6. *Recommends* Member states to model after programs such as the *Support of Women in Agriculture and Sustainable Development-PAF/AgriFeD Project* or the *World Food Programme (WFP)-FAO's joint project* which aims to empower women in agriculture and promote sustainable development through providing technologies and training to increase their productivity to generate more income and thus helping them escape extreme poverty;
7. *Encourages* Member States to create policies that would allow for the implementation of women-led agricultural cooperatives by:
 - a. Promoting collective bargaining power for the equitable distribution of arable land;
 - b. Authorizing an evaluation research study that measures participant satisfaction, budget allocation, and organization to be presented in front of this committee within 5 years of the initiation of this project;
 - c. Working with local organizations who address these issues such as the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), the UN Women, and the IFAD;
8. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the implementation of the previous clauses to answer the specific needs of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in their efforts to eradicate rural poverty and develop sustainable agriculture, as these nations face challenges including geographic isolation, environmental vulnerabilities, climate change impacts, economic constraints due to import reliance, and lack of economies of scale;
9. *Calls upon* Member states to emulate the *Tatarstan Social Assistance System Development Project (TSASDP)*, which used funding from WBG to connect rural areas to urban cities with roads and rail lines, strengthening rural infrastructure and improving access to employment opportunities by funding rural businesses, social inclusion services, and entrepreneurial collaboration between rural and urban cities;
10. *Recommends* the implementation of sustainable, self-healing zinc roofs, in line with the goals of the International Zinc Association, to allow better protection of rural housing and schools from extreme corrosion;
11. *Encourages* Member States collaborate with the private sector and across countries to invest in research, through UN bodies such as the Joint SDG Fund and the Integrated National Financing Frameworks which propose financing to searchers, and through national programs, that specifically address and enhance technologies that can be feasibly used in developing nations such as:
 - a. Implementing drop irrigation systems in rural communities, regenerative agricultural practices hydroponics, aquaponics, solar and wind, water conservation practices water desalination, modeling the *Water for Agriculture and Rural Development* program by the FAO, and sustainable agricultural practices;
 - b. Member States to invest in information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and services in their countries to empower farmers and rural agricultural workers by providing this access to information, training, and education, enhancing access to information, and enabling financial inclusion;

12. *Encourages* Member States to improve the sustainability of the agricultural sector with the help of United Nations bodies like the IFAD in the provision of resources such as supplying agricultural tools and supplies, and providing infrastructure such as paving roads, improved irrigation systems, and access to modern equipment and markets, as well as offering education programs for specific agricultural practices to strengthen rural populations against the economic vulnerability of climate change and climate disaster;
13. *Suggests* establishing a program centering on youth in rural communities by Member States increasing funds in the Multi-Country Preparedness and Response Plan focusing on:
 - a. Distributing adequate education, which promotes training on multidimensional areas that include, but are not limited to, financial literacy, healthcare, policies, labor and technical training, agriculture, and technology; and promoting specific skills needed for individual communities while;
 - b. Advocating for engagement and the inclusion of youth and women in education to guide in developing leadership and entrepreneurial skills, to prepare them for the workforce and;
 - c. Promoting vocational training to provide practical skills by sending trainers, teachers and volunteers to rural areas with guidelines and educational frameworks set by the International Bureau of Education and other organizations' guidance;
14. *Also urges the* International Fund for Agricultural Development to develop and offer financial and commercial outreach and accessibility programs with an emphasis on strengthening the agency of rural communities including:
 - a. Identifying areas in most need of aid and allocating resources equally by region;
 - b. Focusing on connecting rural communities to connect with existing institutions and building outreach branches;
15. *Requests* Member States to create trade schools facilitated by respective governments working with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) relating to agriculture in rural areas to efficiently transition students into the workforce with a curriculum that incorporates current technology;
16. *Encourages* low-interest and collateral-free microcredit loans by banks/private partnerships and Member States to actively promote collaboration with NGOs such as the Jinnah Welfare Society in empowering micro-investments aimed at bolstering sustainable agriculture developments in rural areas by:
 - a. Suggesting that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) works with banks already established within member states to oversee, disperse, and allocate microloans to developing nations;
 - b. Focusing on educational programs based on, "how to invest in technology and innovation" and "financial managing" utilizing NGO educational groups;
17. *Recommends* Member States to partner with the SeForAll mini-grids program which provides households and businesses with renewable energy with a focus of solar power and provides incentive-based payments to communities to promote reliable and clean energy usage;

18. Asks Member States to mechanize their agriculture sector by working with the IFAD to sustainably increase strategic crop production and productivity, discontinue the use of unsustainable agricultural methods such as reducing the usage of harmful activities, and overfarming, as well as implement the use of native crops, following the *New Agricultural Biodiversity Project to Improve Nutrition and Food Security Worldwide* initiative backed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) working toward improving living conditions and economic resilience for rural communities and farmers in the face of climate disasters;
19. *Recommends* Member States implement development policies presented in the *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+) Strategy* such as the enhancement of forest carbon stocks, to boost efforts to promote agroforestry;
20. *Encourages* governments to pursue public-private partnerships to ensure sustainable and economically viable alternatives for farmers such as:
 - a. Promoting the agriculture, nutrition, and gender linkages (*ANGeL*) *initiative* which trains farmers in improving nutrition, crop diversity, and food production through technological advances to increase household incomes to reduce rural poverty;
 - b. Connecting farmers with organizations that can bring their products to and with governments to offer reduced housing and living costs;
 - c. Providing off-farm opportunities to Member States where they are limited to enhance farmers' income;
21. *Endorses* the telemedicine infrastructure within Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to broaden its healthcare reach through telecommunication connectivity by:
 - a. Collaborating with service providers and government-owned agencies that can issue remote consultations and treatment planning to improve professional care;
 - b. Collaborating with the existing *United Nations Cigna Global Telehealth initiative* that provides telemedicine services to 57,500 United Nations Worldwide Plan members to expand coverage to rural communities;
 - c. Recommending the implementation of telemedicine clinics and their supporting infrastructure to support the healthcare needs of rural communities without immediate access to in-person healthcare;
22. *Recommends* the implementation of sustainable, self-healing zinc roofs to allow better protection from extreme corrosion in rural areas of developing states;
23. *Recommends Member States* develop a program through the WBG that specifically addresses SDG 1: No Poverty will allow for all Member States to apply for funding to implement the individual needs of each Member State, which can include:
 - a. Social and educational programs for at-risk communities including indigenous peoples, disabled peoples, elderly individuals, women, and youth;
 - b. Economic programs to address rural poverty which can include infrastructure development, land and water access, and agri-food productivity;
 - c. Political programs that can assist with the implementation of new laws, practices, and protection provided for those experiencing rural poverty;

24. *Considers* collaboration with NGOs, such as *Room to Read*, which focuses on increasing girls' literacy, to build programs for pre-teen and teen ages that focus on reading and study skills outcomes, as it is a crucial time for their development;
25. *Recommends* Member States partner with the World Bank's Rural Health Project to target nutrition interventions in the poorest district and contribute to human resource development by improving access to basic and preventive health services by:
 - a. Reducing the incidence of malnutrition;
 - b. Increasing the coverage of water supply and basic sanitation in rural areas;
 - c. Training new and existing local Community Water Boards within Member States, created with intent of creating budgets, understanding regulations, and creating policies that affect community water and how it does business, to improve their capacity to operate and maintain systems under their responsibility;
26. *Notes with profound concern* the necessity of enhancing educational facilities as a cornerstone to combat rural poverty, our initiative focuses on:
 - a. Undertaking comprehensive renovations to ensure schools are safe and accessible, including infrastructure improvements and classroom construction;
 - b. Equipping these institutions with adequate furniture, clean drinking water, and sanitary facilities;
 - c. Integrating technology into the learning environment through the provision of computers and internet access, preparing students for the digital era;
27. *Supports* the UNICEF program *Educate A Child*, which focuses on the enhancement of accessibility to and the quality of education amongst youth in rural areas, as a mean by which industrial professions within rural areas may be increased and expanded upon beyond the agricultural sector, early childhood development and care may be extended through quality education and sustainable development of rural resources may be further explored;
28. *Calls for* the support and implementation of the *Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) initiative* which aims to protect, restore, and enhance agricultural lands, which ultimately provides farmers with the proper resources, and limits unsustainable farming practices;
29. *Promotes* the transformation of subsistence agricultural systems into market-oriented systems by encouraging Member States and NGOs to increase access to agricultural financing in rural areas to develop and train farmers in sustainable farming technologies;
30. *Establishes Indigenous Leadership Initiative (ILIA) Program* that dissipates excessive bureaucracy between indigenous people involved in agriculture practices and the government along with the FAO that includes more sustainable practices so that they can use their own knowledge of local ecosystems, crop diversity which ultimately leads to sustainable management of resources and environmental protection, in addition to:
 - a. Collaborating with NGOs such as Landesa and other related NGOs to enable access to land rights, more specifically referring to the right of rightfully owning and possessing land;

- b. Encouraging cooperation with the private sector to work on research and agriculture development projects;
 - c. Creating a commission that ensures the participation of indigenous leaders in decision-making processes;
31. *Calls for the integration of subsidized housing for rural families, like with the *Stable-Integrated Development of Rural Territories program*, which starts at the familial level by incentivizing free housing to rural families, especially young families, in order to grow rural population and develop strong communities that have the ability to generate self-sufficient income;*
32. *Proposes an expansion facilitated by the United Nations Economic and Social Council of the FAO Smallholders Dataportrait initiative beyond the limited scope of 19 countries to diversify income strategies, improve labor allocation, and improve access for small rural farmers;*
33. *Calls upon Member States to understand and advocate the implementation of development policies guided by the ideas presented in the OECD Programme *Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth* which promotes rural development and digital innovation by seeking to distribute economic growth and development from urban to more rural areas and secondary cities, by incentivizing the reallocation of these corporations and economic houses to less developed areas that can domestically aid the funding of further sustainable development;*
34. *Commends Member States for their commitment and efforts towards the creation of solutions that bring the whole society towards the accomplishment of the SDGs and the addressing of its agenda, working with other organizations, especially in the alleviation of poverty in rural communities, like the presence of the UNDP in more than 170 countries by implementing national guiding programs and support to achieve rural development, or the adoption of the resolution on agriculture development, food security and nutrition and the resolution on agricultural technology for sustainable development adopted on December 2023 by the general assembly;*
35. *Calls for intergovernmental organizations such as the IMF to enhance the efficacy of funding projects aiming to reduce rural poverty such as the Climate Research for Africa project (AICCRA) supporting sustainable/ World Bank's Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) by:*
- a. Accelerating project implementation on the example of G20 Capital Adequacy frameworks;
 - b. Supporting regional development projects through contributing to the financial architecture of regional unions such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA);
 - c. Increasing the voices of developing countries in global economic governance to ensure multilateralism and equality.