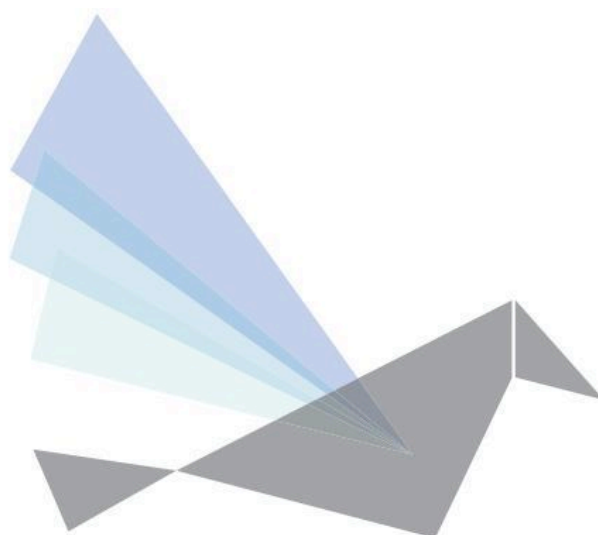


Department of the Specialized Agencies, Programmes and Funds



HOPE
FOR LASTING PEACE

National Model United Nations Marriott Venue

April 3 – April 7, 2012



These summary documents offer an impression of the variety of resolutions and reports approved by delegates at NMUN-NY 2012. Thank you for all your hard work!

- The NMUN Secretariat

Please note: If you do not see a particular document, please keep in mind:

1. There are two venues (Sheraton and Marriott); be sure you are looking at the documents for the venue you attended.
2. Codes used once adopted in committee may be different than the draft resolution codes.
3. Only documents adopted in committee are presented.

Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20)

Committee Staff

Director	Dex Ballard
Assistant Director	Camille Ellison
Chair	Aiskell Roman
Rapporteur	Laura Marie Liberati
Rapporteur	Daphne Hu

Agenda

1. Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication
2. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development
3. Keeping the Green Economy Blue: Protecting Oceans and Fisheries for Future Generations

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
CSustD/1/1	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	Passed by acclamation
CSustD /1/2	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	115/23/19
CSustD /1/3	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	110/23/24
CSustD /1/4	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	108/20/29
CSustD/1/5	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	131/10/21
CSustD/1/6	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	102/30/25
CSustD/1/7	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	113/21/23
CSustD/1/8	Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	106/10/41

Summary Report

The session began on Tuesday April 4, 2012. There were 164 delegations present for the session. After introductions by the Director and Assistant Director, delegates had several speeches to set the agenda. After breaking into suspension, the body set the agenda at 1,3,2. The topic set for discussion was: *The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*. Over the next few suspensions, delegates began to develop their ideas in large working groups to figure out ways to address the topic at hand.

On Wednesday, the body continued substantive speeches and went back into working groups to continue writing working papers for the body. After a couple of informal sessions, delegates began turning in working papers to the dais. By the end of formal session on Wednesday, the delegates produced 20 working papers.

Thursday morning the delegates began combining the working papers in order to eliminate repetition, and specify unique ideas on the committee floor. By the end of session that night, delegates had combined 20 working papers into five working papers with more still in the process of being merged. Included in these merged papers were topics on Microfinance and Education, Clean Energy Standards, New Programs for Green Technologies in Rural Societies, and a paper calling for an International Water Coalition.

By early session on Friday all 20 working papers had been combined into eight and were finally accepted as draft resolutions. The body worked diligently to make sure all repetition was gone, and every paper offered something unique to the committee. The body eventually went into voting procedure and accepted all draft resolutions into resolutions for the Conference on Sustainable Development. Of these resolutions, one was adopted by acclamation.

Code: CSustD/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

- 1 *Noting* the desires of Member States of the United Nations to improve environmental conditions
2 and eliminate poverty as indicated through the creation of the United Nations Environment
3 Programme (UNEP), the signing of Agenda 21 in 1992, the Johannesburg Plan of
4 Implementation (JPOI) in 2002, *A/RES/64/236* in 2010,
5
6 *Supporting* the UN Millennium Development Goals One and Seven A addressing the eradication
7 of poverty and integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and
8 programs,
9
10 *Understanding* that a lack of access to energy resources hinders development and contributes to
11 the persistence of poverty, as noted in *A/RES/65/151* of 2011,
12
13 *Acknowledging* the creative power of private sector companies, the administrative power of
14 governments, and the collective power of the people in coalescing behind a common goal
15 reflected in Principle Ten of the Rio Declaration of 1992,
16
17 *Acknowledging* *A/RES/63/220* which affirms the promotion of green economy initiatives as a
18 means to provide opportunities in response to the global economic crisis, while maintaining
19 emphasis on sustainable development and poverty eradication,
20
21 *Recognizing* the importance of education outreach and prioritizing as a means to promote
22 sustainable development as regarded in Agenda 21 Chapter 36, as discussed at the Earth Summit
23 2002,

24 *Keeping in mind* *A/RES/64/206* in the promotion of new and renewable energy sources in 2010,
25 while emphasizing the diversification of an energy matrix, and recognizing a growing need for
26 clean energy as a means to further promote a green economy,
27
28 *Recognizing* *A/RES/61/21* Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
29 signed in 2007, which promotes education through the use of micro financing as a means to
30 encourage the use of green technologies, eradicate poverty, and promote sustainable
31 development,
32
33 *Acknowledging* Chapter 14 of Agenda 21 from 1992 which addresses the need to promote
34 sustainable agricultural management and environmental protection,
35
36 *Highlighting* *ECOSOC/RES/2011/26* which calls on the international community to utilize
37 microcredit as a means to finance developing sustainable agricultural practices in rural
38 communities,
39

40 *Pointing* to the annual UN Department of Public Information and Non-Governmental
41 Organization (DPI/NGO) as an example of how conferences can attract NGOs focused on
42 providing green economic solutions for companies,
43

44 *Recalling* Principle Two of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,
45 recognizing the sovereign right of states to utilize their own resources pursuant to their own
46 environmental and development policies,
47

48 *Recalling 3/CP.16 UNFCCC* decision of 2010 in the United Nations Framework Convention on
49 Climate Change of 2011, which establishes the Green Climate Fund as a means to support green
50 projects, programs, and policies
51

52 *Acknowledging* the establishment of the United Nations Organization on the Environment and
53 Sustainable Development as the operative body for the facilitation and implementation of global
54 effects to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication,
55

56 *The Conference on Sustainable Development,*
57

- 58 1) *Supports* the success of the Clean Development Mechanism in meeting the final aim of
59 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which aims at
60 reducing carbon- dioxide emissions as a means to support developing countries in the
61 achievement of sustainable development through the transfer of renewable energy
62 technologies, and assisting industrialized countries in complying with their emission
63 reduction commitments;
64
- 65 2) *Recognizes* the fact that regional cooperation will greatly enhance the efficiency of
66 foreign direct investment and micro-financing which will expedite the rate of sustainable
67 development among developing Member States;
68
- 69 3) *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to evaluate the creation of a
70 joint NGO-Member State Convention modeled after the UN DPI/NGO Conference
71 entitled Together Alongside Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) that will:
72
 - 73 a) Meet annually to present the latest solutions for a green economy to the Member
74 States of the United Nations,
 - 75 b) Bring NGOs with green economic solutions together with Member States dedicated
76 to promoting a green economy for sustainable development and poverty eradication at
77 home,
 - 78 c) Provide opportunities, in the form of financial assistance and scientific expertise, for
79 Member States to form multilateral agreements with a NGOs and a sponsor Member
80 State that provides an opportunity to create a green economic project on the topics
81 of:
82
 - 83 i. Carbon emissions,
 - 84 ii. Desertification and deforestation,
 - 85 iii. Fisheries and migratory fish stocks,

- 86 iv. Micro-finance,
87 v. Fresh- Water Management,
88 vi. Sustainable agriculture,
89 vii. Transportation;
90
- 91 4) *Emphasizes* that any agreement reached through the TANGO Convention should not
92 impose any additional conditionalities that would affect Official Development
93 Assistance (ODA);
94
- 95 5) *Encourages* adoption of the Grameen Bank Model in facilitating all micro-credit , micro-
96 finance, and micro-saving projects whereby:
97
- 98 a) Investees comprise the shareholders of the financial institution while promoting
99 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Programs to ease the transition of Developing
100 States into a sustainable and poverty reducing economic system,
101 b) Accrued profits from loan repayments are to be reinvested in the financial institution
102 to expand the program and encourage more loans thereby creating a self-sustaining
103 project,
104 c) Education is provided to investees to ensure proper and efficient use of financial
105 loans through educational micro-financing programs geared towards the promotion of
106 sustainable practices as demonstrated within the King Abdullah II Fund for
107 Development;
108
- 109 6) *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate the utility by destitute farmers who are willing to
110 partake in sustainable agricultural practices such as no-tillage, through the
111 implementation of Green Microcredit Programs aimed at financing low interest rates for
112 participating farmers:
113
- 114 a) Designates the Green Climate Fund launched at the Conference of Parties 17 in
115 Durban to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which
116 endorses the UNFCCC Board of Climate Fund as a means to evaluate the eligibility
117 of micro credit programs,
118 b) Promoting the Secretariat of the board to act as moderator with regards to monitoring
119 their outcomes,
120
- 121 7) *Declares accordingly* Developing Member States receive financial assistance from
122 Developed States in Development Projects while respecting the central importance of the
123 right to sovereignty in the pursuit of sustainable development in terms of social,
124 environmental, and economic prosperity, which enhances the possibility of growth in
125 Developing States for future generations;
126
- 127 8) *Urges* the strengthening of United Nations Universities Training Programs, geared
128 towards the creation and establishment of green job vocational training for Developing
129 States, which will provide technological research from green entrepreneur experts to
130 Developing States while:
131

- 132 a) Promoting sustainable development employment opportunities through programs
133 geared towards specific forms of renewable energy such as, but not limited to, the
134 United Nations University Geothermal Training Program,
135 b) Encouraging sustainable practices and employment opportunities through the training
136 and management learning of green technology,
137 c) Increasing environmental protection through sustainable energy practices which is
138 demonstrated within the United Nations Training Program;
139
- 140 9) *Emphasizing* that any green economy resolutions should not contain any additional
141 conditionalities for developing states, additional to protecting trade policies for the
142 purpose of resource capacity which should not affect ODA;
143
- 144 10) *Further Recommends* the establishment of the Educational Environmental Forum (EEF)
145 as a subsidiary of the World Bank in conjunction with the Development Bank for
146 sustainable development to manage the education of potential investees interested in
147 initiating projects for renewable energy and sustainable development by:
148
- 149 a) Vesting the authority to facilitate and organize these activities per the financial and
150 administrative capacity of the UNOESD,
151 b) Advises the body to establish region forums to facilitate the education of potential
152 investees which will allow for specific targeting of regional issues,
153 c) Holding a biannual international conference to address the issues surrounding
154 sustainable development, renewable energy, and poverty eradication with
155 representation from participating Member States,
156 d) Designating an online data base that will manage and collect information, which is
157 accessible between Member States and NGOs participating within the EEF,
158 e) Encourages multinational corporations to partner with the World Bank as a means of
159 funding the EEF,
160 f) Defines potential stake holders and investors as Member States, NGOs, and
161 international organizations that contribute financially to the EEF and allows them to:
162
- 163 i. Promote their interest as related to enhancing the green economy,
164 ii. Collaboration with the UNOESD on substance of the regional forums,
165 iii. Specify their desired investment regions and prerogatives,
166
- 167 g) Advocates for the creation organization known as Promoting Learning Under
168 Supervision (PLUS) which supervises, in an advisory capacity, an international and
169 regional cooperation between willing NGOs and Universities in order to provide
170 framework for education in which:
171
- 172 i. The PLUS advisory board, established by UNOESD, collaborates with
173 United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO),
174 and specialized experts in the fields of conservation and restoration of
175 resources in green technology, sustainable energy, permaculture,
176 environmental climate change, and the conservation and in regards to

- 177 environmental education, and environmental climate change to create a
178 curriculum on the aforementioned topics to be provided through the EEF,
179 ii. They consult with regional governmental and NGOs to gather statistical
180 data and trending data, in order to further define the previously mention
181 curriculum in conjunction with UNTFIT as drafted in this conference,
182 iii. Seeks in an advisory capacity to coordinate the implementation of this
183 education curriculum within local government institutions, universities,
184 and local schools and community systems;
185
- 186 11) *Approves* the establishment of an office of green economic development within the
187 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs which would:
188
189 a) Act as a hub for information sharing and identifying best practices,
190 b) Develop national and regional strategies for establishing a green economy in
191 partnership with Member States,
192 c) Bring together private and public sectors to continue research on the noxious of
193 development and environmental issues,
194 d) Empower states national action plans and policies to address this issue,
195 e) Encourage and promote partnership between Member States to help with
196 development and the implementation of policies for green economic development;
197
- 198 12) *Encouraging* regional blocks to come together to discuss the viability of different
199 sustainable practices and green energy policies within their region;
200
- 201 13) *Confirms* the need to implement waste management programs geared towards educating
202 the populace on efficient recycling protocols while implementing them within regional
203 bodies;
204
- 205 14) *Advocating for* the aforementioned projects and directives to be integrated within the
206 institutional administration of the UNOESD in which:
207
208 a. Recognizing the authority of the Inspector General of the UNOESD and its
209 elected Secretariat in its administration of aforementioned projects and directives
210 15) Calls upon the TANGO, EEF, and PLUS groups to submit annual reports to the inspector
211 General of the UNOESD to be included in the Inspector General's biannual reports.

Code: CSustD/1/2

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Acknowledging* the need for a global consensus on the definition of the Green Economy,
2
3 *Concerned* that human activity has been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations
4 of greenhouse gases and that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect,
5
6 *Recognizing* the need of developing countries to increase their energy production and
7 consumption through the application of new technologies in order to accomplish sustainable
8 development goals,
9
10 *Cognizant* of the environmental variability among Member States, in respect to natural,
11 infrastructural, and human resources, and the unique challenges that each state faces as outlined
12 in the Busan Partnership, which encourages national ownership of sustainable development,
13
14 *Fully aware* of the comprehensive scope that Sustainable Development in the Context of the
15 Green Economy encompasses, including the three pillars of economic, environmental and social
16 development,
17
18 *Recalling* the *A/RES/62/205* resolution that declared the period of 2008-2017 as being the second
19 United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,
20
21 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the Millennium Declaration, *A/RES/55/2*, particularly Goal
22 One, Poverty Eradication, Goal Seven, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, and Goal Eight,
23 Developing a Global Partnership for Development,
24
25 *Noting with concern* the increasing global need for resources, as well as the expanding
26 employment base, as outlined in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and
27 International Labour Organization (ILO) Greens Jobs: Towards Decent Work in a Sustainable,
28 Low-carbon World report,
29
30 *Recognizing* the vital importance of community based and regionally supported projects that are
31 aimed at building infrastructure in developing regions that will aid in the implementation of
32 renewable energy applications,
33
34 *Convinced* of the vital importance of global partnerships, including technology sharing, as well
35 as best practices, and the success of the outcome documents of the United Nations Framework
36 Convention on Climate Change,
37
38 *Further convinced* of the benefits of green technologies and the potential they have to create
39 jobs, as proven by the UNEP's Working for Water Programme, which created a total of 25,000
40 green jobs for previously unemployed people in South Africa in the removal of high water-
41 consuming vegetation,
42
43 *The Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20),*

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- 1) *Recognizes* the definition of the Green Economy as a global economic system that achieves sustainable development for all peoples by reversing environmental degradation, protecting biodiversity and utilizing best practices and modern technologies in an effort to use resources in a sustainable manner, as well as gradually transitioning to a carbon-neutral energy-based system and thus combatting climate change;
 - 2) *Recommends* the creation of a body under the United Nations Organization on the Environment and Sustainable Development (UNOESD) called the Coordinating Office for Renewable Energy (CORE) to collaborate all efforts of the UN in regards to the development and application of renewable energies, especially focusing on renewable energies' potential to eradicate poverty by:
 - a. Assessing the benefits and potentials of renewable energies and green jobs in regards to poverty eradication and the current state and accomplishments of existing programs that promote the development of renewable energy resources in developing regions by:
 - i. Completing best practice case studies on existing programs designed and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ILO, Conference on Sustainable Development, and the World Trade Organization that promote and develop renewable energy systems in all part of the world;
 - ii. Completing annual reports on progress made during each year that include recommendations for future development of renewable energy systems for specific regions to be submitted to the UNOESD and made available to private investors and Member States' government officials as well as the general public;
 - b. Providing policy expertise to developing countries' governments in order to educate government officials on the benefits of renewable energy systems and how to implement national plans;
 - c. Hosting active forums that include discussion between private investors, government officials, and civil society organizations in order to encourage public-private partnerships and catalyze the discussion of developing renewable energy systems in all parts of the world;
 - d. Creating an awareness campaign to strengthen the Database Explore, formally under UNEP, in order to facilitate the sharing of national, sub-regional, regional, and global statistics or as geospatial data sets, covering themes such as Freshwater, Population, Forests, Emissions, Climate, Disasters, Health, and GDP in conjunction with:
 - i. Advocating the utilization of international, national, and regional data-based soft wares that permit the localization of prime matter near for enterprises;
 - 3) *Encourages* the private sector to invest in developing efficient technologies capable of harvesting the power generating capacity of tidal movements to provide developing and

- 90 developed nations with clean reliable power in effort to reduce fossil fuel dependency, as
91 seen in the Philippines Tidal Wave Fence Project, which has the potential to produce 2.2
92 giga-watts of power in the Dalupri Passage;
93
- 94 4) *Promotes* the innovative use of affordable renewable energy resources, as was successful
95 in the Green Power Development Project 2:Bhutan, which reduced CO2 emissions by
96 one million tons per year;
97
- 98 5) *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to create national action plans to
99 implement the use of renewable energy technologies by utilizing the World Bank's
100 Capacity Building for Environmental Management Technical Assistance Project, which
101 assists developing states in establishing a framework and policy options through funding
102 and expertise in order for states to form and achieve their renewable energy goals;
103
- 104 6) *Further recommends* non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society's
105 utilization of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) database on country specific fuel
106 type consumptions and local energy based projects, in order to increase the knowledge
107 capacity of organizations that will design future renewable energy projects;
108
- 109 7) *Endorses* the focus of the international community on increasing the supply and the
110 production of energy of developing countries through:
111
- 112 a. Encouraging the flow of foreign capital through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
113 particularly those with a more environmental focus;
114
- 115 b. Relying on bilateral and multilateral energy sharing projects that incorporate the
116 transfer of technology;
117
- 118 8) *Encourages* direct inclusion of small communities in renewable energy projects as well
119 as the utilization of regional development banks, as conducted in Renewable Energy
120 Development: Pakistan, a partnership with the Pakistani government and Asian
121 Development Bank, which included Pakistani citizens in the installation of small
122 windmills and energy storage units for clean, reliable electricity for small rural
123 communities;
124
- 125 9) *Invites* the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund, the Technology Mechanism, and
126 UNIDO's Renewable Energy Programme to enhance collaboration and scale up support
127 for the development of the renewable energy industry in developing countries, with a
128 particular focus on enhancing affordable access to hydropower and thermal energy
129 conversion;
130
- 131 10) *Calls upon* UN bodies designing and implementing renewable energy projects to partner
132 with regional development banks in an effort to secure consistent and reliable funding,
133 modeled after the multilateral public-private partnership DESERTEC which has
134 implemented solar and wind power projects in the Middle East and North Africa regions,

135 endorsed projects in South Africa, the US, and the EU, and plans to be a model for all
136 applicable countries;

137

138 11) *Encourages* national governments to collaborate with microfinance institutions and
139 relevant UN bodies to implement subsistent energy localities of the main electric grid of
140 remote areas to ensure energy, employment, and the improvement in quality of life for
141 rural populations, as was successfully achieved on the Tac island of Chile in 2004;

142

143 12) *Emphasizes* the need for inter-governmental organizations and UN bodies that have not
144 yet done so to implement the Bali Strategic Plan of Action in order to better facilitate the
145 transfer of renewable energy technology to developing nations and to encourage the
146 participation of civil society organizations to initiate similar policies to achieve
147 sustainable development for all.

Code: CSustD/1/3

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: Green Economy within the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Reiterating* the principles and goals outlined in Agenda 21, which was established during the Conference
2 for Sustainable Development that took place in 1992,
3
4 *Reaffirming* the commitments outlined in previous conferences such as the Commission on Sustainable
5 Development 2007 and the Doha Round,
6
7 *Taking note* of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitat,
8 signed in Ramsar, Iran, 1971, which considers the conservation and wise use of wetlands as a contribution
9 towards achieving sustainable development,
10
11 *Recalling* the efforts of the General Assembly's Millennium Declaration, resolution *A/55/L.2* of eight
12 September 2000, resolution *64/236* of 31 March 2010 on the implementation of Agenda 21, the
13 Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, and the outcomes of the World Summit on
14 Sustainable Development,
15
16 *Further recalling* resolution *A/RES/65/173* on the Promotion of Ecotourism for Poverty Eradication and
17 Environment Protection and *A/RES/65/148* on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,
18
19 *Deeply concerned* by the alarming rates of poverty across the globe and the need to implement an
20 effective action plan that will allow for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) regarding poverty
21 eradication and preservation of the environment to effectively be reached by 2015,
22
23 *Acknowledging* efforts to develop methods of harvesting the power generating capability of tidal
24 movements and the application of such efforts to developing regions to provide clean, affordable and
25 reliable energy,
26
27 *Recognizing* the vital importance of global fisheries and the need to implement new policies to allow for
28 sustainable fishing practices,
29
30 *Alarmed* by the lack of established policy and agreements regarding the upkeep of fisheries and the
31 rapidly dwindling fishery populations worldwide,
32
33 *Recognizing* the importance of blue carbon activities, including the cultivation of mangroves and wetlands
34 as a method of sequestering carbon and reducing the adverse effects of climate change, such as
35 acidification of sea water and global warming,
36
37 *Fully convinced* that subsidies for deep sea fishing make profitable the destruction of fish stocks and, in
38 their absence, economic incentives will be limited, thus, minimizing depletion caused by deep sea fishing
39 and allowing for the rapid restoration of fish stocks for future cycles,
40
41
42 *Realizing* the progress made by the international community to meet the MDG outlined by *A/55/L.2*,
43 specifically goals one and seven, which include eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring
44 environmental sustainability respectively,
45
46 *Further realizing* the failures of the international community to spread the successes of specific efforts,
47

48 *Recalling* the failures of international finance regimes to achieve sustainable development through
49 structural adjustment reform that focuses on profitable industry and austerity,
50
51 *Deeply disturbed* by some national governments' lack of commitment to sustainable development and the
52 future of our environment, particularly dwindling fisheries, water scarcity and water pollution,
53
54 *Concerned* by the lack of progress in developing renewable energy sources that are capable of powering
55 developed and developing nations,
56
57 *Alarmed* by the recent effects of climate change, such as the extended drought in the Iberian Peninsula,
58 the decrease of ice shelves in the Arctic Ocean, and the abnormal changes to standard climate patterns in
59 Europe, rapidly increasing rates of floods in Southeast Asia,
60
61 *Observing* the successes of the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 in educating
62 consumers on the social and environmental costs of many products, as well as the power of consumers to
63 create rapid change,
64
65 *Recognizing* that the UN has established 44 different agencies dealing with the environment and
66 sustainable development issues, and Member States have engaged in 500 different multi-lateral
67 environmental agreements (MEAs),
68
69 *Firmly convinced* of the importance of applied research and scientific studies,
70
71 *Stressing* the importance of transparency and accountability as a method of maintaining the integrity of
72 efforts towards sustainable development,
73
74 *Recalling* Article 9.62 of the United Nations Charter which grants the Economic and Social Council
75 (ECOSOC) the ability to submit recommendations to the General Assembly and underlining chapter two
76 of section one of Agenda 21 international cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in
77 developing countries and related domestic policies,
78
79 *Recognizing* the success of green job projects such as The Small Hydro-power plant in Zambia, which
80 created both construction and maintenance jobs while providing energy for the creation of jobs in other
81 sectors as well,
82
83 *Noting* the progress of nations to implement sustainable development commitments from June 1992 to
84 June 2012, particularly in the areas of governance and institution building,
85
86 *Bearing in mind* the importance of combined efforts to facilitate technology transfer and information
87 sharing such as the African Consensus Statement to Rio +20, The Bali Strategic Plan for Technology
88 Support and Capacity-building *UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1*,
89
90 *Emphasizing* the importance of transparency in facilitating the effective management of public-private
91 partnerships and noting the success of the Extractive Industries Transparency standard (EITI),
92
93 *Commends* the countries who have kept their promises to provide 0.7% of gross national income towards
94 official development assistance and encourages others to fulfill their commitments while keeping in mind
95 that member states should make national commitments according to their needs, circumstances and
96 abilities;
97
98 *Cognizant* of the inability of nations to police international waters beyond their jurisdiction,

99

100 *Profoundly concerned* with the lack of unity and dedication to ending Illegal, Unregulated, and
101 Unreported (IUU) fishing and adherence to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, as well as the Agreement on
102 Port State Measure to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing,
103

104 *Noting* with satisfaction efforts to innovate and expand measures to combat IUU and restore fisheries
105 such as the European Union (EU) Baltic Sea Regional Plan,
106

107 *Encouraged* by the study *Lost at sea: £2.7 billion and 100,000 jobs* from the New Economics Foundation,
108 to which illustrates the economic benefit of sustainable fishing in the Euro Zone that includes 3.2 billion
109 Euros in increased revenue annually, will add 100,000 new jobs in the Euro zone, and will be able to
110 sustain the needs of 160 million more citizens,
111

112

113 *The Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20),*
114

115

116

117 1) *Calls for* a Conference on the New Challenges for International Peace and Security to further
118 solidify its dedication to poverty eradication through sustainable development and combine all
119 stake-holders including member states, non-governmental organizations (NGO),
120 intergovernmental organizations (IGO), and regional blocs to address the aforementioned
121 challenges;

122

123 2) *Calls upon* the financial community, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the
124 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to work with all low income
125 and highly indebted nations in any future aid or funding endeavors to emphasize and focus on
126 education, training, and sustainable development to reduce poverty and foster sustainable
127 economic growth in preparation for the switch to a green economy;

128

129 3) *Advises* nations to support green industries and to ensure that at least 50% of public tenders by
130 national and subnational governments include sustainable green conditional clauses such as
131 energy efficiency, sustainable production, and renewable resources by 2015;

132

133 4) *Urges* the international community to implement in good faith the principles of effective
134 development cooperation listed in the Busan Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation
135 in the implementation of the various aid commitments for sustainable development;

136

137 5) *Appeals* to development partners to fulfill their commitments for the provision of fast-start and
138 long-term financing for the Green Climate Fund under the United Nations Framework
139 Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to effectively achieve environmental and social
140 justice and the polluter pays principle
141

142

143 6) *Requests* cooperation and knowledge sharing among nations to ensure proper management of
144 rural areas including agriculture practices and resource extraction to help abate the damage and
145 poverty caused by drought, deforestation, and desertification;

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147 7) *Directs* New Partnership for Africa's Development's Program for Infrastructure Development in
148 Africa to focus their efforts on rural areas to develop transportation infrastructure for smallholder
149 farmers in order to increase rural populations' income and food security and participation in
global economy;

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- 8) *Encourages* the World Food Programme's Food for Assets Program, which provides employment and training for jobs that are tailored to the specific needs of the country, especially in Least Developed Countries, Land Locked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States, to incorporate green jobs into its job creation framework while integrating local agricultural markets where possible;
 - 9) *Instructs* the United Nations Development Programme to expand the scope of the Community Water Initiative, which is financed by the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme, to provide jobs and training on water and sanitation services to local community members within its operations in an effort to directly include community members in water management projects;
 - 10) Promotes sustainable tourism in order to provide market-linked long-term solutions pursuing effective economic incentives for:
 - a. Taking care of and defending bio-cultural diversity
 - b. Conserving our natural and cultural heritage,
 - c. Enlarging local capacity building and employment opportunities,
 - d. Empowering local communities to act independently in pursuit of fighting poverty and achieving sustainable development;
 - 11) *Recognizes* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as a Specialized Agency to be hereafter known as the United Nations Organization on the Environment and Sustainable Development (UNOESD) charged with the following:
 - a. To provide guidance, visibility, legitimacy, and authority to all efforts relating to sustainable development;
 - b. To coordinate, commission, organize, and disseminate scientific research projects that focus on sustainable development, environmental management, green trade, and regional and local needs;
 - c. Creating regional research centers in Africa, Central and Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean that allow for reflexive and specialized approaches to regional and local needs;
 - d. To cluster existing MEAs by region and issue, to avoid overlap and to reduce fragmentation and increase efficiency;
 - e. Create and develop an online platform that can be accessed through other media sources in order to make easier the sharing of information on technology, and to connect people with specific needs with the expert knowledge;
 - f. Creating a Green List that will include names of corporations and companies that follow the stringent requirements of the Kyoto Protocol in order to provide developing countries with an approved list of companies that practice green and sustainable practices;
 - g. To readdress all current programs and identify areas of opportunity and overlap in order to better direct resources towards sustainable development and poverty eradication;
 - 12) *Stresses* the need for active universal participation from Member States, which includes:
 - a) The recognition of the UNOESD as the primary organ under which all existing environmental and sustainable development agencies will operate
 - b) The inclusion of all relevant stakeholders such as NGOs, intergovernmental bodies, financial institutions, and civil societies in the decision-making processes;

- 201 c) Financial contributions based on UN ability-to-pay scale;
202 d) Establishing an Office of the Inspector General:
203 i) The Inspector General will be elected by a two thirds majority of Member
204 States to a six year term;
205 ii) The Inspector General will be charged with creating a council responsible
206 for authoring and issuing a biennial report on transparency and
207 accountability to buttress the UNOESD against any skeptical attacks on
208 progress towards a sustainable future;
209 iii) The council shall be made up of an equal number of representatives from
210 each global region, not to exceed four per region;
211 iv) The council shall also evaluate and provide feedback on the results of
212 efforts and forums of the UNOESD;
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215 13) Recommends that the UNOESD establish a United Nations Trust Fund for Information and
216 Technology Transfer (UNTFITT) in order to build a network for information exchange and to
217 provide for the redistribution of financial resources in the effort to catalyze ongoing progress
218 toward achieving sustainable development;
219 a) Stakeholders should host forums for information exchange between the public and
220 private sector, civil society, and governments on the national and international level
221 with a view toward establishing successful partnerships between said actors such as the
222 Kyrgyz Agro-Input Enterprise Development Follow-On formed by a USAID Global
223 Development Alliance;
224 b) Calls for the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform, which would
225 create a physical network, that allows exchanging information and best practices
226 among relevant stakeholders such as governments, civil society, the private sector,
227 environment research institutions, and international and regional financial institutions;
228 c) Establish a system of public facilities such as universities to serve as centers for
229 cooperation between all relevant stakeholders which would;
230 i) Create incentives for educated citizens to remain in their native countries;
231 ii) Serve as a platform for forums both physical and electronic;
232 iii) Serve as a hub for grassroots training and education for those who would
233 then go to rural locations to train rural populations and local entrepreneurs
234 to enhance their knowledge on sustainable business practices such as
235 sustainable farming and fishing methods, enabling these businesses to
236 provide for their local communities while sustainably managing their
237 natural resources;
238 iv) . Be a hub for electronic information dispersion to governments NGO's,
239 databases, multinational corporations and international organizations while
240 simultaneously absorbing information, including records of transactions,
241 education and state information, recent technology and research about
242 sustainable development;
243 v) Encourage the promotion of sustainable, agricultural, and rural
244 development, which stimulates employment and income generation to
245 alleviate poverty, strengthen natural resources management and
246 environmental protection in the sense of the green as well as the blue
247 economy;
248 d) Promotes the increase of the flow of know how through the cooperation between United
249 Nations Committee on Trade and Development and United Nations Institute for
250 training and research to send international experts from developed and developing
251 countries to;

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- i) Improve needed infrastructure, economic tools as well as knowledge in less developed countries (LDC);
 - ii) Promote studies to help developing countries to be aware of their natural resources in order to autonomously, efficiently, and sustainably use them;
- 14) Calls for Member States to participate in sharing green technologies for sustainable development in the forums established by UNTFITT;
- a) Create a system of incentives to promote the spread and transfer of current technologies for example participating nations would receive a reduction in their United Nations dues that is equal to their contribution;
 - b) Calls for the use of Developing Member States as Technology Proving-Grounds (D-Step) through International Environmental Agreements (IEAs) and bilateral agreements making sure to
 - i) Implement only those technologies which the host countries deem safe;
 - ii) Leave successful technologies for the benefit of the developing countries;
 - iii) Consider using the developing countries as a place to manufacture new technologies;
 - iv) Require the removal of unsuccessful technologies by the developed countries;
 - v) Foreign stakeholders involved in the process should be held accountable;
 - c) Affirming the Together Alongside Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) which will facilitate cooperation between relevant stakeholders including Member States and NGOs;
- 15) *Encourages* the establishment of international transparency standards like those presented in the EITI to provide for adequate sharing of information on funds distribution and other relevant practices to ensure secure transfers and proper usage of funds;
- 16) *Requests* that each nation adopt a National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change to ensure preparedness and to enhance mitigation strategies as well as to:
- a) Enhance the cultivation and sharing of information and knowledge on the impacts and mitigation strategies of climate change;
 - b) Reduce vulnerabilities and increase capacity to respond to climate change impacts;
 - c) Increase awareness of, and participation in, responses and adaptation to the effects of climate change;
 - d) Garner international cooperation in attempts to reduce, adapt, and address the effects of climate change;
 - e) Publish and share results within the UNOESD as well as within UNFITT panels;
- 17) *Recommends* nations enact laws requiring transnational corporations (TNCs) to submit annual reports to the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the UNOESD that detail supply chains including working conditions, wages, environmental impacts, and sustainability of resource gathering with the aim of exposing practices that contribute to poverty and unsustainable development;

- 300 18) *Invites* states to undertake measures to achieve blue carbon readiness in order to ensure the
301 integrity of coastal habitats and represent an economic opportunity for the carbon market;
302
- 303 19) *Further invites* states to implement a national plan for the protection of mangroves that are
304 crucial in ensuring biodiversity and absorbing carbon emissions;
305
- 306 20) *Suggests* the inclusion of mangroves in forests definition within the United Nations Reducing
307 Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) activities as a form of incentive
308 to protect coastal ecosystems while pushing a holistic ecosystem approach;
309
- 310 21) *Draws attention* to the importance of biodiversity within crop populations in order to increase
311 market access, reduce and/or eliminate reliance upon genetically modified organisms and ensure
312 full nutrient support in soils;
313
- 314 22) *Supports* universal adherence to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement while encouraging the better
315 management and monitoring of local and regional fishing industries of developing states by:
316 a) Establishing a market place for the sale and trade of Individual Transferrable
317 Quotas(ITQs) which regulates the transactions to ensure quotas are only applicable to
318 regions in which they originate;
319 b) Implementing ITQs which would regulate the total yearly allowable catch of a nation
320 and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
321 c) Endorsing the prevention of destructive fishing methods such as bottom trawling, long
322 line fishing or any other methods that cause unnecessary by-catch as well as promoting
323 the use of larger, more specific nets which would further eliminate the likelihood of
324 catching unwanted or pre-mature species;
325 d) Establishing a worldwide ITQ Conference to facilitate the exchange of expertise, and to
326 assess the progress of implementation;
327 e) Encouraging the creation of projects such as The South West Indian Fisheries Project
328 in all regional fishing zones;
329
- 330
- 331 23) *Fully supports* efforts to eliminate the economic value of IUU fishing practices:
332 a)By stripping subsidies from industries and fleets that practice this form of fishing;
333 b) By encouraging nations to inspect and confiscate fish upon import that were obtained
334 due to IUU fishing practices;
335
- 336 24) *Endorses* the establishment of sovereign continental shelves and the strengthening of maritime
337 law to assist in the regional and national management of the resources of the global oceans;
338
- 339 25) *Recommends* a commission to establish and expand continental shelves beyond the 200 nautical
340 miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) thus enabling national governments, or regional
341 organizations to extend their control over larger areas, reducing the amount of uncontrolled areas
342 within international waterways that can be exploited by IUU fishing practices;
343
- 344 26) *Encourages* States to implement a Comprehensive Fisheries Reform (CFR) to:
345
- 346 a) Coordinate local, national, and international efforts to tackle IUU fishing practices, by
347 reinforcing offshore surveillance systems and cooperation between coast guards;
348 b) To share and spread successes and experience;

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- c) Facilitate mutually advantageous fishing agreements between small island developing states and foreign fishing groups to enact effective methods for restoration of fish stocks;
 - d) Aid in the establishment of effective Marine Protected Areas (MPA) with the goal of encompassing at least 1.5% of fisheries in coastal countries;
 - e) Establish governance boards that enable local populations to participate in management of MPAs in cooperation with government, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders;
- 27) *Condemns* States that continue to ignore and violate international law in regards to sustainable fisheries;
- 28) *Strongly reaffirms* the importance of achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield from the world's fisheries by managing the seas regionally and with deep levels of multifaceted involvement that take great care to involve all stakeholders.

Code: CSustD/1/4

Committee: United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Reminding* Member States of their support to the Rio Declaration, which declares that
2 sustainable development must integrate economic, social and environmental pillars,
3
4 *Recognizing* the impact of national resource management and social conditions, such as access to
5 education and health services, on national economy,
6
7 *Concerned* about the decreased emphasis on social and environmental factors such as poverty,
8 pollution and overexploitation of natural resources in the operational framework of the United
9 Nations for development,
10
11 *Recalling* the Stiglitz Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance
12 and Social Progress, which outlined a system to develop more relevant indicators of social
13 progress,
14
15 *Fully aware* that the United Nations Statistical Division considers a nation's Gross Domestic
16 Product (GDP) as the only indicator for economic development,
17
18 *Acknowledging* that economic indicators, like the GDP, are primordial for Member States to
19 improve decision-making, support capacity building, and provide further information on their
20 economic status to guide governments and policy makers,
21
22 *Recalling* the third edition of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs report in 2007
23 titled Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies as a framework to
24 assess existing criteria,
25
26 *Keeping in mind* that the Human Development Index (HDI) was a first step towards a new
27 development indicator,
28
29 *Aware of* the reality that girls and women do not have equal access to primary and secondary
30 education, consequently affecting their development opportunities, their participation in the local
31 economy and thus their role in the decision making process regarding their environment,
32
33 *Keeping in mind* the importance of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
34 which recommends its Member States to adopt anti-corruption measures which affect their laws
35 and institutions,
36
37 *Recognizing* that countries hold sovereignty over the use and management of their natural
38 resources, as stated in the General Assembly resolution 1803/1962 on the Permanent Sovereignty
39 Over Natural Resources,
40
41 *Further recalling* that sustainable and effective use of resources is the key to a green economy,
42

43 *Alarmed* by the fact that multinational and transnational corporations (TNC) highly benefit from
44 natural resources of some developing countries, such as plutonium from Nigeria and coltan from
45 Congo,

46

47 *The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20),*

48

49 1) *Calls* for a reassessment of the existing criteria for measuring economic performance in
50 Member States by creating the GDP+ index, which expands considerations beyond the
51 GDP by including:

52 a. Measurement of the value of natural resources as natural capital via the existing
53 World Bank's Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services;

54 b. Social factors such as education, health, living standards and distribution of
55 wealth within a country's population;

56 c. Local political efforts to maintain stability and promote socio-economic success;

57

58 2) *Firmly recommends* UN institutions and programs, global financial institutions and non-
59 governmental organizations (NGOs), such as United Nations Environment Programme
60 Finance Initiative, use the GDP+ index as a reference to help distribute aid and assistance
61 in a manner beneficial to the greatest number of States according to their specific needs
62 and ability;

63

64 3) *Strongly urges* the utilization of measurement tools that can assess where investment is
65 most needed in an eco-efficient analysis, such as the method purposed by The Manual for
66 the Preparers and Users of Eco-efficiency Indicators as well as a method proposed by the
67 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), that integrates the
68 economic and environmental pillars, while also addressing the social pillar by:

69 a. Analyzing eco- efficiency integrating economic and environmental life cycle

70 inventory, life cycle assessments, total cost of ownership and existing eco-efficiency;

71 b. Analyzing social impact on local communities that have direct and indirect
72 contact with the industries that provide for the region;

73

74 4) *Invites* those previously mentioned organizations to consider women rights and to also
75 work in order to empower them to be independent and fully aware about their skills and
76 building capacity;

77

78 5) *Calls upon* Member States to observe the commitments stated in the United Nations
79 Convention Against-Corruption (UNCAC), as this represents the only legally binding
80 international instrument to fight corruption in private and public institutions;

80

81 6) *Encourages* Member States to adopt anti-corruption policies at a national level following
82 the recommendations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in
83 order to target financial aid towards Member States that use resources in a transparent
84 and accountable way;

85

- 86 7) *Suggests* the creation of a program geared towards implementing educational and
87 technical assistance to manage natural and energy resources in a sustainable and
88 economically viable way:
- 89 a. The program should be established under the supervision of the United Nations
90 Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and made available to countries
91 on a voluntary basis;
- 92 b. A panel of ten experts from the scientific community coming from each of the
93 five United Nations Regional Groups and chosen by the CSD, which will be
94 renewed every decade;
- 95
- 96 8) *Recommends* partnerships between developed and developing countries to further share
97 knowledge on sustainable resource management through international information hubs
98 such as those sponsored by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and
99 United Nation Development Programme (UNDP):
- 100 a. These initiatives to be gradually phased over to the drafted United Nations
101 Organization for the Environment and Sustainable Development (UNOESD) and
102 the United Nations Trust Fund for Information and Technology Transfers
103 (UNTFITT) drafted at this conference;
- 104
- 105 9) *Encourages* multinational and transnational corporations based within the borders of
106 developing countries to join the Payments for Ecosystem Services program, which
107 promotes corporate reinvestment in host countries through education and social
108 programs;
- 109
- 110 10) *Recommends* that the international community reform existing programs to create jobs in
111 both the public and private sectors through global and multilateral cooperation by:
- 112 a. Providing the opportunity for developing countries to become autonomous in the
113 use of specific green technologies, which helps communities adapt to climate
114 changes;
- 115 b. Following the example of Capacity Building in Climate Modeling in Bangladesh,
116 a program headed by the United Kingdom and Bangladesh in vertical and
117 horizontal cooperation, facilitating the creation of green jobs;
- 118
- 119 11) *Encourages* Member States to implement voluntary financial mechanisms such as tax
120 incentives as a means of integrating environmental and social concerns into the economy,
121 with these tax systems based on social and environmental goals in order to promote social
122 development and the protection of the environment.
- 123
- 124 12) *Asks* the Secretary-General to organize a conference supported by UNEP with the
125 objective to create Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that emulate the existing
126 MDGs;
- 127
- 128 13) *Recommends* the SDGs should focus on:
- 129 a. Improving management and access to freshwater on a global scale to reduce
130 health related issues by encouraging Member States to develop desalination
131 programs with financial support, and where applicable, of UN institutions;

- 132 b. Promote the implementation of renewable resource management drawing
133 attention to regional specific assets;
134 c. Reduction of biodiversity loss;
135 d. Reduction of carbon emission and other greenhouse gasses;
136 e. Improving sustainable management of fisheries in international, trans-boundary
137 and national waters;
138 f. Promoting greater sustainable agricultural and nomadic practices;
139 g. Accelerate the adhesion to existing frameworks and conventions on sustainable
140 development;
141 h. Encouraging the promotion of sustainable infrastructures and technologies;
142
- 143 14) *Invites* the Secretary-General to address topics to the aforementioned conference based
144 on proposals from Member States, UN-sponsored organizations and NGOs;
145
- 146 15) *Recommends* that the CSD be tasked with monitoring concrete progress on these
147 aforementioned goals on a national and regional basis by:
148 a. Evaluating, every five years, the actions taken and the domestic policies adopted
149 by each State to achieve their international engagements regarding environment
150 and sustainable development, such as the Kyoto Protocol and the SDGs;
151 b. Commissioning a report on global progress toward sustainable development, to be
152 submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Code: CSustD/1/5

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Guided by* groundbreaking international cooperation such as the 1992 Conference on
2 Environment and Development, the 2000 Millennium Summit, and the 2002 Johannesburg
3 Summit,

4
5 *Emphasizing* the importance of integrating economic, social, and environmental concerns in
6 water resource management and balancing the needs of agriculture, industry, and individuals to
7 pursue both sustainable development and poverty eradication,

8
9 *Aware of* Millennium Development Goal 1, to eradicate poverty and hunger, and Goal 7, to
10 ensure environmental sustainability and integrate sustainable development into national policy
11 specifically by increasing access to drinking water and adequate sanitation,

12
13 *Realizing* the importance of coordinating water concerns on international, regional and local
14 levels as the world moves into an era of shared water use,

15
16 *Noting* that the continued degradation of water supplies will detrimentally impact global
17 economic activity, food security, and human health for present and future generations,

18
19 *Recognizing* that preserving ocean and fishery health and biodiversity is vital to ensuring stable
20 food supplies within many nation states,

21
22 *Noting with deep concern* the loss of biodiversity in aquatic fauna and flora due to both pollution
23 and unsustainable, illegal fishery practices which cause premature degradation of ecosystems,

24
25 *Reaffirming Agenda 21* goals regarding the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of
26 oceans, seas and their resources, *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation* goals to restore fish
27 stocks and eliminate all forms of illegal or unregulated fishing and the seventh *Millennium*
28 *Development Goal*, particularly Target 7B concerning biodiversity,

29
30 *Emphasizing* the importance of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in preserving ocean health,

31
32 *Further noting* that climate change and population growth will increasingly stress water
33 resources in the future,

34
35 *The Committee on Sustainable Development (Rio+20),*

- 36
37 1) *Encourages* Member States to participate in sustainable water management initiatives
38 applicable within their respective environmental and economic situations;
39
40 2) *Recommends* that Member States implement sustainable irrigation systems supporting
41 agriculture productivity by:
42

- 43 a) Researching new materials and methods for the construction of affordable, durable
44 and efficient water conduits which will reduce water loss due to leaks in irrigation-
45 systems;
- 46 b) Ensure the proper maintenance of the irrigation systems by monitoring the constant
47 efficiency of irrigation systems;
- 48 c) Sharing existing technologies and information with other countries so as to ensure
49 accessibility to efficient systems for all countries;
- 50 d) Providing market incentives for resource conservation;
- 51
- 52 3) *Recommends* that all Member States take initiative in monitoring their water pollution
53 index (WPI) to observe groundwater contamination and work collaboratively to combat
54 agrochemical and industrial chemical waste, particularly in transnational water sources;
55
- 56 4) *Encourages* the Food and Agricultural Organization to continue in efforts to provide the
57 international community with its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in order to
58 establish assistance for monitoring and enforcing the sustainable measures to fishing
59 activities,
60
- 61 a) Recommends more pragmatic definitions of illegal, unreported, and unregulated
62 fishing to include bottom fishing and deep sea bottom trawling;
- 63 b) Invites States to consider ratification of the FAO's *Agreement on Port State Measures*
64 *to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*;
65
- 66 5) *Further recommends* the creation of a "Breed for Fish" program aiming to utilize
67 sustainable fish propagation in overexploited areas in order to:
68
- 69 a) Prevent the damage of sea resources;
- 70 b) Ensure abundance of resources for future generations;
- 71
- 72 6) *Encourages* the protection of biodiversity within Member States by establishing protected
73 areas around fragile coasts, rivers, and lakes;
74
- 75 7) *Recommends* that Member States take appropriate actions to ensure that fresh water is
76 reliably and sustainably available to all such as:
77
- 78 a) Opening a dialogue between land-locked and agriculture states to promote need-
79 based resource alliances;
- 80 b) Investing in pilot programs to target effective water management systems and
81 emphasize awareness of specific water concerns in regional areas;
- 82 c) Pursuing innovative economic programs to stimulate private-sector development
83 initiatives;
- 84 d) Requesting that States active in desalination programs expand production to a global
85 level as a means to promote green economic activity;
- 86 8) *Emphasizes* new technologies which Member States can utilize, resulting in a move
87 towards a revitalized and green economy:

- 88
- 89 a) Endorses the use of solar desalination of oceans to support countries which need to
- 90 gain greater access to drinking water and truly employ the ocean as a renewable
- 91 resource and notes the use of solar power for the process of desalination, using 70%
- 92 less energy than original forms of desalination and therefore reducing the costs of the
- 93 desalination process;
- 94 b) Highlights the effective use of bio-digester systems, as demonstrated in Rwanda, to
- 95 remove fish refuse from bodies of water and convert it into a source of power in the
- 96 form of bio-gas methane;
- 97 c) Considers the potential for hydroelectric power to be exploited so long as:
- 98
- 99 i. Unbiased expert opinion is obtained to assess the environmental impact of
- 100 such stations on the region in which they are developed;
- 101 ii. Transnational water law is respected and water flow to downstream nations is
- 102 not decreased by hydraulic power stations on transboundary waters;
- 103
- 104 d) Supports the promotion of rainwater storage systems as applicable within Member
- 105 States by encouraging the installation of rainwater collectors and independent water
- 106 cycle systems;
- 107 e) Encourages investment in advanced oxidation systems in order to purify industrial
- 108 contaminants in water sources;
- 109
- 110 9) *Welcomes* the participation of Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) and
- 111 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the effort to provide safe drinking water to
- 112 lacking individuals;
- 113
- 114 10) *Suggests* that LNGOs and NGOs cooperate with each other, multinational corporations,
- 115 and the UN bodies to provide water treatment technology to those lacking a naturally
- 116 clean water source, such as Life Straw technology and water sanitation tablets, among
- 117 others;
- 118
- 119 11) *Recommends* that Member States, the World Health Organization, UN-Water, non-
- 120 governmental organizations, and intergovernmental organization coordinate, as a means
- 121 to encourage environmental sustainability and to eradicate poverty, the implementation of
- 122 a strategic plan to ensure efficient transportation of water to maximize access, including:
- 123
- 124 a) Information sharing to use existing technology and ensuring the durability of physical
- 125 infrastructures;
- 126 b) Sharing of best practices to ensure the continuation of past successes;
- 127
- 128 12) *Reemphasizes* the importance of abiding by preexisting international water laws and
- 129 transnational standards as a basis to determine proactive sustainable measures in order to

- 130 improve the well-being of all people and to ensure mutual benefit and equality in the
131 implementation of new initiatives;
132
- 133 13) *Endorses* the formulation of an International Water Coalition (IWC) within a UN body
134 such as UN-Water, so as to encourage all Member States to respect previously stated
135 recommendations, which will:
136
- 137 a) Prevent and mediate transnational water disputes;
 - 138 b) Grant financial support to all countries compliant to the previously stated
139 recommendations or working towards compliance;
 - 140 c) Operate with the following constraints:
141
 - 142 i. Guided by an international expert panel appointed by the members of the UN
143 body itself as to govern the IWC;
 - 144 ii. Scheduled to convene every year in coordination with the meeting of the
145 General Assembly of the United Nations;
 - 146 iii. Complete monitoring of fund allocation to ensure transparency and the
147 completion of projects that contribute to improvements regarding sustainable
148 development;
 - 149
 - 150 d) Consider expanding the IWC in the future to include an ocean and waterways
151 surveillance program, guaranteeing the sovereignty of States on their own sea as well
152 as shared international waters.

CSustD/1/6

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

Subject: The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Noting with concern* the fact that the social, economic and global environmental crises have
2 resulted in increased poverty, unemployment, inequality, as well as the depletion of natural
3 resources throughout the world,
4
5 *Following* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect
6 for international law and its principles,
7
8 *Guided* by the documents of the Rio Principles, Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of
9 Implementation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) one and seven and expanding on
10 the previous achievements in the area of long-term maintainable and sustainable growth,
11
12 *In parallel* with Principle seven in Agenda 21 which states common but different responsibilities,
13
14 *Having considered* the duplication among agencies and multilateral environmental agreements
15 that weaken the efficiency in both the allocation of financial resources and operating efforts
16 within the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the Commission on Sustainable
17 Development (CSD) in achieving sustainable goals,
18
19 *Acknowledging* the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in accordance to
20 poverty eradication and improving the livelihoods of citizens as outlined in MDGs one and
21 seven,
22
23 *In agreement with A/RES/64/196* Harmony with Nature, the global environment does not have
24 the capacity of resources to feed an unregulated abuse of the Green Economy,
25
26 *Recognizing* the importance of cooperation among government bodies, international and national
27 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which enhance the lives of women and indigenous
28 peoples,
29
30 *Affirming* that women and indigenous peoples in impoverished and developing nations need
31 sustainable job training and environmental education development programs to sustain life,
32
33 *Believing* that the involvement of women and indigenous peoples in the transition towards a
34 green economy is one of utmost importance,
35
36 *Declaring* the need to reinforce sustainable development globally through our collective and
37 national efforts, in accordance with the principle of sovereign rights of states over their natural
38 resources,
39
40 *The Conference on Sustainable Development,*
41

- 42 1) *Recognizes* that nature should be respected and treated as an invaluable resource by
43 asserting:
44
- 45 a) The use of the term Ecological Economy better defines the inextricable balance
46 between the needs of both nature and humanity;
47 b) That lesser developed countries may be pressured to exploit their natural resources
48 instead of conserving them;
49
- 50 2) *Urges* Member States to adopt a concrete plan to allocate financial as well as technical
51 support necessary for a sustainable development infrastructure in developing countries
52 that includes:
53
- 54 a) Synergy between Member States and the private sector and environmental research
55 that is both funded and conducted by government and the private sector so as to
56 provide green jobs alongside the development of green technologies;
57
- 58 b) A grassroots approach to sustainable development via the encouragement of the
59 private sector in order to provide low-cost technology, affordable and accessible
60 products and devices in developing countries that eradicate poverty and ensure access
61 to safe food and clean drinking water such as solar cooking devices, water-filtering
62 tools such as the LifeStraw, and water cones;
63
- 64 3) *Emphasizes* that the development of innovative and affordable green technologies are
65 critical for combating poverty as proven by:
66
- 67 a) The transformation to cleaner and more efficient standard procedures in the key
68 sectors of agriculture, freshwater, forests, fisheries, energy, transportation, and waste;
69
- 70 b) Intellectual property rights that should be respected while expenses should not
71 constrain states from acquiring green technologies as outlined in the amendments to
72 the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);
73
- 74 4) *Supports* educational endeavors that educate and train all citizens, in particular the most
75 vulnerable such as women and indigenous peoples in global awareness and living a
76 sustainable lifestyle as outlined by Together Alongside NGOs (TANGO) and the
77 Environmental Educational Forum (EEF) as authored and drafted by this 20th
78 anniversary of the conference on sustainable development that:
79
- 80 a) Request funding from the World Bank, NGOs, and Member States;
81
- 82 b) Encourage developed countries and multinational corporations to invest in
83 environmental vocation academies in developing nations for sustainable development
84 and green economic practices;
85

- 86 c) Invite local NGOs that work with the United Nations bodies to bring basic welfare to
87 women and indigenous people that empower them to be knowledgeable about their
88 skill and building capacities;
89
- 90 d) Calls for the creation of Non-Governmental networks of ecological economic
91 vocational training academies in all Member States;
92
- 93 (a) Particularly focusing on educating women and indigenous citizens on how
94 to maintain sustainable jobs and an overall education on the environment
95 (b) especially enabling rural populations to enhance their knowledge in
96 sustainable farming methods to provide for their local community while
97 sustaining the natural environment;
98
- 99 5) *Affirms* that eco-tourism is a valuable and sustainable strategy for countries to supplement
100 their economies while advocating an appreciation and connection to nature because:
101 a) it has the potential to provide a necessary outlet for poverty eradication and job
102 creation;
103 b) of the benefits of educational programs that emphasize sustainable tourism practices;
104
- 105 6) *Encourages* states that economically rely on the extraction of non-renewable resources,
106 with assistance of the international community, to employ initiatives akin to the
107 Ecuadorian Yasuní-ITT initiative to:
108
- 109 a) Reject the necessity to extract non-renewable resources in ecologically sensitive
110 areas;
111
- 112 b) Generate a UNDP administered fund that:
113 (a) Counterbalances the opportunity cost that is lost by refraining from
114 extracting a non-renewable resource;
115 (b) Is partially funded by governments, multilateral organizations, NGOs,
116 private sector companies, and individuals worldwide;
117 (c) Fosters project, programs, research and development that maintain
118 sustainable development values;
119 (d) Improves national energy efficiency through the use of renewable energy
120 sources;
121 (e) Protects biologically diverse and sensitive areas from further degradation;
122 (f) Promotes the creation of health, education, training, technical assistance
123 and productive employment opportunities in the initiative's zone of
124 influence;
125
- 126 7) *Stresses* that indigenous people play a vital role in preserving ancient and sustainable
127 land practices that are crucial for living in a balance with nature and therefore:
128
- 129 a) Member States should transfer the responsibility of land management to indigenous
130 peoples where plausible which would provide a low-cost solution to sustainable
131 development implementation;

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- 8) *Further advocates* the use of Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES) model as advocated by the UNEP which would encourage:
- a) An international system for recognizing the value in an ecosystem's resources that would discourage viewing the environment as a commodity and instead seek a universal value of nature that all could recognize and appreciate;
 - b) Promote a global awareness of the fact that nature provides valuable services such as water filtration, flood prevention, and soil formation at no cost;
 - c) Translating these benefits into a universal value that re-evaluated the framework for sustainable development in order to fulfill human and environmental needs simultaneously;
- 9) *Affirms* the importance to develop renewable energy such as hydropower, solar, wind, geo-thermal, and biomass energy to create a sustainable economy that reduces pollution while:
- a) Understanding the need for global eliminations of tetraethyl lead in gasoline, methyl bromide and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which negatively affect the environment;
- 10) *Urges* bold and immediate action by Member States to achieve the objectives and goals of the resolutions drafted at this conference.

Code: CSustD/1/7

Committee: Commission of Sustainable Development

Subject: The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Defining* a green economy as one which functions at its core on renewable energy resources that
2 do not contribute to the increase in the ecological footprint and are based on the three pillars of
3 energy conservation, resource conservation (food, water, and ecosystem security), and pollution
4 control;
5
6 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the goals set out in Article 1.3
7 of the *Charter of the United Nations* to promote international co-operation in solving
8 international problems of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian character, and in
9 promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all,
10
11 *Deeply concerned* with the growing division and inequalities between developing and developed
12 countries being crucial to recognize the necessary sustainable actions needed to lessen the gaps
13 endorsed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,
14
15 *Recognizing* the important link between development and the Millennium Development Goals
16 (MDGs) established in the Millennium Declaration, specifically MDG 8, which calls for the
17 establishment of an open, rule-based, predictable, and non-discriminatory international trading
18 and financial system in order to benefit least developed countries most from tariff reductions,
19
20 *Having reviewed* Chapter 2 of Agenda 21, which supports and encourages the making of
21 sustainable development efforts in the context of poverty alleviation through the liberalization of
22 trade to further enable all countries to receive mutual gains from trade,
23
24 *Alarmed by* the growing inequalities between rural and urban populations, it is crucial to
25 recognize necessary sustainable development actions,
26
27 *Acknowledging* the positive benefits that agricultural inputs procure towards removing barriers to
28 food access, including improved access to seeds and fertilizers for greater agricultural
29 production, increasing global food security and achieve the goals set forth in the Millennium
30 Declaration specifically MDG 1, target C, to halve the world population that suffer from hunger,
31
32 *Bearing in mind* the Bali Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building which promotes
33 the need for renewable sources of energy while keeping in mind environmental and development
34 goals,
35
36 *Having considered* targets 13, 18, and 19 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets found within the
37 Convention on Biological Diversity that emphasize on the usage of regionally targeted
38 educational initiatives,
39
40 *Taking note* of the role of microcredit when dealing with eradication of poverty as exemplified in
41 *A/RES/61/214*,
42

43 *Noting with satisfaction* its support for the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation especially
44 chapter II which confirms poverty eradication to be a crucial aspect for sustainable development,
45 including improved access and the transferring of technologies to reliable, affordable,
46 economically viable and socially acceptable environmentally sound energy services,
47
48 *Fully understanding* the significance of the ocean in regulating climate, temperature, and the
49 precipitation rates of fresh water sources
50
51 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its goals to
52 “contribute to a just and equitable international economic order which takes into account
53 interests and needs of mankind, in particular, the special interests and needs of developing
54 countries,”
55
56 *Alarmed by* the eutrophication of the oceans and the continued loss of biodiversity and ongoing
57 pollution derived by increased growth of greenhouse gases and industrial waste
58
59 *Convinced* that the plan of implementation adopted by the world summit on sustainable
60 development addressed issues dealing with the oceans and seas global and regional coordination
61 and cooperation for sustainable fisheries, marine biodiversity, and ecosystems, marine pollution
62 from both land-based and sea-based sources
63
64 *Reaffirming* the need of for long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish
65 stock as states in the 1955 Fish Stock Agreement as well as the role of World Commission of the
66 Oceans (IWCO) in monitoring sustainable fish stocks levels,
67
68 *Alarmed by* increasing levels of CO₂ and acidification and the deep connection with food
69 security,
70
71 *Guided by* the adoption of A/66/20, which seeks to promote new and renewable sources of
72 energy,
73
74 *Recognizing* the importance to involve Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and
75 multinational corporations for achieving sustainable development of green economies to
76 developed countries,
77
78 *Commending* the efforts of the United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in
79 assisting the creation of jobs and facilitating 10% of the world’s GDP through tourism,
80
81 *Reiterating* the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and its commitment to strengthen the
82 contribution of industrial development to sustainable natural resource management and providing
83 assistance to increase income generating employment opportunities,
84
85 *Cognizant* of the continual depletion of coral reef ecosystems and the importance of preserving
86 these natural ecosystems,
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88 *The Conference on Sustainable development (Rio+20),*

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1. *Commends* the countries who have kept their promises to provide 0.7% of gross national income towards official development assistance by 2015 as stated in the MDGs and reaffirmed by the members of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, while encouraging others to fulfill their commitments according to their needs circumstances and abilities;
 2. *Advises* the international community to consider proposed global trading policies as put forward by the World Trade Organization (WTO) while keeping in mind the inability of developing countries and emerging markets to compete in the international trading system on a fair and equitable basis;
 3. *Directs* all Member States to make sustainable development efforts towards reducing subsidy levels on their domestic production, protect intellectual property rights, and transparent, science-based, regulatory standards in order to support fair markets, eco labeling companies and assist stabilizing commodity prices that developing countries depend on;
 4. *Emphasizes* the need to transfer basic infrastructure to rural populations along with the Technological Upgrade Fund Scheme under UNEP administration as including ecofriendly mass transit in order to ensure these populations to obtain access to markets and support the opportunities that agriculture holds for rural populations' economy and recommend ways in which environmental goods and services in trade could be liberalized aimed at facilitating the transfer of environmental technology;
 5. *Reaffirms* the need for short and long term plans that will be able to benefit and meet the needs of all in agriculture production dealing with harvest and food technologies such as expanding initiatives that improve agricultural inputs through programs like the Food and Agriculture Organization's Special Programme for Food Security, which supports national and regional agricultural trade strategies;
 6. *Encourages* Member States to promote programs that sustainably develop the productivity of land and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture along with education to expand their green economy and utilize their natural resources to their full potential;
 7. *Calls upon* regional education programs to provide mobile trade school education to those working in the agricultural field to best utilize their available resources as well as training laborers to use new technologies and agriculture methods to produce a more efficient and sustainable regional corps as demonstrated by the environmental education forum and the Plus Program, Tango;
 8. *Invites* fellow member states to adopt microcredit financing programs that focus on lending and educating the populations of rural communities within developing member states through the provision of microcredit options to communities and individuals so as to promote economic growth and sustainability throughout all member states;

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9. *Strongly encourages* the limitation of confusion or procrastination of any sustainable policy implementations through the utilization of a Three-Term Timeframe in which short term is defined as 2 years, medium term is defined as 10 years, and long term is defined as 25 years;
 10. *Strongly encourages* Member States to deliver specific reports regarding their sustainable development implementation, to be examined by all Member States and the United Nations Environmental Program during summits organized periodically;
 11. *Requests* the implementation of transparency in the allocation of foreign direct investments, administrative, and judicial proceedings concerning sustainable development cases through adherence to the 2002 Aarhus Convention protocols;
 12. *Instructs* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote and facilitate financing assistance for environmentally sound energies to developing countries that will provide appropriate and a variety of renewable energy sources and support a widespread effort of research and development into transitional sources of energy such as shale gas, which would increase energy independence in states requiring the importation of energy from hostile or unfriendly neighbors;
 13. *Further Invites* all and willing Member States to utilize the United Nations Institute for Training and Research which supports national programs for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including skill-building workshops for sound action plan development, in return strengthening institutional, technical, legal infrastructure, and capacity for environmentally sound waste management;
 14. *Urges* all Member States to agree on country specific budgets that are dedicated to the creation of a global programme through the United Nations towards education in the media and primary schools on waste management;
 15. *Suggests* all Member States who have not already done so to reinforce the Convention on the Law of the Sea by signing and ratifying;
 16. *Proposes* the creation of food security by employment through the creation of jobs in new green alternatives such as protected ecological areas, especially marine protected areas and coastal areas; and waste management systems as it minimizes the pollution of fresh water sources, oceans and seas;
 17. *Concurrently* proposes an increase in food security through regulation and limitation in the form of reduced water pollution from land-based activities by regulation of the use of pesticides and fertilizers in agricultural industries; and the promotion of organic agriculture and effective fish farming techniques;

- 179 18. *Strongly requests* the creation of maritime spatial planning tools, an obligation mentioned
180 in UNCLOS and the Convention on Biological Diversity(CBD), by analyzing and
181 allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine area;
182
- 183 19. *Concurrently requests* the creation of international deep-sea protected zones in
184 coordination with the national protected areas to fight illegal overfishing and non-
185 sustainable fishing techniques;
186
- 187 20. *Further recommends* the establishment of a registry for all nation states that violate
188 maritime laws through illegal or overfishing;
189
- 190 21. *Encourages* educational programs as a key resource to ensure proper knowledge of both
191 oceans and fisheries, biodiversity and the natural environmental process, so as to decrease
192 the loss of thousand of species;
193
- 194 22. *Recommends* UNEP to establish a social-environmental share online offering for
195 common citizens to finance the NGO's and UNEP's programs for sustainable
196 development;
197
- 198 23. *Encourages* Member States to be committed to new developments in science and
199 innovation through the use of incentive systems, basic research, and investments in
200 education, this will be facilitated through the mechanism provided by the United Nations
201 Organization on the Environment and Sustainable Development (UNOESD);
202
- 203 24. *Suggests* all Member States to develop a national Clean Energy Standard (CES) or
204 emissions trading system in order to foster the development of a clean energy market
205 with reduced emissions
- 206 a. *Further encourages* implementing in the CES, an annual target for electricity
207 from clean energy sources, while encouraging businesses and entrepreneurs to
208 discover the best personalized approach for them to achieve the goals;
- 209 b. *Considers* that the CES would give electric power plants clean energy credits to
210 businesses for every megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity produced from clean
211 energy;
- 212 c. *Promotes* a system to plants that are closer to exceeding the current demand, bank
213 their extra credits for further use or sell them to other entrepreneurs;
- 214 d. *Encourages* more member states to apply the emissions trading in addition with
215 the CES
216
- 217 25. *Calls upon* Member States to work together to promote a better global cooperation
218 through the Major Economies Forum on Energy, Climate, and Clean Energy Ministerial;
219
- 220 26. *Further invites*, developed countries to share their technologies and innovations in
221 science with the developing countries based on the 7th Principle of the Rio Declaration of
222 the common but differentiated responsibilities;
223
224

- 225 27. *Reaffirming* the platform of the Lisbon Strategy's Open Method of Coordination (OMC),
226 which is based on:
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228
229 a. Jointly identifying and defining objectives to be achieved;
230 b. Multilaterally establishing measuring instruments such as statistics and indicators;
231 c. Reviewing member states performances and exchange best practices;
232
- 233 28. *Suggests* all Member States to be part of a peer-reviewed mechanism to ensure that
234 member states are following the International Environmental Agreements (IEA),
235 encouraging Non-Governmental Organizations representatives to give feedback about
236 countries' efforts on sustainability as to enable assessing the efforts over time for
237 potential improvement;
238
- 239 29. *Urges* the proliferation of research and development of renewable energy technologies
240 such as: solar, wind, geo-thermal and hydro power in order to create a sustainable green
241 economy;
242 a. The implementation of an educational program under the UNEP tasked with
243 creating locally-based education centers focused on spreading information and
244 technology based on regional needs;
245 b. The sponsoring of a UN funded add campaign targeting city centers and rural
246 areas to stimulate interest, discussion, and investment, into renewable energy;
247 c. The creation of an online database where information on new and innovative
248 technologies and sustainable techniques can be centralized in hopes of foresting
249 more innovation on the a national and international level, thereby bridging the
250 information gap between developed and developing Member State;
251
- 252 30. *Requests* the establishment of regional Energy Innovation Hubs worldwide in which top
253 scientists will develop integrated research centers to increase scientific innovation on
254 neutral-carbon energies,
255
- 256 31. *Encourages* the cooperation between Member States to overcome current barriers in
257 energy technologies which will be adapted to the economic situation of the different
258 regions of the world
259
- 260 32. *Confirms* different approaches through the regional Energy Innovation Hubs worldwide:
261
262 a. *Emphasizes* an integrated systematic approach for green cities rather than
263 focusing on individual building systems;
264 i. *Confirms* the creation of more housing opportunities; and reducing
265 emissions, resource use and waste;
266 b. *Recognizes* the fuels from Sunlight Hub:
267 i. *Designates* innovative ways to find a cost-effective way to produce a
268 solar-fuel generator by combining sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide;

- 269 ii. *Endorses* a transformational advance in carbon-neutral energy technology
270 that will be used for transportation or electricity depending on the needs of
271 each region;
- 272 c. *Encourages* the improvements on Nuclear Reactor Safety
- 273 i. *Encourages* Member States that generate electricity from the use of
274 nuclear power plants, the development and use of risk prevention, for
275 example algorithms systems that could be implemented on
276 supercomputers to create “virtual” reactors that will help increase the
277 safety of the process;
- 278 ii. Emphasizes that the new improvements will address significant
279 operational and safety aspects highlighted by the nuclear industry, such as:
280 localized corrosion, covering integrity during a loss of cooling accident,
281 and nuclear waste left over;
- 282 iii. Strongly encourages the development of national security and simulation
283 systems for their nuclear reactor;
- 284
- 285 33. *Urges* government agencies, educational institutions, and the other various private sectors
286 to explore hydroelectric power generation in rivers and open waters, while keeping in
287 mind the protection of the marine ecosystem, specifically in the development of submerse
288 turbines which can utilize tidal changes and currents to generate power energy;
- 289
- 290 34. *Encourages* Member States to provide a framework for the creation of roof-top gardens
291 and solar panels on roof-tops for the purpose of lowering the impact of the greenhouse
292 gasses within cities;
- 293
- 294 35. *Further encourages* Member States to work in conjunction with the World Trade Bank
295 as well as the United Nations Development Programme to obtain funding for sustainable
296 projects geared toward eradicating poverty;
- 297
- 298 36. *Further invites* all nations to consider the adoption of Sustainable Houses, which will
299 successfully complement Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication,
- 300 a. Sustainable Houses are currently in effect in parts of Germany, India, and some
301 areas within the United States
- 302 b. Developed Nations should use their advanced systems of technology to
303 implement the construction of sustainable houses in developing nations
- 304 i. Developed nations with the technological capabilities to construct these
305 homes will travel to developing nations and through various educational
306 programs and pre-training seminars, developed nations will be able to
307 teach developing nations to build sustainable homes themselves, thus
308 allowing developing nations to gradually achieve self-development
- 309 c. Using a simple and unique process, sustainable houses are created and function
310 entirely from solar power energy and recycled materials
- 311 i. These houses employ a foundation for its construction through the
312 utilization and integration of recycled tires to ensure a concrete and
313 sustainable structure on which the home is upheld

- 314 ii. Through the utilization of sisterns and taverns, the home operates to
315 accumulate sunlight and rainfall to disperse throughout, thereby providing
316 access to clean water supply and renewable energy to sustain the home as
317 well as all members dwelling within it
318 iii. Other forms of renewable energy is installed, such as wind energy, tide
319 energy, and tile energy, to create and help conserve renewable heating as
320 well as electric sources,
321
- 322 37. *Emphasizes* Member States to implement an Extended Producer Responsibility System
323 requiring importers and manufactures to recycle a minimum of 9% of their waste
324 products;
325
- 326 38. *Calls for* the creation of the United Nations Eco-tourism Programme (UNECO) which
327 will serve as the unifying voice under the United Nations World Tourism Organization
328 (UNWTO) by:
329 a. Helping to define and identify World Heritage Sites within Member States by
330 which:
331 i. Member States receive assistance in creating and maintaining the site;
332 b. Ensuring any action taken by UNECO is carried out with participation of local
333 and marginalized populations in which:
334 i. Respect for their needs to natural resources are first priority;
335 ii. Education and job trainings are available to prepare them to best maintain
336 eco-tourism sites;
337 iii. Wages and working hours are fairly allocated;
338 iv. A percentage of all profits shall be disbursed to the up keep and
339 sustainability of eco-tourism destinations;
340 c. Collaboration with the International Labour Organization in providing green jobs
341 to local and marginalized populations;
342 d. Establishing an annual international Barrier-Free Green Trade Conference to
343 bring together various scientific experts in the areas of trade, development, and
344 environment;
345 e. Encouraging authorities at the national and international level to use and publish
346 concrete scientific data, such as fish stocks, water quality, and deforestation rates,
347 to track and compare the development and progress nationally and to encourage
348 the immediate action of states;
349
- 350 39. *Calls for* the creation of the Conservation of Oceanic Reefs and Aquatic Life (CORAL),
351 which will:
352 a. Implement sustainable tactics such as:
353 i. Marine Protected Areas (MPA), which will designate coral reefs as off
354 limits to all commercial and recreational activities;
355 ii. Build coral tolerance to bleaching by introducing healthy herbivore
356 populations to repel organisms which thrive on damaged coral;
357 b. Protect, maintain, and enhance coral environmental in order to promote ecosystem
358 recovery;

- 359 c. Assess the health of all coral reefs globally and create a zoning system which
360 designates these reefs as threatened, endangered, or healthy;
361
- 362 40. *Calls for* the scaling-up of support through microfinance, risk mitigation mechanisms, the
363 provision of seed capital, and the provision of business support services through a
364 cooperative effort of relevant agencies, including the World Bank, the United Nations
365 Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and UNEP;
366
- 367 41. *Suggests* Member States of the World Trade Organization work towards the successful
368 conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations which includes the elimination or
369 reduction of agricultural subsidies and the removal of other barriers to trade that
370 negatively impact the competitiveness of developing countries and green industries;;
371
- 372 42. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts to create global and local incentives for
373 environmentally conscious decision-making;
374 a. Member States can offer rewards for companies that use sustainable practices;
375 i. State governments can utilize a logo provided by the UNCSA that
376 indicates, where appropriate, the company's efforts and promotion s of
377 sustainable practices;
378 ii. Create tax shelters for companies that contribute between ten and twenty
379 percent of their gross profit to sustainable development projects such as
380 reforestation efforts, hosting educational workshops for workers, and
381 hosting youth activities to teach children how to reduce their ecological
382 footprints;
383 b. Member States should hold forums with local and international businesses to
384 discuss parameters of exchange between raw materials and company
385 contributions to local and regional sustainable development strategies;
386 i. At these forums, companies should form agreements with nations based
387 on the resources that the company wishes to obtain, and the agreements
388 should stipulate responsibilities for both the companies and the nations in
389 the effort to support sustainable development and eradicate poverty,
390 especially by having the companies provide job opportunities to citizens of
391 the host nation;
392
- 393 43. *Requests* greater support for and use of regional development programmes such as New
394 Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), particularly its Comprehensive Africa
395 Agriculture Development Programme, its *Action Plan for the Environment*, and the
396 Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, to provide regional solutions for
397 regional problems and to provide a more effective response to development concerns of
398 different regions.
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Code: CSustD/1/8

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: Green Economy within the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

- 1 *Affirming* Section 1 of Agenda 21, which emphasizes the vital role of cooperating international
2 partnerships in navigating the complexities of a shared global quest towards sustainable
3 development,
4
- 5 *Deeply conscious* of the principles outlined by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human
6 Rights, which emphasizes the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy a flourishing and healthy life,
7
- 8 *Reaffirming* the ideals and commitments discussed in *A/RES/65/152*, the Implementation of
9 Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Outcomes of
10 the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which addresses the Millennium Development
11 Goals (MDGs), particularly Goals 1 and 7, focused on eradicating poverty and hunger, as well as
12 ensuring environmental sustainability,
13
- 14 *Realizing* that each region has unique circumstances and that sustainable energy programs must
15 be localized, such as expressed in *The Transition to the Green Economy: Benefits, Challenges
16 and Risks From a Sustainable Development Perspective*, while remaining respectful of each
17 Member States' sovereignty,
18
- 19 *Keeping in accordance* to the International Fund to Agricultural Development (IFAD) which
20 states that the customs, culture, and knowledge of indigenous and rural citizens could benefit the
21 international community with regards to furthering sustainable development,
22
- 23 *Recognizing* that environmental degradation and climate change transcends political, cultural,
24 and ethnic affiliations,
25
- 26 *Promoting A/RES/65/163*, United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
27 (2005-2014), which addresses the importance of education in achieving and maintaining
28 sustainable development as well as empowering local communities to effectively manage
29 existing finite resources,
30
- 31 *Seeking* improved research and development regarding the recycling of nuclear waste in order to
32 further the applicability and effectiveness of nuclear energy as an alternative energy source,
33
- 34 *Taking note* of previous commitments of Member States to the Green Climate Fund, which is
35 meant to transfer 100 billion US Dollars a year to developing countries by 2020 as agreed upon
36 in the Cancun Agreements,
37
- 38 *Taking into consideration* that Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) are some of the
39 most effective means of institutionalizing international cooperation in energy resource
40 management, but also considering the need for developing countries to maintain adequate policy
41 space,
42

43 *The Conference on Sustainable Development,*

44

45 1) *Welcomes* the following as the Framework for the Organization of Resources to Enhance
46 and Strengthen the Transition (FOREST) to Sustainable Development, which will:

47

48 a) Introduce a localized framework of research and development to sustainably use and
49 extract existing finite resources;

50 b) Implement accessible programs to the local population;

51 c) Establish adequate means of funding towards achieving a green economy and
52 sustainable development through;

53 i) Institutional reform;

54 ii) Microfinancing;

55 iii) Private equity;

56

57 2) *Encourages* Member States to establish and to implement unilaterally or multilaterally
58 the Sustainable Management Applying Rural Techniques (SMART) Initiative by:

59

60 a) Supplying human and financial resources that collaborate with local universities and
61 research centers in order to:

62 i) Investigate and collect information on lesser-known sustainable rural agricultural
63 and medicinal practices;

64 ii) Collect knowledge on the available natural resources of specific regions;

65 b) Requesting the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to:

66 i) Train communities to effectively manufacture products based on sustainable rural
67 practices, while ensuring that the extraction of natural resources remain efficient
68 and sustainable;

69 ii) Provide skills and training to the rural communities in an entrepreneurial aspect;

70 iii) Assist in creating market access for these sustainably produced goods if so desired
71 by the community which the practices derived from;

72 c) Encouraging UNITAR to keep detailed records on the process and the progress made
73 in order to publish yearly reports on the advancements and deficiencies;

74 d) Recommending for Member States through the World Trade Organization (WTO) to
75 create exemptions for research and development produced under Trade Related
76 Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) noted in Article 30;

77 e) Suggesting UNITAR to conduct research and collect data from rural communities to
78 be compiled in an international database with the goal of being shared to regional and
79 international communities with similar ecosystems;

80 f) Proposing that Member States request the assistance of the International Finance
81 Corporation (IFC) to create an environment that fosters private sector partnership and
82 investment for the enhancement of essential jobs and services within the SMART
83 Initiative, mitigating the risks of investments through the leveraging of private equity
84 contributions towards the Global Environment Facility by the IFC;

85 g) Suggests the offering of apparatuses such as solar cooking devices, the *LifeStraw*
86 water-filtering tool, water cones, treadle pumps and drip irrigation systems to further
87 tackle the issue of extreme poverty in rural areas;

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- 3) *Accepts* that research efforts and development are key in order to better focus on the improvement of sustainable agriculture, fishing, infrastructure and eco-tourism by:
 - a) Asking Member States to work in partnership with universities, environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as well as local farmers and fishers to develop sustainable methods of production, harvesting, and consumption;
 - b) Protecting ecosystems in regards to forests, natural habitats, and oceans, keeping in mind the needs of the local population and their economic vitality;
 - c) Suggesting all parties to reaffirm their commitment to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its provisions on fisheries and marine resources;
 - 4) *Further encourages* research efforts to include innovative methods to make consumption of finite resources more environmentally friendly, through, inter alia:
 - a) Utilizing energy technologies that are regionally efficient such as:
 - i) Solar panels/Photovoltaic;
 - ii) Wind turbines;
 - iii) Hydroelectric dams;
 - iv) Geothermal energy and thermal springs;
 - v) Attenuators to collect wave energy;
 - vi) Biofuels;
 - b) Promoting rural electrification with the technologies suggested above;
 - 5) *Also considers* the immense potential surrounding nuclear technology, however, keeping in mind the inability to properly dispose of nuclear waste products prevents the recognition of the energy sources' practicality as a major clean energy source by:
 - a) Enhancing the efforts of Agenda 21, Section 2 of Chapter 22, Promoting the Safe and Environmentally Sound Management of Radioactive Waste;
 - b) Recommending Member States to work in cooperation with relevant international corporations based in energy production to consider appropriately providing assistance to developing countries for establishing and strengthening radioactive waste management infrastructures;
 - 6) *Advises* Member States to cooperate with academic institutions to monitor and evaluate the microfinance institutions by:
 - a) Developing evaluation mechanisms;
 - b) Supporting field research to discover whether microfinance banks provide adequate funding as determined by demand, as well as whether the bank is experiencing high levels of pay-back rates;
 - c) Funding the development of best-practice assessment reports, such as The Parliamentary Scorecard developed by the African Leadership Institute (AFLI);

- 134 7) *Emphasizes* the need to enhance the capacity of research centers and universities within
135 developing countries to further research and develop green technologies, in order to
136 ensure that the developing countries own the patents of these technologies, while
137 incorporating incentives to public and private entities including:
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- 139 a) The eligibility for discounts on patents addressed towards Member States and private
140 enterprises that contributed to financial assistance;
 - 141 b) Potential profits gained by contributing countries and enterprises from the patents that
142 will enable further research;
- 143
- 144 8) *Calls* for the transformation of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable
145 Development to be transformed into the United Nations Sustainable Development
146 Council (UNSDC), which would have universal membership and act as the coordinating
147 umbrella organization to:
148
- 149 a) Ensure cooperation by reducing redundancy and contradictions among all United
150 Nations bodies that operate within the three pillars of sustainable development,
151 including, but not limited to, United Nations Environmental Program, (UNEP),
152 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Economic and Social Council
153 (ECOSOC), and all other relevant organizations and institutions;
 - 154 b) Group overlapping Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), which would
155 reduce the need for bureaucracy and create better synergy amongst them;
- 156
- 157 9) *Requests* Member States to dedicate a percentage from the Green Climate Fund towards
158 enabling NGOs and community based organizations to provide education and capacity-
159 building in developing countries;
- 160
- 161 10) *Invites* Member States to consider adopting a Nature Use and Protection Reinvestment
162 Policy that would:
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- 164 a) Recommend a reinvestment into green technologies by companies that use finite
165 resources, based on the needs and the sovereign discretion of each Member States,
166 pertaining in particular such as water, mining of useful ores, uses of biological
167 resources;
 - 168 b) Encourage environmentally responsible disposal of hazardous waste created by
169 consumption and production of finite resources;
 - 170 c) Facilitate cooperation between Member States and the private business sector towards
171 the goal of a 5% national usage of renewable energy by 2020;
 - 172 d) Promote modeling other Member States' actions after an Extended Producer
173 Responsibility System, which requires manufacturer and importers to recycle a
174 certain amount of their waste products that result in a financial benefit for
175 participating Member States;
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- 177 11) *Recommends* streamlining the existing international framework regarding energy
178 resource management in order to free valuable capital for investment into green
179 technology and ground-level implementation of sustainable practices through:

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- a) The development of an international board under the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), charged with reviewing the management and implementation of MEAs and other international agreements;
 - b) The integration of the administrative systems of like-minded international institutions and agreements, particularly individual secretariats;
 - c) The creation of an online database for improved information sharing in regards to the decisions, resolutions, and aims of individual parties;
- 12) *Encourages* bold and decisive action by Member States to attain the objectives and goals of this conference.

Food and Agricultural Organization

Committee Staff

Director	Sonia Mladin
Assistant Director	Christine Oscai
Chair	Vladislav Datsov
Rapporteur	Alexandre Bechard

Agenda

1. Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050
2. Impact of Biotechnology and Food Security
3. International Trade and Microbiological Hazards in Food

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
FAO/DRS/1/1	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Increasing Agricultural Productivity Through Technological Advancements	33/5/6/1
FAO/DRS/1/2	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Regional Development of Subsistence Agriculture	34/6/1/4
FAO/DRS/1/3	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Gender Equality in Agricultural Development	38/0/6/1
FAO/DRS/1/4	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Sustainable Rural Development	42/1/1/1
FAO/DRS/1/5	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Reducing Pre-Consumption Food Loss	38/1/5/1
FAO/DRS/1/6	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Fundamental Information and	36/2/6/1

	Research Sharing for Success Training	
FAO/DRS/1/7	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Climate Change and Political Will Mobilization	37/4/3/1
FAO/DRS/1/8	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Enhancing Research and Development at a National and Local Level Within Member States.	39/1/5/0
FAO/DRS/1/9	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Investment Flows and Trade Barriers in Developing Countries	27/13/4/1
FAO/DRS/1/10	Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050: Addressing the Problem of Water Scarcity for Local Farmers	42/0/2/1

Summary Report

The Food and Agricultural Organization held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: *Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050*, *The Impact of Biotechnology on Food Security*, and *International Trade and Microbiological Hazards in Food*.

The first session was attended by representatives of 47 Member States and 1 observer of the Third World Network. The session opened with several speeches discussing the adoption of the agenda and a suspension of the meeting to further discuss the relative urgency of each topic. During this session, the committee approved the following agenda: *Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050*, *The Impact of Biotechnology on Food Security*, and *International Trade and Microbiological Hazards in Food*.

Throughout the remainder of the Tuesday and the afternoon and evening sessions on Wednesday, the committee discussed an array of topics relating to agricultural productivity. These topics ranged from the place of biotechnology in food production to the use of microcredit by rural farmers. Many of the issues initially discussed during these sessions eventually developed into the topics of the final draft report segments. These topics include female empowerment in agriculture, water management, and the reduction of food waste.

The committee submitted its first working draft report segment during the Wednesday evening session, titled "Increasing Agricultural Productivity Through Technical Advancements." By the morning session on Thursday, 12 additional working papers were received, each on a different vital topic relating to agricultural productivity. Having already developed insightful ideas on the agenda item, the committees spend the Thursday sessions refining their working papers to eventually form draft reports on which the body could vote.

Being how the topic of feeding 9 billion people has reverberations in so many different domains, the delegates had a plethora of subjects on which to concentrate their draft segments. As such, the committee recommended a variety of different programs that responded to different areas of need, from empowering women to improving access, to research and technology for developing countries, to creating a system for reducing food loss.

It is unfortunate that the FAO, who worked so aptly and passionately to find solutions regarding agricultural productivity to alleviate world hunger, only had time to discuss the first agenda topic. During the final session, the FAO voted on and passed 10 unique draft report segments that fit without conflicts in a single comprehensive report. The final report represents a major step in the advancement of the goals of the FAO. The FAO adjourned the meeting at 5:00pm.

1 **I. Introduction**

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3 **A. INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL**
4 **ADVANCEMENTS**

- 5
6 1. In 1974, the first FAO World Food Conference affirmed “The right of every man, woman,
7 and child to be free from hunger and malnutrition”. Within the FAO, it is important that a
8 consensus is met while discussing techniques to increase agricultural production in order to
9 feed 9 billion before 2050. This committee sees the impact of partnerships and
10 biotechnology as techniques that may, over time, greatly increase agricultural productivity.
11 This issue poses dire consequences if action is not taken now to ensure all people have
12 availability to adequate food and nutrition.
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14 **B. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE**

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16 2. With the world approaching a predicted population of 9 billion by 2050, many hurdles to
17 food security present themselves. Among these hurdles are the depletion of arable land,
18 water shortages, and insufficient regional coordination on policies for rural development.
19 To overcome these hurdles, research and development (R&D) should focus on using more
20 productive crop combinations and region-specific solutions. Anticipating the R&D needs
21 of a more productive agriculture, the world needs increased collaboration of advanced
22 agricultural research groups with national agricultural research systems to enable
23 developing Member States to solve specific problems with specific solutions. Solutions
24 would be most successful when using other Regional Programmes for Food Security
25 (RPFS) as a model.
26

27 **C. GENDER EQUALITY IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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29 3. The importance of global food security is emphasized through prioritization of the first
30 Millennium Development Goal (MDG), which aims to halve extreme hunger and poverty
31 in the world by 2050 and the third MDG, promoting gender equality and empowering
32 women. These two goals work in conjunction to increase agricultural productivity through
33 a focus on female farmers in developing countries. Initiatives by groups such as the G8
34 emphasize the importance of the incorporation of female actors in the agricultural sector
35 and have committed funding to furthering this goal.
36

37 **D. SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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39 4. In an attempt to achieve the First Millennium Development Goal (MDG), Member States
40 have been working with steadfast resolve to eliminate poverty, unemployment, and the
41 hunger and malnutrition that arise from these circumstances. While some Member States
42 have made considerable progress to achieve the First MDG, many others are continuing to
43 struggle in the fight against global hunger. Sustainable farming techniques must be

44 incorporated in programs that focus on achieving the goal of feeding 9 billion people by
45 2050 by enabling rural communities to increase their agricultural productivity.

46 **E. REDUCING PRE-CONSUMPTION FOOD LOSS**

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- 49 5. The FAO views food loss as a serious threat to agricultural productivity and therefore, food
50 security. With post-production food losses, especially at the local level, hindered
51 productivity impairs our ability to feed the current and future global populations. The
52 issues include the uncertainty regarding the sources of food loss and how to best improve
53 the food supply and distribution chain at the local level. Solutions such as identifying the
54 specific food loss obstacles of each Member State and the communities within, the
55 donation of funds to support this research, and to further support educational campaigns
56 targeted at the local level to reduce food loss.

57 **F. FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SHARING FOR SUCCESS** 58 **TRAINING**

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- 61 6. The fundamental role of the FAO is to eradicate worldwide hunger. This committee would
62 like to discuss the importance of social policies, especially those in data collection,
63 technology transfer, education, and international partnerships, in increasing agricultural
64 productivity. The people, first and foremost, must be considered in any policy set forth,
65 because of their fundamental role in agricultural production. Therefore, we are committed
66 to providing the necessary tools of education and bilateral partnerships, emphasizing
67 technology transfer. This committee firmly believes that a focus on social policies will
68 contribute to a worldwide increase agricultural productivity.

69 **G. CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLITICAL WILL MOBILIZATION**

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- 72 7. Many countries, especially those in the southern hemisphere, are suffering from massive
73 damage in the form of declining yields and greater frequency of extreme weather events
74 due to climate change. The mitigation of and adaptation to climate change can be carried
75 out at regional, national and international levels.
- 76
- 77 8. Climate change specifically affects agriculture and forestry systems through higher
78 temperatures, elevated carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration, precipitation changes,
79 increased weeds, pests and disease pressure. It is a challenge to take effective action both
80 to mitigate its effects and to adapt to its unavoidable consequences. Therefore, assessment
81 of the impacts and influences of global climate changes on agriculture might help to
82 properly anticipate and adapt farming to maximize agricultural production.
- 83
- 84 9. There are large uncertainties to overcome, particularly because there is lack of information
85 and investment into researches to mitigate the impacts of climate change on agricultural
86 production, and global coordination of combating climate change in many specific local
87 regions. These uncertainties include the magnitude of climate change, the effects of
88 technological changes on productivity, global food demands, and the numerous
89 possibilities of adaptation to climate change.

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91 10. The overwhelming absence of political will concerning agricultural productivity promotion
92 and hunger production has resulted in the exacerbation of global hunger. Therefore, it is
93 vital to encourage political will by building essential institutions that are critical to the
94 efficacy of the global food and agricultural domain.
95

96 **H. ENHANCING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AT A NATIONAL AND LOCAL** 97 **LEVEL WITHIN MEMBER STATES** 98

99 11. The population of the world will increase to an estimated 9 billion by the year 2050. The
100 drastic increase in population will need to be met by sustainable increases of food
101 production in the coming years. The organization recognizes research and development
102 (R&D) at a local level, training facilities for data collection and analysis provided for small
103 farmers and their fellow agri-business participants, as well as national level R&D into the
104 production and distribution systems.
105

106 **I. ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF WATER SCARCITY FOR LOCAL FARMERS** 107

108 12. Agricultural productivity can only be increased or stabilized through a continuous water
109 supply to local farmers. States and regions alike need to focus on all aspects of water
110 utilization and management for the purpose of sustaining agriculture in all regions
111 threatened by water scarcity. With having a water supply readily available to the local
112 farmers, increased agricultural production can be reached and therefore, world hunger can
113 be eradicated.
114

115 **J. INVESTMENT FLOWS AND TRADE BARRIERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** 116

117 13. In the Millennium Declaration of 2001, the first Millennium Developmental Goal (MDG)
118 addresses the issue of eradicating world hunger, which remains to be a pressing matter
119 facing the world today. The current global economic and demographic conditions have
120 only increased the difficulty in tackling the growing situation of feeding a population of 9
121 billion people by 2050. With volatile prices of agricultural commodities, steep rises in
122 world population, and an increase in per capita consumption of agricultural products,
123 drastic measures must be taken to ensure the universal availability of food by 2050.
124

125 **II. Mandate:** 126

127 **General Background** 128

129 **A. INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL** 130 **ADVANCEMENTS** 131

132 14. *The Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition* (GA/31/80) has
133 declared that all States are equal and have rights when involved in solving the world
134 hunger issue. This committee also acknowledges *Science and Technology for Development*
135 (A/RES/60/205) which addresses topics like the proliferation of information and

136 technologies and the importance of international cooperation. Finally, *The International*
137 *World Food Summit Plan of Action* within the Rome Declaration (1996) proclaims that the
138 issue at hand is multifaceted and must require multilateral cooperation to create a lasting
139 solution.

140
141 15. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was founded in 1945 with the mission of
142 ending world hunger; the FAO has attempted to fulfill this goal by utilizing techniques that
143 include information sharing, modernization, improving agricultural practices, promoting
144 nutrition, and ensuring food security globally. The FAO *Committee on Agriculture and*
145 *Biotechnology* (COAG/99/8) has recommended an increase in information exchange,
146 increase in production capacity, and policy advice through partnerships with international
147 research centers, such as the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS).

148

149 **B. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE**

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151 16. Though the large growth in population will require an increase in food production by about
152 100 percent in developing countries, expected investment in agriculture is projected to
153 show a declining trend over the coming decades and efforts to build collaboration at the
154 global, regional, and national levels still appear insufficient. In addition, yield increases are
155 slowing down in developing countries, aggravating the disparity between the current and
156 future needed levels of food production.

157

158 17. Much research has been done to pair technical practices for improving food production and
159 agricultural sustainability with the highest yielding plants available. Most practices are
160 low-cost options and are implementable by minimal-budget farmers, yet still bring about
161 substantial increases to farming sustainability and productivity. Financial investors also
162 stand to benefit from contributing to agricultural R&D as annual economic rates of return
163 have achieved 50-66 percent for investment. Yet because most practices vary depending on
164 the crop and climate, more region-specific research would need to be done in developing
165 countries to identify the most relevant and implementable practices.

166

167 18. One of the key precepts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is to translate the
168 knowledge it has acquired, through research and past programs, into specific action which
169 can be applied in the field. As part of this mandate the FAO has developed RPFS which
170 bring together various actors in support of regional food production initiatives and support
171 regional integration and agricultural development. By supporting regional programs, the
172 FAO continues to make advancement in the areas of food security and agricultural
173 productivity while also elevating the quality of life for agriculturally dependent
174 populations.

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176 **C. GENDER EQUALITY IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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178 19. As indicated by the International Fund for Agricultural Development's report *Women and*
179 *Rural Development*, if women were given equal access to agricultural resources such as
180 education, land, water, technology, and training this would increase agricultural

181 productivity by up to 30% and feed approximately an additional 150 million people per
182 year.

183

184 20. Considering *The Vital Role of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development*, [C 2011/1-
185 Add.1] this committee recognizes the necessity of empowering women in rural
186 communities in order to increase agricultural productivity. The economic integration and
187 empowerment of female smallholder farmers will not be successful without programs that
188 emphasize existing community networks and the engagement of local actors. It remains
189 crucial that the economic advancement of women in developing countries is accompanied
190 with policies that respect the inclusion and advancement of women within societies that do
191 not currently have the same degree of opportunities for female entrepreneurs.

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193 21. Most of the food cultivated, processed, and prepared in developing countries is done so by
194 women. Despite being the backbone of food security in many of these countries, women's
195 access to legal support, is severely limited in the developing world.

196

197 22. This committee recognizes that single mothers living in extreme poverty within LDCs face
198 unique challenges, such as the lack of accessibility to nutritious food and basic healthcare.
199 As of today United Nations agencies are working through several initiatives, which provide
200 support to regions where there is an alarming percentage of undernourished mothers and
201 children under the age of two years.

202

203 23. After consideration of the *European Code of Conduct on Complementarity* and *The Paris*
204 *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action* the international
205 community has noted that existing, uncoordinated, and dissimilar gender empowerment
206 strategies of respective Member States would be more efficient if efforts were jointly
207 undertaken through synchronization of empowerment policies considerate of the unique
208 priorities of developing Member States.

209

210 24. It is recognized that multiple stakeholders, including Member States and nongovernmental
211 organizations (NGOs), are committed to assisting the empowerment of women, especially
212 in instances where capacity is limited.

213

214 25. In 2005, the International Year of Microcredit, the Food and Agriculture Organization
215 (FAO) indicated its support for good rural finance practices through the network of
216 Regional Agricultural and Rural Credit Associations. Additionally, contributions to the
217 development of sustainable financial services in rural areas include the Rural Finance
218 Learning Centre, which is an Internet based resource centre created jointly by the FAO and
219 other international partners.

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221 26. The 2011 edition of the FAO's annual report on the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA)
222 discusses the gender gap in agricultural production. Due to unequal access to resources and
223 opportunities, women farmers are at a disadvantage. According to the International Fund
224 for Agricultural Development's report *Women and Rural Development* closing this gender
225 gap will have tremendous benefits for the agricultural sector by increasing global
226 agricultural productivity.

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D. SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

27. The *Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security* establishes five principles to strongly recommend actions to be taken in order to eliminate hunger. With this in mind the committee reaffirms the importance of the Resolution 51/171 concerning Food and Sustainable Agricultural Development, which recalls the implementation of the World Summit Plan of Action and emphasizes the right that food is accessible to everyone.
28. In 2010, the number of people suffering from hunger reached 950 million and yet, this number has only shown signs that it will grow over time. According to the FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, if hunger and poverty trends continue to prevail at the current rate, developing regions are unlikely to eliminate poverty and hunger as expected.
29. The Resolution 65/178 adopted by the General Assembly aims at combating the effects of climate change and current unsustainable agricultural practices on food security. The resolution provides long-term solutions through increased agricultural Research and Development (R&D).
30. As highlighted in the General Assembly Resolution 58/217 (GA/58/217), water management techniques included in sustainable development programs is vital to the achievement of environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger. In this spirit, the resolution calls on Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to deliver a coordinated response within the framework of an “International Decade for Action, Water for Life 2005-2015.” Moreover, the FAO recognizes the benefits coming from the Agriculture Water Management Solutions Project put in place by the FAO along with international organizations such as the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
31. *The Rio Declaration* affirms the need to seek solutions addressing the three pillars of sustainable development: social development, environmental protection, and economic development.
32. The exponential enlargement of urban populations and the increased lending of land for urban development means confirm the necessity to use arable land in the most sustainable and productive manner as possible. To do so, we have turned to conservation agriculture as the primary method of agricultural production. According to the FAO’s Plant Production and Protection Division, conservation agriculture is defined as a concept for resource saving agricultural crop production that strives to achieve acceptable profits, together with high and sustained production levels while concurrently conserving the environment. The use of conservation agriculture has been proven to reduce significant strains on land, which has often been subject to widespread degradation of soil and, in some cases, intense desertification. Within the last decade, conservation agriculture has become a formidable

273 force in terms of both sustainable productivity and economic viability as an alternative to
274 the current existing practices of agriculture. The FAO has proven its commitment to R&D
275 within the field of conservation agriculture. This has contributed notably to the creation of
276 a web portal dedicated to promote methods of conservation agriculture under the FAO
277 Research and Extension Program. This research allowed the FAO and its partners to
278 conduct specific projects implementing conservation agriculture. For instance, projects
279 carried out in Jordan in 2011 and in Africa throughout the past decades were well received
280 by local populations and other actors involved. Furthermore, the FAO has been involved in
281 the Latin American Conservation Agriculture Network whose “[objective] was to find the
282 simplest and most efficient way to communicate the most relevant knowledge, and
283 experiences on conservation tillage to farmers, technicians, scientists, and decision makers
284 in the countries of the region.”
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286 **E. REDUCING PRE-CONSUMPTION FOOD LOSS**

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- 288 33. The problem of food loss has been a focus of attention by the international community since
289 1948. The resolution named “The problem of wasting food in certain countries”, the United
290 Nations General Assembly (A/RES/3/202), called on the international community to
291 reduce the food loss and push for the equality of the distribution of food throughout the
292 world.
293
- 294 34. The Organization notes that the problem of food loss has many sources. The issues range
295 from inadequate market infrastructure, distribution methods, and poor storage facilities.
296 The solutions that we adopt must then be, like the problems, multi-faceted.
297
- 298 35. The FAO has defined food loss as a “decrease in edible food mass throughout the *part of the*
299 supply chain that specifically leads to edible food for human consumption,” in accordance
300 with the FAO report “Global Food Losses and Food Waste.”
301
- 302 36. The 2011 FAO report “Global Food Losses and Food Waste” has brought attention to the
303 problem of inefficient consumption of the agricultural products that are being produced.
304 Furthermore, a 2011 joint report of the World Bank/FAO has stated that “If we agree that
305 sustainable agricultural systems need to be developed to feed 9 billion people by 2050,
306 addressing loss across the entire food chain must be a critical pillar of future national food
307 strategies.”
308
- 309 37. Viewing the African Post Harvest Losses Information System (APHLIS) as an example for
310 local level initiatives to reduce food loss, the Organization recognizes its importance and
311 deeply considers emulating the framework established by APHLIS.
312

313 **F. FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SHARING FOR SUCCESS** 314 **TRAINING**

- 315
- 316 38. In accordance with the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security created by the
317 Committee on World Food Security, the FAO is committed to bringing together all
318 Member States in the campaign to take urgent action to eradicate worldwide hunger.

- 319
320 39. As stated in the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security* at the World Food Summit of
321 1996, “We pledge our political will and our common and national commitment to
322 achieving food security for all and to an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all
323 countries.”
324
- 325 40. As summarized best by the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security 2009, “We
326 will work to strengthen social protection, measures and programs, to enable communities
327 and households to access economic and social benefits and contribute to social stability”.
328 The FAO’s promotion of social policy has aimed to ensure that all aspects of development
329 receive appropriate attention and planning.
330
- 331 41. We recognize the importance of the L’Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security of
332 2009, which approves of social policies as an integral component in ending global hunger.
333 Social policies in the realm of agricultural productivity include the advancement of
334 education for rural smallholder farmers by improving their agricultural techniques and
335 potential productivity. Education should also be extended to decision makers in how to
336 make the most of land distribution, resources, and capacity building techniques.
337
- 338 42. We recognize that education and access to land and technology is a key factor in reducing
339 the yield gap between what is being produced and the potential for local productivity.
340
- 341 43. The 1993 FAO Guidelines on Social Analysis for Rural Development regarded education as
342 a means to establish a skilled labor force of farmers and create an educated and aware
343 population, which in turn would increase agricultural productivity. Once farmers improve
344 their knowledge of agricultural techniques, they will be able to make the best and most
345 productive use of their land.
346
- 347 44. The FAO commends the impressive success of international education and social initiatives
348 such as The United States’ Feed the Future, Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers,
349 New Rice for Africa, The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Brazil’s
350 Zero Hunger Program, and the Farmer Fields Schools supported by the FAO. These
351 programs have contributed to making strides in social development in the regions where
352 they were applied by reducing hunger, malnutrition, and increasing agricultural
353 productivity.
354

355 **G. CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLITICAL WILL MOBILIZATION**

356

- 357 45. Serving as a specialized agency of the United Nations, The Food and Agriculture
358 Organization (FAO), leads international efforts to defeat hunger, and acknowledges the
359 importance of the steps taken in the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework
360 Convention on Climate Change. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO
361 acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet to negotiate agreements and debate policy.
362 FAO is also a source of knowledge and information through providing publications of
363 comprehensive and vast reports and statistics, and helps developing countries and countries

364 in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring
365 good nutrition and food security for all.
366

367 **H. INVESTMENT FLOWS AND TRADE BARRIERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** 368

369 46. In the past decade, attempts have been made by the United Nations Development Program
370 (UNDP) and various other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop efficient
371 infrastructure for least developed countries (LDCs) in order to achieve higher levels of
372 agricultural productivity and more access to world markets. The efforts of many member
373 states to invest in transportation, infrastructure, and other agricultural projects are
374 recognized and commended by the FAO. We would like to continue the unique efforts of
375 these member states and encourage others to follow suit. Nonetheless, it is believed that
376 bilateral efforts are insufficient in solving the issues of increasing agricultural productivity
377 and there is great need for multilateral efforts.
378

379 47. Trade barriers and protectionist measures are believed to be hindering the efficiency of the
380 international market for agricultural products by certain member states. However,
381 resolving policy changes such as these should be left to the discretion of the member states
382 based on their individual economic situations.
383

384 48. The FAO has found that risk-sharing partnerships such as contract farming between private
385 agribusinesses and small-scale farmers has played a significant role in increasing the
386 agricultural productivity of these farms. Additionally, the private businesses are able to
387 supply the co-op of farmers with newer technologies, better techniques as well as
388 education and training to benefit both business partners and alleviate the financial strain on
389 the public sector.
390

391 49. Additional efforts have been made in regards to improving infrastructure of developing
392 countries to increase agricultural productivity in LDCs. However, not enough funding has
393 been given to specific nations in need to effectively improve the regional problem of a lack
394 of infrastructure. Even though the original pledge of four billion dollars into the Feed the
395 Future Initiative has received positive feed-back from all benefitting member states, further
396 contribution by other willing and financially-able countries is encouraged and necessary in
397 order to keep the initiative efficient and sustainable.
398

399 **I. ENHANCING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AT A NATIONAL AND LOCAL** 400 **LEVEL WITHIN MEMBER STATES** 401

402 50. It is important to understand that the quantity of physical inputs put towards agriculture is
403 finite and, as such, in order to increase the world food production, the most must be made
404 out of these inputs in order to keep up with the ever-increasing demand.
405

406 51. In 2011 the G-20 conference on Agricultural Research for Development emphasized the
407 importance of agricultural research in creating change and development, showing an
408 international concern for the need of increased agricultural research.
409

- 410 52. Despite the advancements in farming techniques that have happened in the last two
411 centuries, it is the case that many small communities and farmers in many poor areas of the
412 world continue to use outdated and inefficient farming techniques.
413
- 414 53. In 1994, the FAO created the Special Program for Food Security (SPFS) to develop the
415 capacities of local and national institutions to meet the food needs of the FAO Member
416 States to increase productivity on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis.
417 In addition, the FAO finds an urgent need for strategic research to increase agricultural
418 productivity.
419
- 420 54. In addition, the FAO recognizes the need to provide technologies for sufficient data
421 collection in order to let the Member States identify their unique problems in policies and
422 local regions.
423

424 **J. ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF WATER SCARCITY FOR LOCAL FARMERS**

425

- 426 55. Furthermore, small farmers contribute around 80% of the food consumed at the local level
427 in much of the developing world (CFS2011/4). At its thirty-seventh session, *The*
428 *Committee on World Food Security* concluded that severe food insecurity is largely
429 concentrated in the developing countries. Hence, the focus for tackling food insecurity in
430 this region should respect the economic, social, and environmental limitations of the small
431 farmers.
432
- 433 56. The *African Union's Executive Council* recommended to member States that they pledge
434 10% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the purpose of reaching the needed
435 amount of funds for sustaining and improving agriculture within each State. Many States
436 have pledged a percentage of their GDP to agriculture at the *2003 African Union Summit in*
437 *Mozambique*. However, the *Executive Summary of the African Innovation Outlook 2010*
438 has reported that funding from African States is far below such recommendations because
439 many are unable to give enough of their GDP to help with agricultural production. With
440 this acknowledgement of the importance and dire need for agricultural advancements and
441 funding, it must be noted that water is a direct component pertaining to this area of food
442 production.
443
- 444 57. Water management should be a regional initiative with specific state structures in mind.
445 Moreover, waterways and water scarcity issues are without political and social boundaries.
446 With there being so much water in the world, the boundaries of water are still fought about
447 to this day. By having regional collaboration, it will create a more effective management
448 system. *The European Union's Aquastress Project* is an effective, current example of how
449 successful regional water-management alliances can be.
450
- 451 58. The *Agricultural Water Management Solution Project* revolves around research towards
452 efficient water management techniques and solutions that are state-specific. The program
453 was created to essentially help identify, evaluate, and recommend certain water
454 management solutions to local farmers. The solutions that the project is looking into would
455 include certain technologies, financing recommendations and arrangements, and much

456 more. Such programs are especially relevant to African States that have problems with
457 water access and proper utilization.

458

459 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

460

461 **A. INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH** 462 **TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS**

463

464 59. The FAO recommends the use of the general framework of the Social Protection
465 Enhancement Program of Jordan to guide the creation of The Program for Effective
466 Implementation of Productive Agriculture (PEIPA). This program would aim to improve
467 the overall effectiveness and productivity of operations in regard to agricultural growth and
468 development. It would provide a safety net system to small local farmers to ensure
469 agricultural security against unforeseeable natural disasters as well as agricultural
470 biotechnology setbacks. Also, it would promote the increased access to agricultural
471 products, information, technology, and infrastructure. In addition a focus on awareness and
472 education encourages local participation. PEIPA further seeks to strike a balance between
473 methods of current and developing agricultural practices and the financial limitations
474 within each Member State on agricultural development programs. This program would be
475 placed within the general jurisdiction of the Global Initiative for Food-related Scientific
476 Advice (GIFSA) while receiving funding from the FAO Committee on Agriculture
477 (COAG) as well as a portion from non-governmental organizations (NGO's). The FAO
478 proposes that PEIPA be advised and managed by a general board of advisors composed of
479 internationally recognized experts in the fields of biotechnology, and fields related to the
480 general mandate of this program. Alongside these expert advisors will be representatives
481 of GIFSA to provide advice and maintain that this initiative follows as closely as possible
482 to its mandate.

483

484 60. We recognize that the application and advancement of agricultural biotechnology, when
485 approached with pragmatism and caution, is a potential avenue for securing populations
486 against hunger through increasing agricultural productivity. This committee affirms the
487 sovereign right of all Member States to determine their own policies concerning
488 advancements in agricultural biotechnology. We urge Member States to determine whether
489 the implementation of agricultural biotechnology, specifically transgenic crops, would
490 enhance their agricultural productivity and food security. It is essential that such
491 technology is not rushed into implementation on the basis of pressure, coercion, or vested
492 interest. Moreover, we suggest that States choosing to produce, trade, or import GMOs
493 incorporate labeling standards. Such standards may be emulated upon the existing
494 European Union's (EC) 1831/2003 *Concerning the Traceability and Labeling of*
495 *Genetically Modified Organisms*, which provides transparency between consumers and
496 producers.

497

498 61. States are urged to pursue stringent regulation of GMOs from research to implementation.
499 To preserve biodiversity, states must pay particular attention to safety assessment and
500 management of genetic resources, especially that of GMO's. The development and
501 cultivation of GMO's must consider the implication of cross-border contamination into

502 neighboring Member States. Therefore effective import and export regulations are also
503 encouraged. During the testing of new strains of transgenic crops effective control barriers
504 must be used to limit dissemination to provide genetic isolation, thereby ensuring that
505 organisms not part of the modification process are protected.
506

507 62. Addressing the concerns of both developed and developing states over the long-term
508 effects and risks surrounding GMO's, this committee stresses the need for increased
509 research into marker-free technology. By removing genetic markers from the gene
510 structure, there remains little risk of gene transmutation. Therefore, marker-free technology
511 protects biodiversity by eliminating the risk of a genetic contamination between organisms.
512

513
514 **B. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE**
515

516 63. Regional goals of the FAO should encourage the optimal balance of economic and
517 environmental sustainability. It is important to work with local regions to provide solutions
518 that can be sustained economically in order to achieve long term goals. Similarly, it is
519 important, particularly in developing countries, to establish the foundation for sustainable
520 industry in order to minimize future costs related to environmental degradation. In order to
521 provide regional solutions that are economically and environmentally sustainable, we
522 recommend that the RPFS and its partner programs, such as UEMOA and Pacific Island
523 Forum, refocus on the development and reinstallation of regional food solutions. It is our
524 hope that by bolstering regional programs, specifically the RPFS and its partner programs,
525 that the unique issues of each region can be more appropriately addressed, while
526 simultaneously keeping financial commitment to a minimum.
527

528 64. We suggest that the RPFS, and its partner programs, widen their focus to include the
529 following areas: indigenous subsistence crops; rehabilitation and efficient utilization of
530 available arable land through infrastructure and possible inclusion of biotechnology.
531

532 a. We recommend indigenous subsistence crops be encouraged rather than foreign crops.
533 Reestablishing and maintaining a strong presence of indigenous crops will ensure the
534 biodiversity of agricultural crops. However, we suggest further research and
535 development (R&D) focused on discovering the effects of foreign crops on original
536 ecosystems. This may allow appropriate crops to be grown outside their indigenous
537 regions without adverse effects on the ecosystem while also increasing regional
538 productivity.
539

540 b. To facilitate the utilization of available arable land for the purposes of food security,
541 we recommend that the focus of RPFS' and its partner programs' farming initiatives
542 is on subsistence crops rather than non-subsistence cash crops. Subsistence crops are
543 specifically food crops, or crops which can be used directly to ensure food security.
544 In contrast non-subsistence or cash crops like silk, soybeans, and biofuels are used
545 for means of economic growth and trade. Expansion and reimplementation of
546 subsistence crops will help keep cost of food lower by reducing costs of

- 547 transportation and strengthening self-sustaining growth of regional agriculture
548 sectors.
549
- 550 c. The FAO is convinced that meeting the goal of feeding 9 billion by 2050 requires the
551 utilization of available arable land. Therefore, we feel that the rehabilitation and
552 utilization of existing arable land ought to be an essential feature of the future
553 initiatives of the RPFS. Climate change and expanding urban development make it
554 necessary for further research in innovated agricultural and food production. We
555 suggest research into areas of irrigation, agricultural infrastructure and also
556 encourage regions to share available and applicable technology.
557
- 558 d. We support more research, analysis and development of area and crop-specific
559 methods to the possible use of biotechnology in order to increase food security in
560 regions and situations where it is deemed appropriate by the local government.
561 Moreover, we support R&D concerning the safe use of biotechnology that will not
562 hinder biodiversity.
563
- 564 e. To facilitate the utilization of available arable land for the purposes of food security,
565 we recommend that the focus of RPFS' and its partner programs' farming initiatives
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577 initiatives of the RPFS. Climate change and expanding urban development make it
578 necessary for further research in innovated agricultural and food production. We
579 suggest research into areas of irrigation, agricultural infrastructure and also
580 encourage regions to share available and applicable technology.
581
- 582 g. We support more research, analysis and development of area and crop-specific
583 methods to the possible use of biotechnology in order to increase food security in
584 regions and situations where it is deemed appropriate by the local government.
585 Moreover, we support R&D concerning the safe use of biotechnology that will not
586 hinder biodiversity.
587
- 588 65. Increasing the amount of R&D requires expertise, investment and equipment. The FAO
589 therefore recommends that well-established agricultural research institutions (ARI) work
590 with developing national and local agricultural research organizations (DARO). Some
591 examples of the well-established institutions are the Consultative Group on International
592 Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and

593 some examples of developing national and local agricultural research organizations are the
594 Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
595 (AARINENA), the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), and the Asia
596 Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI).

597
598 a. The FAO would reduce the finding cost role would be to identify and publicize the
599 needs of developing national and local agricultural research organizations in order to
600 reduce the costs to financial investors involved in finding these organizations for the
601 purpose of contributing to their efforts by providing the needed equipment and
602 funding the expertise.

603
604 b. The ARI would contribute by identifying the optimal combinations of farming
605 methods needed and crops available as measured by their sustainability and
606 productivity and contributing this knowledge to each DARO possible. This vertical
607 flow of expertise would increase the ability of developing Member States to provide
608 for their own R&D needs. They could also identify other Member States that have
609 similar climates and ecosystems as their partnered developing countries in order to
610 encourage international agricultural partnerships.

611
612 c. The DARO would use the expertise, investments and equipment provided to eventually
613 independently provide for the R&D needs of their respective nations and local regions.
614 This would enable these developing regions to continuously maintain the highest levels
615 available of agricultural sustainability and productivity. In developing their own ability and
616 knowledge, each DARO would also be encouraged to participate in the sideways sharing
617 their knowledge with neighboring DAROs, thus increasing the rate of technological
618 advancement among the developing nations.

619
620 66. The partnership between the ARIs and the DAROs would complement the efforts of the
621 RPFS in increasing the ability of the individual small-holder farmers to increase their crop
622 production to provide for their families and regions by connecting the knowledge and
623 resources of those individuals who have and are willing to provide to those who are willing
624 to employ but do not yet have.

625 **C. GENDER EQUALITY IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

626
627
628 67. This committee acknowledges a positive correlation between providing agricultural
629 education to women and an increase in agricultural productivity. As such, the FAO urges
630 Member States to incorporate gender empowerment initiatives within their countries
631 respective developmental policies.

632
633 68. Providing equal access to agricultural resources including, but not limited to, knowledge and
634 training, education, access to arable land, water, seeds, technology, and equipment is a
635 fundamental priority of the FAO and should be supported by Member States.

636
637 69. The FAO endorses the input of local communities in the development of programs that
638 promote equal rights for women in agriculture. Because local support for female

639 empowerment may vary, it remains crucial that consideration of cultural differences be
640 included in policies. Women's access to legal support and inheritance is limited in the
641 developing world, therefore this committee urges Member States to provide legal aid to
642 their citizens to ensure the fair and transparent acquisition of land and property. In addition,
643 we suggest Member States increase local and regional opportunities for women in
644 agriculture and land ownership. This would be best achieved through the replication of
645 National Agencies for Developing Small and Medium Enterprises (NADSME). NADSME
646 is a program designed by the government of Slovakia with the support of the European
647 Union which coordinates activities at the local, national, regional and international level in
648 order to support the development of small and medium enterprises. We note that a focus on
649 providing such agencies for women in LDCs will contribute to increasing agricultural
650 productivity.
651

652 70. This committee recommends that the Member States actively engaged in bilateral gender
653 empowerment strategies pool their resources on a voluntary basis under a single fund. This
654 process will improve the effectiveness of agricultural education provided to women in rural
655 communities. The guidance and expertise of the FAO and fellow Rome based agencies will
656 strengthen multilateral gender empowerment projects through the appropriation of
657 financial, technical, and technological assistance provided by Member States and ensure
658 the durability of said projects. This common fund is intended to create specialized
659 cooperatives that provide information, research and training to help women acquire land
660 and gain autonomy. These cooperatives will also provide legal and financial advice for
661 women pursuing agricultural entrepreneurship.
662

663 71. The purpose of America's *Thousand Days* program is to protect pregnant women and their
664 children through the duration of their pregnancy, until the child reaches its second year.
665 The success of this initiative is exemplified through its ability to overcome the vicious
666 cycle of reduced mental and physical capacities as a result of malnutrition. As such, the
667 FAO encourages all Member States to emulate the United States of America's initiative.
668

669 72. We further acknowledge that multilateral cooperation provides the opportunity for NGOs to
670 offer their expertise and specialization, while maintaining the best interests of LDCs
671 through their ability to remain impartial and independent of state influence. Therefore the
672 FAO:

673
674 a. Confirms the need for collaboration between NGOs and local governments to
675 provide information for all women to become involved in land and property
676 ownership.
677

678 b. Endorses NGOs to continue working in partnership with Member States to monitor
679 and expose any violations of gender rights.
680

681 c. Affirms that NGO involvement enables intended recipients to gain necessary
682 experience: this can then be replicated to establish essential institutions and
683 practices within domestic frameworks.
684

- 685 73. The FAO promotes microcredit as an effective method for procurement of land by females,
686 specifically for agricultural purposes, and recommends collaboration between the FAO
687 Human Resources and Finance (HRF) department and private lending institutions such as
688 BancoSol, which lends exclusively to women, in which the FAO HRF department will
689 identify high-need areas and coordinate lending by private institutions in these areas. It has
690 been acknowledged that interest on these loans must consider the economic limitations of
691 smallholder farmers in order to ensure the feasibility of loan repayment and project
692 success. An interest rate that is not in excess of inflation is advised if feasible. In addition,
693 through support of women entrepreneurs, this committee recommends that leadership in
694 business management programs be encouraged in order to avoid the exploitation of women
695 in the economic sector.
696
- 697 74. The measures, actions and initiatives proposed regarding gender equality are strongly tied to
698 the topic of Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion by 2050. Giving
699 women the opportunity to raise agricultural productivity contributes to broader economic
700 and social development. Improving the status of women in the agricultural sector
701 empowers both them and their rural communities. These recommendations, which include
702 the involvement of relevant stakeholders such as nongovernmental organizations to
703 provide legal and technical support is supplemented through the promotion of microcredit
704 financing mechanisms focused on women in agriculture. Finally, by harmonizing
705 cooperation between Member States through the appropriation of resources under the
706 direction of the FAO, the empowerment of women is realized and thus this represents an
707 effective strategy to increasing agricultural productivity.
708

709 **D. SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 710
- 711 75. The impacts of global warming on agricultural production and natural resources cannot be
712 overlooked in the establishment of sustainable development programs. With this in mind,
713 conservation agriculture has proven to be successful when implemented in a proper and
714 prudent manner. In order to achieve an international standard in sustainable rural
715 development, we must address several agricultural methods specific to conservation
716 agriculture, including but not limited to:
717
- 718 a. Minimal soil disturbance, especially regarding no-tillage techniques.
 - 719
 - 720 b. Permanent soil cover with an emphasis on the efficient use of crop residues.
 - 721
 - 722 c. Crop rotation and other soil conservation techniques.
 - 723
- 724 76. Organic agriculture techniques bring a plethora of tangible benefits that support three
725 pillars of sustainable development, especially with regards to smallholder farmers,
726 including increased productivity, improved soil conditions and water management, in
727 addition to the support of social cohesion. In order to maximize these benefits, organic
728 farming methods and practices should be explored as alternatives for the most vulnerable
729 groups such as women, children and the poor through training and capacity-building
730 measures.

- 731
732 77. In consideration of the collaboration of the FAO with the International Water Management
733 Institute (IWMI), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and non-
734 governmental organizations (NGOs) in projects for improving water management, this
735 committee highlights the need to extend these projects to geographical areas where
736 ineffective water management impedes the access to reliable water services for smallholder
737 farmers. The objective of these development projects is to gather research in an effort to
738 address the particular societal needs of Member States. These initiatives would occur
739 through bilateral and regional consultations between the relevant local actors, stakeholders,
740 and national workshops, while the outcome of this initial research would provide the basis
741 for more accurate water policies. Finally, irrigation and water use infrastructure programs
742 should be further developed to avoid unnecessary waste and depletion of water resources.
743 Therefore, this committee:
- 744
- 745 a. Encourages the transfer of knowledge and good practices to developing nations to
746 ensure the effective implementation of policies and programs regarding responsible water
747 usage, crop rotation, irrigation, expansion of farming equipment, and technology.
748
- 749 b. Urges the development of international and regional databases to educate states in
750 basic agricultural techniques, which would increase crop yield and promote eco-friendly
751 practices that respect biological diversity.
752
- 753 78. We recommend the creation of educational programs regarding the aforementioned
754 conservation agriculture practices administered jointly by the FAO and the public sectors
755 of developing countries. Expertise in these fields and technologies would be provided
756 bilaterally by Member States' specialized agencies. They could also rely on local NGO's
757 and input from other local actors like farmers cooperatives.
758
- 759 79. The FAO stresses that R&D is a critical issue for sustainable development. It encourages
760 Member States to attribute resources to R&D programs directed towards two pertinent
761 issues. First, new technologies and advanced programs would not provide results if they
762 would be irrespective of the sociological, cultural and political effects that new agricultural
763 methods could have on Lesser Developed Countries. These factors have a major impact on
764 implementation of programs on a local scale due to their variability depending on the
765 regions and should be a constant concern. Second, the recognition that progress should be
766 directed towards enhancing the sustainability of existing R&D programs. Particularly,
767 bilateral and multilateral aid should be organized in cooperation with local and regional
768 governments, as well as NGOs, to ensure safe and productive developments in agricultural
769 advancements. Third, all relevant stakeholders are urged to engage in open and transparent
770 debate regarding emerging technologies and their potential long-term health and
771 environmental impacts. Therefore, this committee urges Member States to evaluate these
772 potential impacts in their R&D of new agriculture technologies.
773

774 **E. REDUCING PRE-CONSUMPTION FOOD LOSS**
775

- 776 80. The FAO is deeply convinced that one of the necessary steps to remodel agricultural
777 productivity is to reduce food loss at the levels of food storage, processing and distribution.
778 Therefore, the Organization emphasizes the reiteration of A/RES/3/202 and calls upon the
779 international community to once again focus on food losses in order to maximize
780 productivity.
- 781
- 782 81. Finding answers to food loss is of great importance to food security because it will ensure
783 that other improvements in agricultural productivity are not impeded due to food loss from
784 inefficient practices. Ultimately, by reducing food loss, many of the goals of increasing
785 agricultural productivity can be achieved, such as more affordable food prices and
786 environmental sustainability due to increased utilization of the outputs created from a
787 limited supply of inputs.
- 788
- 789 82. The FAO encourages Member States to donate financial contributions and support
790 local initiatives dedicated to food security programs towards need-driven programs aiming
791 at improving the efficiency of the food production and distribution chain of developing
792 countries, in coordination with local governments and NGOs.
- 793
- 794 83. The FAO suggests the creation of an outreach program under the umbrella of the Food and
795 Agriculture Organization Technical Cooperation (TC) department to promote the creation
796 of local initiatives that would reduce post-harvest food losses at the local level. This
797 outreach program would be comprised of TC department designated team members who
798 are knowledgeable in the areas of post-harvest and pre-consumption food loss, as well as
799 volunteers from Member States who are chosen through an application process to the TC
800 department. The goals of this outreach program would help to implement, at a local level,
801 cost-efficient, yet innovative, food storage and transportation methods including: adaptive
802 food wrapping, refrigeration depots, and hermetic storage; therefore, enabling local
803 agricultural sectors to become self-sustaining and less wasteful. Lastly, the outreach
804 program would strongly support collaboration in the areas of funding, research, and
805 expertise sharing from Non-Governmental, Inter-Governmental, and other International
806 Organizations such as the World Health Organization, International Fund for Agricultural
807 Development, and the World Bank.
- 808
- 809 84. The FAO outreach program would suggest the implementation of an educational campaign
810 for the sharing of techniques to reduce post-production food loss and raise awareness on a
811 local level. The flexible curriculum ensures freedom for the independent farmer to
812 participate in the campaign designed to fit the local food production needs and issues. The
813 presentation of the curriculum for this educational campaign would be a communal method
814 consisting of interactive workshops in order to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and
815 practices. In addition, the outreach program would recommend the distribution of a
816 pamphlet outlining the campaign curriculum in order to garner support for the information
817 sharing program. The learning goals of the campaign would consist of three main points:
818 the communication between local farmers and food production and distribution actors, the
819 proper storage of food from production to distribution, and the aforementioned innovative
820 and cost-efficient transportation methods.
- 821

822 85. The Organization views post-harvest food loss as a major obstacle to agricultural
823 productivity. Therefore, we propose investigating how food is lost in every state and every
824 diverse socio-economic area, the encouragement of NGO and state funding toward food
825 loss investigation and prevention at the local level, as well as an educational campaign that
826 would attempt to meet these goals.
827

828 **F. FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SHARING FOR SUCCESS**
829 **TRAINING**
830

831 86. This committee supports the formation of the Global Agricultural Partnerships Program
832 (GAPP), which would promote the formation of voluntary multilateral partnerships
833 between developing and developed states. This program would be a part of the FAO
834 Committee on Agriculture (COAG) and could receive funding from it. On a voluntary
835 basis, States could choose to attend symposiums held by GAPP. Symposiums would
836 provide education on the potential value of partnerships and productive agricultural
837 techniques. Partnerships would be focused on facilitating investment between participating
838 States. Facilities would go through thorough research and development by COAG to ensure
839 that they generate optimum levels of food and nutrition to the recipient Member States.
840 GAPP would be open to involvement of States, local governments, and even universities,
841 for each can provide valuable input on the issues of agriculture and technology sharing.
842

843 87. In consideration of the increasingly volatile and uncertain climate that has exacerbated the
844 necessity to face the future security of food production, the FAO proposes the creation of a
845 four-step framework that focuses on the extreme need to address social policies in Member
846 States. Its goal is to identify those nations with the highest need, reach out to the most
847 vulnerable in society with educational indicatives aimed at increasing productivity, ease the
848 transfer of knowledge through existing databases and suggest enhancements in capacity
849 building techniques to decision makers. The proposed four-step framework will proceed as
850 follows:
851

852 a. The FAO recommends a gathering of information from preexisting official databases.
853 The purpose of this collection is to search for a set of indicators in order to determine
854 which countries are under the most hunger-related stress and should therefore receive
855 priority in the aid that FAO provides. This new accumulation of data should be easily
856 accessible. Examples of recommended indicators are: the prevalence of poverty and
857 underweight children, percent national budget invested in agriculture and nutrition,
858 value of new private sector investment, number of jobs attributed to empowering
859 farmer education programs, prevalence of households with moderate to severe
860 hunger, prevalence of anemia among women and children, prevalence of conflict in
861 the country, and so forth.
862

863 b. Taking these indicators into consideration, the FAO will support education initiatives
864 that reach out to the most vulnerable in society, such as rural smallholder farmers.
865 We suggest that Member States replicate the aforementioned initiatives that have
866 achieved success. This committee emphasizes the utmost importance of sustainable
867 agricultural development in maximizing the physical production and economic

- 868 productivity of land and minimizing damage to the environment and natural
869 resources in all educational programs.
870
- 871 c. We encourage the use of existing databases, including those from FAOSTAT, the
872 IMF and World Bank. These databases would be used primarily for the collection of
873 agricultural information containing technical advances in agriculture, current
874 biotechnological research, and methods to better use of arable land and resources.
875 The FAO understands that in developing countries impaired access to the Internet can
876 compromise the transfer of knowledge. For this reason we recommend the utilization
877 of regional centers that will procure and disseminate relevant information to local
878 populations. We wish to use this information to empower smallholder farmers to
879 improve their yield potential and nutritional levels while simultaneously improving
880 their economic situations.
881
- 882 d. The FAO endorses international deployment of educators who provide decision
883 makers with proper guidance and training on capacity building efforts in rural areas.
884 Such efforts should be specific to each nation's unique needs. We recognize that a
885 balanced approach of education for all members of society must be undertaken,
886 respecting the sovereignty of every Member State. We promote the partnership
887 between each nation's government programs and those that the FAO has created.
888
- 889 88. The FAO is convinced that implementing such social policies will significantly influence
890 the increase in agricultural productivity that the international community is striving
891 towards. The transfer of knowledge and education for both farmers and decision makers
892 will be an effective measure in attaining the goal of feeding 9 billion people by the year
893 2050.
894

895 **G. CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLITICAL WILL MOBILIZATION**

896

- 897 89. The Food and Agricultural Organization recommends an international and national
898 cooperation to mitigate the effects of climate change and to enact adaptive methods to
899 compensate for the unavoidable consequences of climate change. More specifically on a
900 national level, the FAO further recommends for the recognition of the consequences of
901 climate change to adopt monitoring and coordination mechanisms by means of
902 mainstreaming national risk management frameworks within national policies and
903 programs for sustainable development. These mechanisms include pre-event preparedness,
904 risk mitigating strategies, reliable and timely early warning and response systems, and
905 innovative risk financing instruments to spread residual risks with broad involvement of
906 stakeholders based on comprehensive assessments of risks and opportunities, benefits and
907 costs.
- 908 90. Regarding previous initiatives, the FAO recommends that participating states embrace the
909 initiative that had previously been part of the Kyoto Protocol framework to provide 'carbon
910 credits' to farmers who reduce their Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. The earning of
911 carbon credits would allow farmers to receive a reduction of interest on business loans.
912 Governments and existing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) would be urged to
913 provide financial support for these loans.

- 914 91. To facilitate the dissemination of information and knowledge regarding climate change, the
915 FAO recommends the implementation and delivery of periodical reporting to the FAO and
916 the United Nations Environmental Program to monitor weather conditions and to improve
917 scientific understanding of climate change through sampling and analysis, provide
918 prediction of extreme weather conditions, and provide related training programs for all
919 actors in the food system with special attention to vulnerable populations in the rural areas.
920 Among the focuses of the reports, will be the exploration of potential public-private
921 partnerships to promote insurance schemes for climate change risks and the promotion of
922 integration programs concerning fishery, land sustainability, forestry and water supply.
923
- 924 92. Regarding climate change on the international level, the FAO:
925 a. Encourages Member States to increase investment in order to combat the negative
926 impacts of climate change on agricultural production. These investments will focus on
927 programs for disaster and risk management and adaptation to climate change in less
928 developed countries;
929 b. Recommends allocating special external funding for climate change actions in
930 developing countries and welcomes new funding and investment program from
931 international organizations to fight climate change in the long term;
932 c. Encourages Member States to raise donations aimed at reducing greenhouse gas
933 emissions and increasing resilience to the negative impacts of climate change such as
934 the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United
935 Nations Capital and Development Fund (UNCDF), and the Global Environment Facility
936 (GEF);
937 d. Supports the enhancement of international cooperation and collaboration by increasing
938 the involvement of state and non-state actors among international institutions such as the
939 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Framework
940 Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Conference of the Parties, the Kyoto
941 Protocol and the Nairobi World Program;
942 e. Welcomes technology transfer concerning carbon reduction and early warning system
943 against climate change mainly from developed countries to lesser developed countries;
944 f. Encourages training and education programs in villages and communities through global
945 mechanisms to expand the knowledge and raise awareness concerning adaptation to and
946 mitigation of climate change in the context of world food security;
947 g. Supports the establishment of national mechanisms to adopt crop varieties that are
948 harsh-condition resistant as a way to fight against the negative impacts of climate
949 change on agricultural production;
950
- 951 93. Empowers participant states, through the fostering of political will, to develop institutional
952 reforms that will benefit all members of society;
953
- 954 94. The FAO implores the international community to adopt these recommendations as the
955 necessary steps toward combating climate change and increasing political will motivation
956 in order to achieve the goal of feeding 9 billion by 2050.
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958 **H. ENHANCING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AT A NATIONAL AND LOCAL**
959 **LEVEL WITHIN MEMBER STATES**

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95. The FAO is convinced that, due to the fact that food security issues are diverse in each Member State, a broad and flexible program to promote research and development would best help each Member State to overcome their unique food security challenges. Therefore, we propose a program, in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP), called the Universal Productivity Growth Research and Development Efforts (UPGRADE).
 96. The UPGRADE program would be jointly overseen by the WFP and FAO Special Programme for Food Security (WFP/SPFS), funded through the donor funding of the WFP, the FAO Trust Fund, the special funding of the SPFS, and the donations of committed Member States and would be staffed by the employees of the WFP and FAO SPFS.
 97. Recognizing the need for research and development (R&D) at the local level, the UPGRADE program proposes a focus on national and local level R&D to increase agricultural production efficiency on a small scale and empower the local farmer. The local level R&D would be designed in such as a way to focus on analyzing and implementing region-specific methods.
 - a. This body stresses that all Member States would benefit from the increased efficiency and the reduction of resource waste that this program would provide. Furthermore, it would advance the R&D sector of every Member State to, in turn, stimulate the economies on a local basis and alleviate the social constraints of poverty, bearing in mind the environmental impact of agricultural production.
 - b. By encouraging the creation of training facilities in smaller localities and those areas determined most food insecure after tracking the aforementioned indicators of the UPGRADE program, the rural population would have the opportunity to develop data collection, research, and analytical skills so that, on a small scale, the agricultural sector could increase knowledge on basic agricultural practices such as fertilization and efficient crop rotation. This would also increase innovative advanced techniques regarding distribution and food storage.
 - c. Experts from the WFP and/or each Member State if they so choose, who would staff these facilities upon their establishment on a national basis, would aim to train the local population, specifically those in the community who are interested in the agricultural sciences, on data collection, analysis, and utilization regarding the usage of the inputs of local farmers. These inputs include land, labor, water, seeds, and fertilizer. This would be done in order to increase production efficiency at a local level. If national experts are not available staff from the WFP could assist, where needed.
 - d. The staff of these centers would remain current on beneficial innovative agricultural techniques so as to provide the most up-to-date training for local populations.

- 1005 e. Eventually, all research centers would be staffed by local experts exclusively and the
1006 WFP staff will work as advisors to become self-sufficient and the need for outside
1007 experts from the WFP would be greatly reduced thanks to contracting former trainees
1008 who are nominated by existing staff for a paid position in the training center. The
1009 native trainers would be more effective as they would be able to make a tradition and
1010 culture of passing on the knowledge from farmer to farmer.
1011
- 1012 f. The UPGRADE program would also work on the local level to empower farmers to
1013 develop sustainable local level agribusiness. This empowerment would be enabled, in
1014 part, by training facility experts who would show the local farmers how to implement
1015 efficient practices and how to better use the inputs available to them through on-site
1016 training at their respective farms. To follow up on the success of this implementation,
1017 the training facility staff would bi-annually revisit the farms to ensure that efficient
1018 techniques are being utilized and that crop yields are continuing to increase with the
1019 limited amount of inputs.
1020
- 1021 98. Further recognizing the need for a focus on R&D on the national level, the UPGRADE
1022 program would aim to let Member States collect their data and analyze the food production
1023 centers and distribution systems in order to minimize food loss and food waste, while also
1024 signaling to the national governments areas with a high need for infrastructural
1025 improvement.
1026
- 1027 a. The WFP/SPFS UPGRADE program would encourage national governments to
1028 voluntarily improve and enhance their data collection and analysis regarding national
1029 food production and distribution systems to identify the issues that cause food loss
1030 and food waste within each Member State respectively. This could include
1031 recommendations by the WFP/SPFS program staff for Member States to conduct spot
1032 testing in a variety of cities within their borders to detect food security issues caused
1033 by transport systems and production facilities and monitor the integrity of the data.
1034
- 1035 b. In order for these spot tests and research improvements to be made possible, the
1036 WFP/SPFS would develop a small fund to which the Member States may apply for
1037 financial support if the national funding is not sufficient. In addition, WFP/SPFS
1038 UPGRADE staff would follow up on these spot tests periodically to ensure accurate
1039 reporting and minimize inconsistencies in data.
1040
- 1041 c. The UPGRADE program would further encourage the tracking of indicators within
1042 food distribution and production systems such as food spoilage, food lost in transit,
1043 and food wasted between production and distribution in order to highlight the
1044 specific issues in each city so that they can be sufficiently handled at the national
1045 level, in regard to the need for possible infrastructure improvements such as roadway
1046 and bridge construction.
1047
- 1048 99. In conclusion, UPGRADE is to overcome the problem of insufficient research and data
1049 collection, utilization measures, as well as access to practical agricultural methods with
1050 which several Member States are afflicted. By using funding already available to the WFP

1051 and FAO SPFS, in addition into agricultural techniques practiced and research methods
1052 used throughout the developed world, the UPGRADE approach will serve to meet the need
1053 for more efficient food production from the bottom up, focusing on the local level as well
1054 as a wider scale national level.
1055

1056 **I. INVESTMENT FLOWS AND TRADE BARRIERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

1057
1058 100. The FAO recognizes the importance of aid with regards to increasing agricultural
1059 production and recommends implementing aid programs targeted towards developing
1060 economies. FAO believes in the importance of both non- monetary cooperation, of
1061 technology and education exchange programs spear headed by NGOs such as the
1062 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics and local governments as
1063 well as understanding the significance of monetary cooperation between the private and
1064 public sector, as with contract farming, to improve agricultural production.
1065

1066
1067 101. Coming to witness the dire state of infrastructure in LDCs and MDCs, the FAO recognizes
1068 the need for investments that facilitate the production and transportation of agricultural
1069 products. Infrastructure investments are to be directed to the following areas:
1070

1071 a. Investing in machinery for food processing and packaging. Processed food would
1072 contribute to longer shelf life of food and agricultural products. In turn, it would also
1073 facilitate the storage of large quantities of agricultural products within small and safe
1074 areas.
1075

1076 b. Investing in roads, railways, and other routes of transportation is significant in
1077 ensuring the allocation and movement of agricultural commodities.
1078

1079 102. Keeping in mind the already implemented European Development Fund and the Rural
1080 Feeder Roads program, the FAO recommends using these programs as a model, to
1081 encourage regional economic integration. This model would not only involve the
1082 integration of rural communities within a single state, but rather creating or expanding
1083 economic integration with neighboring states. The FAO should focus on the creation of
1084 new programs to manage the short-term food security related issues as well as long-term
1085 concerns faced between the current year and 2050.
1086

1087 103. The significance of *Feed The Future* Initiative is greatly appreciated by FAO and is one of
1088 the principal standards for combating world hunger and malnutrition. FAO commends the
1089 work of the initiative in the following fields:
1090

1091 a. The Zero hunger initiative separates itself from current short-term food program
1092 within the World Food Program and focuses on long-term investment programs.
1093 This initiative works on infrastructure development and other long-term projects.
1094

1095 b. The significance of short-term programs should in turn not be ignored. The *Food*
1096 *Supply Program* and the *World Bank's Food Program* are the model initiatives that

1097 would continue work in conflict zones or zones affected by natural calamities.

1098
1099 104. The FAO should remain committed to encouraging further foreign direct investment in
1100 education and agriculture based research.

1101
1102 a. Investing in education, with this funding being limited to agriculture related
1103 education,, including the managerial education necessary to conduct on an
1104 agricultural business, is beneficial as it would enable further empowerment of the
1105 youth to participate in the agricultural sector. This would also encourage farmers to
1106 increase output through exposure to new initiatives and techniques.

1107
1108 b. Investing in agriculture based research enables member states to find suitable
1109 solutions, which will improve agricultural output tailored to each state's landscape.
1110 This would ensure that member states have the opportunity to pursue technological
1111 methods, which would better enable them to solve their agricultural issues. Overall,

1112 the long-term stability of agricultural output would increase employment in the

1113 agricultural sector.

1114
1115 105. Contract farming, whose presence has been increasing as a solution to tackle the issue of
1116 food distribution, involves improvements in transportation and increasing market scope of
1117 goods from small-scale farmers. The FAO is therefore convinced that the implementation
1118 of contract farming in transition economies would greatly increase agricultural
1119 productivity.

1120
1121 a. Contract farming brings together large corporations with small scale farmers in a
1122 partnership of risk sharing with higher production and benefits for small scale
1123 farmers to remain competitive. This would help them gain access to new
1124 technologies, education and training and innovative farming methods.

1125
1126 b. The benefits of contract farming include private businesses supplying the costly new
1127 technologies and training to correctly implement their use. Due to the private
1128 companies direct economic interest they are invested in the outcomes and well being
1129 of farmers and their crops. The FAO would foster the increase of contracts between
1130 small scale farmers and private companies by 2015. This would aid in the
1131 achievement of the Millennium goals.

1132
1133 c. The FAO would call for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN for
1134 the reassessment of subsidies on agricultural commodities. In turn, we recommend
1135 that the ECOSOC publishes reports and publications on the matter as guidelines for
1136 regional and international trade.

1137
1138 d. The FAO recommends the implementation of a sub-committee to oversee
1139 international trade policies among neighboring member states and to develop status

1140 reports on all policy changes enacted from *Investment Flows and Trade Barriers* and
1141 develop recommendations for future improvements. This sub-committee would be
1142 limited to suggestions of such policies to prevent infringement of state sovereignty of
1143 any member state present. The review period would begin with initial reporting in
1144 2015 and would continue on a biannual basis.

1145
1146 e. The FAO specifically advocates against contract farming agreements that cause
1147 farmers to sell crops at future prices different from market values.

1148
1149 f. Contract farming agreements advocated by the FAO should respect local ecosystems with
1150 special regards to groundwater degradation, fertilizer overuse and soil erosion.

1151
1152 106. The FAO requests monetary assistance to smallholders in establishing small businesses that
1153 will help in alleviating poverty. This would be funded by cumulative economic
1154 organizations such as The African Development Bank (AFDB) and the various programs
1155 and projects currently funded and endorsed by the World Bank. The FAO also suggests the
1156 establishment of *The Entrepreneurial Development Hubs (EDH)*, which would act as a
1157 venue for information dissemination regarding strategies and business techniques for
1158 smallholders aiming to strengthen and improve their businesses through research and
1159 development assistance. The EDH will ensure the following:

1160
1161 a. The responsible management of financially acceptable information,

1162
1163 b. Management and administration of counseling services for new business owners to
1164 help ensure their success and,

1165
1166 c. Training for farmers which aims at strengthening the efficiency of businesses.

1167
1168 d. EDH would encourage contributions from Member States and Non Governmental
1169 Organizations (NGOs).

1170
1171 107. The FAO commends the authors and sponsors of current programs, initiatives, and projects
1172 that are attempting to address the issue of increasing agricultural productivity. The FAO
1173 would also kindly request the support of these instruments to assist solutions proposed, in
1174 order to accomplish the set target of this report.

1175 1176 **J. ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF WATER SCARCITY FOR LOCAL FARMERS**

1177
1178 108. As stated in the *Review of Water Control Technologies in the FAO Programs for Food*
1179 *Security*, the use of micro-irrigation technologies has shown positive outcomes and is
1180 improving on a continuous basis. The Wetland Development Project has been especially
1181 successful in achieving improved water control for rice production in countries with a
1182 humid climate such as Cameroon and Gabon. Leveling the land and installing flood
1183 protection is highly efficient since costs are mainly involved in the structural work in the
1184 initial phase.

1185

- 1186 109. The FAO is convinced that investment into those small-scale irrigation projects on the local
1187 and regional level is the key to alleviating the problem of insufficient infrastructure needed
1188 to obtain water access and scarcity. The Kick-Start program, which was founded by Martin
1189 Fisher and Nick Moon, by has focused on countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to provide
1190 efficient tools at a subsidized price such as a water pump that can push water uphill or
1191 simply pull it from the water table (KickStart, 2012). This makes the water pump able to be
1192 used from hand-dug wells in addition to rivers, streams, lakes and ponds. The pump can be
1193 used to irrigate up to 2 acres of land.
1194
- 1195 110. The small farmer remains a central component in the fight against food insecurity. Working
1196 to halt and reduce water scarcity and to restore soil is a fundamental issue that must be held
1197 at high priority. Fertile soil with sufficient access to water is crucial for the development of
1198 the agriculture sector since health, security and prosperity starts with food security.
1199
- 1200 111. One of the main causes of food insecurity is climate change. Carbon emissions and green
1201 house gases has a direct impact on water scarcity and therefore, on food security. Africa is
1202 home to over 1 billion people (UNFPA 2011), but creates only 4.67% of the world
1203 population's green house gases, while still being one of the most vulnerable continents to
1204 climate change because of its geographical location and developing status (Action Aid
1205 2006). Assistance in mitigation and adaptation to climate change have not been put in
1206 practice to their fullest potential and are of utmost importance for issues concerning water
1207 scarcity.
1208
- 1209 112. The climate change has been directly and indirectly influenced by many States around the
1210 world. With this being the case, many developing states are at the highest risks when it
1211 comes to the effects of climate change because they lack the resources and agencies to deal
1212 with the climate change related disasters. The FAO suggests that all Member States,
1213 especially those releasing the largest amount of carbon emissions, conduct more research in
1214 an agricultural context that might lie outside their usual scope, meaning researching certain
1215 information that they may not be exactly what they are looking for. The climate change has
1216 been directly and indirectly influenced by many States around the world. With this being
1217 the case, many developing states are at the highest risks when it comes to the effects of
1218 climate change because they lack the resources and agencies to deal with the climate
1219 change related disasters.
1220
- 1221 113. Research needs to be accessible as well as easily and readily implemented at the local level.
1222 As such, research programs need to be collaborative and based within Lesser Developed
1223 Countries. The developing world is where the greatest crisis in water scarcity is occurring
1224 and where research initiatives are lacking.
1225
- 1226 114. Also, research in grey water technology, encompassing both agricultural alternatives and
1227 aquaculture, has expanded opportunities for self-sufficiency in countries where freshwater
1228 is in high demand or scarce. Grey water technology deals with filtering water and removing
1229 contaminants through a process known as elimination. Lessening the burden on nations
1230 with limited access to consumable freshwater enables climate-challenged areas to develop
1231 autonomy and become less dependent on surrounding country partners. The FAO

- 1232 recommends that the United Nations Environmental Programme and global research
1233 institutions partner together to advance our resources in grey water technologies.
1234
- 1235 115. The FAO is cognizant of the potential benefits of focusing on the utilization of native as
1236 well as drought- resistant and drought-tolerant food crops. By placing an emphasis on the
1237 importance of cultivating these types of agricultural procedures, the FAO hopes to use
1238 water in the most efficient way possible. These crops would allow developing nations to
1239 conserve their water resources.
1240
- 1241 116. To reach the full use of the large agricultural potential, education must be of great focus.
1242 When it comes to education, it should be mainly focused on the knowledge of the
1243 advancements that are the most up to date and newest in today's world. FAO should work
1244 to increase local farmers' access to effective machines, techniques and technologies and at
1245 the same time eliminate cultural misunderstandings about how the technology works.
1246
- 1247 117. One way to help small farmers is by empowering them and getting them more involved in
1248 projects geared towards infrastructure improvement and development. This initiative would
1249 transcend into community will power, which is a necessity for effectively increasing
1250 agriculture productivity.
1251
- 1252 118. For the improvement in agricultural productivity, the FAO recognizes fresh water as an
1253 invaluable resource. The FAO acknowledges that education, empowerment to the small
1254 farmer, improved water management, and conservation practices are necessities to build
1255 the foundation for agricultural success. In order to achieve the goal of feeding 9 billion
1256 people, there needs to be a focus on the initiatives towards agricultural autonomy within
1257 states and throughout the regions of the world where food insecurity is at its greatest.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Committee Staff

Director Meg Martin
Assistant Director Rafael Corral
Chair Katelyn Connell
Rapporteur Yiwei Wu

Agenda

1. Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information
2. World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation
3. Bioethics and the Human Genome

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
UNESCO-EB/1/1	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	32/10/7
UNESCO-EB/1/2	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	Adopted by Acclamation
UNESCO-EB/1/3	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	46/2/2
UNESCO-EB/1/4	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	28/9/12/1
UNESCO-EB/1/5	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	Adopted by Acclamation
UNESCO-EB/1/6	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	36/4/10
UNESCO-EB/1/7	Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information	Adopted by Acclamation

Summary Report

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: *Bioethics and the Human Genome*, *World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Preservation*, *Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information*. The session was attended by the representatives of 58 States.

The Tuesday session opened with several statements concerning the order of the Agenda, which was adopted as follows: 1. *Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information*, 2. *World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Preservation* and 3. *Bioethics and the Human Genome*. The Board then proceeded to divide in working groups.

By the end of the Wednesday evening session, these groups had submitted 15 working papers containing various approaches towards the topic. Many of these 15 working papers were subsequently combined on Thursday, reducing the number to eight, which, after several rounds of editing on Thursday evening and Friday morning, were accepted as draft resolutions. Topics addressed in the draft resolutions adopted by the body were diverse. Among the areas covered were physical infrastructure for enabling the dissemination of information and communication technology more globally (UNESCO-EB/1/1), intellectual property, and promoting greater freedom and wider accessibility of information through the streamlining of intellectual property and copyright regulations (UNESCO-EB/1/4).

The Board used the Friday morning session to discuss the accepted draft resolutions on the floor and discuss how each Member State would vote on each draft resolution. Furthermore, the Board produced several friendly and unfriendly amendments to the draft resolutions on the floor. A motion to close the speakers list passed at 2:30pm and the debate was closed at around 3:30pm. The Board entered into voting procedure, and after incorporating various friendly and unfriendly amendments to the accepted draft resolutions, the Board adopted all but one draft resolution, therefore passing seven UNESCO resolutions. Of the seven resolutions, two were adopted by acclamation. The meeting was adjourned at 5:00pm.

Code:UNESCO-EB/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

Subject: Empowering Citizens Through Universal Access To Information and Communication Capacities

1 *Recalling* the principle of freedom of expression as stated in Article 19 of the Universal
2 Declaration of Human Rights and Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political
3 Rights and the recognition of information literacy as a basic human right as stated in the
4 Alexandria Proclamation of 2005,
5
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of empowering citizens through universal access to information to
7 achieve sustainable development and to improve overall quality of life
8
9 *Convinced* that the development of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) is
10 of great value to provide the sets for the enactment of the cultural, social, economic and political
11 aspects of societies,
12
13 *Recognizing* that information literacy is a necessary prerequisite for the understanding and usage
14 of universal information,
15
16 *Reiterating* Information For All Program's (IFAP) leading role in promoting access to
17 information as a human right and to ensure the participation of all in the global information
18 society,
19
20 *Recognizing* the importance of information dissemination as a principle of openness which fosters
21 transparency, freedom, growth as well as good governance,
22
23 *Keeping in mind* target F of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8 which encourages
24 cooperation with the private sector in making available the benefits of new technologies,
25 especially in information and communication,
26
27 *Convinced* of the benefits of e-government systems, including but not limited their effects in
28 creating greater transparency of methods, increased convenience and ease of access, and greater
29 accountability,
30
31 *Reaffirming* the principal of the sovereign equality of all members and reassuring that under the
32 establishment of e-governments this principle will uphold,
33
34 *Deeply concerned* with the study "The Failure of E-Government in Developing Countries" which
35 claimed that 35% of e-government programs are to be classified as a failure,
36
37 *Aware* of the capabilities of the Information for All Program (IFAP) and its localized
38 effectiveness in spreading the principles of the United Nations Educational Scientific and
39 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through culturally tailored expertise,
40
41 *Acknowledging* the considerable success Public Private Partnerships for Local Service Delivery
42 have had as a program of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP),

43
44 *Recognizing* the need for continued activity and investment within the private sector for increased
45 access to information,

46
47 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*
48

- 49 1) *Encourages* Members States who haven't done so yet to create National Committees in
50 order to:
- 51 a. Disseminate information from IFAP and the international community to the local
52 level;
 - 53 b. Promote and maintain cultural, religious and linguistic diversity within ICTs and
54 national literacy programs as well as through the utilization of such programmes as
55 UNESCO's Linguistic Diversity on the Internet Programme;
- 56
- 57 2) *Endorses* the establishment of an International Working Group of Technological Experts
58 (IWGTE), as a working group within IFAP, whose:
- 59
- 60 a. Mandate will be to:
 - 61 i. Assist any and all states requesting knowledge in developing their systems
62 of information;
 - 63 ii. Acknowledge and respect the cultural, moral, and religious differences of
64 sovereign states;
 - 65 iii. Fully use their capabilities to help develop the knowledge of local
66 information technology (IT) firms and personnel, to increase global
67 awareness and self-sufficiency;
 - 68
 - 69 b. Members:
 - 70 i. Will be technological experts sent voluntarily by Member States;
 - 71 ii. One permanent seat will be reserved for a representative from the
72 International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
 - 73 iii. The composition of the group of members with regard to their nationality
74 will be balanced by UNESCO so as to ensure regional representation;
 - 75 iv. The members of the IWGTE will be selected by UNESCO on a tri-annual
76 basis;
 - 77 v. Members may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms;
 - 78 vi. The IWGTE will comprise 20 members;
 - 79 vii. Will reconvene annually and at the request of Member States'
80 governments;
 - 81
 - 82 c. Funding:
 - 83 i. The salaries of the members of the IWGTE are covered by their sending
84 country;
 - 85 ii. Overhead cost are covered by volunteer contributions of member
86 countries;
 - 87

- 88 3) *Supports* the increased cooperation between IFAP National Committees and the IWGTE,
89 through trans-organizational dialogue and communication;
90
- 91 4) *Calls upon* Member States to enact Freedom Of Information (FOI) legislation within their
92 respective jurisdictions;
93
- 94 5) *Expresses its hope* that Member States will adopt electronic governments as a goal in the
95 development of information infrastructure and will pursue their implementation once
96 information literacy and infrastructure have been established as such systems can
97 constitute valid steps to increase transparency, reduce corruption and educate the
98 populace;
99
- 100 6) *Urges* the creation of said e-government schemes to be independent of political agendas,
101 and to allow genuine access for all domestic citizens and the IWGTE, after its initial
102 establishment, in achieving common goals of transparency, openness and IT awareness;
103
- 104 7) *Calls* for the development of a Database on Best Practices (DBP), whereby methods for
105 establishing and increasing the efficiency of e-government programs will be shared with
106 all states, without limitations or discrimination:
107
- 108 a. The DBP shall be located in Geneva, Switzerland and accessible to all Member States
109 via the Internet;
- 110 b. The DBP shall be administered and funded through existing provisions within IFAP;
- 111 c. The DBP shall include information on current e-government systems, their
112 development and their policies relating to accessibility and maintenance;
- 113 d. The DBP shall also include a forum for advice and discussion between States, to
114 create dialogue and assistance regarding Information Technology and its
115 dissemination;
- 116 e. The forum shall be a continuous online exchange of ideas facilitated by IFAP;
117
- 118 8) *Encourages* collaboration between Member States and the private sector to foster
119 accessibility of information networks to an increasing proportion of their populations by:
120
- 121 a. Increasing availability and accessibility through expanded coverage in rural and
122 remote regions;
- 123 b. Fostering technological development with regard to the aforementioned areas,
124 including but not limited to the improvement of peer to peer network technology and
125 fiber to knot technology;
126
- 127 9) *Further* invites collaboration between Member States and the private sector to foster
128 accessibility of information networks to the populations of developing states:
129
- 130 a. Establishing easy access networks in urban and rural areas;
- 131 b. Fostering technological development with regard to long distance transmitting of
132 information;
133

- 134 10) *Encourages* Member States to work together with the private sector to foster affordability
135 of information networks to the populations of developing states and to limit the potential
136 of exploitation through the private sector;
137
- 138 11) *Calls upon* all Member States to establish and/or expand incentives for the private sector
139 to engage in the previously mentioned actions:
140
- 141 a. Tax benefits for companies engaging in the improvement of network coverage to
142 the aforementioned target areas;
 - 143 b. Offering joint information network ownership opportunities shared between private
144 and public sectors.

Code: UNESCO-EB/1/2

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: Empowering Citizens Through Universal Access To Information and Communication Capacities

1 *Guided by the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to*
2 *Freedom of Opinion and Expression (A/HRC/17/27), a declaration of broadband access as a*
3 *basic human right approved by both the Human Rights Council and General Assembly,*
4

5 *Noting the actions already taken by existing organizations such as the World Summit on the*
6 *Information Society (WSIS), such as the adoption of the Geneva Declaration of Principles,*
7

8 *Aware that some Member States are near others that have broadband connection, and equally*
9 *aware that some are isolated and unable to feasibly take advantage of localized networking,*
10

11 *Recalling the expense and difficulty of creating high capacity data transmission lines such as the*
12 *Arctic Link Project,*
13

14 *Keeping in mind that current international law surrounding submarine cables, including all high*
15 *capacity data transmission lines, were written in 1958 during the United Nations Convention on*
16 *the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS),*
17

18 *Noting that 99% of the world's digital payload is transferred via high capacity data cables,*
19

20 *Noting with approval that data transmission cables transmit data at terabits per-second compared*
21 *to satellites which transmit at megabits per-second,*
22

23 *Remembering the fundamental need for high capacity data transmission lines in providing*
24 *internet access to countries that lack internet access,*
25

26 *Bearing in mind that many developing nations lack the internet technology and expertise held in*
27 *the majority by the developed world,*
28

29 *Deeply concerned that economic, political, and social disagreement prevents some states from*
30 *accessing the internet,*
31

32 *Considering the international job creation associated with expanding internet infrastructure*
33

34 *Recognizing the history of foreign aid in the form of goods and services,*
35

36 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's Executive Board,*
37

- 38 1) *Calls for the easing of political obstacles in building the highest level of internet*
39 *infrastructure, with the hope that existing laws, can be reviewed at an upcoming*
40 *conference to provide a clearer, more efficient framework for development of*
41 *fundamental internet infrastructure;*
42

- 43 2) *Endorses* further incentives for the construction of data transmission lines to provide
44 internet access to areas within Member States currently lacking internet access;
45
- 46 3) *Calls* for Member States with strong internet infrastructure to promote and engage in
47 extending fundamental infrastructure on a regional level to willing Member States within
48 their region that lack fundamental levels of internet infrastructure such as high capacity
49 data transmission lines;
50
- 51 4) *Requests* that Member States which do not have a domestic cable system be considered a
52 first priority in the allocation of fundamental internet infrastructure;
53
- 54 5) *Recommends* that Member States to use high capacity data transmission lines for small-
55 scale as well as large-scale development, particularly to enhance communication and the
56 distribution of information between urban and rural areas that aligns with national
57 interests;
58
- 59 6) *Encourages* developing and developed Member States to utilize the entire digital payload
60 made available through high capacity data transmission lines to further advance national
61 education systems with the purpose of enabling all citizens to have the option of
62 achieving education, and further recommends the use of internal access infrastructure as
63 foreign direct investment with the purpose of expanding the education frontier, in order to
64 give underprivileged citizens the power to educate themselves, improving trade and
65 foreign exchange;
66
- 67 7) *Invites* all Member States to convene in Hanoi, Viet Nam in 2013, for a non-recurring
68 conference with the express purpose of:
69 a) sharing the most successful policy practices on installation of high capacity data
70 transmission lines and internet access infrastructure development in rural and
71 developing areas;
72 b) producing a directory of contacts that can offer expertise and advice on building and
73 maintaining fundamental internal access infrastructure;
74 c) discussing the reform of all the preceding concerns, with the goal of producing a
75 document detailing the agreed-upon policy revisions and providing a clear plan as to
76 how and when the domestic cable systems will be built, concise budgets, a
77 demonstration of mutual investment, and schedule for follow-up updates, as a
78 statement of good political will and commitment.

Code: UNESCO-EB/1/3

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

Topic: Empowering Citizens Through Universal Access To Information and Communication Capacities

1 *Guided by the fundamental purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations*
2 *to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and promotion of an*
3 *environment that is conducive to information access,*
4

5 *Acknowledging the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially*
6 *Articles 19 and 26, which enshrine education and universal access to information as basic*
7 *human rights,*
8

9 *Recognizing the interconnectedness of the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) as*
10 *well as the 2010 Millennium Summit Outcome Document, which notes the potential of*
11 *MDG 2 to improve access to information and to empower peoples around the world,*
12

13 *Noting MDG 3.A and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural*
14 *Organization's (UNESCO) Education for All (EFA) Goal 5, focus on gender disparities*
15 *in education as well as the necessity for gender equality within the education sector, and*
16 *that EFA Goal 3 suggests technical and vocational learning in education as a viable*
17 *means to offer life skills and lessen the gender gap in an effort to improve women's*
18 *access to information,*
19

20 *Alarmed by the lack of health and HIV/AIDS education and awareness, as emphasized by*
21 *the targets of MDG 6, especially in the African continent,*
22

23 *Aware of the importance of inclusive and participatory media development as enshrined*
24 *in the principles of the Outcome Documents of the World Summit on the Information*
25 *Society (WSIS),*
26

27 *Recalling the Alexandria Proclamation of 2005 in its affirmation of information literacy*
28 *as a fundamental human right in order to facilitate the promotion of universal access to*
29 *information in such a way that populations understand information received,*
30

31 *Emphasizing the importance of infrastructure development in connecting rural and urban*
32 *areas as this allows for region-wide access to information and empowers all citizens*
33 *regardless of location and habitation,*
34

35 *Concerned by the lack of access to the Internet, and information and communications*
36 *technologies (ICTs) as is demonstrated by the existing digital divide between developed*
37 *and developing countries as is emphasized in the goals of the Istanbul Programme of*
38 *Action, which seeks to promote universal Internet access,*
39

40 *Desiring multilingualism in universal access to information consistent with the principles*
41 *of the 2011 UNESCO Second Report on the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and*

42 *Universal Access to Cyberspace*, which promotes the training of teachers to encourage
43 multilingualism in primary, secondary, and tertiary education,
44
45 *Recognizing* that the basis for increased use of ICTs in order to promote utilization of e-
46 governance lies in effective regional connectivity and integration, as was demonstrated in
47 the International Telecommunications Union’s Connect Africa Summit of 2007,
48
49 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Executive Board*,
50
51 1) *Encourages* the increase in inclusive multi-stakeholder collaborations which
52 promote information-sharing and sharing of best practices between Member
53 States and regional development banks in order to promote regional
54 cooperation and integration and ensure that regional priorities are considered
55 when promoting widespread access to information while respecting the
56 sovereignty of Member States;
57
58 2) *Recommends* the expansion of the mandate of the International Programme for
59 the Development of Communication of the UNESCO to:
60
61 a. Reach all developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in order
62 to promote the effective development of inclusive and participatory
63 media through the training of journalists and;
64 b. Include the transfer of ICTs, such as computers, that are out of use but
65 still functional from developed to developing countries and LDCs by
66 requesting the assistance of the African Development Bank’s Higher
67 Education, Science, and Technology Trust Fund to increase access to
68 information to all peoples;
69
70 3) *Endorses* the use and expansion of currently existing ICTs, especially radios,
71 television and the Internet, in addition to other forms of media, in order to
72 encourage public participation, transparency, and accountability in all
73 Member States through the assistance of programmes such as IFAP or the
74 establishment of e-governance systems;
75
76 4) *Recognizes* the necessity for Member States to implement regional initiatives,
77 such as the New Partnership for African Development’s (NEPAD)
78 Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, for the promotion of
79 physical infrastructure development, specifically transportation, energy, and
80 ICTs, in order to connect rural and urban areas to promote equal and
81 widespread access to education and information;
82
83 5) *Invites* the increased use of public-private partnerships in order to ensure that
84 infrastructure development and service delivery are widespread and inclusive
85 at all levels for the promotion of universal access to information, operating
86 through programmes similar to the United Nations Development Programme’s
87 Public-Private Partnerships for Local Service Delivery;

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- 6) *Calls For* the need to promote multilingualism in information access with regards to increasing universal access to the Internet and other ICTs such as through the utilization of UNESCO’s Linguistic Diversity on the Internet Programme by all willing and able Member States;
- 7) *Calls Upon* all Member States to prioritize their involvement in regional broadband connective infrastructure networks and to improve their own existing infrastructure through initiatives such as the Economic Commission for Africa’s Information Technology Centre for Africa in order to ensure the reduction of the digital divide in providing Internet access in and among all Member States;
- 8) *Supports* Member States in utilizing the UNESCO Toolkit for ICTs in Education, to build capacity in national policies which seek to integrate ICTs in education in order to increase citizens’ access to knowledge and improve their educational experiences;
- 9) *Considers* stronger implementation of health education in public schools, especially in regions heavily affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic through the introduction of health and optional family-planning education courses to make information about this serious illness more available;
- 10) *Further recommends* that governments of Member States hold national education forums that include local and governmental stakeholders in order to assess and improve the strengths and weaknesses of the education system in accordance with cultural and traditional values within their country and to use the results of these forums to share best practices in education at the regional level;
- 11) *Suggests* that Member States create programmes similar to UNESCO’s Teacher Training Initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa in training teachers to provide quality education, especially in rural areas, in order to decrease illiteracy and better facilitate the access to information;
- 12) *Encourages* willing and able Member States to facilitate continual participation and school attendance at the primary level to expand the reach of educational opportunities to underprivileged groups through the implementation and expansion of such programmes as, but not limited to:
 - a. NEPAD’s Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility in order to ensure the effective development of infrastructure, especially transportation infrastructure, so that children have a viable means to access education and therefore increase their capacity to access information, and;

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133
134

- b. UNESCO's Technical and Vocational Education Training Programme (TVET) within school curricula in order provide citizens with viable life skills and increase participation in education.

Code: UNESCO-EB/1/4

Committee: United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization Executive Board

Topic: Empowering Citizens Through Universal Access To Information and Communication Capacities

- 1 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty of all Member States to write and enforce their own copyright
2 statutes and laws;
3
- 4 *Recognizing* the importance of Open Access, and its role in ensuring the availability of
5 information,
6
- 7 *Noting with regret* the constraints on free access to information caused by copyright laws that
8 restrict access to intellectual property when that property's authors cannot be found,
9
- 10 *Affirming* the difficulty associated with obtaining the rights to valuable information given the
11 current complexity of the legal infrastructure of copyright law,
12
- 13 *Bearing in mind* the urgent need to make copyright law simpler in order to preserve the rights of
14 authors of intellectual works,
15
- 16 *Highlighting* the difficulty involved in retaining the rights of authors of academic works, which
17 prevents the widespread use of these works to empower the world's citizens,
18
- 19 *Emphasizing* the sovereign right of the author to give consent for the utilization of information
20 for universal access,
21
- 22 *Taking note* of the principles contained in the World Intellectual Property Organization
23 Copyright Treaty (WIPO) in order to provide the needed protection to copyrights due to
24 advances in information technology,
25
- 26 *Recognizing* previous attempts by Member States at regulating their domestic copyright laws in
27 order to grant a greater access to intellectual property;
28
- 29 *The United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization Executive Board,*
30
- 31 1) *Encourages* Member States to review their respective copyright statutes and laws in an
32 effort to ensure protection of authors' rights in order to facilitate more universal access to
33 information, while respecting existing international law regarding intellectual property
34 rights;
35
 - 36 2) *Calls upon* Member States to make their best efforts to ensure that their copyright registry
37 is organized and available to the view of other Member States in order to facilitate the
38 transfer of citizen-empowering information, such as educational and developmental
39 materials;
40
 - 41 3) *Reminds* Member States of the importance of respecting the rights of authors from other
42 Member States and calls on Member States to encourage authors in their borders to

- 43 register their work in their respective Member State in order to streamline and
44 standardize the information-sharing process;
45
- 46 4) *Suggests* the creation of a UNESCO task force composed of experts in the field of
47 international copyright law regarding “orphan works” (works whose rights holders cannot
48 be identified), which will be appointed by the Assistant Director General for
49 Communication and Information of UNESCO, and which will:
50
- 51 a) Work within the same bounds that govern the actions of other UNESCO task forces
52 regarding the respecting of state sovereignty;
53 b) Research possible solutions to the problem surrounding the acquisition and utilization
54 of “orphan works” by interested parties;
55 c) Prepare and submit a report to UNESCO recommending the most effective and
56 efficient ways to provide easier access to “orphan works” within one year from the
57 adoption of this document;
58
- 59 5) *Calls upon* Member States to ease the process by which authors can register and claim
60 their work through the practical implementation of the contents contained herein by
61 establishing a standardized process for registering, claiming, and using intellectual
62 property.
63
- 64 6) *Reemphasizes* the need for copyright reform in these areas in order to improve universal
65 access to information among Member States.

Code: UNESCO-EB/1/5

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board
Subject: Empowering Citizens Through Universal Access To Information and Communication Capacities

1 *Aware* of the importance of information literacy expressed in the *Alexandria Proclamation of*
2 *2005* as a basic human right in the digital world as it empowers individuals to evaluate and to
3 create information effectively to achieve their personal, social, occupational and educational
4 goals,

5
6 *Recalling* Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

7
8 *Taking into consideration* the 2nd Millennium Development Goal of universal access to
9 education,

10
11 *Recalling* the four key World Summit on Information Society principles for building knowledge
12 societies as mentioned in the General Assembly resolution A/59/223,

13
14 *Recognizing* that the easy access to information increases the literacy levels of individuals and
15 allows for the further improvement of current technologies,

16
17 *Emphasizing* the importance of basic literacy in establishing information literacy and knowledge
18 societies,

19
20 *Recognizing* the importance of implementing an education platform without infringing upon state
21 sovereignty,

22
23 *Welcoming* a commitment towards sustainable development through the usage of renewable
24 energy sources for the purpose of increasing rural access to technology for primary education,

25
26 *Keeping in mind* local cultural, moral and religious difference in values and their vital role in
27 educating global citizens,

28
29 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*

30
31 1) *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize accessible primary education for all children,
32 including attention to gender equality, in order to promote literacy and empower citizens
33 by providing knowledge and information through:

- 34
35 a. The establishment of training programs and curriculum to equip teachers,
36 especially in rural communities, with effective educational methods and promote
37 continued instruction;
- 38 b. The standardization of requirements for education to prepare citizens for
39 participation in a knowledge-based economy, including its social and cultural
40 perspectives, resulting in application of the knowledge at the local level in order
41 to fulfill technology's potential;

- 42 c. The creation of national committees to administer the above programs in
43 consideration of cultural, moral, religious or social values;
44
- 45 2) *Recommends* the integration of telecenters into rural areas allowing for more accessible
46 and affordable information and knowledge for the purpose of increasing literacy;
47
- 48 3) *Suggests* that Member States work together through best practices as well as sharing
49 national expertise and recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts
50 to improve access to education and information;
51
- 52 4) *Urges* Member States to develop more information literacy indicators in order to measure
53 the degree of information capabilities in a society and tailor a specific program for human
54 development;
55
- 56 5) *Emphasizes* that local professionals, experts and teachers should be educated with multi-
57 lingual capabilities for:
- 58
- 59 a. Future teaching in the primary and higher educational level with the support from
60 the professionals including, but not limited to, the United Nations International
61 Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Women in the field of education;
62 b. Translation of textbooks and learning materials into local languages and dialects
63 to enrich the proficiency of the language and increase the literacy rates within
64 states;
65 c. Consultation and communication between universal values and local traditions to
66 improve common understandings among different cultures to enhance global
67 citizenship;
68
- 69 6) *Further reminds* that economic development is the prerequisite to ameliorate the
70 educational environment and bridge the social status gap between genders;
71
- 72 7) *Resolves* to implement the four key elements of activities of the WSIS Action Lines
73 through a consultation meeting organized by UNESCO, United Nations Development
74 Program (UNDP), and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) by the performance
75 of multi-stakeholders in order to create a participatory society where information is
76 accessible to the public;
77
- 78 8) *Endorses* the concept of knowledge societies which enable the public to obtain universal
79 access to information and knowledge;
80
- 81 9) *Supports* providing guidance to Member States on measuring their own progress with
82 proper indicators towards knowledge societies;
83
- 84 10) *Encourages* the development of a pluralistic internet society in which Member States take
85 linguistic diversity into account through the adoption of online translation engines
86 sponsored by UNESCO for those who are not literate in international languages as

87 established in the WSIS so as to achieve the empowerment of citizens and develop
88 knowledge societies;
89

90 11) *Supports* exploring and utilizing methods such as leapfrogging to advance sustainable
91 development in developing countries by making use of available technologies, such as
92 mobile phones to more rapidly spread more cost-effective access to the internet and
93 information;
94

95 12) *Recognizes* the necessity of constructing infrastructure for the universal access of
96 information by:
97

98 a. Calling for physical infrastructure including libraries, Internet hubs, and power
99 lines by encouraging Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private
100 sector to invest in educational infrastructure;
101 b. Calling for human infrastructure including teachers, technicians, and historians to
102 work in the countries in need of financial support;
103

104 13) *Further recommends* that UNESCO, through partnerships with NGOs and public and
105 private investment, facilitates financing of infrastructure that will achieve self-
106 sustainability;
107

108 14) *Invites* the Partnerships for Education joint initiative of UNESCO and the World
109 Economic Forum to begin a technology-providing program:
110

111 a. For the purpose of connecting NGOs in rural areas with UNESCO's aim to
112 implement renewable and sustainable energy to provide technology essential for
113 accessing information in schools;
114 b. For the purpose of giving schools the capability to develop renewable energy such
115 as solar or wind energy through programs such as the Rural Energy Foundation or
116 D.light;
117 c. Which will gain revenue through supplying surplus energy to the community after
118 school hours providing the capacity to continue funding after the initial
119 investment;
120 d. Which will give special attention to those businesses and non-governmental
121 organizations that support renewable energy and public education for all;
122 e. That provides, through UNESCO, curriculum for vocational and professional
123 training for administration and supporting services of education;
124 f. That allows for NGOs to be used to implement information communication
125 technology infrastructure;
126

127 15) *Emphasizes* that least developed countries (LDCs) lack the capabilities for developing
128 technologies of online learning and comprehensive access to data base and that
129 international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and
130 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) provide capital for emerging economies
131 to develop online learning engines and internet infrastructures;
132

- 133 16) *Encourages* Member States to offer public primary services to provide opportunities for
134 women to utilize knowledge;
135
- 136 17) *Recommends* the use of government subsidies such as tax breaks or other incentive
137 programs to increase collaboration between academic institutions and other sectors of the
138 economy for the purpose of establishing human infrastructure.

Code: UNESCO-EB/1/6

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board
Subject: Empowering Citizens Through Universal Access To Information and Communication Capacities

1 *Recalling* Article 19 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* and *International*
2 *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)* stating the fundamental right to “freedom of
3 opinion and expression”, including the right to “seek, receive and impart information and ideas
4 through any media and regardless of frontiers”,

5
6 *Recalling* Article 27 of the UDHR which states that “everyone has the right freely to participate
7 in a cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and
8 its benefits” which further references the Millennium Development Goals, specifying the goal to
9 achieve universal primary education,

10
11 *Keeping in mind* Article 2 of the *United Nations Charter* to ensure the state sovereignty of all
12 Member States,

13
14 *Emphasizing* Member’s States’ right to educate their citizens in their country’s values,

15
16 *Deeply concerned* about developing and underdeveloped countries who lack physical
17 infrastructure that allows for the easy access to information,

18
19 *Noting with approval* programs aimed at bridging the digital divide such as the open access
20 movements which aims to have digital libraries accessible by indigenous peoples, citizens,
21 communities and institutions,

22
23 *Believing* that providing access to information is an essential component to fulfilling the third
24 and eight Millennium Development Goals, which are to promote gender equality and empower
25 women and to develop a global partnership for development,

26
27 *Acknowledging* that all people are entitled to access fair and accurate information,

28
29 *Fully aware* of our common responsibility to ensure the preservation of our shared environment,

30
31 *Bearing in mind* the importance to protect cultural diversity as our common heritage of
32 humanity,

33
34 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,*

- 35
36 1) *Urges* the use of current technologies for the improvement of education and literacy in all
37 areas of the world through access to information;
38
39 2) *Endorses* the establishment of Community Resource Centers (CRCs) through the
40 Information for All programme (IFAP);
41

- 42 a) CRCs consist of independently run centers, dedicated to information accessibility
43 and respecting all peoples right to access to information and communication
44 capacities;
45
- 46 b) CRCs provide citizens with free access to information by way of all media sources,
47 including Internet, television, press or radio;
- 48 c) CRCs will be unique to the cultural, moral and religious values of Member States
49 and their citizens;
- 50 d) CRCs provide access to a UNESCO-run education program through a software that
51 can be downloaded from the official UNESCO web site and/or installed in the
52 hardware of the equipments of the individuals that will:
- 53 i. Determine the status of the individual using it as it relates to literacy and
54 literacy information;
- 55 ii. Based on the result the program will assign a level from 0 to 10 to start
56 developing skills through workshops according to their already acquired
57 knowledge where the individual will learn specifically what they are lacking;
- 58 iii. Through this program the individuals will simultaneously develop their literacy
59 skills and literacy information skills while gaining access to information
60 through occupational and vocational workshops;
- 61 iv. Provide immediate statistics on literacy rates in region or country where the
62 program is implemented;
- 63 e) Provide all Member States with an equal system that tackles each individual program
64 through a unit;
- 65 f) By having the program available on line rather than using books and other expensive
66 non-eco-friendly resources, the cost of this program will be reduced greatly and be
67 more efficient to reach as many individuals as possible with the least cost;
- 68 g) CRCs may have separate areas for women to receive special workshops that address
69 their educational, health and personal planning needs in order to promote their
70 empowerment and participation in their communities;
- 71
- 72 3) *Recognizes* the need for creating physical infrastructure for access to fair and accurate
73 information, education, and literacy programs in developing countries that are in need of
74 proper tools to develop their informational and educational systems. It will be Member
75 States' main focus to support:
- 76
- 77 a. The creation of physical infrastructure that will allow for the supplementation and
78 training of individuals on current technologies.
- 79 b. The construction of infrastructure for Member States lacking adequate information
80 and communication technologies (ICTs) in order for citizens to understand and
81 manage information. This will be established by:
- 82 i. Employing personnel such as teachers, professors, engineers, and technicians;
- 83 ii. Creating physical infrastructure including school programs, data bases,
84 libraries, and Internet centers;
- 85 iii. Using local community labour to help build the CRCs that in return will
86 foster employment and a sense of belonging for the community;
- 87

- 88 4) Stresses the importance of collaborating with non-profits and socially responsible
89 companies to:
90
91 a) Facilitate the development of the CRCs;
92 b) Raise donations for digital tools such as fiber optic networks, communication
93 mediums and building supplies;
94 c) Gain specific knowledge and information that is otherwise unknown and unavailable
95 to designated areas where the centers are being built;
96
97 5) *Urges* Member States to provide needed informational and educational assistance to
98 requesting states through the form of further training appealing to the usage and
99 implementation of provided technologies, which will include:
100
101 a) Incentives for teachers and professionals in the field of education and technology
102 implementing further training for individuals at no cost;
103 b) Computer terminals in municipal halls for free and easy access to Internet and
104 technologies;
105 c) Improvement of current technology to allow new forms of communication skills for
106 further access to information within developing and underdeveloped countries;
107
108 6) *Calls for* all Members States to cooperate in the establishment of broadband access to
109 information infrastructure in developing countries and authorizes the Broadband
110 Commission to create a working group dedicated to the implementation of internet lines
111 as well as adequate broadband networks to run through all countries:
112
113 a) This working group will be known as the Broadband Group and will be comprised
114 of independent information and communication technologies (ICTs) experts,
115 geographers and telecommunication, civil and computer engineers;
116 b) This group will act as an advisory board to UNESCO and assist in determining the
117 means to set the broadband connection in the selected countries that have less than
118 40% access to internet;
119 c) This group will work in collaboration with the Internet Corporation for Assigned
120 Names and Numbers (ICANN) to ensure technical coordination while creating the
121 basic infrastructure;
122
123 7) *Invites* research and discussion on a more efficient way to share information, specifically
124 in crisis situations of Force Majeure, to ensure the greatest amount of safety for citizens;
125
126 8. *Urges* the creation of a partnership between UNESCO and the International
127 Technology Union (ITU) that will focus on finding possibilities of reusing and recycling
128 technologies in order to make them available to CRCs;
129
130 9. *Affirms* that extra-budgetary funding is needed to implement the Community Resource
131 Centers by way of:
132

- 133 a. Developing Funds-in-Trust arrangements between Member States to build
134 bilateral partnerships that would aim precise CRCs projects in chosen states;
135 b. Establishing an “Access to Information Fund” within IFAP that focuses voluntary
136 contributions.
137
- 138 10. *Empowering* Member States to improve their educational systems through:
139
140 a. The creation of an exchange program within the CRC international framework
141 that would bring technical experts from developed states to developing states;
142 b. Sharing of expertise and knowledge between Member States that address
143 education policies at the government level;
144
- 145 11. *Encouraging* the establishment of university community service programmes in
146 industrialized countries, encouraging citizens in such states to volunteer in CRC projects
147 to teach trade skills for the purpose of:
148
149 a. The purpose being to educate citizens living in merging economy nations to
150 develop life skills regarding health, family planning, sustainable development,
151 micro economical development;
152 b. Trade skills will translate into self sufficiency and in turn create a more
153 knowledgeable society;
154
- 155 12. *Recommends* the development of an exchange program between Member States
156 universities to canalize community service and volunteer programs through UNESCO to:
157
158 a. Reduce the cost of professional human capital in our programs without
159 compromising their quality;
160 b. Formulate the relationship between Member States and their citizens
161 c. Promote a culture of global collaboration;
162 8) Empower our programs by giving them in their application a truly global perspective for
163 a better understanding of the work UNESCO does as a United Nations specialized
164 agency.

Code: UNESCO-EB/1/7

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Subject: Empowering Citizens through Universal Access to Information and Communication Capacities

1 *Affirming* Article 19 of *the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in regard to its emphasis that
2 access to information is a basic human right common to all persons,
3

4 *Deeply concerned* that the United Nations Development Program states that over 30% of women
5 did not finish primary school between 2000-2008 due to the lack of resources and more than 100,
6 million children have limited access to primary education according to the *World Declaration on*
7 *Education For All*,

8
9 *Celebrating* the legacy of success and the continued efforts of the Information for All
10 Programme (IFAP), taking special note of the Rural Information Express in China with regard to
11 isolated rural populations, the Pratica de Projetos Initiative in Brazil with regard to empowering
12 deaf communities, and the FLAME initiative with regard to empowering young women in
13 Namibia,

14
15 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of efforts by the International Programme for the
16 Development of Communication in the establishment of media projects and training in
17 developing countries in an effort to proliferate access to information,
18

19 *Acknowledging* the importance of education and technologies as vectors of development in every
20 Member State and the need to respect and promote linguistic rights, freedom and cultural
21 diversity in regards to accessing information and attaining knowledge,
22

23 *Aware of* the richness of diversity of cultures and languages and the need to respect them in
24 regard to accessing information and attaining knowledge,
25

26 *Keeping in mind* the need for the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
27 private companies and the integration of public sectors to aid in funding these programs,
28

29 *Recognizing* the role of access to information in Member States' economic and social
30 development,
31

32 *Bearing in mind* the considerable progress achieved in developing countries in the application of
33 the latest information and telecommunication technologies,
34

35 *Recalling* the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* adopted by the
36 General Assembly in 1966, specifically the 13th article, which stresses that higher education
37 should be made equally accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means,
38

39 *Recalling* the spirit of *the United Nations Millennium Declaration* as concerns the protection of
40 vulnerable persons, a global partnership for development, the promotion of gender equality and
41 empowerment of women and the achievement of universal primary education,
42

43 *Acknowledging* the academic value of sharing knowledge via research centers and universities
44 and institution of higher learning,
45

46 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*
47

- 48 1) *Emphasizes* the need to respect Member State sovereignty in regard to access to
49 information;
50
- 51 2) *Recognizes* that the universal access to information extends to all groups, including
52 vulnerable populations, *inter alia*:
53
 - 54 a) Women, children, and the elderly;
 - 55 b) Marginalized ethnic and minority groups;
 - 56 c) Persons with disabilities;
 - 57 d) Isolated regional groups;
58
- 59 3) *Affirms* regional efforts to achieve access to information in vulnerable populations
60 through the establishment of regional forums for best-practice sharing as exemplified by
61 such bodies as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's Information
62 Technology Centre for Africa;
63
- 64 4) *Encourages* Member States in partnership with IFAP to continue to make special efforts
65 to introduce programs aimed at including vulnerable populations in a participatory
66 manner into education and media forums so as to encourage information-sharing forums
67 through such possible means as:
68
 - 69 a) Sponsoring students from vulnerable populations for admission to institutions of
70 secondary and tertiary education;
 - 71 b) Encouraging new programs to provide avenues of journalistic publication for
72 journalists of vulnerable or marginalized groups in order to better disseminate
73 information among and about vulnerable groups;
 - 74 c) Integrating vulnerable groups into media forms such as radio, television, print media,
75 and the internet as a way of empowering these groups and presenting them as positive
76 role models in addition to more effectively proliferating information to and about
77 vulnerable populations;
78
- 79 5) *Reminds* Member States of the need to close the gender gap in regard to literacy by
80 reaching out to institutions, such as religious institutions that have infrastructures already
81 in place to propagate basic literacy to citizens in order to effectively access information;
82
- 83 6) *Calls* for funding from NGOs and private companies, and the participation from *World*
84 *Summit on Information Society* (WSIS) in implementing access to information to the rural
85 communities within developing states;
86
- 87 7) *Affirms* the necessity to empower citizens by including women by building schools
88 especially for women which focus on increasing literacy throughout developing states

- 89 with the assistance from organizations such as the United Nations Population Fund
90 (UNFPA);
91
- 92 8) *Endorses* the establishment of educational programs that focus on vocational training and
93 skills that are tailored towards each region with the cooperation between Member States
94 and IFAP;
95
- 96 9) *Recommends* that Member States standardise requirements for education to prepare their
97 people for participation in a knowledge-based economy, including its social and cultural
98 perspectives, resulting in the application of information and communication technologies
99 as a vector of knowledge;
100
- 101 10) *Encourages* Member States to take linguistic diversity into account so as to further
102 embody an inclusive society and to assure access to information regardless of language
103 barriers;
104
- 105 11) *Draws attention* to the development and implementation of educational programmes such
106 as the UNESCO Associated Schools Project in the creation of benchmarks for the
107 progress of education towards information literacy beginning with primary education in
108 order to acquire the vital verbal, mathematical, science and technologies skills with a goal
109 of 2025 for the completed immersion of developing countries into information societies
110 and closing the digital divide;
111
- 112 12) *Recommends* the establishment of a *Universal Partnership for Research in Technologies*
113 *and Communications (UPRTC)* in the way of:
114
- 115 a) Establishing research centers in participating Universities and institutions in
116 developing countries, in order to:
117 i) increase access to technological materials;
118 ii) increase access to the information society;
119 iii) extend leadership to those Member States in the technology field;
120 iv) attract financial institutions to assist in this establishment;
121 v) train local experts who will take part in the empowering of other local citizens;
122 b) Determining a research agenda that seeks to resolve the current global and national
123 issues framing around modern technologies which promotes and integrates
124 educational and training tools impacting information within society;
125 c) Encouraging the implementation of training programmes that emphasize information
126 literacy, wherein the primary goal is to accomplish the empowerment of citizens in
127 developing countries by utilizing internship programs until the year 2015, after
128 which, this agenda strive towards empowering the training programme to become
129 self- reliant;
130 d) Supporting the expansion of multi-partnership research programmes that focus on the
131 fields of humanities and technologies, for example the New Partnership for
132 Development in Africa (NEPAD), which follows the priorities set by the research
133 agenda (10. a.);

- 134 e) Creating a working group, under the authority of IFAP who is subject to the
135 UNESCO Executive Board, whose mission will be to reevaluate the Programme
136 every two years, and to arrange additional finance by Member States, private sectors
137 and Non-Governmental Organizations as advised by the UNESCO Executive Board;
138
- 139 i) The working group will be comprised of 20 regional experts and
140 delegates of National Committees under IFAP, which will be
141 proportionally and geographically representative and elected by the
142 UNESCO Executive Board;
 - 143 ii) The founding Member States of this Programme are The People's
144 Democratic Republic of Algeria, People's Republic of China, The
145 Kingdom of Denmark, The Republic Djibouti, The Federal Republic of
146 Germany, The Republic Kenya, The State of Kuwait, The Republic of
147 Latvia, The Republic of Korea, The Russian Federation and The
148 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Each Member States who participate
149 within the Programme will automatically be accepted and integrated
150 into the working group;
 - 151 iii) The working group will meet every two years, beginning from June
152 2013, for a duration of two weeks.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Committee Staff

Director Livia Araujo Perez
Chair Nicholas Iaquinto

Agenda

1. Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education
2. Children in Armed Conflict
3. Juvenile Crime and Violence as an Effect of Social and Economic Conditions

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
UNICEF/1/1	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	Acclamation
UNICEF/1/2	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	25/2/5
UNICEF/1/3	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	Acclamation
UNICEF/1/4	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	23/2/7
UNICEF/1/5	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	23/2/7
UNICEF/1/6	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	22/2/8
UNICEF/1/7	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education	26/1/5

Summary Report

The session began on April 4, 2012. After a number of proposals and discussion amongst the delegates during caucus, the Republic of Ireland introduced a motion to adopt the agenda as 1, 3, 2; this motion passed and the agenda was adopted as such. Beginning immediately with the first topic, *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girls' Access to Quality Education*, the delegates independently formed roughly six working groups to approach this issue.

On the Wednesday session, after some productive informal caucuses, many speakers announced the concepts in development by their own and other working groups. This cooperation brought a growing consensus and multiple approaches to the topic, such as financial support for new programs for girls' access to education, and coordination between already existing programs (such as UNGEI and UNIFEM) in the United Nations. This led to the introduction of 6 working papers in their first draft stage.

To begin the day's sessions, delegates made formal speeches before the body on the continuing process of editing and seeking support for their part of the growing pool of working papers. The number of working papers increased to 8; however, there were two merges, which brought the number of working papers down to 6. Existing working papers saw further editing into their second, third, and in certain cases fourth and fifth versions to ensure depth and quality; additionally, another working paper was introduced, bringing the total number of working papers to 7. By the final suspension of the meeting for the evening, the dais accepted 2 working papers as draft resolutions 1/1 and 1/2 respectively.

Amongst further discussions, the last five drafts were introduced to the body, thus bringing a total of 7 draft resolutions to the floor. The 7 draft resolutions covered a range of ideas to address the topic at hand. One of the draft resolutions included the proposal of a new program that combines the work of NGOs with local expertise in Member States in order to promote equal education and respect the peculiarity of diverse cultures.

The body went into voting procedure at 3:45 PM to vote on the 7 draft resolutions. During voting procedure, the following results were accepted by the body: draft resolutions 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7 passed with a significant majority, and all draft resolutions were eventually accepted by the body to turn into UNICEF Resolutions. The body went on to the discussion of the second topic, *Children in Armed Conflict*, but the delegate from Sudan introduced a motion to adjourn the meeting. This motion passed by a wide majority and at 4:30 PM the meeting was adjourned.

Code: UNICEF/1/1

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Girl's Access to Quality Education*

1 *Recognizing the importance of* the Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights
2 of the Child the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,
3 and all other relevant conventions and agreements,
4

5 *Reaffirming* the Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3, as well as the commitment to the
6 promotion of gender equality in addressing social norms and increasing girls' access to quality
7 education made at the 2005 World Summit, and welcoming the outcome document of the High-
8 level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled
9 "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",
10

11 *Further recalling* the 2000 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth
12 World Conference on Women, as well as the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on
13 the Status on Women at its fifty-fifth session,
14

15 *Noting with satisfaction* the creation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
16 Empowerment of Women (UN Women) as well as the United Nations Girls Education Initiative
17 (UNGEI) in 2010,
18

19 *Reiterating* that gender equality and equal access to education are essential means to fighting
20 poverty and ensuring sustainable development as affirmed by the Fourth World Conference on
21 Women in 1995,
22

23 *Emphasizing* that women's participation in public life is of utmost importance for the economic
24 development of Member States as outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
25 Discrimination against Women in 1979,
26

27 *Deeply convinced* that Member States should make full use of their resources and convinced of
28 the many benefits of community-based approaches,
29
30

31 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*
32

33 1) *Resolves to* create the *Bridge Mentoring Program I* (BMP) based on the primary and
34 secondary school level through which:
35

36 a. community leaders and international role models chosen by UNICEF (BMP
37 Ambassadors) would act as scholarly mentors for young girls and boys in order to
38 contribute to the advancement of their educational development;

39 b. BMP Ambassadors would share their knowledge and experience with students in
40 schools in order to broaden their perspectives, overcome gendered stereotypes and
41 serve as models and inspiration by demonstrating the diversity of possibilities for
42 future careers;

- 43 c. organized community-based events such as discussion forums would contribute to a
44 greater understanding of the gendered issues at hand and foster the development of
45 empowering relationships between men and women in order to further integrate
46 women into society;
47
- 48 2) *Further resolves* to create the post-secondary *Bridge Mentoring Program II* (BMP) with
49 the aim of providing the environment needed for women to advance their studies or find a
50 suitable career by:
51
- 52 a. facilitating the access to the job market or post-secondary education through
53 networks supported by academic and career advisors;
54 b. encouraging women to engage into fields traditionally reserved or solely encouraged
55 for male applicants;
56 c. fostering an environment in which women can be promoted to higher positions thus
57 instilling a greater gender-sensitive perspective;
58
- 59 3) *Encourages* Member States to introduce vocational training programs for girls and young
60 women within secondary and post-secondary educational spheres in order to provide
61 female students with the opportunities to enhance their skills by:
62
- 63 a. providing the framework for implementing culturally, economically, and
64 environmentally adapted curriculums, bearing in mind that education must be
65 founded upon a social context in order to serve the needs of the students in allowing
66 them to function in their society;
67 b. implementing local job networks in order to broaden women's professional
68 opportunities;
69 c. further establishing a monitoring system to ensure the efficiency and success of
70 vocational training programs;
71 d. providing adult women with the opportunities to acquire skills needed to attain
72 specific job opportunities in their area;
73
- 74 4) *Calls upon* Member States to build on local authorities' expertise to implement the
75 aforementioned measures aimed at eliminating gender disparities between men and
76 women;
77
- 78 5) *Welcomes* the support of regional bodies, such as the African Union and European Union,
79 for the voluntary funding and implementation of programs aimed at eliminating the
80 current discrepancies between gender equality policies and practices;
81
- 82 6) *Recommends* the creation of bilateral agreements between Member States with the aim of
83 providing sufficient funding to ensure the success of aforementioned programs;
84
- 85 7) *Further recommends* greater coordination between Member States, Non-governmental
86 Organizations (NGOs), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
87 (WB) in order to ensure that gender equality is taken into consideration during financial
88 planning.

Code: UNICEF/1/2

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girls' Access to Quality Education*

1 *Affirming* education as a universal right in accordance with article 26 of the Universal
2 Declaration of Human Rights and article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

3
4 *Recalling* the second Millennium Development Goal to achieve universal education,

5
6 *Further recalling* the third Millennium Development Goal to promote gender equality and
7 empower women,

8
9 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of the International Finance Facility for Immunization
10 (IFFI), which was launched in 2006 and addressed the immediacy of children's needs in saving
11 lives through a bond issue,

12
13 *Observing* the multi-billion United-States-Dollars (USD) shortfall from the 2005 commitments
14 to Official Development Assistance and current Official Development Assistance levels, most
15 notably the 16 billion USD delivery deficit for sub-Saharan Africa,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* the positive relationship between raising Official Development Assistance and
18 UNICEF's ability to implement programs that reduce barriers to access to education for girls,

19
20 *Recalling* that 55% of the 75 million children, who do not have access to education, are girls,

21
22 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

- 23
24 1) *Establishes* an International Finance Facility for Education (IFFE), based on the same
25 operating principles of the existing International Finance Facility for Immunization,
26 which will:
27
- 28 a) mobilize resources through a bond issue to investors and Member States;
 - 29
 - 30 b) define bonds as a voluntary sale of a donation-payback agreement with a twenty-five
31 year term;
 - 32
 - 33 c) contribute funds to already-existing programs of UNICEF and its partners, such as the
34 Education for All program and the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
35 (UNGEI), that have demonstrated progress in achieving gender equality in education,
36 that administer funding through direct consultation with local organizations, and that
37 implement solutions to root causes of the barriers to education for boys and especially
38 girls, including:
39
 - 40 i. constructing and maintaining facilities, such as separate latrines for boys and girls
41 and school cafeterias;

- 42 ii. providing safer modes of transportation, such as school busses and adult-
43 supervised walk-to-school groups, a greater policing and security presence, and
44 other plans to prevent violence to, from, and at school;
45 iii. engaging parents and communities in contributing and facilitating a loving
46 environment that promotes learning;
47 iv. training both male and female teachers so that a diversity of children benefit from
48 the mentorship of a diversity of educators;
49
- 50 2) *Commits* to ensuring through training of monitoring staff and the implementation of peer
51 review processes that the funds raised through the International Finance Facility for
52 Education are utilized effectively and efficiently to address barriers to access to education
53 for all children and especially for girls;
54
- 55 3) *Calls upon* Member States to submit rolling timetables by the end of the 2013-2014 fiscal
56 year for closing the gap between the previous commitments to Official Development
57 Assistance made at the Gleneagles G8 and Millennium +5 summits in 2005 and the
58 current levels of Official Development Assistance;
59
- 60 4) *Draws attention* to the need for independent multi-stakeholder partnerships between
61 actors like the World Bank and UNICEF to adopt a collaborative approach to the funding
62 and implementation of the UNGEI and Education for All programs that are currently
63 working independently to achieve gender equality and universal education;
64
- 65 5) *Establishes* the Platform for the Empowerment of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for
66 Education, which will provide a voluntary forum for the communication and
67 collaboration of current private and public sector projects, such as the reformed Fast
68 Track Initiative created by the Education for All program;
69
- 70 6) *Resolves* to prioritize gender mainstreaming and to designate 55% of the funds, raised
71 through the International Finance Facility for Education for UNGEI community-specific
72 programs that explicitly address barriers to education for girls.

Code: UNICEF/1/3

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education*

1 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Universal Declaration of Humans Rights, which claims in
2 article 25 that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance as well as grants every human
3 being adequate health conditions,
4

5 *Recognizing* the importance of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
6 *A/RES/44/25* with emphasis on Article 28, calling for the recognition of the right of education by
7 making primary education free and compulsory for all,
8

9 *Reaffirming* Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1, 2 and 3, which call for the eradication of
10 extreme poverty and hunger, stress the achievement of universal primary education and promote
11 gender equality as well as empower women,
12

13 *Appreciating* the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (*A/RES/48/10423*)
14 which states in Article 4 that all appropriate measures should be adopted, especially in the field
15 of education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and to
16 eliminate prejudices,
17

18 *Expressing appreciation* for the work that has already been accomplished by non-governmental-
19 organizations (NGOs) such as Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) and also the United
20 Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI),
21

22 *Reaffirming* the importance of cultural diversity and taking into account *A/RES/57/249* while
23 bearing in mind the importance of the girl child's rights emphasized in *A/RES/64/145*,
24

25 *Reminding* Member States of their commitments to support girls' education through recent
26 resolutions, such as *E/RES/2010/7*, *E/RES/2010/29* and *A/RES/S-27/2*,
27

28 *Desiring* the Child-to-Child Approach introduced in the UNICEF report *All Children,*
29 *Everywhere, a Strategy for Basic Education and Gender Equality (2007)*,
30

31 *Noting with deep concern* that there are still tremendous challenges to be overcome by the
32 international community with regards to gender equality within the education system,
33

34 *The United Nations Children Fund,*
35

- 36 1) *Suggests* the adoption and implementation of the *Health for Schooling* programme aimed
37 at identifying families, in developing countries, where girls' access to education is limited
38 by gender-based motives, and relying upon a cooperation between NGOs, local
39 authorities, and *Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)*, which shall:
40

- 41 a. offer free basic health care for the entire family through free biannual visits
42 including examinations and medication if necessary when at least one girl attends

- 43 school regularly,
44
- 45 b. receive financial support from the United Nation Development Fund for Women
46 (UNIFEM) in cooperation with MSF and be supported by free medical
47 contribution from pharmaceutical companies;
48
- 49 c. not require Member States benefiting from the programme to provide financial
50 support or other costs such as labour, material and/or infrastructures needed for
51 the implementation and management of the programme;
52
- 53 2) *Encourages* the enhancement of the World Food Programme's (WFP) *School Meals*
54 programme, which
55
- 56 a. constitutes an incentive for families to send their children, especially girls, to
57 school by offering free lunches and/or take-home rations, which reduce the
58 burden of sending girls to school, particularly for lower-income families;
59
- 60 b. should be expanded to involve local communities' farmers and institutions in
61 order to raise all actors awareness on this issue; however, the goal is also to create
62 participatory development, which would be more sustainable;
63
- 64 3) *Proposes* the creation of the Girls' Access to Education Programme (GATE-Programme),
65 which will be a coordinated initiative between Member States and local UNICEF staff to
66 guarantee access to school for girls of every age through a four pillar system
67 implemented in developing countries, that includes:
68
- 69 a. raising local teachers awareness to be gender and culturally sensitive as well as
70 having formal teaching techniques in education and promoting female teacher
71 employment and training with an emphasis in global knowledge exchange
72 including teacher exchange programmes,
73
- 74 b. promoting the *child-to-child* approach from the UNICEF report All Children,
75 Everywhere, establishing the *child friendly schools* framework , where students in
76 upper years mentor younger kids and help them with tasks such as doing
77 homework, walking them to school, and supporting them in after-school
78 activities, while
79
- 80 i. making a selection beforehand through an interview of the local elder
81 children willing to participate and also follow-up reports throughout the
82 school year with school officials as a security measure for the younger
83 kids,
84
- 85 c. having gender specific classes several hours a week regarding subjects of special
86 interest, such as personal health and life skills, for gender-related integration
87 issues, specifically in culturally sensitive areas;
88

- 89 d. calling the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the
90 Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to integrate a leadership programme,
91 which includes integrated extra-curricular activities, such as sport and debate
92 clubs as well as cultural activities supported by schools;
93
- 94 4) *Calls upon* the UNGEI, which creates a platform to coordinate programmes promoting
95 girls' education, to support the GATE-Programme and encourages its funding from the
96 UNIFEM, the Global Fund for Women and the Capacity Development for Education For
97 All;
98
- 99 5) *Further invites* the creation of seminars within regional schools by teachers to help the
100 mother-to-child transfer of knowledge at home without culturally gender-based
101 stereotypes within the framework of the INSTRAW initiative;
102
- 103 6) *Strongly emphasizes* the importance of including local communities and parents to
104 improve the perception of girls in society.

Code: UNICEF/1/4

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girls' Access to Quality Education*

1 *Fully believing* in the universal right to education as exposed in Article 26 of the Universal
2 Declaration on Human Rights and Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

3
4 *Recalling* the 1985 Beijing Platform of Action as the first initiative to address gender inequality,

5
6 *Affirming* the importance of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2, achieving universal
7 primary education,

8
9 *Guided by* MDG 3, establishing gender equality and empowering women,

10
11 *Having examined* the *Progress for Children* report, an annual UNICEF publication, which grades
12 participating states on their protection of the survival of children,

13
14 *Deeply concerned* that 58 million girls still do not have access to quality education, impeding
15 their full participation in the sustainable development of their communities and their
16 opportunities to assume leadership roles in government, the workforce, and cultural
17 organizations,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* the dire need to develop local policies and programs that expertly address
20 barriers to girls' access to education,

21
22 *Welcoming* knowledge sharing and best-practices dialogue between policy makers, civil society
23 actors, and teaching professionals regarding the development of local policies, programs, and
24 pedagogy that directly address issues of gender inequality in the field of education,

25
26 *Expressing satisfaction* with the Child-Friendly school structure as described in the 2007
27 UNICEF report *All Children Everywhere*, which encourages the physically safe, emotionally
28 secure, and psychologically enabling environment outlined in the Convention on the Rights of
29 the Child,

30
31 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

- 32
33 1) *Resolves* to create a UNICEF framework under the umbrella of United Nations Girls
34 Education Initiative (UNGEI) to promote collaboration between policy makers of
35 national and subnational ministries of education and governmental agencies that promote
36 gender equality, as well as non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental
37 organizations in order to share knowledge on developing and evaluating public policies,
38 programs, and other initiatives that promote universal access to education;

39

- 40 2) *Further resolves* that this framework also facilitates dialogue and sharing of “best
41 practices” related to gender equality amongst teachers and educational practitioners with
42 respect to:
43
- 44 a. providing the opportunity for interaction through annual local seminars and teacher
45 exchange programs that would pair teachers from various Member States that have
46 made significant progress in overcoming gender inequalities, where actors endeavor
47 to replicate such success;
48
- 49 b. developing a support network enabling long-distance
50 communication amongst educational practitioners to share their experiences and
51 perspectives towards eradicating gender inequality, including strong regional
52 collaboration, by:
53
- 54 i. creating the UNICEF “internet for classrooms” website with the purpose of
55 providing teachers, students, and parents with a directory of links to free
56 educational resources and class materials, including recorded lectures and the
57 possibility for teleconferencing between classrooms worldwide;
58
- 59 ii. establishing regional UNICEF agents for communities that do not have access to
60 internet whom they may contact directly through other means (e.g. telephone, fax)
61 to access the same resources and materials that are available at the “internet for
62 classrooms” website;
63
- 64 3) *Urges* national ministries of education to adopt certification programs for schools and to
65 monitor compliance to these programs in order to ensure that girls and boys have access
66 to equal education;
67
- 68 4) *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the UNGEI in order to implement Child-
69 Friendly school practices that have proved successful elsewhere, including:
70
- 71 a. raising awareness of gender issues in order to counter the self-perpetuating
72 attitudes that lead to gender discrimination with emphasis on the mutually
73 empowering potential of gender equality for both girls and boys;
74
- 75 b. providing flexible schedules that consider and accommodate the specific needs and
76 obligations that would otherwise constitute barriers to education for girls;
77
- 78 c. encouraging financial support for mobile schools, transportation programs, and other
79 incentives to encourage all children to attend schools;
80
- 81 d. promoting the presence in every school of a person who has received gender-sensitive
82 training, such as the seminars described in clause 2a, and therefore, is qualified to
83 address girls’ specific needs;
84

- 85 5) *Calls for* the publication of a new report titled *Promise for Children*, which will
86 disseminate the data concerning best practices that is compiled through the framework
87 established within this resolution;
88
- 89 6) *Expresses its hope* in universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the
90 Child.

Code: UNICEF/1/5

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girls' Access to Quality Education*

1 *Recognizing* the importance of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Child,
2

3 *Strongly emphasizing* the implementation of rights guaranteed by the United Nations Convention
4 of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), especially its mandate in Article 2
5 that all states prevent discrimination and protect the enjoyment of human rights through
6 legislation,
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8 *Bearing in mind* previous United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) efforts on gender-equality
9 with regards to education such as UNICEF Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP),
10

11 *Recognizing* the need of further initiatives to narrow the gender disparity by addressing social
12 and cultural norms specific to different Member States,
13

14 *Realizing* that an alarming rate of girls and women lose their rights to educations based on stigma
15 associated with violent acts such as sexual abuse as well as domestic abuse,
16

17 *Deeply disturbed* by the recent tragedy in Morocco regarding the suicide of the 15-year-old raped
18 female victim due to lack of reintegration laws and an assertion of male dominance,
19

20 *Observing* that current legal norms do not fully address the needs of reintegrating women and
21 girls,
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23 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*
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- 25 1. *Calls upon* the Member States to focus attention to their respective justice systems to
26 make strides in ensuring victims of sexual abuse, domestic violence and disease related
27 issues are reintegrated into society without undue stigma through education programs;
28
- 29 2. *Suggests* that Member State legislatures address the issue of justice by enforcing
30 retributions against offenders who violate the rights of females, especially young girls,
31 due to the negative impact of violence against women in relation to the number of girls
32 attending centers for education, and especially concerning the following offenses:
 - 33 a. any form of sexual abuse,
 - 34 b. domestic violence,
 - 35 c. all other forms of violence;
36
- 37 3. *Recommends* that Member States should address the cultural and social aspects that
38 have harmful effects on girls, including female genital mutilation, should be brought
39 before Member States' legislatures, moved to be classified as a crime, and eventually
40 outlawed:

- 41 a. such acts of violence should not reflect negatively on the girl but instead should
42 prompt officials to create new methods to ensure these girls may lead a normal
43 life through basic human rights such as attending schools,
44
- 45 4. *Encourages* the elimination of discrimination against women in juvenile justice
46 systems, legal systems, law making offices, and social norms by:
47 a. recommending Member States implement law reforms to strengthen the position
48 of females and to preserve the rights of women in different societies particularly
49 in developing countries,
50 b. encouraging marriage as a choice in developing countries instead of forcing
51 young women into marriages against their will,
52 c. enforcing labor law to ensure equal opportunity in labor market and pay equity in
53 developing nations;
54
- 55 5. *Recommends* that measures be taken to increase social awareness of gender inequality
56 to support the need of legal reform and in order to transcend the social norms and help
57 establish the concept of a gender-based society through:
58
- 59 a. using social and traditional media, as well as influential members in government
60 and other members in the public eye as a campaign platform against the abuse of
61 women and children, as well as using all media as an informant of the current
62 global struggle regarding lack of victim integration,
63 b. encouraging national media to produce gender-equality advertisements and public
64 announcements according to the situation in different countries,
65 c. encouraging social media to serve as a monitor to governments to take effective
66 actions toward eliminating discrimination against women;
67
- 68 6. *Suggests* that Member States adopt a program for women and girls to report sexual and
69 violent crimes in a safe manner to the national institutions that will not put the victim at
70 further risk through the use of anonymous report phone services or written forms as well
71 as through female police officers and government officials;
72
- 73 7. *Further encourages* that gender concerns remain identified, and addressed at the
74 highest level of politics and public policy to reintegrate female victims of abuse;
75
- 76 8. *Invites* Member States to recognize the rights of women and consider modification of
77 their laws, which are in place, but do not adequately recognize women and girls as equals
78 in the eyes of the law.

Code: UNICEF/1/6

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girl's Access to Quality Education*

1 *Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, which establishes the purpose of the
2 United Nations and commands that all its pursuant actions be directed "without distinction as to
3 race, sex, language, or religion,"

4
5 *Recognizing* that the Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
6 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) defines discrimination as "any distinction, exclusion,
7 or restriction made on the basis of sex which as the purpose of impairing or nullifying the
8 recognition, enjoyment, or exercise by women of human rights and fundamental freedom in the
9 political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any other field,"

10
11 *Reaffirming* the latter part of this definition so that women's participation in social, cultural, civil,
12 or other fields may be deemed indicative of substantive equality,

13
14 *Stressing the importance* that United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) stated goal is to
15 ensure that every child enjoys their right to education along with the resources, opportunities, and
16 protections as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),

17
18 *Having considered* the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) introduced by Human
19 Development Report the United Nations Development Programme, one measure by which
20 UNICEF assesses gender equality, which accounts for (1) the percentage of women in national
21 political bodies, (2) the share of women holding economic decision-making positions, and (3) the
22 female share of income,

23
24 *Having considered further* the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) also introduced in the
25 Human Development Report, an additional measure by which UNICEF assesses gender equality
26 and accounts for gender gaps in (1) life expectancy, (2) education, and (3) personal incomes,

27
28 *Concerned* by the absence of sufficient social, cultural, and religious factors in these indices,

29
30 *Fully concerned* with the discrepancies between the specific roles identified in the criteria
31 currently employed and the language of both the UN Charter and CEDAW,

32
33 *Alarmed* by the current global dilemma associated with the gender equality gap regarding girls'
34 access to quality education especially in regions such as Latin America, the Middle East, South
35 Asia, and Africa,

36
37 *Welcoming* the idea for an international education to be regionally specific to each Member State
38 and the varying areas within their realms of sovereignty and include cultural sensitivity as a
39 guiding principle to the implementation of changes in education worldwide,

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41 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

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1. *Deplores* the gender bias in the admissions and scholarship awarding processes of universities, trade schools and other post-secondary educational facilities;
2. *Calls upon* member states to gather together to identify the educational needs of each regional community through the use of UNICEF issued supervisors to observe and analyze the educational needs of each region within the realm of individual Member States' sovereignty;
3. *Recommends* new approaches, which are regionally oriented, be implemented in developing nations; funded by UNICEF Member States, as well as Intergovernmental Organizations (IO) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) such as United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) that can better address the social norms regarding inequalities pertaining to girls' lack of access to education, such as:
 - a. tent schools in rural areas, utilized successfully in such countries as the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of India, as these areas, which lack quality education opportunities for children, specifically girls,
 - b. all-girl centers to educate on important survival skills, protection for girls traveling to and from school, and schools, which have only female educators in areas with extreme circumstances,
 - c. UNICEF agents to mentor girls to gain transferable skills, life guidance, and boost self-esteem,
 - d. life skills courses for post-education, which include:
 - i. providing mentoring and training for people excluded from schools, including most commonly women who are considered too old for primary education,
 - e. access to cyber-education as an integral aspect of all teaching, including access to computer and basic training on the utilization of computer and other basic technology,
 - f. health and medical related issues, such as HIV/AIDS, and early pregnancy that keep girls from attending schools;
4. *Strongly urges* for a regional, extra-curricular program implemented in schools that address the fallacies associated with the prevalent believe in female inferiority;
5. *Recommends* the creation of a review board which will:
 - a. hold its first meeting no later than December 1, 2012,

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- b. be constituted of 24 members chosen by election from member states,
 - c. examine the extent to which UNICEF’s assessment has been skewed by focusing only on political, economic, and education roles through its complete reliance on the GEM and GDI,
 - d. hear testimony from acknowledged social, cultural, and religious leaders from each gender to determine how these fields may be quantitatively compared with those measured by the GEM and GDI so that a new index may include vital roles such as artists, religious offices of all kinds, and social leadership roles in NGOs in order to capture a more complete understanding of gender equality than is currently possible,
 - e. develop an additional index using the aforementioned analysis, the Gender Vitality Index (GVI), which, when invoked in conjunction with the GEM and GDI, will avoid the inevitable errors of these limited indices and provide an accurate account of gender equality while keeping in mind with the avowed objectives of the UN Charter and Article 1 of CEDAW,
 - f. provide guidelines for the implementation of the GVI along with the GEM and GDI so that all the social roles identified in CEDAW may factor into UNICEF’s measure of gender equality, ensuring a more accurate understanding than is currently possible,
 - g. disband as soon as the GVI is appropriately framed and contextualized;
6. *Requests* that, in meetings of the United Nations Children’s Fund subsequent to the creation of the GVI, the committee consider a resolution which will:
- a. consider existing UNICEF initiatives in light of the data analysis, performed by the review board, in order to determine the extent of the inaccuracy introduced by a complete reliance on the GEM and GDI,
 - b. determine how current UNICEF efforts should be re-directed in light of all new conclusions regarding gender equality that flow from the inclusion of the GVI into current considerations,
 - c. ensure that the GVI is employed in all decision-making on the topic of gender equality to forever abolish the lopsided understanding of gender equality that inevitably results from a complete reliance on the GEM and GDI;
 - d. guarantee that UNICEF’s resources, when instructed by a fully-orbed understanding of gender equality through the inclusion of the GVI, will not be squandered,

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- e. establish a more favorable trajectory for achieving gender equality worldwide by allowing UNICEF to focus its limited resources in those areas that are truly struggling most with the issue of gender equality;
7. *Recommends* scholarship programs from Member States, NGO's, and individual universities alike designed for furthering female education beyond primary and secondary levels and also in fields of study where girls are not traditionally found, such as medicine, law, and engineering, and in doing so, this will lay the foundation necessary for women to become more affluently seen in government and other influential positions around the world;
 8. *Emphasizes* the need for UNICEF to further educate agents in strategies of reporting and monitoring regional data.

Code: UNICEF/1/7

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

Subject: *Achieving gender equality by addressing social norms and increasing girls' access to education*

1 *Affirming* the equal rights of men and women in Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of
2 Human Rights, as well as boys and girls in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),
3

4 *Viewing with appreciation* past efforts of the United Nations Girls' Education Initiatives
5 (UNGEI), the Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED), United Nations Division on the
6 Advancement of Women (UNDAW), the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the
7 Beijing Declaration adopted by the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995; specifically
8 recognizing articles 23, 24, 27, and 30 with regards to gender equality,
9

10 *Stressing* the role that education plays in the development of boys and girls in accordance with
11 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2, which focuses on universal education,
12

13 *Emphasizing* that educated females will contribute to a stronger economy in accordance with
14 MDG 3, which focuses on gender equality,
15

16 *Recognizing* that community based programs, such as the Harlem Children's Zone in the United
17 States or Sports for Development (S4D) in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, tackle gender
18 disparities in education by creating interaction and mutual respect between boys and girls,
19

20 *Acknowledging* that family circumstances are impacted by social norms, financial resources, and
21 geographic location, which in turn, create barriers for girls' access to education,
22

23 *Take into consideration* health education as an important aspect of gender equality and
24 empowerment through programs initiated by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as
25 Hope and Help, Fundación Daniella Chappard, and many other agencies and regional actors,
26

27 *Further recognizing* the importance of Member States' laws, as seen in the Charter of the United
28 Nations Chapter 1, Article 2 referring to state sovereignty,
29

30 *Affirming* of the power of mass media in fostering positive social change in states across the
31 world as seen in previous UNICEF campaigns, such as SahelNOW (2012),
32

33 *Taking into account* the necessity of conducting proper research into the effectiveness and
34 progression of social programs, such as the World Youth Report,
35

36 *Stressing* the need to understand and respect the social norms of individual countries when
37 implementing the following initiatives,
38

39 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*
40

- 41 1) *Establishes* an incentive program, funded by UNICEF with the help of regional NGOs,
42 called the Equal Attendance Subsidy Initiative (EASI), which will aim to increase

43 primary school attendance by providing a direct monetary or agricultural subsidy to
44 eligible participant families depending on their circumstances;

45
46 2) *Recommends* the establishment of Community Skill Centers (CSC) to be located in rural
47 areas of developing countries starting with pilot programs in the world's ten least
48 developed Member States according to the Human Development Index (HDI) (2012) and
49 continuing thereafter to other regions based on need, aiming to reduce gender stereotypes
50 and discrimination, staffed through a partnership between regional cultural experts and
51 development contractors, sponsored by UNICEF and the United States Agency of
52 International Development (USAID) with the cooperation of local qualified
53 professionals, community leaders and regional organizations, in order to:

- 54
55 a. teach students practical and transferable skills for jobs,
56 b. extend the reach of education beyond school, considering the needs of working
57 children, orphaned children, and street children as well as uneducated women and
58 girls who have dropped out of school and/or have been unable to attend school,
59 c. provide education programs for both boys and girls to raise awareness of a
60 mutually empowering relationship between men and women and to give them the
61 opportunities to interact, specifically through further implementation of S4D and
62 creation of Art for Development (A4D), which will:
63 i. send sports and arts materials directly to schools so they may implement
64 these programs,
65 ii. work with community leaders to encourage the implementation of sports
66 programs for both girls as well as boys,
67 iii. promote development of mutual respect and bonding between boys and
68 girls by direct interaction,
69 d. offer health education programs on nutrition and hygiene, HIV/AIDS/STD
70 awareness as well as family planning,
71 e. conduct parenting programs to educate families about gender equality,
72 f. instruct gender training for teachers, school staff and government officials to
73 reassure equal treatment of boys and girls in the community,
74 g. provide a media center offering internet resources, television, video, etc., as well
75 as training sessions on how to use these tools;

76
77 3) *Advocates* for the establishment of the Society and Education Panel (SEP), an annual
78 discussion forum for Member States to address existing social norms concerning women
79 and young girls' rights, especially in terms of challenges to education, with the
80 participation of representatives of governments and UNICEF in each country, in which:

- 81
82 a. representatives will collaborate with local governments and non-governmental
83 organizations to present to the panel issues that undermine gender equality,
84 b. the panel will give suggestions to nations in need and monitor progresses,
85 c. representatives conduct yearly reports outlining recent achievements in regards of
86 aforementioned matters beginning in the year 2015 with an evaluation, executed
87 every five years by UNICEF to ensure the continued efficiency and
88 maintenance of these programs;

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- 4) *Proposes* the creation of multi-faceted, culturally specific mass media campaigns, to raise awareness and gain financial support for UNICEF initiatives, and familiarize boys and girls with the concept of gender equality, thus establishing a more integrated cultural environment via:
 - a. social media sites, including Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, to expand earned media presence,
 - b. television programs made for young children to teach and broaden exposure,
 - c. billboard campaigns, radio broadcasts and mass text message campaigns to reach a wider audience, especially used in developing countries;
- 5) *Calls for* further voluntary funding of these programs through the support of Members States, NGOs and IOs (such as USAID) as well as donations gained through media initiatives;
- 6) *Recommends* continued evaluation and research on the progress of the aforementioned programs in collaboration with local NGOs and agencies incorporating sports and arts programs, in five year increments after implementation to ensure the continued efficiency and maintenance of these programs.