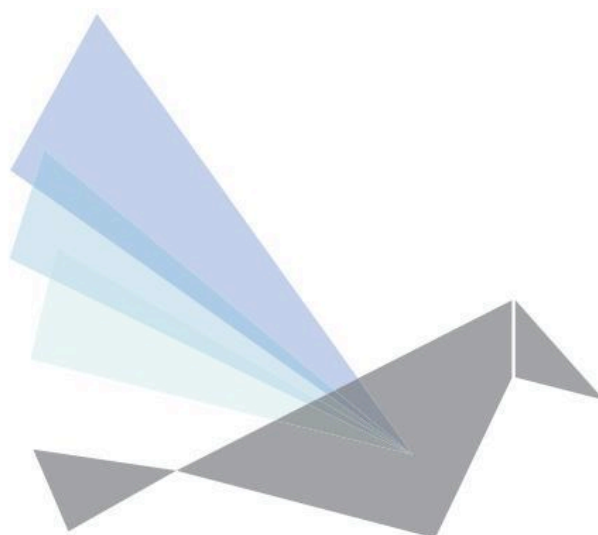


Department of the Specialized Agencies, Programmes and Funds



HOPE
FOR LASTING PEACE

National Model United Nations Sheraton Venue

April 1 – April 5, 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

Committee Staff

Director	Carrie Ann Starnes
Assistant Director	Allison Chandler
Chair	Nicolas Lippert
Rapporteur	Christine Miller

Agenda

1. The Green Economy in 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/A)
CsustD/1/1	The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	Acclamation
CSustD/1/2	The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	86 / 48 / 22
CsustD/1/3	The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	104 / 46 / 6
CsustD/1/4	The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	95 / 49 / 12
CSustD/1/5	The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	84 / 54 / 18

Summary Report

The Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication, Keeping the Green Economy Blue: Protecting Oceans and Fisheries for Future Generations, and the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development. The session was attended by representatives from 159 States.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, the Conference adopted the agenda of: (1) The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication; (2) Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development; and (3) Keeping the Green Economy Blue: Protecting Oceans and Fisheries for Future Generations. Over the next several committee sessions, working groups formed to discuss several key sub-topics, including regional development, technology and education.

Eventually, 13 working papers were submitted on the topic of The Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication, offering a multitude of initiatives and recommendations on the issue at hand. Several working papers were merged in order to more efficiently address the topic in a cohesive manner. The goals of the delegates' working papers included education in the utilization of green technology, information databases and the increase of renewable energy utilization.

Five draft resolutions were accepted by the dais and discussed by the committee. Resolution 1/1 focused on cooperation between Member States and pre-existing United Nations Technology Services to provide renewable energy technology to all countries. Resolution 1/2 focused upon improving existing renewable and efficient energy systems, through inclusion and combination of new technologies. Resolution 1/3 highlighted the implementation of energy efficient programs and eco friendly tourist programs. Resolution 1/4 focused upon gradual transitions to green technologies and renewable energies that are both affordable and efficient. Resolution 1/5 highlighted microcredit programs as a means of developing locally managed projects to further promote agriculture and reduce poverty.

On Wednesday April 4, 2012, the body went into voting bloc and adopted five draft resolutions. There was a high degree of consensus among the body and one resolution passed by acclamation.

Code: CSustD/1/1

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development Rio +20

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

1 *Recognizing* the upcoming World Environment Day on June 5, promoted by the Member-State
2 of Brazil, whose theme, “Green Economy: Does It Include You?” seeks countries to evaluate
3 their daily lives and challenges them to determine their participation and contribution to the
4 creation a Green Economy that will influence the further development of society and increase in
5 standard of living for the global population,
6

7 *Guided by* the United Nations Developmental Program’s (UNDP) Millennium Developmental
8 Goals (MDGs) that have brought Member States together to work toward a set of eight agreed
9 upon fundamental goals that better the lives of the global population,
10

11 *Accepts* UNEP’s definition of the green economy as one that results in improved human
12 wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological
13 scarcities,
14

15 *Emphasizing* the fact that sustainable development and poverty eradication are only attainable
16 through the cooperation and responsible actions by member states in this conference,
17

18 *Deeply concerned* that developing nations lacking in resources are unable to attain the funds for
19 renewable energy information and technology that would greatly benefit the economy as well as
20 reduce the strain on global resources available,
21

22 *Expecting* that the development and implementation of renewable sustainable energy will be
23 expensive and therefore only accessible to wealthy nations,
24

25 *Deeply concerned* that the current status of least developed countries (LDCs), which lack the
26 infrastructural and institutional capacity to eradicate poverty on their own, prevents them from
27 implementing green growth with tangible results,
28

29 *Further emphasizing* that if sustainable energy technology is financially inaccessible for
30 developing countries that they will become further marginalized and divided in the
31 global economy,
32

33 *Recognizing* the sharing of best practices and technology support of the C40 Cities Climate
34 Leadership Group to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy efficiency, to better organize
35 advanced groups and partnerships, and build stronger interaction to create sustainable
36 infrastructure,
37

38 *The Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20),*
39

40 1) *Draws attention* to the fact that green technology is the most practical solution for long-term
41 development of energy and would require:
42

- 43 a) investment into the research and availability of green technology to save vital
44 nonrenewable resources, while providing millions of jobs for Member States through the
45 need for scientific research, engineering, construction, information services and
46 commercial business,
47 b) various technologies such as solar panels, wind farms, geothermal heat energy and carbon
48 sequestration to meet energy needs of ordinary citizens,
49 c) education programs must be put in place to teach the people how to utilize and maximize
50 the efficiency of such technology;
51
- 52 2) *Suggests* the renewed attention by the United Nations Developmental Programme to provide
53 necessary financial and informational support to aid the implementation of technology in
54 developing nations, through the creation of the *Renewable Energy Consultative Assistance*
55 *Program* (RECAP) under UNEP's Division on Technology, Industry and Economics
56 supported by UNDP, the Green Environment Facility, the Fund for Renewable Energy
57 Systems Applications and the Green Climate Fund which shall:
58
- 59 a) Be composed of voluntarily participating developed and developing states, non-
60 governmental organizations, development banks and regional research and development
61 institutes in the field of renewable energy technologies,
62 b) Incorporate a Consortium composed of experts on clean technologies, one nominated by
63 each Member State, as well as representatives of the participating non-governmental
64 organizations and research and development banks to identify which technologies are
65 most needed for developing countries;
66
- 67 3) *Calls upon* the Member States to work in cooperation with the pre-existing United Nations
68 Technology Services (UNITeS) to provide global technology initiatives and make available
69 patented information on renewable energy technology to all countries with the support of
70 their volunteer organizations;
71
- 72 4) *Encourages* the creation of a sub-committee of and funded by UNITeS, which focuses on
73 Green Technology for the purpose of increasing the availability of international information
74 sharing such that:
75
- 76 a) an Ambassador from each Member State would be elected as representation for a single
77 term of five years working alongside environmental policy experts and technological
78 scientists,
79 b) the committee would meet bi-annually to produce annual reports presented to UNEP and
80 available to all Member States for the purpose of acting as a guideline for international
81 environmental policy to demonstrate the sharing of technological innovation and create
82 further incentives for sharing,
83 c) the sub-committee would create an online information, technology, and data sharing
84 system where all Member States would be strongly encouraged to contribute their
85 innovations,
86 d) consisting of development indicators to provide technology and information sharing,
87 national training programs focusing on sustainability education, and better coordinated

- 88 oversight and monitoring to developing nations transitioning to their own green
89 economy, which:
- 90 i) consists of regional educational programs created in collaboration with UNEP
91 advisory panels on sustainable development, science and technology, and regional
92 UNEP centers who will bring local knowledge to tailor each regional program
93 accordingly,
 - 94 ii) addresses renewable energy, cleaner industrial development, green construction
95 practices, and promote renewable energy research in national institutions of higher
96 education,
 - 97 iii) the creation of a monitoring database based in UNEP regional centers that would
98 assess the progress of all nations in meeting *Agenda 21* goals, especially eradicating
99 poverty;
- 100
- 101 5) *Calls* for each Member State to participate in reaching an energy goal that reflects renewable
102 energy usage to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels by agreeing to a 7% renewable energy
103 usage goal in addition to the current usage by 2018 to allow for the development of
104 technology as well as a 2% increase every 5 years;
 - 105
 - 106 6) *Further reminds* the developed nations that much of the responsibility to share information
107 will be placed on them, especially in regards to innovation and investment;
 - 108
 - 109 7) *Encourages* financially stable nations to provide funds to further assist developing nations in
110 the implementation of renewable energy systems;
 - 111
 - 112 8) *Further invites* the cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) as well as the
113 World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank and the United Nations Development
114 Program (UNDP) to increase institutional and financial support and cooperation with global
115 environmental policy;
 - 116
 - 117 9) *Further recommends* the expansion and improvement of infrastructure and communication
118 networks in order to disseminate technologies to rural and urban communities;
 - 119
 - 120 10) *Insists* that developed nations create financial links with LDCs to establish basic
121 infrastructure and fundamental institutions, so that LDCs can ultimately achieve a level of
122 self-reliance;
 - 123
 - 124 11) *Draws attention* to new energy sources and sustainable technologies that are affordable to all
125 nations in order to avoid an economic development gap between developed and developing
126 nations, this will be achieved through the following:
 - 127
 - 128 a) Information and technology sharing through mobile and internet networks,
 - 129 b) Allowing for patent sharing under international law, so that all nations have access to the
130 most innovative technological developments,
 - 131 c) Accepting low-interest viable and adjustable loans for countries to develop sustainable
132 infrastructures, emphasizing renewable energy sources;

133 d) Educating policy makers about the long-term financial benefits of implementing
134 sustainable technologies and energy sources despite the short- term consequences of
135 expensive investments.

Code: CSustD/1/2

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20

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

1 *Recognizing* the issues at hand pertaining to the green economy in the context of sustainable
2 development and poverty,
3
4 *Bearing in mind* Chapter IX Article 55 of the UN Charter that calls for “higher standards of
5 living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,”
6
7 *Aware of* Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7 which focus on eradicating extreme poverty
8 and hunger, as well as sustainable development,
9
10 *Affirming* our commitment to further the implementation of the *Rio Declaration on Environment*
11 *and Development*, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the
12 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (JPOI), the Barbados Programme of
13 Action on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius
14 Strategy of Implementation for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,
15
16 *Fully Recognizing* the special challenges and eminent threats faced by Small Island Developing
17 States (SIDS), which are particularly at risk and must not be disproportionately affected by
18 climate change, which can only be alleviated with the use of sustainable practices,
19
20 *Noting* the outcomes of the International Seminar on Green Economy and the availability of
21 peer-review,
22
23 *Realizing* the close relationship between oceanic ecosystems and socio-economic problems of
24 today,
25
26 *Noting* that 90% of the world’s internationally traded goods are transported via oceans, which is
27 essential to the transport of Aid and technology transfers to developing nations, in terms of
28 Sustainable Development,
29
30 *Noting with concern* the overlook of the role forests play in sustainable development for tourists
31 and economic purposes,
32
33 *Reaffirming* the right of every state to develop and use its own resources according to its
34 environmental and developmental policies, in full respect of its sovereignty, as expressed in the
35 principle two of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,
36
37 *Also reaffirming* the outcome from the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing,
38
39 *Fully aware of* the Political Declaration on Africa’s development needs, and the Istanbul
40 Program of Action for Least Developed Countries,
41

42 Recognizing that Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are suffering from an imminent
43 struggle which makes developing into the economy of global trade and receiving development
44 aid difficult,

45
46 *Observing* there is no clear definition of green economy despite the great importance this issue
47 has gained in the past decades,

48
49 *Recalling* the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD)
50 which provides for better education and clearer understanding on concepts that focus on
51 sustainability,

52
53 *Recognizing* the different needs and conditions of each member states in the United Nations in
54 the field of sustainable development,

55
56 *Pointing out* that intellectual property rights and the high fees linked to it may prevent
57 developing countries from investing in green technologies and sustainable development,

58
59 *Taking into account* the ability of each sovereign nation to maintain a strong agency focused on
60 regional application of a green economy in the context of sustainable development,

61
62 *Recognizing* eradicating poverty and sustaining economic growth comes with tremendous
63 challenges for developing countries and necessitates structural adjustments, financial
64 expenditures, and especially the support of the international community,

65
66 *Having in mind* three billion people do not have access to energy and 1.4 billion people do not
67 have access to electricity, similar in number with those still live in extreme poverty,

68
69 *Having in mind* the sustainability, reliability, and affordable energy supply is a key to achieve
70 sustainable development in all Member States,

71
72 *Confident* the development of new sustainable business sectors will preserve global resources,
73 encourage technological transfers and eradicate poverty,

74
75
76 *The Conference on Sustainable Development,*

77
78 1) *Calls to* establish a clear definition of the “green economy,” which will be based on the
79 definition given by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in the
80 *Introduction to the Green Economy Report*, which shall emphasize that green economy
81 is compatible with:

- 82
83 a. the goals of economic and social development ,
84 b. the necessity to promote economic and social equity bedrock principles of sustainable
85 development,
86 c. the fair and profitable development for future generations;

87

- 88 2) *Encourages* Member States to seek a precise definition by the end of the 2012
89 Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which should be revised once every
90 ten years at each future Conference on Sustainable Development;
91
- 92 3) *Requests* the creation of new green indicators complementing GDP as tools of assessment
93 in economic development, social and environment conditions, as recommended by the
94 International Seminar on Green Economy and Official Statistics in July 2011:
95
- 96 a. An approach should include the selection of headline indicators highlighting several
97 aspects of sustainable development such as the protection of the environment and
98 biodiversity, the fight against climate change and desertification, the prevention of
99 water, air and soil pollution, and the efficiency of usage of water resources as well a
100 environmental legislation,
101 b. Indicators for sustainable development which have been elaborated since 1992 should
102 be revised through a participatory process of peer review and public discussion
103 including different stakeholders such as private and public actors and the civil
104 society;
105
- 106 4) *Calls for the* establishment of a Global Green Growth Partnership (GGGP) for the
107 purpose of bridging the gap between developing and developed nations in the form of a
108 platform that:
109
- 110 a. Comprises one delegate designated by each member state in order to share the
111 experience of each specific country in terms of sustainable development and promote
112 cooperation between developed and developing countries;
113 b. Provides funding and promote investments in less developed countries toward equity
114 including:
115 i. better access to renewable energy,
116 ii. clean water and sanitation,
117 iii. health care,
118 c. Discusses and further researches in the field of green economy defined by the efforts
119 presented above,
120 d. Promotes technology-sharing and know-how transfers between developed and
121 developing nations, as an essential element of sustainable development, while
122 technology donors would have the possibility to track the results of the programs they
123 founded, minimizing the risk of corruption and waste of funds, but have least capacity
124 to address the problem,
125 e. Pays specific attention to areas that will be most affected such as islands, other low
126 lying regions, and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs),
127 f. Provides funding to create fish farms and generators that run on natural flora, such as
128 acacia trees, to develop sustainability,
129 g. Invites Member States to consider or research possibilities related to aquaponics and
130 desalination plants which will aid in cultivating crops without causing soil erosion
131 and reduce fresh water usage providing solutions towards poverty eradication,
132 h. Promotes the establishment of effective environmental awareness programs in order to:

- 133 i. Raise awareness and involve people in the process towards sustainable
134 development,
135 ii. Give developing countries the opportunity to explore other ways and means of
136 economic development in order to eradicate poverty,
137 iii. Emphasizing “green” education for least developed states, developing and
138 developed countries, supported by government backing and funding from global
139 agencies, children need to be more sensitized to the protection of the environment,
140 inciting member states to deforestation and soil degradation,
141 i. Provides country-specific, region, and sector specific advice and assist countries in
142 finding funding for requested help, on a voluntary basis and with respect to the
143 diversity of member states,
144 j. Includes “Regional level hubs for environmental friendly technologies and facilities
145 for production of renewable energy”:
146 i. Regional hubs will be sustainable and permanent basement for pilot projects
147 implementation, serve as banks of implemented projects peer reviews, and will
148 provide assessments and analysis for all interested states,
149 ii. Cooperation of states in frames of hubs will be regulated by multilateral
150 agreements that will specify conditions and rights of each Member States
151 participation,
152 k. Provides financial support for developing countries that promote sustainable
153 development through regional bodies that target specific capacity building programs
154 such as but not limited to:
155 i. Technoserve: Provides funding for education,
156 ii. International Climate Fund,
157 iii. International Monetary Fund,
158 iv. African Development Fund,
159 l. Relies on the financial contributions of member states willing to contribute to the
160 development of green economy in developing countries;
161
162 5) *Encourages* the full implementation of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative
163 (SE4ALL) launched by the Secretary-General including:
164
165 a. Providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for
166 both consumption and production uses by 2030,
167 b. Pursuing the goal of doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
168 by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources
169 and technologies in all countries,
170 c. Developing an accountability framework including timelines and benchmarks for
171 progress;
172
173 6) *Encourages* further development of the Group on Earth Observation System of Systems
174 (GEOSS) and the creation of a fund and peer-review mechanism within GEOSS which
175 will provide systematic reports to UN Member States to improve knowledge on green
176 technologies and green sustainable economy, therefore preventing the overlapping of
177 scientific research, by:

- 178 a. Collecting data relevant to available green technologies and their uses, effects, costs,
179 and overall outcomes for various geographical and geological environments,
180 b. Providing implementation planning/assistance in regards to the use and attainment of
181 correct and cost-effective technologies in environments and the appropriation of
182 funds to implement these technologies,
183 c. Monitoring and updating of in-place technologies, environmental systems, and green
184 technologies transparency;
185
- 186 7) *Calls for* the national government to take the leading position in enhancing the
187 cooperation between ministries and sub-agencies while operating projects;
188
- 189 8) *Encourages* improved transparency and the efficiency of the already existing agencies of
190 the United Nations, and the cooperation among Governments, the UN system, Non-
191 governmental Organizations:
192
- 193 a. Achieving a better management of funds and resources while improving the
194 efficiency of the whole United Nations body avoiding the risk of fragmentation,
195 b. Strengthening and implementation by reform of the International Framework of
196 Sustainable Development (IFSD) structures;
197
- 198 9) *Welcomes* all Member States to ratify the International Renewable Energy Agency
199 (IRENA) which seeks widespread adoption of all forms of renewable energy;
200
- 201 10) *Calls upon* member-states to develop a comprehensive international renewable energy
202 strategy by the next Summit on sustainable development, based on a coalition of IRENA,
203 UN agencies, and the private sector, focused on:
204
- 205 a. Reducing market barriers to renewable energy development such promoting green
206 enterprises,
207 b. Increasing investment in renewable energy in the developing and developed world,
208 c. Building renewable energy output through country and regional specific plans, policy
209 advice, enhancing infrastructural capacity, and providing access to capital markets
210 through public-private partnerships,
211 d. Improving the transfer of green technology and expertise through enhanced
212 international institutional structures and global renewable energy initiatives including
213 academic, governmental, and private stakeholders, such as the Technology
214 Mechanism with a Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology
215 Centre and Network decided by the Conference of Parties,
216 e. Creating a central source for the dissemination of technologies and policy advice
217 within IRENA,
218 f. Improving coordinated efforts between the IRENA, UN agencies, and private
219 stakeholders,
220 g. Developing worldwide goals for renewable energy through country-by-country
221 specific renewable energy plans, such as the Genuine Savings Indicator;
222
- 223 11) *Appreciates* improvement of already existing renewable and efficient energy systems

224 possessed by each Member State through the inclusion and combination of new
225 technologies to the current energy framework;
226

227 12) *Recommends* the national government to initiate projects to enhance the efficiency of
228 energy consumption for low-income households and local industries at the domestic
229 level;
230

231 13) *Enhances* the importance of public-private joint development in the sphere of energy
232 efficiency through the promotion of public awareness on the issue, which will:
233

- 234 a. Create a sustainable business model which includes environmental and social
235 concerns in investment decisions,
- 236 b. Strengthen incentives for firms to invest in research and development (R&D) for
237 renewable energy,
- 238 c. Invite regional banks of development, international funds, national governance and
239 the UN, as well as NGOs, private institutions and organizations of micro-financing
240 to take a broader part in projects (policies) in sustainable energy development
241 through provision of more financial assets as investments on flexible conditions,
- 242 d. Draw special attention to the problem of energy supply in isolated and rural
243 territories with the request to provide more facilities generating energy and
244 independent smart grids to these territories,
- 245 e. Encourage the public and private sector to participate in enhancing the energy
246 efficiency through joining administration measures and finance contribution;
247

248 14) *Invites* member states to take a part in a global initiative aimed at gradually transitioning
249 from traditional sources of energy to renewable, by providing the International Energy
250 Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) with information
251 about backing programs in the energy sector in form of peer review each 5 years;
252

253 15) *Calls for* the IEA and UNEP to prepare an database in form of workbook each 5 years
254 with the lists of all programs in different states providing subsidies to traditional
255 resources of energy;
256

257 16) *Recommends* a responsible and sustainable use of international water resources in
258 attempts to eradicate poverty by:
259

- 260 a. Collecting and purifying polluted wastewater,
- 261 b. Establishing aquifer storage and recovery projects,
- 262 c. Creation and maintenance of desalinization plants and rain water harvesting for
263 countries without access to sufficient quantities of fresh water,
- 264 d. Implementation of the according infrastructure for bringing fresh water to residential
265 area for sustainable development and industrial use,

- 266 e. Sustainable nonmanufacturing and non-service industries, such as fisheries and
267 agriculture, as they are key concepts that maintain the local economy and culture at
268 long term,
269 f. More attention to large scale nonmanufacturing and non-service industries, such as
270 fishery sectors that engage fishery activities in coastal areas near local fishermen
271 communities in the promotion of cooperation and the deterring of depletion of fish
272 stocks,
273 g. An increase in the number and size of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as well as
274 Locally Managed Marine Areas (LLMAs), which ensure the sustainable use of local
275 resources,
276 h. Creating national plans to increase research, development and improvement of
277 irrigation systems in order to achieve an effective use of water resources and thereby
278 ensure productivity, efficiency and secure incomes for farmers;
279
- 280 16) *Invites* Member States to strengthen the cooperation between United Nations agencies
281 and governments under the goal of sharing technologies and best practices in order to:
282 a. Guarantee a fair cooperation among countries ensuring the pursuit of their interests,
283 b. Encourage partnerships between developed and developing nations to promote
284 renewable energy,
285 c. Improve the regulation of energy resources;
286
- 287 17) *Welcomes* developed states initiatives in the field of sharing the experience gained during
288 the implementation of projects which deal with the development of renewable energy and
289 efficient usage of energy;
290
- 291 18) *Suggests* development assistance from developed nations in the form of sharing
292 technologies and know-hows on the energy efficiency and renewable energy;
293
- 294 19) *Encourages* to strengthen South-South cooperation, especially at the regional level;
295
- 296 20) *Recommends* regional blocks and unions to set long-term goals and try to launch
297 programs of mutual and shared responsibility for emissions taking European Union
298 Emissions Trading System as a successful example of an initiative aimed at better
299 emissions monitoring and preservation of environment;
300
- 301 21) *Suggests* related UN agencies to cooperate with the national government, such as but
302 not limited to:
303 a. United Nations Development Program,
304 b. Global Environment Facility,
305 c. World Bank, in order for projects to:
306 i. Ensure transparent administrative procedures,
307 ii. Keep track with the global trends and consensus,
308 iii. Resolve redundancy and fragmentation among domestic programs through
309 regular reviewing mechanism;
310

- 311 22) *Recommends* the improved coordination of various international investment elements,
312 such as the World Bank’s Climate Investment Funds, regional banks i.e. the African
313 Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility,
314 Green Climate Fund, and renewable energy funding provided by members of the
315 Conference of Parties, to facilitate the development and continued development of
316 renewable energy resources in all countries;
317
- 318 23) *Invites* the Non-Governmental Organizations as one of the main actors for financial
319 contribution in enhancing the energy efficiency through renewable energy
320 implementation;
321
- 322 24) *Highly appreciates* launching of new initiative, programs and projects only after a
323 comprehensive investigation and full analysis of already implemented measures with
324 giving special attention to assessments of previous experiences’ results;
325
- 326 25) *Affirms* there is a symbiotic relationship between the green economy in the context of
327 sustainable development and poverty eradication; without attacking both issues together
328 through programs and established networks on a national, regional, and local level, there
329 will continue to be roadblocks to achieving sustainable development;
330
- 331 26) *Determines* to facilitate progress towards sustainable development and poverty
332 eradication by reforming and strengthening international environmental governance
333 structures to enhance coherence throughout the UN system for sustainable development;
334
- 335 27) *Asks* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to invite all interested states to attend
336 a convention that will produce the new UNEDSA charter with the meeting being called to
337 order no later than July 31, 2012;
338
- 339 28) *Urges* developed countries to strengthen their commitment towards their Official
340 Development Assistance objectives by 2015 as declared by the General Assembly in
341 1970 in resolution 2626 (XXV) and reaffirmed on the *World Summit on Sustainable*
342 *Development* in 2002.

Code: CSustD/1/3

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development Rio + 20

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

1 *Guided by* Agenda 21 with the aim to achieve the goals outlined 20 years ago and the aim of the
2 RIO+20,
3
4 *Reaffirming* the goals of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
5 (UNCED) and the *UN Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2* (2000),
6
7 *Reconfirming* the principles of state sovereignty and territorial integrity as outlined in Article 2
8 (1) and (7) of the United Nations Charter,
9
10 *Having adopted* resolution A/66/440/Add.10 regarding the Promotion of New and Renewable
11 Sources of Energy and thus aware of the need for a greater amount of clean energy use,
12 particularly by the so-called Western countries,
13
14 *Strongly believing*, in line with resolution A/RES/65/173 about the promotion of ecotourism and
15 with the resolution on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (A/RES/65/148), that ecotourism
16 can be a very efficient way to link the issue of poverty eradication to environmental
17 sustainability,
18
19 *Deeply conscious* of the negative effects resulting from exploitive practices on our environment,
20
21 *Deplores* the continued deterioration of biodiversity including corals and other ecosystems as
22 previously mentioned as previously mentioned in A/RES/63/11/
23
24 *Recognizing* the urgent need for capacity building to assist such States in meeting their
25 obligations regarding sustainable development and capacity building under international
26 instruments,
27
28 *Reiterating* its commitment to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as set up during the COP 16 of the
29 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010,
30
31 *Believing* that everyone has the right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and live and work in
32 a clean environment,
33
34 *Emphasizing* the need to strengthen regional and local agricultural food production in order to
35 ensure food security and eradicate poverty effectively,
36
37 *Stressing* that Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as a sole indicator, is not a thorough measure of a
38 state's development,
39
40 *Fully aware* of the impact and importance of education and the value it posses for future
41 generations in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development,
42

43 *Underscoring Agenda 21* (1992), especially chapter 34 and 35 and the *Johannesburg Plan of*
44 *Implementation* (2002), particularly Chapter X, paragraph 105 (b) on the need for technology
45 transfer to and capacity building in developing countries as well as the *Bali Strategic Plan for*
46 *Technology Support and Capacity Building* (2005),
47
48 *The Conference on Sustainable Development*,
49
50 1) *Recommends* the implementation of energy efficiency programs at both the local and regional
51 levels, in which a group of experts would provide advice and assistance in the efficient
52 consumption and production of resources in:
53
54 a. Construction:
55 i. Factories,
56 ii. Low income housing,
57 iii. Buildings,
58 b. Agriculture,
59 c. Industry;
60
61 2) *Invites* member states to foster the use of sustainable energy in both the public and private
62 sectors, by adopting the following measures:
63 a. Investing in the development of following resources at the governmental level:
64 i. Wind energy,
65 ii. Solar energy,
66 iii. Hydro,
67 iv. Thermal,
68 v. Waste,
69 b. Provide economic incentives to the private sector to invest in the aforementioned
70 resources;
71
72 3) *Encourages* governments to commission research and developments of alternatives to and
73 advancements of biofuels, due to their present negative impact on food security in developing
74 countries;
75
76 4) *Decides* the establishment of an *Eco Tourism Central Office* (ETCO), assisting developing
77 states to build up eco-friendly tourism programs guaranteeing sustainable economic
78 development and the profitable management of ecosystems (such as MPAs), which shall:
79
80 a. Be established under the auspices, and composed by experts of the UNWTO's
81 Section for Sustainable Development of Tourism,
82 b. Be addressed by countries on a voluntary basis, when assistance for eco-tourism
83 programs is needed,
84 c. Collaborate closely with UNEP's programs for ecosystem management,
85 d. Be funded out of the regular budget of UNWTO, given its permanent nature
86 e. Help disseminate responsible management of tourism within the international
87 community,
88 f. Provide economic guidance by:

- 89 i. Dispatching country-specific task forces to oversee and assist the build-up of Eco
90 tourism projects, composed of experts from UNDP and UNEP alike,
91 ii. Providing financial support for countries during the transitional period via allocations
92 from the GEF;
93
- 94 5) *Declares* to attach an *Academy and Research Center for Eco-Tourism (ARET)* to ETCO,
95 which shall:
96
- 97 a. Be composed of scholars and researchers from developing and developed countries
98 alike,
99 b. Identify potential regions and ecosystems suitable for eco-tourism programs and
100 develop eco-friendly tourism programs guaranteeing sustainable economic
101 development,
102 c. Provide education for *Local Ambassadors of Eco-Tourism*, who will be in charge of
103 establishing workshops and regional training programs on a national level to spread
104 knowledge about eco-system management and biodiversity in the context of tourism;
105
- 106 6) *Encourages* for countries to create policies regarding polluter accountability, wherein the
107 responsibility of clean up falls upon the polluters themselves that is in agreement with the
108 precepts of A/CONF/151/26, by:
109
- 110 a. Implementing a greater international oversight from UN agencies and NGOs,
111 b. Creating mandatory agreements which hold polluters legally responsible for their
112 actions,
113 c. Requiring polluters to train and hire impoverished, unemployed people to perform the
114 clean up tasks, and to pay these employees fair and decent wages;
115
- 116 7) *Calls upon* member states to adhere to the standards of basic human needs, by ensuring the
117 necessary provisions, such as food, water, and safety required in order to allow the process of
118 individual self-actualization, which would in turn promote the economic growth and stability
119 of said states, by:
120
- 121 a. Promoting women who owned and operate business,
122 b. Children and their development,
123 c. Families and the essential role of women in the families;
124
- 125 8) Further recommends that the Human Rights Council lead discussion to deem the right to
126 breathe clean air, drink clean water, and have access to land that fulfills living conditions and
127 sustenance a human right;
128
- 129 9) *Draws attention* to the absence of a universally accepted definition of environmental
130 protection in terms of human progress and well-being;
131
- 132 10) *Encourages* countries to voluntarily participate in the Human Development index. Viewing
133 the index as a more reliable way of measuring the strengths and potential of developing
134 countries;

- 135
136 11) *Declares* that the goals of the currently enacted UN REDD program be expanded to address
137 the needs of the most critical areas concerning poverty and the protection and conservation of
138 the environment in addition to deforestation and forest degradation;
139
- 140 12) *Suggests* the adoption of an Environmental Index, which would operate in a way similar to
141 that of the Human Development Index, as an instrument of measuring sustainability of
142 companies, for example the Brazilian Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2), and to extend and to
143 create a global database for the international community, made of:
144
- 145 a. External experts to measure environmental index,
 - 146 b. Instruments as such to compare for investments in companies,
 - 147 c. Provided public information available to companies and potential stakeholders;
148
- 149 13) *Supports* Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Developmental (SARD) methodology through:
150
- 151 a. Utilizing methods best suited for local environmental conditions by keeping in mind:
152 i. Soil adequate crops,
153 ii. Water availability,
154 iii. Lack of infrastructure,
 - 155 b. Efficient drip irrigation technology,
 - 156 c. The creation of institutional framework incorporating local rural and indigenous
157 communities into the economic sector,
 - 158 d. Enhance educational training for youth and women in land reclamation to open up more
159 arable land for agricultural purposes;
160
- 161 14) *Suggests* to all states to domestically preserve their ecosystems which are vital to sustainable
162 eco-tourism and a green economy in order to prevent the following:
163
- 164 a. Deforestation, by:
165 i. Employing stricter punishment for illegal logging,
166 ii. Discouraging the plantation of monocultures,
167 iii. Stopping the treatment of forests as carbon marks,
168 iv. Not recognizing plantations as forests,
169 v. Implementing a monitoring system to control the performance of accredited
170 deforestation as well as the respectful using of the forests,
171 vi. Implementing monitoring systems for existing programs like UN REDD (Reducing
172 Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) to ensure the efficient use of
173 its funds,
 - 174 b. The loss of biodiversity, by:
175 i. Tightening the rules for genetically modified organisms,
176 ii. Discouraging unsustainable and destructive fishing practices,
177 iii. Encouraging recycling techniques;
178

- 179 15) *Encourages* the international community to recognize and represent historically
180 disadvantaged and under-represented peoples through their own domestic arrangements to
181 ensure access to involvement in the green economy in order to eradicate poverty;
182
- 183 16) *Recommends* member states to recognize education as a vital tool to achieve sustainable
184 development, and to adopt measures accordingly, especially in the form of:
185
- 186 a. Training citizens in sustainable agricultural techniques, including, but not limited to:
187 i. Drip irrigation,
188 ii. Crop irrigation,
 - 189 b. Providing sustainable technical education and reeducation programs to provide job
190 training to rural citizens in the following fields:
191 i. Agriculture,
192 ii. Technology,
193 iii. Renewable energy,
 - 194 c. Educating citizens on the importance of preserving and protecting their local
195 environment, in the form of,
196 i. School programs to target the youth,
197 ii. Media campaigns;
- 198
- 199 17) *Suggests* the adoption of the following measures in order to increase universal access to safe
200 food:
201
- 202 a. Adoption of a standardized, international food labeling system which will warn
203 consumers of any potential hazardous substances used,
 - 204 b. Recognizing and supporting family farming and sustainable production methods for
205 agriculture,
 - 206 c. Promoting and reassuring supply of quality, nutritional and beneficial food, especially
207 for children and mothers;
- 208
- 209 18) *Encourages* multilateral financial cooperation between developed and developing countries
210 about climate friendly technology and transparency, in order to accelerate the transition to a
211 green economy;
212
- 213 19) *Strongly suggests* the establishment of a development scheme which can be used by Member
214 States as a guide that suggests a list of possible actions and practices with the purpose of
215 putting in place a responsible green economy policy;
216
- 217 20) *Recommends* the creation of a working group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to
218 transfer the outcomes of CsustD into measurable goals replacing the MDGs after 2015;
219
- 220 21) *Calls* for a report of the working group on SDGs within one year after CSustD;
221
- 222 22) *Encourages* a conference on SDGs to implement the goals defined by the working group
223 within six month after the working group has published its report.

Code: CSustD/1/4

Committee: Conference on Sustainable Development Rio +20

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

1 *Recalling* Article VI of the Mandate of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Future
2 Generations, which states, “present generations have the responsibility to bequeath to future
3 generations an Earth which will not one day be irreversibly damaged by human activity,”
4
5 *Having examined* the *Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD)* from the
6 Johannesburg Summit of 2002 and implemented through resolution A/RES/57/254 of the
7 General Assembly,
8
9 *Recognizing* recommendation VI of the United Nations report entitled *Resilient People, Resilient*
10 *Planet: A Future Worth Choosing*, which encourages “governments, the private sector, civil
11 society and relevant international development” to work in collaboration in the development of
12 human capital in regards to sustainable development,
13
14 *Bearing* in mind the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of all
15 forms of Discrimination Against Women in promoting gender equality,
16
17 *Having reviewed* the principles outlined in the United Nations Global Compact and remaining in
18 compliance with A/RES/50/172 of the General Assembly,
19
20 *Appreciating* the call for affordable sustainable energy by 2030 as forth in the United Nations
21 report entitled *Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing* through energy-
22 saving technologies and renewable energy by incentivizing research and development and
23 investment in them,
24
25 *Affirming* the working definition of “green economy” as recently defined in the United Nations
26 Environment Programme’s (UNEP) *Green Economy Initiative* as “A system of economic
27 activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that result
28 in improved human well-being over the long term, while not exposing future generations to
29 significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities,”
30
31 *Emphasizing* Article II, Section I of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which states, “The
32 Organization [as a whole] is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,”
33
34 *Reaffirming* the goals of the *Agenda 21*, the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI)*, the
35 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the agreements made from the 1972 Stockholm
36 Conference on the Human Environment, the conclusion of the 1987 report *Our Common Future*
37 regarding the definition of sustainable development as a “Development that meets present needs
38 without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”, and the
39 Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development’s policies on implementing policies at
40 different levels of response and how cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
41 occurs between the two groups,
42

43 *Believing* that the mobilization of all people, through human capital development, including
44 women, youth, and other minority groups is vital to the success of the development of a green
45 economy and the eradication of poverty,
46
47 *Aware of* the role of all stakeholders, including public and private sector, in creating economic
48 opportunities that promote the eradication of poverty, as well as the commitment in the
49 Monterrey Consensus to contribute 0.7% of GNP to developing Member States,
50
51 *Guided by Agenda 21, Section IV* to improve means of implementation through better education,
52 technology sharing, and financing,
53
54 *Bearing in mind* that incentivizing the creation of new sources of clean, efficient and renewable
55 energies is a key element in the development of a green economy,
56
57 *Recalling* that a green economy is reliant upon both sustainable manufacturing and the
58 technological and intellectual property referenced in the World Trade Organization's Agreement
59 on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,
60
61 *Recognizing* the role of green agriculture in promoting development in all Member States,
62
63 *Stressing* the importance of actively creating a consumer demand for environmentally
64 sustainable goods and services by means of educational campaigns and government initiatives,
65
66 *Recognizing* ecotourism as offered by the World Summit on Sustainable Development as being a
67 preferred avenue for alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable development,
68
69 *Alarmed* that the current situation, which is characterized by unbalanced and mostly insufficient
70 attempts to establish a sense of sustainable development, will be a dangerous factor in increasing
71 instability,
72
73 *Deeply convinced* that each nation knows the optimal measures that have to be taken in order to
74 guarantee the success of these agreements,
75
76 *Recognizing* the inextricable link between the promulgation of sustainable economic growth and
77 the advancement of human rights for women, children, and individuals in post conflict regions,
78
79 *Understanding* the primacy of agricultural production and related industries in much of the
80 developing world,
81
82 *Reaffirming* the necessity of financial means to ensure economic and humanitarian ends,
83
84 *Believing* that each country is different, not only in its geography and resources but also in its
85 values and traditions, thereby acknowledging each country's sovereignty,
86
87 *Reiterating* the obligation of all member states to contribute to the economic advancement of its
88 citizenry as pursuant to the Millennium Development Goals,

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Recalling the short-term nature of developmental aid transfers, and the necessity of growing local economies eternally,

Noting the success of innovative trade practices of Member States in the exchange of environmentally friendly goods,

Acknowledging that industrialization can be attained through green practices, respect for our shared environment, and efficient use of our natural resources,

Taking note that ecosystem services such as climate, water purification, pollinations and quality of air are essential to sustaining the growth of developing countries and increase the variety of food agriculture in the globe,

Further recalling the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) as anchored in the Rio Declaration’s Principle X and Principle VII on transparency and public participation,

The Conference on Sustainable Development,

1. *Suggests* the creation of domestic initiatives focused on educating and training national and local leaders on best practices and implementation of green growth programs and technologies similar to program *Professional Skills for Development* program;
2. *Further invites* governments to manage public resources in a manner that leverage private sector’s investments by promoting programs and policies on local, state, regional, national, and international levels as to not encroach on the sovereignty of any nation emphasizing the necessity of voluntary public-private partnerships (PPPs) in compliance with the UN Global Compact to promote the development of infrastructure including:
 - a. The access of potential projects to ensure that investment decisions are well based, and furthermore, that projects are feasible and thoroughly planned,
 - b. The structuring of projects including procurement strategies and implementation strategies for success,
 - c. The execution of projects to help ensure that financing, delivery, and operation are in time and budget,
 - d. The utilization of social franchises to assist with the financing of sustainable development projects,
 - e. The encouragement of all currently eligible businesses and corporations including both medium and small- sized corporations and businesses to join the UN Global Compact, which promotes social, economic, and environmental accountability;

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3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the role of women in green economy as noted in the sections A and K of the Beijing Platform of Action by:
 - a. Cooperate with international and national organizations in order to create initiatives within the parameters of women’s empowerment in coordinate action between academics, activists and practitioners in order to enhance the role of women in society,
 - b. Work with the Global Poverty Action Fund, in order to provide women with financial assistance to implement green economic initiatives,
 - c. Develop national and international policies focused on improving food security for women,
 - d. Recommending renewed focus on the implementation of public – private partnerships with local communities to establish financing mechanisms such as saving incentive programs, revolving loan funds, and producer group financing;
 4. *Acknowledges* the significant contributions to sustainable development that are undertaken by multi-stakeholder initiatives such as National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSD), by providing an active mirror of the CSD on a national level and urging all member states to set up their own NCSD, if this has not already been done;
 5. *Encourages* the establishment of a National Green Economy Strategy (NGES) by each and every member state of the United Nations by 2015 in accordance with MDG 7, which:
 - a. Respects national sovereignty as national governments are the most aware of their country’s needs,
 - b. Proposes concrete measures such as a carbon emission trading scheme and mechanisms to ensure the proper financing of green projects, such as green funds,
 - c. Develops, implements and supervises the respective National Council for Sustainable Development,
 - d. Gets funding by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and a mix between public and private donors, to be contacted by the CSD,
 - e. Implements regional peer-review mechanisms to ensure accountability, as being laid by the International Seminar on Green Economy and Official Statistics that was hosted in Seoul in July 2011,
 - f. A follow-up mechanism on the progress made by member states in the form of annual release of data and green indicators within specific regions and areas dealing with sustainable development;

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6. *Calls for* the establishment of a Global Green Growth Partnership (GGGP) for the purpose of bridging the gap between developing and developed nations in the form of a platform dedicated to:
 - a. Discussing and further researching in the field of sustainable development, to knowledge- and information-sharing between member states,
 - b. Bringing together the public and private actors in a discussion forum focused on the implementation of sustainable development,
 - c. Raising the awareness of the civil society in both the developed and developing world with regard to the challenges of environmental protection and climate change,
 - d. Paying specific attention to areas that will be most affected by rising sea levels, such as islands, or other low lying regions and
 - e. Providing funding to create fish farms and generators that run on renewable energy sources to develop sustainability,
 - f. Being directed by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) with its headquarters in Seoul and regional offices in Copenhagen and Abu Dhabi,
 - g. Reporting directly to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
 7. *Notes* that any development schema must remain fully cognizant of the unique circumstances and resources of member states, and that any such program must represent this diversity by respecting the vast array of national choices adopted by member states;
 8. *Urges* states to continue their commitment to maintain and perpetuating economic growth within all Member States by:
 - a. Using developmental aid, bilateral transfers, and institutional grants,
 - b. Leverage other more long-term tools of developmental finance,
 - c. Encouraging both donor and recipient nations to voluntarily direct portions of aid allocations into microcredit apparatuses and commercial and nonprofit group lending institutions;
 9. *Confirms* the need to increase the credibility of recipient state’s developmental programs by:
 - a. Incorporating, inter alia, the global Corruption Perceptions Index, the World Wide Governance Index, Ibrahim Index of African Governance, and the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index into CSustD weighting protocols,
 - b. Calling for the creation and implementation of “Aid Contests” as pursuant to the recommendation of Working Paper RP2008/767 UNU-WIDER, whereby recipient nations would compete for structural and developmental loans from a central pool;

- 222 a.) *Welcomes* the continued involvement and presence of NGOs in collaboration with
223 IGOs and local organizations to promote and support the governmental initiatives
224 regarding sustainable development by:
225
- 226 a. Linking grants to individuals in the developing world with increases in their
227 income,
 - 228 b. Reexamining the structure of penalty policies for aid welfare programs
229 wherein an increase in income does not necessarily preclude an individual
230 from aid programs;
- 231
- 232 10. *Further invites* relevant governmental and intergovernmental institutions to see to the
233 enactment of additional principles of good governance, pursuant to UN Best
234 Governance Practices, to incentivize growth in the private sector by:
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- 236 a. Examining the explicit relationship between high rates of real interest and
237 the depletion of savings accounts for impoverished individuals and the
238 effect on internal rates of savings,
 - 239 b. Encouraging the continued development of institutions that prevent the
240 erosion of individual liberties and property rights;
 - 241 c. Prioritizing public works projects that have a clear economic or
242 infrastructural benefit and that aid in the development, transfer, and sale of
243 sustainable goods and services in a manner that maintains the integrity of
244 the natural environment;
- 245
- 246 11. *Urges* Member States to enhance the viability of domestic firms and allow the
247 developing world to contend in a global marketplace by:
248
- 249 a. Supporting market fluency initiatives through the provision of exchange
250 and market information systems to aid firms previously relegated to
251 informal economic sectors with the transition to a global economy,
 - 252 b. Remaining cognizant of, and holding to the rulings of the Uruguay Round
253 Agreement on Agriculture, and the adjudication mechanisms of the
254 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
- 255
- 256 12. *Using* transfers of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) to, *interalia*,
257 accelerate economic growth by aiding firms in implementing storage management
258 protocols, increasing supply chain efficiency, increasing access to financial services,
259 and improve food traceability and food safety;
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- 261 13. *Promotes* the incorporation of indigenous representation via:
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- 263 a. Financial aid commitments from foreign sponsors, attracting FDI, seeking
264 assistance from international experts while maintaining national
265 sovereignty,
 - 266 b. Capacity building, technology transfers, transportation implementation,
267 infrastructure development, technical exchanges;

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14. *Encourage* the use of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) as development tools as a way to promote closer relationships between developed and developing countries;
 15. *Promote* and facilitate the implementation of programs aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (the UN REDD+ program) so as to combine economic development and environment protection;
 16. *Emphasizes* the necessity of voluntary public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the development of infrastructure and utility for sustainability including:
 - a. The access of potential projects to ensure that investment decisions are well based; and furthermore, that projects are feasible and thoroughly planned,
 - b. The structuring of projects including procurement strategies and implementation strategies for success,
 - c. The execution of projects to help ensure that financing, delivery, and operation are in time and budget,
 - d. The utilization of social franchises to assist with the financing of sustainable development projects;
 17. *Affirms* that a green economy cannot be achieved without proper access to food, fostering sustainable agriculture and increasing food security through programs that place an emphasis on:
 - a. Improving access to local and global agricultural-products for small-scale farmers, through programs similar to the Scuba Rice Program,
 - b. Asking Member States to create enabling frameworks to allow small and local farmers access to world agriculture markets through grant programs helping financial planning,
 - c. Multi-stakeholder initiatives, which facilitate sustainable agriculture through dialogue between the relevant stakeholders in the agri-food chain such as consumers, producers, intermediaries, NGOs, and all other relevant members,
 - d. The expansion of public-private partnerships and the development of certification initiatives in order to encourage sustainable agri-food chains and markets;
 18. *Encourages* investment in renewable energy policy including:\
 - a. The establishment of a new energy partnerships between developed and developing countries as well as relevant NGOs, regional bodies, and external organizations,
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- 312 b. The development of partnerships among universities, researchers,
313 scientists, and international development programs in order to increase
314 the information-sharing regarding renewable energies,
315 c. Increasing availability of financial incentives, including, but not limited to
316 tax breaks, for businesses that invest in green technology and implement
317 sustainable practices,
318 d. Redirecting subsidies from non-renewable energies to renewable, clean,
319 efficient and sustainable energies;
320
- 321 19. *Further encourages* sustainable manufacturing and the creation of greener products
322 based on sound science and life-cycle data and tools such as the Cradle-to-Cradle
323 scheme for recycling, importantly sustainable manufacturing and re-manufacturing
324 can be an important source of green jobs;
325
- 326 20. *Calls upon* member States, agricultural industries, and multinational corporations in
327 manufacturing and social franchises to use a coordinated approach to management,
328 development, implementation, and innovation of hydro-related technologies such as
329 hydroelectric and plumbing sectors for:
330
- 331 a. Job creation,
332 b. Increasing access to clean, potable water,
333 c. Increasing access to basic sanitation needs;
334
- 335 21. *Expresses its hope* in infrastructure development for agricultural and economic
336 purposes to help sustain the growing global population and meet the growing food
337 demands and nutrition requirements;
338
- 339 22. *Calls for* agreement that individual states will encourage efficient waste management
340 and organization in the private sector because it holds a huge productive potential to
341 help preserve existing resources and be a new source of economic growth:
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- 343 a. Green Jobs,
344 b. Water Waste Management Technology such as Isotope Hydrology being
345 used in the Nubian Aquifer,
346 c. New sector of employment;
347
- 348 23. *Encourages* the creation of educational initiatives so that the importance of efficient
349 waste management can be integrated smoothly into existing economies, and be
350 understood as a priority for all countries, such as biomass/biofuel;
351
- 352 24. *Seeks to* make cradle to cradle production processes efficient by using its wastes to
353 generate economic benefits in industries such as:
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- 355 a. Construction,
356 b. Energy production & consumption,
357 c. Agriculture & Fisheries,

- 358 d. Manufacturing,
359 e. Transportation,
360 f. Water resource management;
361
- 362 25. *Proposes that* wastes are effectively managed and reworked into the economy as
363 productive materials by enabling a friendly business environment for both small and
364 large scale producers through government incentives;
365
- 366 26. *Asks that* products be designed in a way so that their wastes will be reusable and
367 continue to be productive after they have been consumed;
368
- 369 27. *Suggests that* the productive value of recovered assets should be reported by the
370 private sector transparently, and be held as the standard in this matter, implemented
371 on a national level considering that all countries have different needs;
372
- 373 28. *Recommends that* a greater international cooperation and collaboration from UN
374 agencies and NGOs should be implemented and that a strongly encouraged agreement
375 which hold polluters legally responsible for their actions should be created;
376
- 377 29. *Encourages* all currently eligible businesses and corporations to join the UN Global
378 Compact, which promotes social, economic, and environmental accountability;
379
- 380 30. *Promotes* the UN Global Compact to include both medium and small-sized
381 corporations and businesses to encourage socially and environmentally responsible
382 initiatives and move toward sustainable business practices;
383
- 384 31. *Recognizes* the success of microfinance in poverty alleviation as the result of
385 collaborative efforts of both developed and developing Member States in the context
386 of MDG1 as well as all MDGs, which encourages:
387
- 388 a. Private companies and governments to promote the establishment of
389 microfinance funds that will provide appropriate funding to microfinance
390 institutions in developing Member States, which will address issues
391 related to unemployment, poverty and access to resources by distributing
392 microfinance loans to those with limited or no access to sound financial
393 services,
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- 395 b. The effectiveness of microfinance programs particularly those aimed at
396 women and other major groups, under the auspices of various participating
397 regional development banks of the UN, NGOS, and PPPs,
398
- 399 c. The contributions of microcredit organizations such as the Grameen Bank
of Bangladesh or the Technological Foundation of Costa Rica
(FUNDADEC) as a model organization in alleviating poverty;
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- 401 32. *Acknowledges* the importance of utilizing social enterprises in bridging the gap
402 between the public and the private sector;
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33. *Suggests* Regional Environment Facility (REF) group initiatives under region specific UNEP branches that can serve as regional focal points to oversee, research and facilitate local level projects regarding information and technology sharing and the funding associated with these projects in an effort to address and conduct quarterly reports that are presented and discussed at quarterly meetings concerning the region-specific coordination challenges faced by developing countries and thus create stronger international collaboration by more efficiently managing projects and assist in the execution of these projects at a local level focusing on:
- a. The encouragement of the implementation of local initiatives in raising awareness among citizens in order to promote a green economy,
 - b. The emphasis that as such, Facility Groups would be structured and financed by the GEF the GEF itself is an institution funded by a partnership of international, civil, and private financiers with an interest in sustainable development,
 - c. The recommendation that upon receiving funding for projects that promote a transition to a green economy, Regional Facility Groups would be required to submit biannual reports to the GEF regarding steps taken toward eradicating poverty and sharing information and technology to ensure accountability and transparency;
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34. *Welcomes* the implementation of regional peer-review mechanisms to ensure accountability that does not interfere with national sovereignty;
- 428
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430
35. *Calls for* enhancement of food security by relying on domestic resources and becoming self-reliant when it comes to agricultural products and energy use through:
- a. Implementation of focused agricultural practices, specific to the ecological needs of the location or region,
 - b. Favoring ecological friendly methods and biological products,
 - c. Increasing biodiversity of agricultural practices, to ensure the health and security of food systems,
 - d. Recognizing the effects of over exploitation of natural resources occurring in food production;
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36. *Invites* member states to encourage in the trade of environmentally friendly goods and services that foster the sharing of best practices and technologies in trade:
- a. Recognizing the efforts of regional free trade initiatives such the European Common Market, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) or the East African Community (EAC),
 - b. Sharing best technologies and technical training from developed countries to developing countries is highly recommended in the domain of natural disasters relief and prevention;
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37. *Promotes* an open and competitive market for eco-friendly goods and services.

Code: CSustD/1/5

Committee: Conference for Sustainable Development

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

1 *Recalling* the agreed international conventions including but not exclusive to *Agenda 21*,
2 *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI)*, and the *Millennium Development Goals (MDG)*,
3 as the primary guidelines for an international environmental framework for sustainable
4 development and poverty reduction,
5
6 *Recognizing* Article 2, Sections 1 and 7 from the UN Charter which address the sovereignty of
7 each member state by allowing for the freedom to improve energy efficiency without any
8 restrictions,
9
10 *Emphasizing* the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities as established in
11 principle 7 of The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,
12
13 *Fully aware* of the necessity in striving to meet the basic human needs including access to
14 potable water, shelter, and food security in the developing countries,
15
16 *Desiring* the collaboration between developing countries and the United Nations Specialized
17 Agencies and Non-government Organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific,
18 and Cultural Organization,
19
20 *Emphasizing* the success of locally-managed projects in the agricultural and fishing sectors on
21 food security measures, economic independence, and employment creation in developing
22 nations,
23
24 *Noting with appreciation* the *Agricultural Technology for Development – Report of the Secretary*
25 *General* in decentralization within the agricultural sector to highlight the utility of local and
26 regional knowledge transfer,
27
28 *Affirming* Point 17 of A/RES/64/258, New Partnership For Africa’s Development, in
29 commitments for agricultural and rural development for African nations and recognizing the
30 potential for application in other developing nations as a means for poverty reduction,
31
32 *Recognizing* the need to focus on policies to introduce and improve access to energy services for
33 the developing Member States as stated in the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7,
34
35 *Recognizing* the potential that clean energy sources, such as solar, hydro, and wind technology,
36 have and their ability to ensure future sustainable development,
37
38 *Believing* in the benefit of technology sharing on multilateral and bilateral levels, as stated by the
39 UN Environment Programme Green Economy Initiative, especially focusing on green energy
40 development,
41

42 *Recognizing* the importance of education to better promote awareness on sustainable
43 development to increase local capacity in achieving green targets and in promoting better living
44 standards, economic development, and social stability,
45

46 *Realizing* the importance of addressing water scarcity as pollutants and chemicals continue to
47 effect water sanitation and therefore impact the process of maintaining Sustainable Development
48 in the context of a Green Economy, as it is a basic necessity for the quality of life and therefore
49 contributes to the eradication of poverty
50

51 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts made by the World Bank's Water Sanitation Program
52 (WSP) and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for WSP on water management and
53 sustainable development,
54

55 *Reminds* donor states of their existing Official Development Assistance (ODA) pledges of 0.7%
56 of GNP to developing countries as agreed upon in the *Monterrey Consensus* in 2002,
57

58 *The Conference of Sustainable Development (Rio +20)*,
59

60 1) *Urges* the increase in funding by Member States through intergovernmental
61 organizations (IGO's) such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and
62 the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), and the Global Environment
63 Facility (GEF) and the expansion of existing microcredit programs with equitable
64 interest rates for locally-managed projects in agriculture and fishing industries for
65 sustainable economic development through;
66

67 2) *Encourages* developing nations, especially Least-Developed States (LDS) and Small
68 Island Developing States (SIDS), to implement locally-managed programs such as the
69 Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) for sustainable fisheries and Songhai Centre
70 working towards community-based agricultural development within rural
71 communities;
72

73 3) *Further underscores* the importance of agriculture in the context of poverty eradication
74 through:

75 a. Creating food security by improving rural development and efficiency of
76 agricultural production in further efforts to eradicate poverty effectively in order
77 to achieve the seventh Millennium goal

78 i) Creating programs to increase tree-plantation and agricultural irrigation
79 to implement bio-energy by moderating the use of water

80 ii) Expresses its hope to share technological implementation of resources
81 in context of renewable energy to assist developing nations with the
82 reduction of CO2 emissions

83 iii) Strengthening the UNDP in order to provide more effective support to
84 the developing nations
85

86 4) *Requests* for international technical assistance needed for developing nations to
87 develop bankable projects to attract global financing for programs that integrate

- 88 environmental and poverty eradication goals;
89
- 90 5) *Encourages* all member states to implement means of renewable energy to further
91 Emphasize the importance of sustainability in order to accomplish the Millennium
92 Development Goals 1 and 7 through:
93
- 94 a. A responsible and gradual transition to renewable energy over a long-term period
95 through further research and development to:
96 i. Create green job opportunities
97 ii. Improve the quality of life in regards to Environment Protection
98 iii. Further the progress of green economy through technological advancement
99
- 100 b. Achieve National development of renewable energy through the use of the regional
101 geographical advantages of each member state such as wind power, solar energy,
102 and hydro energy harvesting,
103
- 104 c. Encourages increased investments in Renewable Energy Funds in order to make
105 renewable energies available to developing countries to increase each nation's
106 economic growth,
107
- 108 d. Recomend ECOSOC to provide nations with adequate funding for their endeavors
109 in renewable energy in the content of poverty eradication;
110
- 111 6) *Promotes* a gradual transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy over a
112 period of time that is responsible and economically feasible:
113
- 114 7) *Encourages* foreign direct investment (FDI) as a means to promote employment,
115 capital accumulation, as well as technology and knowledge-transfers through programs
116 such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency giving incentives for
117 investments in developing nations through reducing economic insecurities in order to
118 promote a Green Economy;
119
- 120 8) *Emphasizes* the promotion of decentralization through increasing support from the
121 central governments that are within the individual member states;
122
- 123 9) *Recognizes* the crucial importance of raising people's awareness on the value of their
124 natural resources through traditional and vocational education such as:
125
- 126 a. At the international level, encouraging the use of exchange programs to allow
127 social growth and stimulate cooperation between Member States;
128
- 129 b. At the national level, strengthening educational programs within the United
130 Nations framework such as the second Millennium Development Goal;
131
- 132 c. Promoting environmental awareness in the hopes of enabling future generations to
133 preserve biodiversity and sustain a Green Economy;
134
- 135 d. Reaffirms health initiatives through education for the reduction of diseases such as
136 HIV, malaria in order to create further prosperity for future generations;
137
- 138 e. Emphasizing the use of interregional and local teachers in order to promote
139 culture and economic growth within regions,
140
- 141 f. The youth and women on vocational programs

- 134 g. The general public on improving long term ideas on sustainable development in the
135 context of poverty eradication,
136 h. The local farmers on how to implement new ways through the form of renewable
137 energy to create a self-sufficient way to provide more job opportunities;
138
- 139 10) *Encourages* the involvement of universities and other research institutes to:
140
141 a. Act as centers to test the effectiveness of environmental programming to
142 determine the best methods of sustainable development which can then be
143 implemented to contribute to the sustainable development of their surrounding
144 areas;
145 b. Serve as grassroots based research centers that can be connected to one another
146 internationally to provide a more cohesive voice to the international community
147 on how to further sustainable development and poverty eradication;
148
- 149 11) *Affirms* the enhanced abilities of non-governmental organizations (NGO's) to
150 establish educational opportunities in relation to agriculture by:
151
152 a. Instituting further action within schools by promoting educational awareness in
153 regards to sustainability and efficient farming practices,
154 b. Further utilizing NGOs in rural communities with specific scientific approaches to
155 regional farming practices;
156
- 157 12) *Encourages* interregional integration to avoid free-riding problems in environmental
158 issues that override national boundaries,
159
- 160 13) *Emphasizes* the importance of the sustainable use of clean water resources for
161 human consumption and agricultural use through:
162
163 a. Establishing aquifer storage and recovery projects including the usage of
164 underground such as the Aquifer Recharge (AR) and Aquifer Storage & Recovery
165 (ASR),
166 b. Increase efficiency of water-use through the collection and purification of polluted
167 wastewater,
168 c. implementation of technology for the creation and maintenance of desalinization
169 plants and water vapour extraction for countries without access to sufficient
170 quantities of fresh water.

Food and Agricultural Organization

Committee Staff

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Rapporteur	Margarita Zuniga

Agenda

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

Draft report segments adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote(Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
FAO/1/1	Fisheries and Aquaculture	40/1/4/0
FAO/1/2	Famine Prevention by Increasing Biodiversity	39/2/4/0
FAO/1/3	Addressing Economic Risks in the Context of Agricultural Productivity	29/12/4/0
FAO/1/4	A more efficient regional and global information and surveillance system to better predict, prevent and react to natural disasters.	36/5/4/0
FAO/1/5	Regional Cooperation within the Asian Block as a Model for other Regions	35/10/0/0
FAO/1/6	Water Security	25/12/8/0
FAO/1/7	Promoting Sustainable Ways to Achieve Agricultural Productivity	16/20/9/0
FAO/1/8	Agricultural Technology	39/2/4/0
FAO/1/9	Sustainable biotechnology and improvement of traditional methods of agriculture	38/2/5/0
FAO/1/10	Increasing Agricultural Development	30/12/3/0
FAO/1/11	The Right for Everyone to Have Access to	40/0/5/0

	Land, Resources, and Assets	
FAO/1/12	Feeding 9 billion People through an Exceptionally Established Educational Program "Zero Hunger International"	43/0/2/0

Summary Report

The Food and Agricultural Organization member states held its annual session to consider the following agenda topics: 1: Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 Billion in 2050, 2: The Impact of Biotechnology on Food Security, and 3: International Trade and Microbiological Hazards in Food. The dais entertained opening statements from Member States and the agenda was set to 1, 2, 3 by the end of the first night.

Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 billion in 2050 was discussed and included topics on biotechnology, infrastructure, education, water management, data base creation, and increased cooperation among Member States. The committee, totaling participation from forty-six Member States, was very productive and the dais received a total of sixteen working papers. After reviewing and comparing reports, the dais called for increased communication among Member States because they started to see an overlap in content, which resulted in two mergers. The first merger consisted of working papers 1.1, 1.2, and 1.6 and the other merger consisted of working papers 1.3 and 1.9.

The body voted on the approved twelve Draft Report Segments by the end of the Wednesday afternoon session. Several amendments were proposed: there were ten friendly amendments, and three unfriendly amendments, of which only one passed.

With the exception of failed Draft Report Segment 1.7 through a roll call vote, the body, by an overwhelming majority passed all of the other draft report segments. No Draft Report Segments passed by acclamation, though multiple motions to do so were made. A total of eleven Draft Report Segments were passed by the committee.

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. FEEDING NINE BILLION BY 2050**

- 4
5 1. Utilizing and preserving sea based food resources is essential in achieving the
6 Millennium Development Goal of feeding nine billion by 2050. This will be divided into
7 the short-term goal of maintaining the current level of resource availability, and the long-
8 term objective of replenishing and expanding the available supply. Doing this will allow
9 the fishing industry to not only sustain itself but also expand, providing a greater
10 availability of food for the growing global population, as well as increasing availability of
11 employment in this sector.

12
13 **B. FAMINE PREVENTION BY INCREASING BIODIVERSITY**

- 14
15 2. The FAO is aware that the 2010 conservation goals were met with partial success.
16 However, we are alarmed at the threat posed to global food security by disease and pest
17 organisms to homogeneous agriculture.

18
19 **C. ADDRESSING ECONOMIC RISKS IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL**
20 **PRODUCTIVITY**

- 21
22 3. Given the recent volatility of commodities markets, sporadic climate change, as well as
23 an increase in the number of people experiencing starvation, feeding 9 billion people by
24 2050 presents a formidable challenge.
25
26 4. Economic risks can lead to instability in local farming production, which in turn can
27 decimate agricultural productivity.

28
29 **D. A MORE EFFICIENT REGIONAL AND GLOBAL INFORMATION AND**
30 **SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM TO BETTER PREDICT, PREVENT AND REACT TO**
31 **NATURAL DISASTERS.**

- 32
33 5. As the population will keep increasing, we need to work toward increasing agricultural
34 productivity in order to meet the needs of every community. By working on the
35 efficiency within the FAO and more specifically on developing an information and
36 surveillance system, we can allocate more funding to the areas that need it the most and
37 help them avoid natural disaster and reach food security preventing crisis such as the
38 drought in the Horn of Africa.

39
40 **E. REGIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE ASIAN BLOCK AS A MODEL FOR**
41 **OTHER REGIONS**

- 42
43 6. The wide spreading damage caused when a natural disaster hits a country can damage in
44 a severe way a countries' production and the whole region's economy. This damage

45 includes but is not limited to national food reserves, food prices of the region and
46 available land for production. In this regard, cooperation between nations in a region
47 could cause a positive effect on feeding the nation's people of this region under more
48 circumstances than without a cooperation network.

- 49
- 50 7. In situations such as natural disasters where a large amount of a nation's resources are
51 lost, a regional initiative between cooperating member nations to provide food reserves
52 and fund assistance will allow a nation to retain its ability to feed its population in a
53 successful way. In a similar method with an alarm triggered by cooperating nations
54 within the region that tracks food prices, the risk that food price volatility has on
55 increasing hunger and undernourishment can be averted by enhancing regional
56 cooperation and sharing resources.
- 57
- 58 8. Taking into account that countries within the Asian region share many similarities
59 regarding agriculture and the type of natural disasters they face, the implementation of an
60 initiative that includes the whole region and promotes regional cooperation would be
61 beneficial to address the objectives of the FAO and MDGs 1 and 8 consisting on
62 eradicating hunger and undernourishment by creating a regional partnership.

63 **F. WATER SECURITY**

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- 65
- 66 9. There is significant proof, for example the Organization's paper Control of Water
67 Pollution from Agriculture, that the world's natural supply of fresh water has experienced
68 severe degradation over the past few decades. Growing concern has recently caused
69 increased efficiency in water use. This has resulted in demand for clean water to grow at
70 a slower pace, but it still persists as a significant issue that must be addressed, particularly
71 in the regions of North Africa and South Asia, who are expending nearly all of their
72 water resources and arable land already.

73 **G. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**

- 74
- 75
- 76 10. The Food and Agricultural Organization was created in 1945 with the primary aim of
77 achieving worldwide food security. The FAO continuously expresses concern for the
78 prediction of a 34% population growth throughout the world by 2050, and realizes the
79 need to increase both food production and food quality. In order to meet the UN
80 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the use of new technology, including
81 biotechnology, in food production has become a staple part of the FAO's solution. These
82 new technologies have allowed for great gains in the agriculture sector.
- 83
- 84 11. In the past few decades, biotechnology has led to higher yields, drought resistance, pest
85 resistance, and infection resistance in both plants and animals. The use of biotechnology
86 in agriculture has become popular within the FAO and many national agricultural
87 organizations in hopes of raising productivity by decreasing crop loss and increasing crop
88 yields. The development of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) from biotechnology
89 advancements have become a possible threat to global biodiversity. When implementing

90 biotechnologies, the FAO affirms the need to account for ecological and environmental
91 perspectives when enacting new technologies.

92
93 12. The FAO has realized that the use of biotechnology in modifying crops comes with risks
94 to biodiversity. Moreover, biotechnology does have the ability to have effects on human
95 life after consumption. The integrity of biodiversity in the world is a necessity for life and
96 it must not be compromised on part of mankind. The safety of crops created through
97 biotechnology must remain a concern so that the safe nutritional food sources continue to
98 be available.

99
100 **H. SUSTAINABLE BIOTECHNOLOGY AND IMPROVEMENT OF TRADITIONAL**
101 **METHODS OF AGRICULTURE**

102
103 13. The Food and Agriculture Organization supports all fair initiatives aiming to fight hunger
104 throughout the world. It encourages both private and public research which aims at
105 improving food productivity, but nonetheless wishes to remind Member States that all
106 countries possess the right to assess and control all potential risks regarding
107 environmental and sanitary risks.

108
109 **I. ENSURING AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY THROUGH IMPROVING**
110 **AGRICULTURAL AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASING**
111 **THE SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE**

112
113 14. The FAO acknowledges the need for increase production in developing countries by
114 improving crop yields.

115
116 15. In order for biotechnology to be able to be implemented in both developed and
117 developing nations, basic levels of agricultural infrastructure must be in place.

118
119 16. The FAO further recognizes that despite the current level of technology, cooperation and
120 communication between governments is essential to ensure that food is safe and reliable
121 for all.

122
123 17. Stresses the urgency to alleviate developing countries dependency of food imports by
124 developed states.

125
126 18. The FAO is dedicated to assisting developing nations on the way to achieving self-
127 sufficiency in agricultural development and food production.

128
129 19. The FAO recognizes the importance of ensuring self-sufficiency at both domestic and
130 international level, and emphasizes promoting self-sufficiency and reducing dependency
131 on imported crops.

132
133 20. In conjunction with Millennium Development Goal 1, and the aim to feed 9 billion
134 people by 2050, the FAO realizes the need to address the major factors impacting this
135 issue. The need to develop and improve on existing infrastructure, through increased

136 transportation methods and access, as well as the establishment of storage facilities will
137 greatly reduce the loss and waste of food in underdeveloped rural areas.
138 Telecommunications are also included within this scope, and can greatly increase fluidity
139 in the market.

140

141 **J. THE RIGHT FOR EVERYONE TO HAVE ACCESS TO LAND, RESOURCES AND** 142 **ASSETS**

143

144 21. A significant emphasis needs to be made on the protection of certain rights that have been
145 recognized and reaffirmed in the Voluntary Guidelines adopted by the FAO during the
146 127th Summit in 2004. These are the rights of access to land, resources and assets. We
147 believe that these rights must be respected in order to achieve the Millennium
148 Development Goals and to work toward reaching food security for all.

149

150 **K. FEEDING 9 BILLION PEOPLE THROUGH AN EXCEPTIONALLY ESTABLISHED** 151 **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM “ZERO HUNGER INTERNATIONAL”**

152

153 22. The food crisis that is currently taking place calls for reflection amongst several Member
154 States on specific actions that should be taken into consideration in order to arrest this
155 ongoing situation. Due to inflation, oil volatility, food prices, and constant growth in
156 population, an increased number of people are now living in extreme poverty, surviving
157 on less than one US dollar a day.

158

159 23. Several countries around the world have had serious problems concerning the basic needs
160 of their population being met. Extreme poverty, hunger, and the lack of education must
161 be addressed in a timely matter in order to achieve the ultimate goal of feeding 9 billion
162 by 2050.

163

164 24. There is also a great need for awareness that should be discussed throughout the initiative
165 of creating a World Education Agricultural Forum (WEAF), where several technologies-
166 strategies would be open for discussion throughout workshops from volunteering nations
167 states that would be willing to provide their expertise on the matter. We believe that it is
168 imperative to invest in research and development (R&D) technologies such as:
169 Biotechnology, Desertification, Smart Farming, Fish Farming, Aquaculture, Urban
170 Agriculture, Advanced Water Management Strategies, Effective Sustainable Agriculture,
171 Eco-Friendly Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides, Education on International Standards of
172 Food Quality and Safety (health), Educational Programs for Small Farmers, Specialized
173 Agency willing to Volunteer Abroad in Implementing Further Technologies, Focus on
174 Promoting Gender Equality Opportunities, Emergency Climate Change Education,
175 Agenda 21 (Diversification of Agricultural Production Systems), Reforestation Programs.

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177 **II. Mandate:**

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179 **General Background**

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181 **A. FEEDING NINE BILLION BY 2050**

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25. The depletion of the world's sea-life through overfishing has detrimental effects on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to eradicate hunger. The Food and Agriculture Organization reported that 52% of the world's marine fish stocks are fully exploited, 16% are overexploited, and 7% are depleted (FAO 2005). The success of the MDG is linked to fisheries and the ecosystems that supply them. It is important to consider sustainable techniques for this industry. The world must come to a realization that ocean life and the resources it provides are shared by all and must be valued to ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to enjoy them.
26. Maintaining a high quality of water that is both clean and safe is vital to the individual organisms in the water as well as the larger ecosystems and communities linked to them. The global decline of water quality associated with industrial and agricultural expansion, as well as climate change, has had an adverse effect on the ecosystems that exist within these bodies of water and deserve immediate response from the global community. According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, degradation of water ecosystems has been greater than that of any other type of ecosystem, as they have often been used for food and water supply, as well as waste disposal from industry, resulting in the endangerment of many local species.
27. In 2001, a Unilateral Trust Fund Project funded by the African Development Bank (AFDB) started to implement food security activities in Ghana that focus on initiatives according to technical components, including management and reducing risks by investing in a variety of assets to promote better management of existing fisheries. This model could also be used in other regions where fishery management infrastructure is lacking.

B. FAMINE PREVENTION BY INCREASING BIODIVERSITY

28. The 2010 Millennium Goal Development Report indicates that the world has missed the 2010 conservation target for biodiversity and the negative consequences it has on meeting the MDGs. We are aware that low biodiversity increases the likelihood that crops will encounter hostile organisms and increases the scale and damage potential of famines. In consequence, measures should be preemptively implemented to diversify staple crops to prevent a global agricultural failure.
29. The Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture report by the FAO in 2010, as well as the Thirtieth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East further outline the need for indigenous agricultural production to increase biodiversity in order to avoid crop failure resulting from hostile organisms attacking imported species and spreading globally. This threat from diseases such as the UG99 Stem Rust to the Lr9 gene wheat or the Yellow Rust that struck South Asian rice crops in the 1980s and 90s threaten significant portions of global agricultural production. Measures taken in increasing biodiversity have in the past proven successful in alleviating blight such as the diversification of indigenous rice species following the outbreak of the Yellow Rust in South East Asia.

228 30. Recalling Article 7. and Article 12. of the Nagoya Protocol regarding access to
229 traditional knowledge (including but not limited to the local market value of traditional
230 crops and ancestral farming techniques) associated with genetic resources to ensure that
231 knowledge held by indigenous is protected and that members support the development of
232 indigenous agriculture and exchange of cultivation practices.
233

234 **C. ADDRESSING ECONOMIC RISKS IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL**
235 **PRODUCTIVITY**
236

237 31. The Millennium Development Goal to end world hunger by 2015 highlighted the
238 necessity to increase the productivity of small farmers through economic incentives and
239 the stabilization of the agriculture commodities market.

240 32. The threat of climate change and frequently occurring natural disasters makes it
241 necessary to implement economic programs to facilitate higher crop growth and
242 productivity to mitigate the effects of climate change and natural disasters.

243 33. The 2005 Voluntary Guidelines of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate
244 Food in the Context of National Food Security, outlines in Guideline 4 the necessity to
245 improve the functioning of markets in order to prevent uncompetitive market practices,,
246 such as trade barriers and tariffs, and the commitment of all market players to foster food
247 security.

248 34. The need for economic measures to secure food markets as proposed by the 2011 High-
249 Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Price Volatility and Food Security report compels
250 member states to support its recommendations and therefore enforce measures that would
251 provide more transparency on food speculation and a more secure agricultural derivatives
252 market.

253 35. We recognize the importance of establishing responsible agricultural investment
254 principles that have been discussed by the HLPE on Food Security and Nutrition since its
255 37th session in 2011.
256

257 36. Smallholder farmers play a central role in producing most of the food consumed locally
258 in many developing regions, but could potentially be more involved regarding food
259 production if they had access to needed resources such as funding, harvest technology,
260 and crop cycle information.
261

262 37. The accessibility to investments and funding sources appears to be, in certain cases,
263 distributed unequally, creating disparity that is harmful to the global food production
264 chain.
265

266 38. Economic risks arise from different sources, such as dangerous speculation of agricultural
267 commodities, derivative markets, and productivity decline from sporadic climate change.
268

269 39. Agricultural actors being affected by economic uncertainty have expressed their concerns
270 in tackling market risks to ensure that its impacts do not undermine small and marginal
271 producers. Considering their central role in local economies, the FAO needs to address
272 the management of such risks through the development of adequate mitigation policies
273 and mechanisms.

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D. A MORE EFFICIENT REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM TO BETTER PREDICT, PREVENT AND REACT TO NATURAL DISASTERS.

40. The Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal that has been adopted in November 2008 is allowing the FAO to reach a greater efficiency in implementing lasting changes in some areas such as management, transparency, decision-making in order to reorganize and use of funding bringing more sustainable long-term answers that prevent food-related crisis and increase agricultural productivity.
41. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) is working toward preventing crisis instead of reacting afterward. Thanks to this System the organization can decrease the number of lives lost as well as reducing the global cost of emergency aid.

E. REGIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE ASIAN BLOCK AS A MODEL FOR OTHER REGIONS

42. The General Assembly Resolution A/RES/46/182 calls upon States facing natural disasters to facilitate the work of organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food. Moreover this resolution calls on countries to include food reserves as a way to tackle price volatility.
43. Additionally, General Assembly Resolution A/RES766/188 stresses the need to take active measures to reduce food price volatility by promoting greater transparency and market information at all levels.
44. The 2005 Committee on World Food Security Report (CFS:2005/2) reunited in Rome stated that the impact assessments of natural disasters on food security should be performed at different levels from global to national levels in order to provide information on the effects and the causes of natural disasters. In these regards, the sponsoring States believe that a regional initiative within the Asian block should be implemented in order to address food security problems related to the region.
45. The FAO has been monitoring global food prices since 1990 and the establishment of the Food Price Index. This index enabled experts of the agency to propose policy guidelines for Members States to address the issue of food volatility.
46. Official Development Assistance is constantly being given by countries with the help of the FAO especially through food assistance, grants, and aid.
47. However it is to be highlighted that the issue was given an urgency status only after the world food price crisis of 2007-2008. From 2006 to 2008, an increase of 217% for rice prices, 136% for wheat prices and 125% for corn prices had extremely severe

320 consequences in developing States. The FAO analyzed the causes of this crisis in several
321 reports. The FAO reacted as early as July 2007 and establish the Initiative on Food
322 Soaring Prices aiming at promoting a comprehensive framework for immediate action to
323 be taken by FAO Member States. These guidelines, even though focused mainly on
324 national actions, also calls for the monitoring of food prices at the region and world
325 levels.

326
327 48. The FAO published in 2011 Guide for Policy and Programmatic Actions at Country
328 Level to Address High Food Prices that focused only on measures to be taken by Member
329 States at the national level.

330
331 49. However, the synthesis report of FAO policy consultations at regional and sub-regional
332 level published in 2011 recommends an enhanced cooperation and collaboration at these
333 levels to address prices volatility.

334
335 50. This initiative would be the first of this type in a regional level presented to the world and
336 can therefore be used by other regions as a node for establishing a similar system to fight
337 against prices volatility and to face natural disasters.

338

339 **F. WATER SECURITY**

340
341 51. Increased investment into existing water sanitization and refinement technologies such as
342 atmospheric condensers and non-conventional desalinization techniques is a necessity for
343 nations that are facing a potential water contamination threat. Utilization of organizations
344 such as the World Bank and Global Water are highly recommended in acquiring the
345 funds for this research.

346
347 52. The Millennium Development Goals set forward the effort to end poverty and hunger as
348 well as achieving environmental sustainability. The protection of the world's clean water
349 supply is strongly related to and necessary in order to achieve these goals.

350
351 53. The Voluntary Guidelines written by the FAO in 2004 states in section 8.11 that there is a
352 need for sufficient quantity and quality of water in order to support life and health.
353 Furthermore, states need to improve access to water and allocate the available supply
354 amongst their citizens.

355
356 54. In sub-section "c" of section 2 of Article 1 of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the
357 Organization is tasked with the role of "the conservation of natural resources and the
358 adoption of improved methods of agricultural production."

359
360 55. The Organization has previously ascertained that globally there is a sufficient amount of
361 water to meet the necessary 70 percent increase in global food production but it is
362 unevenly distributed. Therefore not every member state will be capable of achieving
363 agricultural self-sufficiency.

364
365 56. FAO irrigation and drainage paper 55- Control of water pollution from agriculture

366 discusses the fact that agricultural practices have a tendency to degrade water quality
367 exponentially over time from the use of chemicals, such as pesticides, and disposal of
368 waste.

369
370 57. According to the FAO report from 2010 «The Wealth of Wastewater», recycling
371 domestic wastewater is a highly relevant response to water scarcity. Not only is it a cost
372 effective technique for irrigation but it is also a way to reduce pollution by avoiding the
373 release of raw wastewater in water streams.

374 375 **G. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**

376
377 58. In recent years, the FAO has worked to eradicate hunger through the promotion of greater
378 investment in agriculture development, while simultaneously assisting governments in
379 the establishment of National Programmes for Food Security that provide the possibility
380 for transmission of technologies to farmers in rural areas.

381
382 59. The world is an extremely diverse place. Countries differ in weather, geography, culture,
383 religion, and general access to important natural resources. This phenomenon emphasizes
384 the need for more specific approaches to policy change and adaptation.

385
386 60. The diversity of agriculture is no different, making the eradication of hunger an ever
387 more difficult problem. There is a particular need for adopting solutions that allow
388 populations to adjust to their specific environment. Biotechnology can help develop
389 agricultural products that will meet community needs.

390
391 61. In 2010, the General Assembly stated the underlying importance of collaboration in
392 developing agricultural technology mentioned in A/RES/64/197.

393
394 62. The Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal establishes the importance of achieving
395 greater clarity in the strategic objectives of biotechnological sharing programs, as well as
396 encourages enhanced domestic oversight of official development assistance.

397
398 63. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture states that
399 biotechnologies must be accessible to everyone in order to achieve the second target of
400 the Millennium Development Goal to end poverty and hunger.

401
402 64. The International Organization for Standardization document 24333, written in 2009,
403 gives requirements for the assessment of food quality, especially when pertaining to
404 genetically modified organisms.

405
406 65. In a previous speech, Carlos Perez del Castillo, the chairman of the consortium of the
407 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, insisted on the relevance of
408 world trade in meeting the MDGs concerning food security.

409

410 66. From the resolution set by the General Assembly in 2011, all people are granted the right
411 to safe food and the security of this issue needs to be addressed at regional, national, and
412 international levels as reiterated in A/RES/65/178.
413

414 **H. SUSTAINABLE BIOTECHNOLOGY AND IMPROVEMENT OF TRADITIONAL**
415 **METHODS OF AGRICULTURE**
416

417 67. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is the most important international instrument for
418 risk assessment in the field of biosafety. Among other things, it regulates transboundary
419 movement of genetically modified organisms. According to the precautionary approach
420 found in Article 18, countries have the explicit right to reject the cultivation of
421 Genetically Modified (GM) crops on the basis that there are yet too many scientific
422 uncertainties which need to be addressed. The United Nations Environment Programme
423 (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provide support in building up
424 national safety regulations. The UN Codex Alimentarius contains standards of food
425 safety, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) influences trade in GM crops. Once a
426 country has ratified international regulations and agreements, they define the framework
427 for that country's national policies.
428

429 68. Modern biotechnology has the capacity for improving human well being if developed
430 with adequate safety measures. However, we recognize that inadequate research has been
431 done to predict the long-term impact that will result from massive deployment of GM
432 crops. The spread of transgenic crops threatens crop diversity by promoting
433 monocultures, which could lead to environmental simplification and genetic erosion.
434 Additionally, toxins that are used on GM Crops remain active in the soil, and may
435 decrease soil biodiversity and fertility. GM crops lack efficiency when used carelessly, as
436 shown by GMOs' diminishing resistance to pests after several years of uncontrolled
437 consecutive usage.
438

439 **I. ENSURING AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY TROUGH IMPROVING**
440 **AGRICULTURAL AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASING**
441 **THE SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE**
442

443 69. The FAO emphasizes clause j of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger
444 and Malnutrition in 1974, which reaffirms developing countries willingness to undertake
445 collective efforts and cooperate in regards to agricultural development and food
446 production.
447

448 70. The FAO reiterates the report of Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture of FAO's Committee
449 on Agriculture in 1999 that clearly formulated the goal to integrate urban agriculture into
450 FAO programs.
451

452 71. The FAO underlines paragraph 14.25 of Agenda 21 in 1992 that stresses the need for a
453 diversification of agricultural production systems that efficiently use local resources.
454

- 455 72. Recalling the preamble of the FAO the committee emphasizes that in order to have
456 efficient production and distribution of all food and agricultural products a sharing of
457 knowledge is imperative.
458
- 459 73. The FAO stresses the sentiments expressed in the Food and Agricultural Organizations
460 policy brief on Economic and Social Perspectives: Hunger in the Face of Crisis of
461 September 2009, which highlights the need to focus on ‘increasing agricultural output in
462 countries prone to food shortages’.
463
- 464 74. Due to the lack of transportation within underdeveloped states, farmers lose over half of
465 their products between the farm and market. The FAO recognizes that food access is not
466 as fluid due to the implications of climate change and other natural causes, resulting in
467 food storage problem, especially in reference to post harvest losses. The University of
468 Ghana, FAO, and the World Bank have assisted in launching the FAO/World Bank report
469 entitled “Missing Food: The Case of Post-Harvest Grain Losses in Sub-Saharan Africa.
470 Recommendations for future interventions to improve the quality and quantity of grain
471 supply in SSA (expressed in percent of suggested projects) include harvest and storage
472 facilities, policy and institution improvements, utilization of markets, and enhancing the
473 quality of agricultural products.
474
- 475 75. We acknowledge the lack of communication in rural areas between markets and farmers.
476 During the Third European Forum for Sustainable Development, the Technical Centre for
477 Agriculture and Rural Cooperation (CTA) held a themed event, “Information and
478 Communications Technology Mobilizing Farmers”, highlighting the importance and
479 potential of technology for socio-economic development in rural Africa. With the
480 application of cellular devices, trade between producers and exporters took less than half
481 the number of days, and also created a 33% increased profit for the producer and a 100%
482 increase in the export price.
483
- 484 76. The committee would like to highlight the credit insufficiency and financial institutions
485 in underdeveloped states and the benefits of micro-finance as a short term solution. The
486 United States has initiated a two-part strategy designed to support Cape Verde’s long
487 term economic transformation through programs focusing on micro-finance development
488 and improved credit availability to farmers, the Millennium Challenge Cooperation
489 (MCC) Compacts Watershed Management and Agricultural Services (WMAS) Project.
490
- 491 77. We also advocate the endorsements outlined in A/RES/65/178, Agricultural Development
492 and Food Security.
493
- 494 78. Through the use bilateral agreements in Latin American Member States, partnerships to
495 mentor and improve education and research institutions have been able to expand
496 regionally.
497
- 498 79. The achievements established by the Tokyo International Conference on African
499 Development (TICAD), has outlined goals such as poverty reduction, environmental

500 issues, and climate change. In addition, the New Partnership for African Development
501 (NEPAD) has worked to creative proactive developments in the global economy.
502

503 **J. THE RIGHT FOR EVERYONE TO HAVE ACCESS TO LAND, RESOURCES AND**
504 **ASSETS**
505

506 80. Member States welcomed the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines of the World Food
507 Summit of 2004, which enshrine the fulfillment of the right for everyone to an adequate
508 standard of living.
509

510 81. We uphold Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 and
511 Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
512 (ICESCR), and Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter as important component
513 of these Guidelines.
514

515 82. We recognize the importance of the Japanese Agricultural Management Basis
516 Improvement Law coping with reduction of the land abandonment, focusing on the
517 redistribution of this land and of its further use as to improve agricultural productivity
518 and techniques.
519

520 83. In 2006, the FAO's State of Food Insecurity in the World report estimated the number of
521 undernourished people at 820 million, most of them being food producers in rural areas.
522

523 **K. FEEDING 9 BILLION PEOPLE THROUGH AN EXCEPTIONALLY**
524 **ESTABLISHED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM "ZERO HUNGER INTERNATIONAL"**
525

526 84. Inspired by Guideline 11 from the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive
527 Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security
528 adopted by the 127th session of the FAO Council in November 2004, we would like to
529 emphasize that education is a key component in achieving the right to food.
530

531 85. Based upon the FAO Special Program for Food Security (1994) and following the twin-
532 track approach of the Rome based agencies, the Federative Republic of Brazil, with its
533 Zero Hunger policy, tackled its alarming situation in regards to food security and
534 education of both children and adults while also addressing the health of the latter, thus
535 reducing the poverty and inequality rates by 12 percent.
536

537 86. The FAO would like to highlight the Education for Rural People Partnership (ERP) as it
538 states that education is of vital importance in any effort to fulfill any Millennium
539 Development Goal related to the eradication of hunger. The efficiency of any sort of
540 technical training is directly reliant on the farmers' ability to read sources of education,
541 and record any training. Several studies have shown a direct or indirect link between
542 literacy rates, both of farmers and employees on farms, and higher crop yields. Data from
543 Uganda statistically showed increased crop results on maize farms. Similarly, a study in
544 Pakistan showed a direct relation between higher farm literacy and better production
545 conditions both for wheat and rice.

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87. As seen in A/RES/64/202 this decade is for combating desertification as well as encourages this to be done through anti-desertification practices, such as water management and reforestation programs, and science and technology advancements to increase the effectiveness of these programs.

88. The FAO emphasis the paragraph 14.25 of Agenda 21 that stresses the need for a diversification of agricultural production systems efficiently using local resources.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. FEEDING NINE BILLION BY 2050

89. The FAO seeks to provide a framework of sustainable fishing and aquaculture practices for states to utilize in order to sustain and expand their seafood industries. Nations will be able to adapt these guidelines to meet specific regional conditions.

a. The FAO seeks to provide a sound basis of scientific and logistical information to assist member states in making sustainable management decisions in the fishing and aquaculture industries

i. Regarding the current situations in different parts of the world where fish stocks are being overharvested, the FAO suggests that effective controls, such as the seasonal fishing regulations imposed by the Kingdom of Spain, be implemented to minimize the damage put upon productive fishing environments. The FAO additionally reaffirms that the management and conservation responsibilities be under the discretion of individual states. However, these responsibilities should be monitored at a local and regional level in order to ensure compliance with the suggested levels of responsible and effective management measures in accordance with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

ii. In order to increase productivity, it would be beneficial to encourage states to utilize low-value fish that are subject to by-catch, thus reducing waste when these are discarded.

iii. Organizational structures would be beneficial in relation to these issues, starting with the stocking of minor fingerlings in rivers, lakes and reservoirs. A growing body of scientific evidence finds that cooperative fishery management by user groups can be an effective alternative to management by government regulators, especially in developing countries. Establishing a community-based fishery management program with the goal of instilling incentives for local fishers to better steward the resource will prove vital in increased fishery productions. As an example, many coastal populations in Africa, particularly, as well as, island nations such as in the Caribbean with less arable land area, which also includes

592 coastal deserts as found in the Persian Gulf, rely on fishing and marine
593 activities for their nutritional and economic livelihood. The fishing
594 industries of many African nations employ women in the post-production
595 and service sector, such as cleaning, preparation, packaging, and sales.
596 Any support for the fishing sector will lead to job creation and will
597 supplement incomes, which greatly improves the lives of women, and has
598 a positive impact on a social, cultural, and economic level.
599

600 b. Monitoring water quality and encouraging pollution control and cleanup

- 601
- 602 i. Certain industrial and agricultural practices result in pollutants that reach
603 water supplies through rainwater runoff. Parties involved in these fields
604 should be encouraged to monitor their own activities as well as take
605 responsibility in dealing with the damages they may cause. This of course
606 shall be overseen and in accordance to the state in which the industry and
607 related pollutants are present.
608

609 **B. FAMINE PREVENTION BY INCREASING BIODIVERSITY**

610

611 90. The FAO is concerned with decreasing biodiversity around the world stemming from
612 climate change, desertification, over consumption, and the supplementation of indigenous
613 crops with imported ones. We thus encourage further research regarding finding and
614 developing unrealized and underutilized crops, such as Cassava in Africa and indigenous
615 Bananas in South East Asia to be used on regional scales as an alternative to more
616 homogenous global crops. Furthermore, aware that import crops are well established in
617 most world areas, we ask for member states to cooperate in implementing agricultural
618 practices that involve crop rotation between import and indigenous species to mitigate
619 blight damage. Finally, in order to insure that further agronomic research be undertaken
620 in a holistic fashion, we encourage states to remunerate ecosystemic services provided by
621 biodiversity, such as soil preservation or carbon sequestration.
622

623 91. We urge all voluntary members to take into account traditional knowledge regarding
624 agriculture while implementing any new project aiming to improve food security for a
625 growing population. This integration should be implemented on both socio-cultural and
626 technical levels, in order to perpetuate often underestimated knowledge.
627

628 92. Finally we encourage member states to set a new timetable to halt the loss of biodiversity
629 as set by the 2002 sixth Conference of the Convention on Biological Diversity to
630 establish individual action plans for increasing biodiversity in developing countries
631 similar to those found in developed countries and newly industrialized countries such as
632 India.
633

634 **C. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE INVESTMENTS AND MITIGATION OF**
635 **ECONOMIC RISKS**

636
637

- 638 93. We urge Member States to develop appropriate policies and legal frameworks to ensure
639 all farmers' equal access to productive resources including access to arable lands,
640 financial services, agricultural technology and information, business registration and
641 operation, and employment opportunities.
642
- 643 94. We recommend the development and implementation, by appropriate parties and
644 stakeholders, of measures to increase food production and availability, and enhance
645 resilience to economic shocks by the following actions:
646
- 647 a. Increase stable and sustainable public and private investment to strengthen
648 smallholder production systems, such as through enhanced microconsignment
649 accessibility, in order to boost agricultural productivity, foster rural development,
650 and increase resilience for smallholder agricultural stakeholders.
651
 - 652 b. Support the development of comprehensive food security strategies at national,
653 regional, and global levels to address economic risks and food price volatility in
654 order to better coordinate responses in times of food price crises.
655
 - 656 c. The FAO should improve the regulation and supervision of agricultural
657 commodities derivative markets regarding the participation by non-commercial
658 actors that might amplify short term price swings and contribute to price bubbles;
659 such as index funds, swap dealers, and money managers.
660
 - 661 d. Increase the role of the state, where appropriate, by promoting the use of regional,
662 national, and local social safety nets and local purchase mechanisms to mitigate
663 the negative impacts of volatility during times of low commodity prices.
664
 - 665 e. Develop risk management instruments regarding price volatility, agricultural
666 losses, access to funding, resources, and stocks management.
667
 - 668 i. The FAO requires the creation of the Fair Price Crop program (FPC) to buy
669 the crops produced by small farmers in developing countries, at a fair market
670 price, to help them develop their business, and provide food for countries
671 needing it.
672
- 673 A. Small farmers targeted by this program would be the ones changing
674 from subsistence farming to starting a business or have undertaken this
675 change in the past two years, for this program purposes.
676
 - 677 B. The price for buying the crops should be in line with the FAO Food
678 Price Index monitored by the FAO STAT on Food Price Volatility
679 thereby enabling a fair and equitable distribution of food at an
680 acceptable price.

- 682 ii. The farmers should comply with environmental and sustainable development
 683 parameters established by FAO Executive Board and recommended by FAO's
 684 Regional Offices.
- 685
- 686 iii. FAO's Regional Offices to implement the FPC, which will design, depending
 687 on every region, the lasting of the program, and the percentages the FAO
 688 should buy from the farmers. This percentage should be decreasing, to
 689 incentive the own development of the farmers being helped.
- 690
- 691
- 692 iv. The funds for FAO to buy the crops would come from voluntary contributions
 693 of the member states, and would start with a contribution of the State of Japan
 694 of one million United States Dollars.
- 695

696 95. We recommend the development and implementation, by appropriate parties and
 697 stakeholders, of efficient climactic practices and policies to mitigate climate change
 698 associated risks by the following actions:

699

- 700 i. Identification of economic risks and local solutions for agro-climactic risk
 701 management and prevention by regional and sub-regional entities (frost,
 702 floods, drought, etc);
- 703 ii. Water resource management through improving the efficiency of irrigation
 704 systems, increasing water storage capacity, and promoting the protection of
 705 water sources;
- 706 iii. Promote sustainable development of agricultural land use by avoiding the
 707 degradation of natural ecosystems, and encourage the establishment of
 708 protected areas in order to reduce deforestation.
- 709 iv. Prom
 710 option of new agriculture techniques not in use in regions affected by climate
 711 change but that could enhance productivity in the long term

712 96. We call for the development, implementation, and monitoring of equal access to
 713 investments for farmers by the following actions:

714

- 715 i. Improve equal access to financial services by enhancing and promoting access to
 716 micro-financing for all farmers through organizations and funds such as
 717 United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The FAO believes
 718 that NGOs responsible for allocating funding provided by UN bodies should
 719 incorporate guidelines to allocate funds for agriculture. Projects must also
 720 consider the differences of discrimination in access to funding.
- 721
- 722 ii. Support the development of regional offices under the FAO with experts
 723 providing all farmers help regarding business registration, operation
 724 management support, and employment services.
- 725

726 iii. Support the development of agriculture networks, partnerships, and equal rights to
727 facilitate access to technologies.
728

729 **D. A MORE EFFICIENT REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM TO**
730 **BETTER PREDICT, PREVENT AND REACT TO NATURAL DISASTERS.**
731

732 97. We urge the international community to work together in implementing the reform
733 programs set by the ongoing Plan of Action as increasing the efficiency of the FAO is
734 crucial to save money but also better allocate the funds to support initiatives working
735 towards increasing agricultural productivity and improving the work of the GIEWS in
736 order to predict, prevent and react in an more adequate manner.
737

738 98. By increasing the role and the efficiency of the GIEWS in allocating more funds, the
739 FAO can work more effectively on increasing agricultural productivity in a safe and
740 transparent way.
741

742 a. The panel of specialists nominated by the FAO will work coordinately with
743 experts coming from the country observed. It is important for the success of this
744 information and surveillance system to work bilaterally and neutrally by
745 combining the knowledge of a diverse range of experts such as economists,
746 biologists, meteorologists, historians and sociologists as well as NGOs and the
747 communities in order to collect the highest number of data to be analyzed. This
748 will help predict climate, food, biodiversity, crops productivity and population
749 growth.
750

751 b. Investigating the results by making observations about the current situation and
752 the possible future scenarios is the next step, emphasizing in a final report the
753 main issues and progress for each countries. It will analyze the current situation
754 and point out the strengths and weaknesses of some regions and through this
755 report will inform the State, FAO and the international community of these
756 results. This allows appreciating a local, but also regional overview and giving the
757 possibility for actions that will answer the exact needs of the specific
758 environments. Answers can include but are not limited to: a focus on
759 implementing biotechnologies, a greater sharing of best-practices and agricultural
760 equipment for the food production process, and education of the farmers on local
761 and regional levels.
762

763 99. The suggested initiatives coming from the report will help orient the local and
764 international NGOs and IGOs as well as public and private institutions and companies, to
765 focus on preventing the natural disasters from occurring and/or reducing their negative
766 impact on food security especially for the poorest communities.
767

768 **E. REGIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE ASIAN BLOCK AS A MODEL FOR**
769 **OTHER REGIONS**
770

771 100. Taking into account the specific situation of Asian countries facing natural
772 disasters, we recommend the countries of this region to:
773 a. Implement a centralized alarm system by connecting different countries' natural
774 disaster alarm systems together, in order to raise the region's alarm level to an
775 average higher one.
776
777 i. States could share information and knowledge within the region.
778
779 ii. States could work on technology development of disaster broadcasting,
780 with the purpose of reducing the damage of natural disasters efficiently.
781
782 b. Create a regional food reserve fund:
783 i. The stocking of the fund should be based on this major criteria:
784 1. Voluntary donation either on money or food based on agriculture
785 output of member states of the Region
786
787 2. Voluntary Donations of other countries
788
789 3. Private Investment
790
791 ii. In order to create a comprehensive network, the regional food reserve fund
792 should cooperate with already existing institutions, such as the South
793 Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Food Bank.
794
795 iii. When a natural disaster hits several states of the region or emergencies
796 affect more than one country, the contributions and supply for food
797 reserves and funds will be reconsidered under a case-to-case basis using
798 the FAO advisory and expertise.
799
800 1. The intensity, damages, and level of destruction will be considered
801 when providing the funds.
802
803 a. The level of destruction must include life, property, crops,
804 and infrastructure.
805
806 2. The funds and food reserves will be proportionate depending on
807 their availability.
808
809 c. Establish a plan for an immediate response in cases of natural disasters in
810 accordance to FAO's goal of achieving Food Security containing the following
811 actions:
812
813 i. Provide food by using the aforementioned food reserve fund to those in
814 need in the affected areas
815

- 816 ii. Restore crops by allowing efficient means to restart food production as
817 soon as possible after the disaster occurs.
- 818 iii. Encourage regional cooperation and establish a chain of command within
819 the region in order to facilitate the recovery of the regional food market.
- 820
- 821 iv. Promote a network of information sharing to allow Member States to be
822 aware of natural disasters of their area.
- 823
- 824 v. Produce a biannual report to allow quick and efficient dissemination of
825 information about natural disasters, after having collected regional as well
826 as global expertise.
- 827
- 828 d. Set up a food prices alarm system working under the following specifications:
- 829 i. The system in charge of monitoring the rise of prices will be the FAO
830 Food Price Index.
- 831
- 832 ii. Whenever the alarm system is triggered by a rise of prices of more than
833 30% in a period of 3 months in one of the countries of the region for a
834 specific type of food, countries could make use of the regional food
835 reserve fund.
- 836
- 837 1. The types of food considered in the aforementioned clause will
838 consist on rice, maize, corn and soybean.
- 839
- 840 iii. In regards to food reserves, countries within the region should always
841 promote transparency and cooperation in order to facilitate the use of the
842 food reserves to every country in need within the region
- 843
- 844 101. Depending on the success of this initiative, we encourage other regions and the
845 international community as a whole to cooperate with fellow nations within the region
846 when facing natural disasters and food price volatility.
- 847

848 **F. WATER SECURITY**

849

- 850 102. The Organization sees the need to encourage water relations and sharing between
851 applicable member states who either share a common water source or could have access
852 to the neighboring water resources due to geographical proximity. Specific focus should
853 be placed on achieving agreements between countries that are particularly rich and poor
854 in water via the FAO's capacity to assist in the implementation of bilateral and
855 multilateral agreements concerning topics that have been discussed and agreed upon by
856 the body and any consented by the member states concerned. The FAO also encourages
857 existing regional bodies to assist in the negotiation of agreements being made outside of
858 the Organization.
- 859
- 860 103. The Organization supports methods of water tracking and conservation such as
861 Virtual Water, which is a statistical based system, intended to be used by both developed

862 and developing nations with scarce water resources. Virtual Water is a database of water
863 used to grow a specific weight of a crop, this allows a water famished nation to easily
864 figure which agricultural resources to import and which to export in order to maximize
865 the water usage efficiency.
866

867
868 104. Successful strategies to reduce the degradation of water must be implemented at
869 the farm level. Regulations and incentives with the intent to stop over-exploitation and
870 degradation, such as below market interest rates on loans for individuals and
871 organizations with water quality improvement projects and regulations that are locally
872 tailored to best suit a region's unique water situation, as well as encourage further
873 efficiency gains, are required for sustainable and stable production growth.
874

875 105. In order to respond to the need of a 19% increase in water resources for
876 agriculture by 2020 and protect the dwindling water reserves, the FAO encourages
877 Member States to raise the proportion of recycled water in agriculture by 10% on a
878 comparison basis of 2012. Recycling processes should include filtration, sun exposure,
879 and activated sludge, depending on member states' geographic and financial criteria.
880

881 882 **G. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**

883
884 106. Strengthen the transfer of biotechnology to allow for a global cooperation
885 between Member States for the purpose of prioritizing agricultural development. The
886 creation of an open system of communication for the purpose of technology transfer will:
887

888 a. Encourage Member States to open trade between agricultural markets to increase
889 agricultural productivity.
890

891 b. Allows Member States to transmit both existing and newly established
892 biotechnologies focused on improving agricultural development for the purpose of
893 expanding the global agriculture sector. To accomplish this open transmission the
894 FAO recommends to:

895
896 i. Support the use of current regional and international databases that are
897 maintained by organizations such as the World Intellectual Property
898 Organization (WIPO) and the Consultant Group for International Agricultural
899 Research (CGIAR). The FAO recommends that these organizations expand
900 their biotechnology information. This expansion will allow Member States to
901 not only further share their developed agricultural technology but also receive
902 pertinent information regarding new advancements in agriculture technology.
903 Moreover, the FAO maintains that this information must be made available
904 through the Internet as well as alternative means.
905

906 ii. The FAO also suggests that more specific information relating to
907 consumption safety, resilience to harsh climates, growth rate, and annual yield

908 be added to the existing databases. This database information will be available
909 to be accessed by all Member States and local governments of the FAO, who
910 will then disseminate it to its farming population.

911
912 iii. Generate a framework of funding donors, which allows for the compensation
913 of biotechnology development sources and continued private sector
914 agricultural biotechnology growth. The Global Environmental Fund and the
915 World Bank will be instrumental in funding an agricultural technology
916 database, as they have the capital to ensure success for this endeavor.

917
918 107. There is a need for larger recognition of the individual struggles of small
919 communities worldwide. Specific persons need to be able to not only receive knowledge
920 about agriculture and biotechnology, but must also have the ability to apply this
921 knowledge to their specific agricultural environment. To accomplish this, the FAO
922 proposes the creation of a committee called the Committee on Benefits of Information
923 Sharing (CBIS), whose main objectives would be to promote bilateral knowledge transfer
924 and technical support from developed to developing States, based on long-term goals in
925 the framework of the FAO.

926
927 c. This bilateral approach would be complementary to the current multilateral approach
928 promoted within the FAO. It would be a way to institutionalize bilateral approaches
929 and bring them under the supervision of the FAO.

930
931 d. CBIS would be a Forum composed of representatives of each Member State who
932 would submit their concerns. The Member States could discuss mutual benefits in
933 order to best serve each other's needs. The parties involved should agree upon
934 common long-term and short-term goals through negotiation.

935
936 e. This committee would also call for the creation of an Advisory Board for the Benefits
937 of Information Sharing (ABBIS) to promote both using and implementing agricultural
938 technology as well as biotechnologies.

939
940 i. The ABBIS will be formed by a number of experts appointed by the FAO
941 Executive Board, which will be appointed on the parameters considered
942 appropriate for developing the proper solutions to specific environments. The
943 appointees will include qualified members of the academic sector as well as
944 personnel with in-field experience on developing similar information sharing
945 programs.

946
947 f. ABBIS will publish regular reports about the progress of each partnership. The
948 parties involved should continuously support these goals until ABBIS considers them
949 achieved. The participating parties may also make considerations through their own
950 evaluation.

951
952 g. CBIS would meet twice a year. An impromptu meeting could be set within three
953 weeks to address issues in cases of an emergency. Emergency situations can be, but

954 are not limited to, natural disasters, microbiological hazards relating to food security,
955 and any other circumstance, which would hinder a State's ability to feed their people.
956 Situations that are not listed above shall be left to the determination of the committee.
957 During the sessions of this committee, developed and developing States would initiate
958 cooperation based on the sharing of expertise.

959
960 h. ABBIS will guide CBIS in the development of publicity campaigns, in the six official
961 UN languages, that convey the benefits for farmers to use biotechnology and
962 technology in agriculture; the importance for the world's society and environment of
963 these technologies; and the possibilities of pursuing academic degrees related with
964 biotechnological development, using existing resources such as public institutions
965 (i.e. Public universities).

966
967 i. The publicity campaigns developed will be adaptable for both traditional and
968 newer forms of communication (i.e. the Internet), bearing in mind that some
969 people have limited access to the newer forms of communication that have
970 become commonplace in larger, more developed nations. This information
971 must be available to the global population and thus cannot be limited to
972 resources that many populations do not have access to.

973
974 ii. ABBIS will lead the CBIS in presenting publicity campaigns at the next FAO
975 annual meeting for the Member States to approve, and further suggest
976 effective ways of application on every interested country.

977
978 i. CBIS will be funded by voluntary donations of Member States as well as allocated
979 money from the FAO Executive Board budget. The FAO Executive Board will be
980 monitoring the implementation of publicity campaigns depending on a case-by-case
981 study of the needs of specific countries. The campaigns framework should be tailored
982 to regionally specific conditions.

983
984 108. The FAO recognizes that the use of biotechnology may prove to be more difficult
985 for smallholder farmers who do not have the financial or infrastructural means to develop
986 more efficient seed strains and crops using biotechnology. Assistance to smallholder
987 farmers must be given in order to ensure the success of biotechnology. The FAO
988 recommends that:

989
990 i. Smallholder farmers are given access to biotechnology related databases such as
991 FAOSTAT in and other databases addressed or created by recommendation of this
992 report.

993
994 ii. Knowledge of biotechnological agricultural methods and research results should be
995 shared through public networks such as radio programs, thus utilizing other means of
996 communication other than the Internet.

997
998 iii. Implementation of educational programs and training of effective new agricultural
999 research results that are developed on other smallholder farms that may prove viable

- 1000 for other farmers.
1001
- 1002 iv. An annual forum for smallholder farmers on the national and international scales is
1003 created, which will disseminate information and technological resources for crop
1004 harvest, planting, and seed variety.
1005
- 1006 v. Establishment of a public-private initiatives system aimed at allocating technological
1007 resources for more proficient farming. Private entities will bequeath technology and
1008 tools to farmers through a lend-lease program whereby repayment will be prolonged
1009 until the farmers attain a surplus facilitating repayment. Loan stipulations must be in
1010 accordance with the policies of these private entities and therefore subject to a contract
1011 established between the two parties. It can be expected for private entities to assume
1012 the risk and to follow up with farmers regarding the progress of their endeavors funded
1013 by such loans.
1014
- 1015 109. Given the current immediacy of food shortages, member States should pay
1016 attention to the growing use of scientific and technological methods of farming,
1017 especially biotechnologies, to increase agricultural productivity. Spreading the use of
1018 biotechnologies along with enhancing trade will provide the most efficient action for
1019 eradicating hunger. Regarding the particular importance of the safety and the quality of
1020 food products, it is necessary to tighten security measures throughout the process of
1021 production and trade:
1022
- 1023 a. Member States are strongly encouraged to adopt the already existing international
1024 standards for labeling (i.e. the Codex Alimentarius); the adoption of these standards
1025 should become more widely used in order to sustain food security.
1026
- 1027 b. Besides the already existing prohibition of publishing false information on the labels of
1028 prepackaged products, omitting information about their geographic and genetic origin
1029 should be forbidden as it causes misinformation.
1030
- 1031 i. This information is crucial to ensure public and private trust in
1032 biotechnologies and in international trade.
1033
- 1034 ii. It is also necessary in order to preserve a healthy consumer lifestyle. We
1035 highly recommend complying by Codex regulations concerning lists of
1036 ingredients for all kinds of products.
1037
- 1038 iii. The respect of religious beliefs requests a clear and monitored use of the term
1039 "Halal." Besides the Codex recommendations on this point, the label "Halal"
1040 cannot be applied to any product that contain forbidden animals according to
1041 the Islamic law or developed using cells of such animals.
1042
- 1043 c. The current multiplicity of labeling norms increases the risk of confusion and
1044 misunderstanding, fostering costly and complicated labeling processes to both local
1045 farmers and big producers. Indeed, it forces local farmers to comply with complex

- 1046 labeling rules and big producers to establish different labeling processes depending on the
1047 products' destinations. A further harmonization of standards is needed.
1048
- 1049 d. An atmosphere of doubt surrounds the various safety standards of producers and factory
1050 plants that are directly involved in the trade of engineered food products because there is
1051 a lack of uniformity among both domestic and international safety standards. In order to
1052 create a comprehensive safety procedure the, the Advisory Board for the
1053 Biotechnological Benefits Information Sharing (ABBIS) will be called upon again to
1054 create a set of protocols in the production and monitoring of goods. To ensure
1055 accountability, Member States must be committed to meeting these protocols and thus
1056 will remain an active representative of the ABBIS initiative. This set of protocols
1057 includes, but is not limited to:
1058
- 1059 i. Developing an effective food safety management system encompassing
1060 employee safety and handling in food safety management documents,
1061 reviewing and maintaining these management systems, and establishing
1062 procedures in food safety emergencies and accidents. We encourage
1063 member states to work in cooperation with the FAO in order to improve
1064 existing checkpoints for genetically modified crops so as to guarantee the
1065 food safety of our citizens, ensure traceability, and facilitate a risk
1066 management strategy in accordance with existing international trade
1067 agreements.
1068
- 1069 ii. Standardizing the testing processes of engineered food according to ISO
1070 recommendations. The ABBIS will have to determine mandatory series of
1071 tests that grant – when successfully passed- the FAO label on the previously
1072 tested products.
1073
- 1074 110. The FAO asserts the implementation of Multilateral Aid Review systems within
1075 Member States regarding biotechnology through an annual publication that includes:
1076
- 1077 a. An overview of the budget and details of the biotechnology agricultural
1078 development program.
1079
- 1080 b. A status update on the results in relationship to the ultimate objectives of the
1081 initiative.
1082
- 1083 c. Projections and predictions on further implementation of these biotechnology
1084 programs and their feasibility of producing agriculture yields.
1085
- 1086 d. This review system will help highlight the efficacy of transparency and
1087 information acquisition of the FAO in regards to biotechnology.
1088
- 1089 111. The FAO would like to confirm that the above recommendations will not conflict
1090 with state sovereignty or intellectual property rights.
1091

1092 **H. SUSTAINABLE BIOTECHNOLOGY AND IMPROVEMENT OF TRADITIONAL**
1093 **METHODS OF AGRICULTURE**
1094

1095 112. The international community believes that sovereignty can express itself through
1096 the right to choose which crops are cultivated and what food is accessible to a country's
1097 population. In consequence, we submit the following propositions:
1098

1099 a. The FAO desires to promote more information for consumers with readily-accessible
1100 publication of relevant information on the estimated quantities and relevant
1101 characteristics of modified organisms so that they can be informed of their choices. The
1102 recommendation is a creation of an international label, which would identify all the
1103 foods containing more than 0.9 % (0.9% was selected based on European Union
1104 recommendations) of genetically modified components before further human health
1105 implications can be assessed.
1106

1107 b. The already existing FAOSTAT database can help combat the region-specific
1108 challenges small farmers face. However, small farmers in developing nations do not
1109 currently have access to this database because the infrastructure is not fully conducive
1110 to support widespread Internet access. We hence support all measures leading to the
1111 promotion of information access in developing countries.
1112

1113 113. In order to give us the possibility to fully measure the potential environmental and
1114 sanitary risks posed by all biotechnologies, we support the development of risk
1115 assessment protocols in accordance to the precautionary approach, reaffirmed in the
1116 Cartagena Protocol. For this reason, we wish to promote the right of member states to
1117 establish domestic GM Crop Free Zones and other initiatives in order to protect
1118 biodiversity from contamination.
1119

1120 114. Finally, the FAO encourages further research regarding biotechnologies:
1121

1122 a. Member States invite every region to promote research on biotechnology, with a
1123 particular focus on sustainability, by prioritizing appropriate existing agricultural
1124 policies.
1125

1126 b. Transparent public investments should be increased as well as a better involvement of
1127 the public sector in order to provide the opportunity for small farmers to gain access to
1128 leading edge sustainable agricultural technology. This method would address the
1129 environment specific needs for each region. We acknowledge the importance of the
1130 private sector in biotechnology development. However the FAO encourages the public
1131 sector to take into account other alternatives on the basis of scientific evidence.
1132

1133 c. Concerned states wish to promote not only an increased amount of food, but also a
1134 better quality of food. Noticing the alarming increase in malnutrition in the world, we
1135 wish to favour research that retains as much of the nutritional qualities of crops as
1136 possible.
1137
1138

1139 **I. ENSURING AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY THROUGH IMPROVING**
1140 **AGRICULTURAL AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASING**
1141 **THE SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE**
1142

1143 115. The FAO recognizes that in order for biotechnology to take place, basic levels of
1144 agricultural development are essential. To ensure basic levels of agricultural
1145 sustainability and production, the FAO stresses the necessity for a concerted effort to
1146 increase domestic agricultural infrastructure. The FAO deems that agricultural
1147 infrastructure developments should be determined by the nation-states themselves. On the
1148 other hand, the FAO stresses the importance to:

1149
1150 a. Educate the agricultural sector on how to better use natural resources efficiently and
1151 sustainably in order to ensure the optimum yield capacity. Governments may take
1152 into account the expertise of national and regional research institutes whilst
1153 coordinating and consulting with the FAO, also:

1154
1155 i. considering the importance of Public Private Partnerships between
1156 state and for profit institutions in order to educate farmers and aid
1157 them in increasing their production and yield. However, ensuring that
1158 the public sector holds the private sector accountable, in order to
1159 prevent exploitative relationships.

1160
1161 b. Encourage further developments to ensure that water and sanitation systems of
1162 Member States are of the healthiest quality in accordance with the regulations set by
1163 the FAO. The FAO would like to reiterate that achieving cleanliness and water
1164 security in water management and transportation is essential to ensure agricultural
1165 productivity, which in turn improves the quality of agricultural produce. The FAO is
1166 aware that both water and agriculture are intrinsically linked and that one cannot be
1167 achieved without the other. This is why the promotion to maintain and improve the
1168 fresh water supplies of member states shall be regarded in the highest priority by the
1169 FAO. The FAO proposes the following:

1170
1171 i. We recognize the importance of water and consequently irrigation as a
1172 key element in improving agriculture. The Committee will strive to
1173 expand the research on this matter to find alternative methods to
1174 collect water for irrigation in order to enlarge the percentage of arable
1175 land, such as through investment into desalinization projects. This
1176 research should be undertaken through a collaboration with other
1177 international bodies approved by the FAO and national centers of
1178 research.

1179
1180 c. The FAO suggests the creation of a regional pilot project, which would work to create
1181 a more efficient and extensive transportation network within an underdeveloped rural
1182 area by partnering with educational experts, regional politicians and corporate
1183 investors. This committee would work to plan and implement this regional
1184 transportation network, specifically in problem areas, which would help reduce loss

1185 of agricultural product when transporting food from farms to markets. This would
1186 include the improvement and creation of highways, railroads, and water transit.
1187
1188

1189 116. The FAO recommends introducing pilot projects that apply urban agriculture
1190 within the FAO framework of the Food for Cities initiative. This will entail sharing
1191 expertise between states and organizations, promoting an exchange of experts in order to
1192 achieve maximum yield capacity within urban food production. Fostering South-South
1193 cooperation, the FAO suggests implementing the first pilot project in Sao Paolo, Brazil,
1194 and Cuba as an act of solidarity will gladly provide organoponico-specialists. The FAO is
1195 confident to see synergetic effects between this project and Brazil's successful approach
1196 to the Zero Hunger Policy we recommend that an ad hoc project team on urban and
1197 suburban agriculture (URSA) is set up by the steering committee of the FAO Committee
1198 on World Food Security (CFS).
1199

1200 a. URSA will coordinate these pilot projects and try to assist already existing domestic
1201 projects within participating states in the Food for Cities initiative.
1202

1203 b. URSA shall evaluate the feasibility of these projects by submitting annual reports to
1204 the CFS.
1205

1206 117. The FAO would encourage further developments into ensuring that the water and
1207 sanitation systems of member states are of the healthiest quality in accordance with the
1208 regulations set by the FAO. The FAO would like to reiterate that it is essential to
1209 ensuring the agricultural productivity of the future that water management and
1210 transportation is done with the aim of achieving cleanliness and water security, and thus
1211 improving the quality of agricultural produce. The FAO is aware that both water and
1212 agriculture are intrinsically linked and therefore, one cannot be achieved without the
1213 other, hence the promotion to maintain and improve the fresh water supplies of member
1214 states shall be regarded as of the highest priority by the FAO. The FAO propose the
1215 following:
1216

1217 a. We recognise the importance of water and consequently irrigation as a key
1218 element to improve agriculture. The Committee will strive to improve the
1219 research on this matter to find alternative methods to collect water for
1220 irrigation in order to enlarge arable land, such as investment in salinization
1221 projects. This research should be made throughout the collaboration of
1222 international bodies approved by the FAO and national centres of research.
1223

1224 118. The FAO further recognizes that while agricultural infrastructure is key in order
1225 for biotechnology to take place, basic levels of agricultural infrastructure are essential. In
1226 order to ensure that all nations have access to the data being collected by regional and
1227 sub-regional bodies on adequate farming techniques, the FAO proposes that such bodies
1228 report to the FAO, who will then make the information available to any member state as
1229 stated in article I of the constitution. This will in turn take into account the vital issue of
1230 the impact of climate in every region by allowing each region to collect data relevant to

1231 their climate and geographical situation and submit their findings to the international
1232 database.

1233
1234 119. The FAO recommends making use of the concept of micro consignment in order
1235 to increase productivity of small scale. Accordingly municipalities will have the chance
1236 to contact the International Fund on Agricultural Development (IFAD); this fund will
1237 provide the respective municipalities local funds by directly supplying commodities.

1238
1239 120. The FAO wishes to highlight the importance of member states in increasing
1240 domestic food security, with a projected 2 billion global population increase states can no
1241 longer rely on other states resources to sustain their own food insecurity. It is for this
1242 reason that the FAO would stress that domestic agricultural production must increase;
1243 particularly amongst states whose demand exceeds their ability to supply. The FAO
1244 proposes the following:

- 1245
- 1246 a. The ability of the states to meet their own consumer demands in basic agricultural
1247 needs, must take priority over the benefits of international trade. Whilst, this is not
1248 applicable to every nation the FAO recognizes that agricultural inequality within
1249 developed and developing nations has detrimental implications; increasing the
1250 incapability of independent states and the globe to feed a population of 9 billion.
 - 1251
 - 1252 b. The FAO would encourage further domestic social policy to encourage increased
1253 agricultural demand that would also provide sufficient food stuffs for domestic
1254 populations that is produced by the state itself. The FAO recognizes the Venezuelan
1255 model of MERCAL as a solution to this issue as it has proven to alleviate pricing
1256 issues and allowed small farmers to compete against larger agricultural producers,
1257 with government investment allowing for Venezuelan produce to be sold in domestic
1258 markets at lower prices that benefit the poorest members of society, and have reduced
1259 poverty and extreme hunger within state borders significantly.

1260
1261 121. The FAO suggests the creation of a regional pilot project, which would work to
1262 create a more efficient and extensive transportation network within an underdeveloped
1263 rural area by partnering with educational experts, regional politicians and corporate
1264 investors. This committee would work to plan and implement this regional transportation
1265 network, specifically in problem areas, which would help reduce loss of agricultural
1266 product when transporting food from farms to markets. This would include the
1267 improvement and creation of highways, railroads, and water transit.

1268
1269 122. The committee recommends that the FAO Investment Center develops regional
1270 storage facilities for aid based food and eventually excess food produced within that
1271 region. Ideally, there would be two types of facilities, one containing the excess food
1272 itself and the other containing the actual supplies and equipment for farmers to access.
1273 These storage facilities would be overseen by FAO Regional Offices and would be used
1274 when food access is scarce in these regions.

1275
1276

1277 123. We request the aid of the FAO Investment Center to work to form stronger
1278 telecommunication strategies in order to increase telecommunication access within rural
1279 areas. This can be implemented in the short term via radio communications and in the
1280 long term via introducing and improving cellphone and Internet access and coverage. The
1281 goal of this would be to better connect small farms to the larger market. the FAO would
1282 work to supply farmers with battery-free radios and setting up radio centers within these
1283 regions for marketing purposes. Also, the committee should explore the possibility of
1284 producing hard copies of newspapers and pamphlets to better communicate the
1285 fluctuating market.

1286
1287 124. The committee encourages micro-finance through the FAO Regional Offices to
1288 increase credit availability for rural and underdeveloped farmers through local NGOs and
1289 agencies approved by the FAO. These loans should be distributed with a focus on the
1290 Millennium Development Goal 1: eradicating extreme hunger and poverty.

1291
1292 125. Sponsors would create a trust fund managed by the FAO Executive Board that
1293 would provide the necessary resources to undertake the initiatives aforementioned. This
1294 trust fund would be open to all voluntary Member State contributions.

1295

1296
1297 **J. THE RIGHT FOR EVERYONE TO HAVE ACCESS TO LAND, RESOURCES AND**
1298 **ASSETS**

1299

1300 126. The World Food Summit in 2004 and the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines
1301 support the progressive fulfillment of the right of adequate food in the context of national
1302 food security. The FAO is recognizing the need for Member States to establish policies
1303 that are consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines in facilitating the transparent
1304 distribution of natural resources. It further wishes to see them incorporated in the national
1305 legislation of all Member States. They have the responsibility to take steps that are
1306 further echoed in the wording of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and
1307 Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which limits State discretion in resource allocation, and
1308 directs States to prioritize the fulfillment of the rights recognized in the Covenant over
1309 other policy goals. On the other hand, States are left wide discretion in deciding which
1310 measures to take. Establishing a standard of “appropriateness” is left on Member States
1311 but it must remain nevertheless in accordance with international community’s established
1312 norms.

1313 127. It is therefore recommended that:

1314

1315 | a. Member States governments should pursue the gradual fulfillment of the right to
1316 food through policy interventions that promote and protect the security of land
1317 tenure. Even in situations where no formal land ownership exists, Member States
1318 and the International Community are invited to carry out land policies consistent
1319 with the human rights obligations and in accordance with the rule of law securing
1320 efficient and equitable access to land and strengthening “pro-poor” growth.
1321 Further attention should be given to protecting the full and equal right to own land
1322 and other property, including the right to inherit, especially for disadvantaged

- 1323 farmers.
- 1324 i. The right to private property should be observed. Recognizing the
1325 potential difficulty to possess official documents identifying ownership,
1326 such as land grants and deeds, in some regions of the world, States must
1327 be flexible as how these issues are regulated domestically.
- 1328 ii. When property rights are recognized as mentioned in point a,
1329 expropriation should not take place. If it still occurs, it has to be done in
1330 accordance with national and international law and with respect to the
1331 fundamental right to property. Individuals must be properly compensated
1332 by the entity wishing to acquire the land in accordance with market price.
- 1333 b. The preservation of the right to own land includes a responsibility for Member
1334 States to facilitate sustainable, non-discriminatory, secure access to property,
1335 along with assuring utilization of resources consistent with their national and
1336 international law, claiming for a protection of the assets important for people's
1337 livelihoods. Member States are invited to promote equal employment and self-
1338 employment opportunities by focusing on fair distribution of income-generating
1339 agricultural activities and readjusting unfair distortions of the agricultural market
1340 such as monopolies or any kind of unfair competition.
- 1341 i. Special consideration should be given with respect to poor and
1342 disadvantaged segments of society, as they are the most vulnerable part of
1343 the population. States should carry out land reforms and other policy
1344 reforms such as stated in point i, consistent with their human rights
1345 obligations and in accordance with the rule of international law securing
1346 efficient and equitable access to land and to strengthen "pro-poor" growth.
- 1347 ii. Facilitating sustainable, non-discriminatory, and secure access and
1348 utilization of resources is a crucial aspect of the initiative respecting the
1349 rights of the farmers.

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1352
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1354

**K. FEEDING 9 BILLION PEOPLE THROUGH AN EXCEPTIONALLY ESTABLISHED
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM "ZERO HUNGER INTERNATIONAL"**

- 1355 128. The FAO recognizes the need to break the vicious circle of hunger that consists of
1356 falling food supply, very high unemployment, low wages, income concentration, weak
1357 farm policies, and farm crises. Education related to agricultural development would be of
1358 utmost importance for improving access to technology and knowledge for billions of
1359 families (more specifically their children), farmers and industries alike. This would
1360 promote more sustainable development and would be open to any citizen that would be
1361 striving for a more prosperous future.
1362

1363 129. Based on information coming from the Country Office Information Network
1364 (COIN) and concerning specific geographic regions, the FAO will submit
1365 recommendations in the form of an estimate budget to achieve the subsequently
1366 mentioned education targets in order to allow the states to determine the financial
1367 resources that they would use. The funds can be disbursed by either an international
1368 monetary provider, a national fund or both.
1369

1370 130. All of the programs within the Zero Hunger International should be suggested as a
1371 general guideline for all nation states within the United Nations. The numbers and
1372 measures would of course have to be adjusted according to the country's situation and
1373 infrastructural capacity, making sure their sovereignty is preserved. The program includes
1374 the following:
1375

1376 a. Education Initiative (EI): In order for families to receive funds from the EI, which is a
1377 program that will be formatted according to socioeconomic stature, families in dire
1378 need, that adhere to the following guidelines, will receive grants that include, but are
1379 not limited to cash grants, food baskets, basic clothing, educational supplies and
1380 shelter. As mentioned in clause number 10, these grants will be funded according to
1381 each states' budgetary policy:
1382

1383 i. The child must be enrolled in school and has to have an acceptable attendance
1384 rate.
1385

1386 A. The attendance rate and minimum enrollment time should be set by
1387 local authorities, on the basis they consider relevant for the program.
1388 In case of "dropping out", this educational program will terminate
1389 within a year or once the recipient finds employment.
1390

1391 B. Whenever the students graduate from high school, if they intend to
1392 pursue further education, an evaluation should be led on a case by case
1393 basis to decide whether or not and for how long the aid should be
1394 maintained.
1395

1396 C. Upon graduation, the educational program will continue for as long
1397 as the recipient shows real commitment to finding employment, and
1398 will end once it is obtained. What constitutes commitment and its
1399 assessment would be left to the discretion of local authorities.
1400

1401 ii. The entire family must keep all of their personal data up-to-date with the
1402 program.
1403

1404 iii. The state will express full autonomy when accepting individuals into the
1405 program. Salary base will be evaluated; if the applicant is found legally
1406 destitute they will begin to receive aid.
1407

1408 A. Family Initiative (FI): The system of Financial Aid should be

1409 considered depending on the countries situation the funding could be
1410 dispersed in the form of most convenient for the states. Including but
1411 not limited to in forms of debit card, check, food stamps, coupons,
1412 crop seeds proportional to the amount, which would be given
1413 monetarily. This would enable the families to retrieve their monthly
1414 funds to support their families by providing basic food.

1415
1416 B. “Universal Equality Initiative (UEI): Under the UEI, states are
1417 recommended to bifurcate educational institutions in order to comply
1418 with the needs of the entire population; that is, university education
1419 will be available as well as vocational training specifying farming and
1420 occupations within the agricultural sector.
1421

1422
1423 131. The FAO draws attention to the fact that the success of this program relies on the
1424 agreement between the government and its citizens. The FAO will permeate state and
1425 regional actors in order to guide them through the process of instituting a more succinct
1426 agricultural and educational program that will reduce poverty and starvation.
1427

1428 132. The staff of experts available from the FAO would be invited to share their
1429 knowledge through training seminars to other member states that wish to mirror this
1430 global educational program. We would also ask for UNESCO’s support in order to
1431 implement these guidelines on a global scale due to their educational expertise.
1432

1433 133. We require the FAO Executive Board to create the World Educational
1434 Agricultural Forum (WEAF), which will address the needs of the international
1435 community regarding the eradication of poverty and hunger, through advanced forms of
1436 technology and strategies. Several technologies-strategies would be open for discussion
1437 throughout workshops from volunteering nations states that would be willing to provide
1438 their expertise on the matter. We believe that it is of the utmost importance to further
1439 develop and research (making emphasis in technology) in areas related to:
1440

- 1441 a. Biotechnology
- 1442 b. Desertification
- 1443 c. Smart Farming
- 1444 d. Fish Farming
- 1445 e. Aquaculture
- 1446 f. Urban Agriculture
- 1447 g. Advanced Water Management Strategies
- 1448 h. Effective Sustainable Agriculture
- 1449 i. Eco-Friendly Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides
- 1450 j. Education on International Standards of Food Quality and Safety (health)
- 1451 k. Educational Programs for Small Farmers
- 1452 l. Promotion of Gender Equality Opportunities
- 1453 m. Emergency Climate Change Education
- 1454 n. Agenda 21 (Diversification of Agricultural Production Systems)

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- o. Reforestation Programs
- p. And others that might be considered relevant at the time.

134. Nations should provide educational programs for their people to encourage the usage and advancements of reforestation and water management practices. With increased education of a nation's young, the FAO hopes to see an increased interest group in this area leading to further developments increasing the effectiveness of national anti-desertification programs.

135. The FAO strongly encourages experts from member states that have successfully led similar experiences to the "Zero Hunger Program" to get in touch with their homologues in other countries willing to develop such programs, in order to further improve and innovate in this framework.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee Staff

Director Kristina Getty
Assistant Director Katrena Porter
Chair Asra Shakoor
Rapporteur Chunjin Guo

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
UNESCO/1/1	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	51 / 3 / 0 / 0
UNESCO/1/2	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	37 / 5/ 11 / 1
UNESCO/1/3	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	41 / 3 / 9 / 1
UNESCO/1/4	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	37 / 7/ 9 / 1
UNESCO/1/5	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	39 / 10 / 5 / 0

UNESCO/1/6	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	37 / 5 / 11 / 1
UNESCO/1/7	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	26 / 13 / 14 / 1
UNESCO/1/8	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	37 / 8 / 6 / 3
UNESCO/1/9	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	42 / 2 / 9 / 0
UNESCO/1/10	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	32 / 14 / 5 / 3
UNESCO/1/11	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	32 / 9 / 10 / 3
UNESCO/1/12	World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation	26 / 16 / 10 / 2

Summary Report

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board (UNESCO EB) opened the session on the 1st of April in the afternoon with six motions to set the agenda. After two suspensions of the meeting, the delegates arrived at the decision to set the agenda at:

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

There were a total of 55 countries present during the session and 12 countries' delegates had the opportunity to speak on the topic before another motion of suspending the meeting for 20 minutes was passed.

The second day began with delegates committed to working together to address a wide-range of issues related to World Heritage Sites. Delegates spent a majority of the day in suspensions, with speakers in between, to discuss these issues including revising the criteria to become a World Heritage Site, increasing funding for World Heritage Sites, creating better management and accountability mechanisms, and even such diverse topics as world heritage and armed conflict and intangible cultural heritage. Towards the end of the day, delegates spent a majority of time in suspensions of the meeting and talked over the issues regarding the five working papers that were received. A total of 55 countries were present in the meeting today, and 36 delegates from different countries had spoken.

UNESCO met three times in total on the third day of conference. Session began at 8am and by the end, 47 speakers had spoken and five motions had been made for a total of four hours of suspension. The session successfully ended at 10:30pm. After experiencing longer suspension times today, the dais lengthened the number of speakers between motions in the evening. At the end of the day, 12 working papers had been received and many different working papers shared similar topics including increasing funding to organizations dedicated to World Heritage Sites and the creation of additional committees or local and regional bodies. Additionally, of the papers, many had begun their second and third drafts and addressed issues related to education and partnership with other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. While the committee overall had a general feel of cooperation, there were also instances throughout the day of conflict based on accusations between states about failing to commit funding and human rights violations.

On the last day, session began at 9am, followed by a second session at 2:00pm. A majority of working papers were accepted as draft resolutions after their third edit; some were able to complete a fourth edit, refining and improving their content. The session moved into voting bloc at 4:45pm for 12 draft resolutions. The voting process reflected the attention to detail of the delegates present and consisted of 6 roll-call votes, several attempts to divide out the question, and many draft resolutions had several amendments. All draft resolutions passed while all unfriendly amendments and divisions of the question failed. No resolutions were passed by acclamation. However, the body was incredibly pleased with its work as the issue of World Heritages Sites ultimately proved more contentious considering debates between developed and developing Member States and concerns for how implementing resolutions would impact national sovereignty.

Code: UNESCO/1/1

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Fully aware* that World Heritage Sites (WHS) are of global value and significance, and therefore must be
2 protected by, and available to the entire global community,
3

4 *Keeping in mind* that the purpose of WHS is to promote the goals of preservation and economic growth,
5

6 *Recalling* The World Heritage Convention of 1972 that outlines duties and responsibilities on the part of
7 Member States, criteria for addition to the list of WHS, and regulations for the usage of the World Heritage
8 Fund,
9

10 *Emphasizing* United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) concept of
11 collective ownership over WHS,
12

13 *Recalling* the positive effects of UNESCO's efforts such as the creation of the World Heritage Committee,
14 the World Heritage Fund, the Budapest Convention on Heritage Sites and the World Heritage Convention
15 that provide guidelines to safeguard and restore WHS in the face of threats posed by human activity in
16 particular,
17

18 *Considering* Article 27 and Article 28 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural
19 and Natural Heritage, that states the importance of educational and information programmes on WHS "to
20 strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples..." as well as the responsibility each Member State has
21 in protecting, conserving and transmitting to future generations their natural heritage sites,
22

23 *Having considered* the UNESCO Young People's World Heritage Education Programme and its objective of
24 educating youth from 12 years old to early college years in WHS sustainable development,
25

26 *Bearing in mind* the importance of teaching a new generation, with the focus on young children, on the
27 importance of conservation and preservation of WHS for future challenges,
28

29 *Having considered* the principles of the "Patrimonito" Programme that states "The Patrimonito image/name
30 should be utilized for all projects substantially associated with the World Heritage Education Programme, its
31 objectives and activities,"
32

33 *Remembering* the strong link and work done by UNESCO in joint work with the United Nations Children's
34 Fund (UNICEF) in recent years in the education field such as the Asia and Pacific database on education
35 launched by UNICEF and UNESCO,
36

37 *The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*
38

39 1. *Decides* to expand the scope of the World Heritage Education (WHE) Programme to younger children
40 and teach them about the importance of WHS and its cultural significance for the international
41 community according to the following principles:
42

43 a. Children from 5 to 12 years old will be reached in order to receive information regarding WHS in
44 their countries by:
45

46 i. The collaboration between governments, public and private schools that will provide the

- 47 information on WHS during the school year,
48 ii. UNESCO and the WHE Programme that will support and advise the governments on this
49 initiative as it is already been done,
50 iii. The use of “Patrimono” image as the essential symbol of this project;
51

- 52 b. Fieldtrips will be organized with the collaboration of UNESCO, the WHE Programme and each
53 Member State’s government to WHS with regard to the following:
54

- 55 i. The existing curricula on extracurricular activities for youth of the WHE Programme should
56 be revised and adapted to younger children, between the ages stated above, regarding their
57 best interests and necessities,
58 ii. These fieldtrips should encourage the participation of the children’s parents to have better
59 involvement with the topic,
60 iii. The fieldtrips should be under the supervision of each country’s Ministry of Education in a
61 joint program with UNESCO and the WHE Programme,
62 iv. The field trips should not be mandatory but children will be highly encouraged to attend,
63 v. It will be under the discretion of the government as to how many times children should visit
64 the different WHS in the countries, as well as which of the sites should be visited, having
65 considered the resources each state has, the distance to the WHS, possible arrangements for
66 children necessities, and adequate facilities for students, among other considerations,
67 vi. In the cases in which countries do not have WHS, children could be involved in WHS
68 preservation and protection by being able to receive the WHE Programme KIT: World
69 Heritage in Young Hands in coordinated efforts with the WHE Programme and curricula;
70

- 71 2. *Further recommends* that in Member States in which the educational systems determine that they do
72 not have the necessary means to create such programs, UNESCO and the WHE Programme will
73 work along with UNICEF on providing a platform through which children can receive the
74 information on WHS and sustainability;
75

- 76 a. UNICEF along with UNESCO will decide personnel that will be sent to these countries to
77 instruct teachers and provide them for the necessary means to educate children on the matter,
78
79 b. Each government will be able to provide trained local teachers to educate children in their
80 country,
81
82 c. This information sharing will only be held under the approval of each Member State government
83 and it will be open to any participation that the government is willing to have,
84
85 d. Children will not be obligated to attend to these meetings;
86

- 87 3. *Declares* that the World Heritage Site Fund will be the main source of funding in the
88 aforementioned clauses;
89

- 90 4. *Further invites* and encourages Member States to make voluntary contributions and to further
91 integrate and put additional efforts towards teaching young children the importance of preserving
92 WHS.

Code: UNESCO/1/2

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Acknowledging* that the preservation of the World Heritage Sites (WHS) is not only the primary way to
2 preserve the world's rich and diverse history, but is also fundamental in promoting tourism,

3
4 *Keeping in mind* the World Heritage Site Convention of 1972 which states that WHS represent the
5 international community's cultural, religious, and social heritage and history and furthermore the
6 importance of preserving these elements,

7
8 *Noting* GA Resolution A/65/275 "Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism," which uses
9 the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism to address the importance of finding a balance between sustainable
10 tourism and development,

11
12 *Recalling* that the World Heritage Center (WHC) has gathered the foremost experts on and coordinated
13 international efforts to recognize and care for tangible, intangible, cultural, natural, and historical
14 locations and activities via the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMS) and
15 International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
16 among others,

17
18 *Further recognizing* the ICCROM as an excellent source for the purpose of obtaining accurate research as
19 well as training necessary personnel for more effective management of WHS,

20
21 *Concerned* about the lack of resources and adequate financial assistance donated to the World Heritage
22 Fund (WHF) for the preservation of WHS, yet noting the possibility for reform,

23
24 *Guided by* WHC-09/17.GA/10 which addresses the necessity to reform the current funding methods for
25 the WHF noting Article 16 of the World Heritage Convention which states that UNESCO "decides to set
26 at 1% the percentage for the calculation of the amount of the contributions to be paid to the WHF by state
27 parties for the financial period of 2012-2013,"

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

- 30
31 1) *Calls upon* all Member States which are financially able to designate on a voluntary basis a
32 percentage of their domestic tourism revenue, in proportion to their Gross Domestic Product
33 (GDP) of Tourism, and to donate monetary funds to the World Heritage Fund (WHF) which shall:
34
35 a. Distribute the financial support which shall be negotiated by the World Heritage Site
36 Organization and the World Heritage Fund Committee and evaluated every six years on a case
37 by case basis to accommodate changes within states' economic status,
38
39 b. Use this revenue to restore and repair WHS that are included on the List of World Heritage in
40 Danger and preserving these sites once they have been sufficiently repaired, as well as to
41 obviate existing sites which require additional monetary assistance;
42
43 2) *Urges* Member States which are economically unable to donate these funds to contribute on a
44 voluntary basis via alternative methods by:
45

- 46 a. Encouraging non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including but not limited to the World
47 Conservation Union (IUNC), to contribute best practice solutions via the World Heritage
48 Centre (WHC) for the efficient maintenance and management of WHS through existing
49 regional forums and summits, as well as any monetary contributions;
50
- 51 b. Fostering donations from private entities and civil societies through WHC outreach programs
52 in partnership with other United Nations agencies, development banks, the corporate sector,
53 research institutions and conservation NGOs in the form of:
54
- 55 i) Monetary contributions,
56 ii) Preservation training from WHS experts and those of institutions such as but not limited to
57 ICCROM, within the region of the WHS, which have been added to the WHS list within
58 the previous five years to ensure the best possible foundation for successful preservation of
59 the site;
60
- 61 3) *Recommends* that the WHC enhances their assessment process for WHS designation by:
62
- 63 a. Reducing the assessment time frame to three years from the current six year time frame using:
64
- 65 i) The increased funding originating from the aforementioned reformation of the WHF and,
66 ii) The increased collaboration and technical assistance of the ICCROM,
67
- 68 b. Utilizing the designation process for deciding which WHS the donated funds will be allocated
69 to by:
70
- 71 i) Relying on collaborative efforts among intergovernmental organizations such as but not
72 limited to the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) and the IUNC to provide
73 multi-lateral advice on designation requirements,
74 ii) And also taking into account the economic and logistical difficulties in the maintenance of
75 WHS which may be encountered;
76
- 77 4) *Utilizes* the work of the aforementioned organizations to streamline and enhance the WHS
78 designation process in order to:
79
- 80 a. Expedite the process of assessing and assigning WHS;
81
- 82 b. Decrease the number of pending sites within Member States in order to effectively designate
83 them as WHS or remove them from the pending list;
84
- 85 c. Improve the economic status of countries which would benefit from the tourism that WHS
86 tend to facilitate;
87
- 88 5) *Strongly suggests* that these solutions and overall reformations commence at the end of the current
89 fiscal period;
90
- 91 6) *Affirms* that the aforementioned solutions for the WHC and WHF are both necessary and effective
92 in the proper and expedient implementation of the World Heritage Site designation and
93 preservation program with respect to the responsible management of sustainable tourism practices.

Code: UNESCO/1/3

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Reiterating* that existing international conventions and resolutions concerning cultural
2 and natural property demonstrate the importance for all the people of the world of
3 safeguarding this unique and priceless heritage,
4

5 *Guided by* the principles of the World Heritage Convention (WHC), which elucidate the
6 definition of natural and cultural heritage and key methods to preserve them,
7

8 *Noting with satisfaction* the Statement of the United Nations Foundation in Support of the
9 World Heritage Convention's 40th Anniversary which highlights the ongoing efforts of
10 United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to protect
11 and celebrate World Heritage Sites (WHS),
12

13 *Emphasizing* recent decision 35COM 5E – World Heritage Convention and Sustainable
14 Development – and decision 35COM 5F – World Heritage Tourism Program, which
15 implicitly recognize the importance of sustainable tourism as a major way to enable both
16 long-term preservation and economic growth,
17

18 *Affirming* that only proper and transparent management of the World Heritage Fund and
19 WHS will enable more sustainable tourism and development,
20

21 *Recalling* the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization Convention
22 on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, stating that
23 Members States should ensure information sharing and transparency by providing
24 appropriate information, as a key factor for a responsible management and development
25 of WHS,
26

27 *Keeping in mind* the periodic reporting of the Member States to the World Heritage
28 Committee on the application of the World Heritage Convention, the maintenance of
29 values, and the state of conservation as a basis for progress towards more transparency on
30 the funds allocated by UNESCO,
31

32 *Aware of* the growing need for expertise for empowering local citizens involved in WHS
33 through the training of professional figures to facilitate the process of balancing
34 economic growth and preservation,
35

36 *Recognizing* the current work of International Assistance under the World Heritage
37 Convention in order to help Member States in cultural and natural preservation, by
38 training staff and specialist at all levels in the fields of identification monitoring,
39 conservation, management and presentation of World Heritage Properties,
40

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

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85
1. *Reaffirms* that protecting cultural and environmental heritage catalyzes economic progress;
 2. *Calls for* Member States who participate in the World Heritage Convention to include to their periodic report to the World Heritage Committee a section that details the specific allocation of the funds in order to attain transparency on the funds allocated by the UNESCO and ensure the efficient utilization of the funds;
 3. *Calls upon* UNESCO to enhance the work of the International Assistance (IA) under the World Heritage Convention by adding the principles and practices of sustainability to this training program by:
 - a. Encouraging IA to establish a collaboration with regional and local communities involved with WHS through WHC in order to achieve a more inclusive and sustainable management of WHS;
 - b. Urging IA to act with respect to cultural, economic and social sensitivity by:
 - i. Taking into account suggestions and information given by the local institutions, to strengthen their role in the preservation of WHS,
 - ii. Analyzing beforehand each Member State's economic capacity to contribute to cultural preservation in order to provide coherent assistance,
 - c. Annually publishing the outcomes of the utilization of this program;
 4. *Recommends*, monetary and resource oriented contributions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local and/or private entities to the World Heritage Fund;
 5. *Encourages* UNESCO to cooperate with international foundations such as the United Nations Foundation, the Nordic World Heritage Foundation, and others in order to involve a multitude of actors as a means to provide more inclusive and efficient dialogue;
 6. *Encourages* efforts to minimize the disparities between developed and developing countries by:
 - a. the sharing of knowledge,
 - b. best practices for preservation and management of WHS,
 - c. capacity building programs, such as the International Assistance,
 7. *Invites* the Member States to take concrete actions to pursue good governance of both natural and cultural WHS.

Code: UNESCO/1/4

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Recalling* Article 2, Section 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* respecting the
2 sovereignty of each Member State,
3
4 *Recognizing* Article 15, Clause 4.1.5 of the World Heritage Convention and its capacity
5 to allow funds from the World Heritage Fund to be given out at low to no interest loans,
6
7 *Reminding* all Member States of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of
8 Ecotourism, declared by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for 2002,
9
10 *Deeply conscious* of the effects of the ecological footprint, which is the measure of
11 human demand for natural capital that contrasts with the planet's ecological capacity to
12 regenerate, on natural and cultural environment for the protection and preservation of the
13 World Heritage Sites (WHS),
14
15 *Alarmed* by the threat posed by natural disasters, military conflicts, deforestation, and
16 other events which impose a damaging impact on WHS due to potential destruction and
17 deterioration of maintenance and their environment,
18
19 *Recalling* methods such as those put forth by the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB)
20 to preserve WHS,
21
22 *Bearing in mind* that sustainable development is an important concept when dealing with
23 World Heritage Sites as it considers the necessity of "meet[ing] the needs of the present
24 without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs," as
25 defined by the International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD),
26
27 *Emphasizing* the existing definition of ecotourism, as stated by The International
28 Ecotourism Society (ITES), as "responsive travel to natural areas that conserves the
29 environment and improves the well-being of local people,"
30
31 *Recognizing* the existing non-profit organization of International Society of Ecotourism
32 (ISE), Sustainable Travel International (STI), Conservative International (CI), among
33 others, who promote responsible travel and ecotourism in conjunction with supporting
34 sustainable development,
35
36 *Applauding* the successes of various United Nations bodies such as United Nations
37 Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Foundation (UNF), and the
38 United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in spreading awareness of
39 ecotourism and sustainable development,
40
41 *Expressing deep appreciation* of methods such as intangible cultural heritage and the
42 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions to

43 promote, preserve, and disseminate the intangible aspects of culture, such as dance, song,
44 and crafts, which are equally as important as tangible aspects,

45

46 *Applauding* the World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurship Program (WH-
47 LEEP), currently under the leadership of Conservation International and supported by
48 Verde Ventures investment fund, in their assistance towards local businesses working
49 with WHS, such as ecotourism agencies, in acquiring the funds necessary to expand their
50 business,

51

52 *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*

53

54 1) *Stresses* the protection and preservation of current WHS with order of
55 prioritization of critically endangered natural sites followed by developing
56 countries regrettably lacking the funds to properly preserve their respective sites;

57

58 2) *Recommends* the Member States to implement ecotourism as an effective strategy
59 to ensure the sustainability of tourism while preserving and improving their
60 respective World Heritage Sites' existing condition by:

61

62 a. Promoting successful case studies of Member States that had implemented the
63 use of ecotourism, such as Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves in Costa
64 Rica and the establishment of an ecotourism framework in the Jian Feng Ling
65 National Forest Park of Hainan, China;

66

67 b. Encouraging active participation of and interaction with the local community
68 primarily through educational initiatives, such as:

69

70 i. Ecotourism initiatives, ecotourism education programs, and local
71 schools,

72

73 ii. Recognizing the importance of biodiversity of the region, including all
74 ecological significance,

75

76 iii. Raising awareness on the endanger species and vegetation of the local
77 area, including its relevant cultural heritage;

78

79 3) *Proposes* the creation of a committee under the auspices of the World Heritage
80 Organization charged with helping to expand the capacity of WH-LEEP through:

81

82 a. Authorizing WH-LEEP access to World Heritage Fund, as presented in
83 Article 15, Clause 4.1.5 of the World Heritage Convention;

84

85 b. Providing direct oversight to the loans extended through the World Heritage
86 Fund in order to ensure the efficient investment of funds in encouraging the
growth of sustainable tourism practices;

86

- 87 c. Connecting both public and private micro-lending institutions with local
88 agencies in need of funding in regards to their respective regional tourism for
89 cultural heritage sites;
90
- 91 4) *Encourages* collaboration between UNESCO and The International Society of
92 Ecotourism (ISE) akin to the current partnerships between ISE and the United
93 Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), The United Nations Foundation
94 (UNF), and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to
95 encourage the promotion of ecotourism and sustainable development within
96 Member States by encouraging IES to expand on their current The International
97 Ecotourism Society Advisory Board to work closely with UNESCO in overseeing
98 ecotourism at World Heritage Sites through the sharing resources such as:
99
- 100 a. Collaboration with Member States,
101
102 b. Human resources, including, but not limited to, volunteers and staff
103 provided by the International Society of Ecotourism and partially by
104 UNESCO,
105
106 c. Technological and knowledge provisions;
107
- 108 5) *Further recommends* using efforts already put forth by UNESCO, which will help
109 to maintain and preserve WHS and other culturally and naturally significant areas;
110 such as, but not limited to:
111
- 112 a. the Dresden Declaration, focused on making sustainable biosphere reserves
113 within a global network;
114
115 b. the Seville Strategy, focused on the conservation of biodiversity and
116 biological resources with their sustainable use;
117
118 c. the Madrid Action Plan, focused on raising biosphere reserves to be areas
119 dedicated to sustainable development in the 21st century.

Code: UNESCO/1/5

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation.

1 *Acknowledging* all consequences of excessive tourism so that United Nations Educational Scientific and
2 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) may better serve to protect precious world heritage,

3
4 *Noting* that after a heritage site becomes listed in the World Heritage List, countries are not given
5 sufficient time and support to implement pre-emptive measures against unsustainable tourism,

6
7 *Recognizing* the interplay between the State Parties of the World Heritage Committee and the Member
8 States that contain World Heritage Sites,

9
10 *Observing* the principle of common but differentiated responsibility stated in Rio Declaration clauses 6, 7,
11 and 11, and the pertinence of the principle to the idea of collective responsibility of sustainable tourism in
12 developing countries,

13
14 *Emphasizing* the ability of the World Heritage Committee to inscribe existing World Heritage properties
15 on the List of World Heritage in Danger, to promote corrective action designed to inform the international
16 community of conditions, such as armed conflicts, looting, and natural disasters, which threaten the
17 integrity and universal value of World Heritage Sites,

18
19 *Highlighting* the success of effective tourist management in the case of Peru, which manifests the benefits
20 of strategic planning and comprehensive execution processes,

21
22 *Commending* China for its promise to initiate a domestic education campaign to highlight the negative
23 effects of harvesting white rhino horn and welcoming similar action from other Member States,

24
25 *Bearing in mind* the importance of educating local communities on the significant benefits of tourism in
26 providing incentives for transitioning from illegal occupations to legal occupations which contribute to
27 the preservation of World Heritage Sites,

28
29 *Noting with regret* all illegal and unsustainable activities such as poaching, fishing, and hunting of animal
30 species including Common Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*), African Forest
31 Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*), Western Gorilla (*Gorilla Gorilla*), Bonobo (*Pan paniscus*), and other forms
32 of wildlife at risk of endangerment,

33
34 *Applauding* the success of the Cultural, Artistic, and Scientific Knowledge for preservation, Access and
35 Retrieval (CASPAR) program in employing laser scanning of heritage sites to create digital 3D models
36 and in producing the knowledge necessary to analyze the structural integrity of World Heritage Sites,

37
38 *Viewing with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of development institutions such as the United Nations
39 Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank in alleviating poverty and achieving sustainable local
40 development,

41
42 *The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*

43

- 44 1) *Calls for* the creation of a United Nations Period of Preparation (UNPOP), during which minimum
45 protective measures will be established with assistance from the World Heritage Committee to create
46 a sustainable framework for new World Heritage Sites, such as:
47
- 48 a. National institutional framework for World Heritage Sites,
 - 49 b. Digital preservation,
 - 50 c. Buffer zones,
 - 51 d. Measures to de-incentivize illegal activities;
- 52
- 53 2) *Calls upon* the Bureau of World Heritage Committee to assign details of the UNPOP such as the
54 duration, allocation of funds, and visitor carrying capacity in accordance with the criteria as specified
55 below;
56
- 57 3) *Further proclaims* that the UNPOP will be based on different criteria upon the final consultation of
58 the World Heritage Committee such as but not limited to:
59
- 60 a. Member State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) classification as defined by the UN criteria:
 - 61 i. If higher than the average GDP of all Member States, the UNPOP will not exceed a
62 maximum of 5 years,
 - 63 ii. If lower than the average GDP of all Member States, the UNPOP will not fall below a
64 minimum of 2 years,
 - 65
 - 66 b. Member State's Purchase Power Parity (PPP) classification as defined by the UN criteria:
 - 67 i. If higher than the average PPP of all Member States, the UNPOP will not exceed the
68 maximum of 5 years,
 - 69 ii. If lower than the average PPP of all Member States, the UNPOP will not exceed the
70 minimum of 2 years,
 - 71
 - 72 c. Special needs of World Heritage Sites in areas such as the preservation of biodiversity and
73 historical value of heritage, as determined by experts such as engineers, archaeologists,
74 architects, contractors, surveyors, etc;
75
- 76 4) *Authorizes* the World Heritage Committee to assist the Member State authorities in independently
77 creating or integrating with the State body a UNPOP Management Committee that will act as the
78 decision-making authority to oversee the World Heritage Sites and take responsibility for creating a
79 biennial Master Plan that will cover the following areas of concern:
80
- 81 a. Tourist development, which foresees the future needs in
82 accordance with the environment sustenance of the site,
83
 - 84 b. Land regulation, which will:
 - 85 i. Evaluate the boundary's area and extension,
 - 86 ii. Establish specific guidelines for the site's economic and socio-cultural activities,
87
 - 88 c. Research and recovery, which is responsible for evaluating, planning, and implementing the
89 natural and cultural heritage renovation and preservation,
90
 - 91 d. Education and training, which will:
 - 92 i. Actively incorporate the local population into preservation programs,

- 93 ii. Encourage visitors to recognize the importance of preservation of the World Heritage Sites,
94
95 e. Monitoring and control that implements pre-emptive measures to lessen the negative
96 environmental impacts on World Heritage Sites;
97
98 5) *Appeals* to development institutions such as the UNDP and the World Bank for funding assistance to
99 Member States through the World Heritage Fund for the operation of the UNPOP;
100
101 6) *Encourages* the assistance of the Cultural, Artistic and Scientific knowledge for Preservation, Access
102 and Retrieval (CASPAR) in establishing Digital Preservation databases for all current and potential
103 sites on the World Heritage List, so as to ensure future successful reparation of such sites;
104
105 7) *Calls for* the enforcement of Buffer Zones around the World Heritage Sites, in compliance with
106 standards set in the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention clauses, that will:
107
108 a. Regulate the zoning of accommodation facilities that intrude on the integrity of WHS,
109
110 b. Violation of such regulation will result in the imposition of a fine, the amount which will be
111 decided and collected by the UNPOP Management Committee, that will be distributed to the
112 conservation efforts of the Site;
113
114 8) *Affirms* the need to de-incentivize local communities from participating in illegal activities in and
115 near Natural Heritage Sites which will be accomplished through:
116
117 a. Education of the local communities on the economic benefits of tourism, over those of illegal
118 activities, conducted by respective national UNPOP Management Committees,
119
120 b. Subsidies from the World Heritage Fund to help the transition to alternative forms of living from
121 current unsustainable and illegal practices which directly threaten the sustainability and tourism
122 viability;
123
124 9) *Requests* Member States ensure that adequate budgets are available for the UNPOP Management
125 Committee considering the following:
126
127 a. Member States observation of national and local authorities responsible for safeguarding of
128 cultural property,
129
130 b. The costs of preserving or salvaging cultural property endangered by practices of tourism,
131 including preliminary archaeological research and construction costs
132
133 c. In case when Member States are not able to allocate a sufficient budget for the UNPOP
134 Management Committee, additional assistance will be provided by the World Heritage Fund,
135
136 d. Additional budget allocation and attention be provided to endangered World Heritage Sites listed
137 in WHC-11/35.COM/7A;
- 138 10) *Expresses its hope* for Member States to enact or maintain on the national and local level the
139 legislative measures necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the above operative clauses
140 during the UN Period of Preparation.

Code: UNESCO/1/6

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Deeply concerned* by the impact of poaching, deforestation, overfishing, and exploitation of natural
2 resources on the landscape; ecology, and indigenous and local populations of many Member States,
3

4 *Acknowledging* the work done by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in assisting
5 Member States in implementing positive environmental policies such as the Ecosystem Management
6 Programme and encouraging the creation of the WHS program,
7

8 *Aware* that the induction of more natural sites onto the WHS list will aid in protecting natural
9 resources and our global ecosystem as well as preserving the sites of cultural and historical importance,
10

11 *Taking into consideration* that the presence of WHS greatly benefits local economies and further aids
12 with the preservation of important cultural and natural heritage sites,
13

14 *Understanding* that intangible cultural heritage such as art, language, and literature are important to the
15 sites upon which they reside,
16

17 *Noting with appreciation* the impact projects promoting sustainable tourism and ecotourism such as the
18 Development of Cultural and Ecotourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central Asia and the
19 Himalayas have in preserving WHS, especially those currently listed as in danger in accordance with
20 Article 11 Section 4 of The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural
21 Heritage,
22

23 *Concerned* by the selection process for natural heritage sites to gain WHS status and the length of the
24 waiting period for sites on the tentative list especially considering the fragility of many natural
25 environments as well as their possible continued exploitation while they are under consideration,
26

27 *Recognizing* that natural sites are underrepresented on the WHS list, despite being of equal importance
28 as cultural sites and in immediate need of preservation, as evidenced by the 18 natural sites currently
29 listed as in danger,
30

31 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*
32

- 33 1. *Recommends* the implementation of domestic policies designed to protect the environment by
34 Member States to protect vanishing natural sites and species in order to prevent and curb
35 negative practices such as poaching, deforestation, excessive fishing, and general exploitation
36 of both natural and cultural sites such as the Green Laws already implemented by Venezuela;
37
- 38 2. *Endorses* the collaboration between World Heritage Fund (WHF) and organizations such as
39 Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund, and encourages other non-governmental
40 organizations (NGOs) to follow the example set by these organizations in their practices of
41 protecting oceans, wildlife, and world forests:

- 42 a. Preventing degradation of the cultural, scientific, and natural significance of disaster
43 stricken areas through suggestions by UNEP, such as the ministerial level Bangkok
44 Declaration on Environment and Health,
45 b. Utilizing the partnership with organizations such as Greenpeace in the allocation of aid
46 and expertise in times of emergencies and cushioning the impact of disasters on the
47 indigenous and local communities living near WHS;
48
- 49 3. *Recommends* stricter regulation and more in-depth screening of trade by local authorities to
50 monitor the imports of endangered species and illegal artifacts;
51
- 52 4. *Encourages* public and private funding to promote the preservation of sites, sustainable
53 development and regional integration through:
54 a. Non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations including but not limited to:
55 i. CAF, the Development Bank of Latin America, a multilateral financial
56 institution that mobilizes resources from international markets to Latin America
57 with the regards to financial and technical assistance services,
58 ii. The World Heritage Fund (WHF),
59 b. The continued development of sustainable tourism and ecotourism programs as a means
60 of responsibly generating revenues;
61
- 62 5. *Encourages* further utilization of UNESCO's Funds-in Trust Project with the goal of raising
63 money to facilitate WHS nomination and management by developing nations so that a
64 sustainable tourism industry can be established by the formation of a panel to show
65 cultural/natural significance, survey sites, find methods for conservation, present to UNESCO
66 board to check for criteria;
67
- 68 6. *Calls* for more effective and expedient standards for the selection of WHS to promote their
69 establishment and preserve the property of shared human values:
70 a. Streamlining the selection process by having more sites considered on a yearly basis
71 through methods such as assigning greater priority in the WHS selection process to
72 areas with a higher risk of endangerment,
73 b. Recognizing intangible cultural heritage (ICH) as important through the foundation of
74 cultural institutions such as those already existing in Japan, China, Korea, Algeria, and
75 Peru in the process of considering World Heritage Sites both natural and cultural;
76
- 77 7. *Notes* that there are far more cultural WHS than natural WHS, and welcomes the induction of
78 more natural WHS and welcomes special consideration of proposed natural sites to combat the
79 imbalance between cultural and natural sites;
80
- 81 8. *Recommends* that special consideration be given to the protection of umbrella species to be
82 considered alongside the protection of keystone species in the decision-making process for
83 inducting natural world heritage sites;
84
- 85 9. *Suggests* a diversity of opinion in determining whether sites should be granted WHS status,
86 taking into account the opinions of environmentalists, biologists, geologists, and ecologists
87 along with those of archaeologists and historians.

Code: UNESCO/1/7

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Taking* into consideration the value of collective ownership of World Heritage Sites (WHS) as a
2 means to achieve the preservation and conservation of WHS as outlined in the United Nations
3 Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Implementation
4 Scheme as part of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
5 (DESD),
6

7 *Recognizing* the potential difficulties of localities in close proximity to WHS in their ability to
8 cope with the increased dissolution of cultural and natural significance brought on by heightened
9 levels of tourism,
10

11 *Acknowledging* the need for global partnerships including all stakeholders and Non-
12 Governmental Organizations to accomplish the eighth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) in
13 increasing employment, ensuring preservation, and maintaining cultural diversity,
14

15 *Taking into consideration* The Convention for The Protection of World Cultural and Natural
16 Heritage and The Convention for The Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage which
17 advocate the protection of WHS and a balance between profit and preservation,
18

19 *Reaffirming* the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage
20 List to ensure that the WHS represent the full spectrum of the world's natural and cultural
21 treasures,
22

23 *The United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*
24

25 1) *Endorses* the philosophy of collective ownership of World Heritage Sites through the
26 creation of a media campaign under the auspices of the World Heritage Committee with
27 the aim of increasing awareness of World Heritage Sites, attracting donor funds, and
28 assisting in the public relations efforts of countries that will operate on two tiers: global
29 and national;
30

31 2) *Proclaims* that the aforementioned national tier of the media campaigns will have the
32 following outline:
33

34 a. Annual selection of a local celebrity or cultural icon to serve as a spokesperson
35 that will promote UNESCO's goals towards preserving their countries' WHS and
36 increase publicity as well as funding for their national WHS,
37

38 b. Increase public awareness of the value and beauty of the cultural and natural
39 sites in their locale which will build national pride and instill value in their
40 preservation and discourage plans for inappropriate development of the land and
41 its resources,
42

43 c. Utilize national holidays and cultural festivals as a means to highlight WHS,

44 cultural heritage and attract donors for their preservation;

45
46 3) *Further proclaims* that the global tier of the campaign aims to encourage healthy
47 competition between Member States by establishing a list of exceptional World Heritage
48 Sites known as World's Outstanding Wonders (WOW), defined as those who excel in
49 sustainability, respect for biodiversity, providing vocational opportunities for locals, and
50 preservation of cultural traditions in the face of increased tourism, this list will:

51
52 a. Use selection criteria based on input from the official advisory boards of the
53 World Heritage Committee: The international Union for the Conservation of
54 Nature (IUCN), The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS),
55 The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of
56 Cultural Property (ICCROM) with the final decision made by the World Heritage
57 Committee,

58
59 b. Feature site categories that are underrepresented such as tropical/temperate
60 grasslands, savannas, lake systems, tundra and polar systems, and cold winter
61 deserts, and sites of industrial heritage,

62
63 c. Be published annually by Publications UNESCO and will be distributed to
64 Member States in the six official languages of the United Nations;

65
66 4) *Expresses its hope* that through our common agenda of preserving and conserving the
67 collective heritage of humanity a sustainable peace will be more easily achieved.

Code: UNESCO/1/8

Committee: United National Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

- 1 *Considering* the current state of armed unrest in many Member States at this time,
2
3 *Bearing in mind* that tourism at any kind of cultural site would be drastically reduced or
4 rendered non-existent if a site were to be seriously damaged or destroyed,
5
6 *Emphasizing* that all other forms of preservation such as capacity building, education,
7 although extremely important and equally valid, will be insufficient to protect sites and
8 preserve tourism to them if they are destroyed due to conflict,
9
10 *Noting with deep concern* the historical antecedences of destruction of cultural and
11 historical sites that have been damaged or destroyed by conflict such as Leptis Magna
12 and Sabratha in Lybia in 2012 as well as the Buddhas of Bamiyan in Afghanistan in
13 2001,
14
15 *Further noting with regret* that at this time 11 sites are currently listed on the United
16 Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Danger list due to the risks
17 posed by armed conflict,
18
19 *Deeply convinced* that preservation and sustainable development of World Heritage Sites
20 (WHS) are not possible without providing specific measures in order to face the
21 destructive and unpredictable damages generated by armed conflict,
22
23 *Recognizing* Article 6 of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the
24 Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of an Armed Conflict (Second Protocol)
25 which lays out the criteria within which a waiver permitting the military use cultural
26 property,
27
28 *Convinced* that due to one of the main effects of criminal legislation being deterrence,
29 once domestic legislation is created to make an efficient prosecutorial system it will have
30 for effect to reduce and eliminate violations of sites,
31
32 *Further Noting* that the International Court of Justice (ICJ), having already given
33 advisory reports on international criminal legal matters such as Reservations to the
34 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the
35 Difference Relating to immunity from Legal Process of a Special Rapporteur of the
36 Commission on Human Rights is an invaluable source of legal guidance,
37
38 *The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Program Executive Board,*
39
40 1) *Encourages* this committee to establish new guidelines to compliment Article 6
41 of the Second Protocol to further restrict the use of cultural property in the context
42 of military operations in armed conflicts so as to clarify the criteria in which
43 military necessity can be invoked;

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- 2) *Reminds* governments responsible for the maintenance of cultural property of their obligation to take the necessary precautions during peacetime to protect their cultural property according to Article 3 of the Second Protocol:
 - a. Recommends that the Member States refer to the Protocol for the general guidelines of their obligations,
 - b. Suggests, for further reference a set of best case practices detailed in the Report from the latest World Parks Congress in Durban from 2003 entitled “Conserving the Peace: Cooperative Approaches to conservation, Livelihoods, Generation and Disarmament;”
- 3) *Recommends* that Member States move to enact legislation domestically to aid in the preservation of their sites by criminalizing violations of cultural property so that:
 - a. It can reduce the delays related to prosecution as it would allow local authorities to deal with the issues within their own legal system, without needing to have recourse to the international legal systems,
 - b. This measure would also limit the possibility for violators to evade prosecution altogether, often by using jurisdiction arbitrage;
- 4) *Urges* all Member States to preserve the identity and the integrity of all those communities located near WHS as well as the victims that have been forced to relocate due to civil conflict by adopting the following measures:
 - a. Establish educational programs under the supervision of UNESCO that are aimed to teach children living in refugee camps that will focus on language, folklore, the importance of the conservation and protection of natural environments, and the historical culture and history of their native communities,
 - b. Provide experts in psychological support and cultural mediation for refugees in order to establish an intellectual exchange and a means to achieve dialogue with the cultural customs of the host nation,
 - c. Promotion of the intangible cultural heritage of the refugees through the sponsorship of exhibitions and festivals in the host country in order to preserve their culture;
- 5) *Encourages* Member States to invest in the rebuilding of damaged or destroyed World Heritage Sites by armed conflict so as to halt any further deterioration of the site post-conflict;

- 90 6) *Invites* Member States who find themselves financially unable to effect repairs on
91 damaged sites to submit a request for funding from the Fund for the Protection of
92 Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict according to Article 29(1)(a)
93 and (b) of the Second Protocol so that the request can be considered and decided
94 upon by this Committee according to Article 29(3);
95
- 96 7) *Emphasizes* the creation of stricter legal measures to supplement those set out by
97 the Second Protocol, and request that the aid of the International Court of Justice:
98
- 99 a. In its secondary function as legal counsel, the ICJ will be asked to provide
100 recommendations for these legislations to aid in the adoption of these new
101 legal measures,
102
- 103 b. The recommendations of the ICJ will then be considered by this
104 committee and used to adapt the Second Protocol Accordingly;
105
- 106 7) *Calls upon* all Members of this Committee to aid the in the application of this
107 resolution.

Code: UNESCO/1/9

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Committed* to ensuring the preservation of World Heritage Sites (WHS) and more specifically
2 intangible cultural heritage as a way to achieve sustainable development, social cohesion,
3 dialogue and peace,
4

5 *Recognizing* the interdependence between intangible cultural heritage and World Heritage Sites
6 and the combined importance as the very nature of cultural diversity as highlighted in the
7 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage,
8

9 *Recalling* the importance of this interdependence for the preservation of the history and culture
10 of the site and their positive impact on tourism as it motivates visitors' interest and is therefore
11 essential to sustainable cultural tourism,
12

13 *Bearing in mind* that massive tourism and globalization can jeopardize intangible cultural
14 heritage such as local languages and thus also affect tangible cultural and natural heritage,
15

16 *Highlighting* the central role that local and indigenous communities play in the production,
17 safeguarding, maintenance and re-creation of intangible cultural heritage, thus helping to enrich
18 cultural diversity, human creativity and the access to both tangible and intangible heritage,
19

20 *Also recalling* the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003 and
21 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Universal Declaration on
22 Cultural Diversity of 2001,
23

24 *Further recalling* the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import,
25 Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,
26

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

- 29 1) *Proclaims* the International Decade of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the goals of which
30 are raising awareness for and emphasizing the importance of intangible cultural heritage
31 and its preservation, transmission and indivisible nature from the WHS as well as the
32 prime role that it plays in achieving social cohesion, dialogue, mutual understanding and
33 peace;
34
- 35 2) *Decides* that this Decade will commence on 1 January 2013, with the period from 1
36 May 2012 to 1 January 2013 to be set aside for planning for the Decade in partnership
37 with Member State governments;
38
- 39 3) *Recommends* a task force composed of 25 UNESCO Member States – equally
40 representing the five different regions defined by UNESCO – elected by and working
41 under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the
42 Intangible Cultural Heritage, the work of this task force includes – but is not limited to:
43

- 44 a) The preparation of a plan of actions for the International Decade,
45
46 b) The elaboration of a shared code of ethics for the preservation and transmission of
47 intangible and tangible heritage;
48
- 49 4) *Also decides* that, beginning in the first year of the Decade, one day of every year shall
50 be observed as the International Day of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which will serve to
51 promote the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a deep-seated interdependence
52 with WHS through international, national and regional celebratory festivities at these
53 sites such as but not limited to:
54
- 55 a) Performances of indigenous dances and music,
56
57 b) Exhibitions of cultural craftworks and arts,
58
59 c) Introduction to local gastronomies,
60
61 d) Historical and cultural activities on dialects and languages,
62
63 e) Demonstration of cultural practices and expressions;
64
- 65 5) *Further decides* to organize a kick-off conference for this International Decade which
66 will be jointly hosted in Buenos Aires – a UNESCO city of design – by Argentina and
67 Grenada on 10 January 2013;
68
- 69 6) *Urges* all Member States to respect and protect the socio-cultural authenticity of WHS,
70 conserve their living cultural value and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural
71 respect through various measures including – but not limited to:
72
- 73 a. The development of educational materials and technical tools to guide hotels and
74 tour operators, such as but not limited to e-learning facilities, brochures and the
75 establishment of platforms to discuss with the local and indigenous communities,
76
77 b. The involvement of local and indigenous communities as well as youth and women
78 in Intangible Cultural Heritage protection and transmission through measures such
79 as but not limited to:
80
- 81 i. New approaches focusing on the storage and usage of ethnographic material
82 within the indigenous community with the use of new technology, rather than
83 extracting the material from its original context,
84
85 ii. Fair and equal benefits redistribution to indigenous people who contribute to
86 the protection and transmission of traditional knowledge, practices and
87 innovations, cultural expressions and intellectual property, skills, know-how,
cultural products and expressions,

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- iii. Consultations and workshops at the national and regional level and other fora including speakers and participants from the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and indigenous,
 - iv. Development of special courses for higher educational institutions for training of managers and specialists in sphere of preservation of cultural heritage and development of cultural tourism,
 - v. Collaborations between NGO's, government institutions and research centres in activities concerning women, intangible heritage and development, in particular, with regard to preservation,
 - vi. Documentation of women's intangible cultural heritage across regions with a view to informing and improving development projects targeting women;
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- c. The inclusion of historical and cultural references to national intangible cultural heritage in students' curriculum to foster a broader understanding and respect of these heritages;
 - d. The adoption of appropriate legal, technical, administrative and financial measures aimed at fostering the creation or strengthening of institutions for training in the management of the intangible cultural heritage and the transmission of such heritage;
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- 109 7) *Encourages* Governments to establish national committees of experts during the
110 planning period as well as other more permanent structures involving indigenous
111 representatives to plan activities for the Decade;
- 112
- 113 8) *Strongly emphasises* the importance for all Member States to prevent illicit import or
114 export of cultural property as such acts also jeopardize intangible cultural heritage by
115 threatening the transmission of such heritage, through the implementation of national
116 initiatives such as but not limited to:
- 117
- a. The establishment, revision and effective implementation of national legislations,
 - 119 b. The implementation of international conventions and agreements on this area,
 - 120 c. Awareness campaigns through education, information and vigilance,
 - 121
 - 122 d. The involvement of Civil Society Organisations in the protection and preservation
123 of WHS;
 - 124
 - 125
 - 126
- 127 9) *Requests* the Director-General in coordination with the Intergovernmental Committee
128 for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage give all the financial and
129 technical assistance necessary to ensure the success of the Decade;
- 130
- 131 10) *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the 37th Session of UNESCO's General
132 Conference an item entitled "Program of Activities of the International Decade on
133 Intangible Cultural Heritage

Code: UNESCO/1/10

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the concept of collective ownership and partnership for the protection
2 and preservation of World Heritage Sites (WHS),
3

4 *Recognizing* that tourism can work to encourage solidarity and cooperation in different fields such as
5 cultural exchange between Member States through shared understanding,
6

7 *Keeping in mind* the importance of educating the international community on protection and preservation
8 of WHS,
9

10 *Taking into account* the imperative need to balance tourism with the preservation and protection of WHS
11 to support and improve sustainable tourism development,
12

13 *Considering* the success of the Caribbean Capacity Building Programs (CCBP) and the Small Island
14 Developing States Capacity Building Program (SIDSCBP) regarding cultural heritage management in the
15 light of rising tourism figures,
16

17 *Convinced* of the positive impact that tourism has on the development of many Member States'
18 economies,
19

20 *Underlining that* the responsibility to preserve and protect WHS lies with the local community in
21 conjunction with a strong commitment from the international community, which provides a support
22 network through the World Heritage Fund and capacity building entities to help support communities in
23 need of their efforts,
24

25 *Deeply convinced* that the involvement of the local community in WHS preservation is not only
26 sustainable because it supports the development and infrastructure that is directly involved in taking care
27 of the WHS but that this close partnership also entrenches the link between the people of the local
28 community and their heritage,
29

30 *Recalling* the parameters for effective management and safeguarding of WHS, which aim to give WHS a
31 function in the life of the community, as stipulated by the Convention Concerning the Protection of the
32 World's Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1972;
33

34 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board,*
35

- 36 1) *Encourages* the establishment of regional Capacity-Building Programs for WHS within regional
37 UNESCO offices of all willing regions of the world to share best practices solutions, which shall:
38
39 a) Be based on six training modules regarding the application of the World Heritage Convention:
40 management of tourism in heritage sites, risk preparedness, management of cultural
41 landscapes, management of historic cities and natural heritage management;
42
43 b) Offer long-term theoretical and practical training programs of these modules for professionals
44 at WHS, communities, youth, politicians and other stakeholders, which are living or working
45 near WHS, which shall:

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- i. Educate individuals visiting the WHS about the outstanding universal value of WHS,
 - ii. Promote the exchange of expertise in areas such as economics, preservation and restoration, archaeology, biology and ecology, ethnology and language as well as development and tourism,
 - iii. Teach less developed areas to establish their tourism infrastructure so that they can share their culture as well as providing the funds to develop and preserve their local area and existing and potential WHS;
 - c) Be funded by the respective regional groups through public and private donations, fundraising campaigns and other measures;
 - 2) *Recommends* the establishment of the annual International Capacity-Building Conference (ICBC) for WHS Management which shall:
 - a) Function as an annual meeting place for regional groups using Capacity-Building Programs for WHS in order to benefit from mutual exchange for best practices and the sharing of knowledge and expertise;
 - b) Provide regional groups, which are interested in using Capacity-Building Programs for WHS with information and assistance for the establishment of regional Capacity-Building Programs for WHS;
 - c) Be held annually in changing host countries rotating within the five regional groups of the United Nations;
 - d) Be financed, staffed and organized by the respective host country in cooperation with the regional UNESCO office as well as voluntary contributions from other countries, the private sector, and other donors;
 - 3) *Kindly requests* the Director-General of the UNESCO in cooperation with the UNESCO regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean to set up the first ICBC for WHS management in Havana, Cuba in the third quarter of 2013;
 - 4) *Endorses* that Member States make use of the regional Capacity-Building Programs outlined above to successfully sustain current WHS and to develop communal sustainable tourism which allows support for preservation practices for WHS in order to promote the acceptance of those Heritage Sites currently on the Tentative List;
 - 5) *Suggests* the improvement of national and regional tourism as a first step in the development of tourism infrastructure, later to be expanded to the international level, using methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. Countries seeking assistance in their sustainable tourism and World Heritage Site development, apply to and make use of the Regional Capacity Building Programs as well as already established support networks to gain the use of experts and knowledge provided by partner countries;

- 94 b. The experts provided by UNESCO and regional partners help applicants focus on and
95 encourage community projects, which may involve actions such as but not limited to:
96
- 97 i. Advertising tourism to communities that are interested in sharing, preserving and
98 developing their cultural and natural heritage,
 - 99 ii. Encouraging the promotion of local foods and beverages,
 - 100 iii. Providing accommodation in the sustainable and intimate form of hostels and host
101 families and establish a network of voluntary hosts,
 - 102 iv. Developing arts and crafts markets, souvenir shops, museums and galleries to share local
103 art forms,
 - 104 v. Train tour guides, open information centers and educational facilities to instruct locals
105 and visitors alike about the rarity and global importance of their cultural and natural
106 assets,
 - 107 vi. Increase access to remote sites through specialist advice to governments on how to
108 develop public transport routes and links,
 - 109 vii. Advise both local and regional governments to consider taxation, quotas and other
110 economic measures to protect local tourism enterprises from foreign businesses that
111 threaten their economic prosperity;
- 112
- 113 6) *Further recommends* that Member States which have already established strong touristic
114 infrastructures, which might not be focused on local communities, to take into consideration some
115 of the ideas outlined in Clause 5 that promote community involvement as well as measures such as
116 but not limited to:
- 117 a) Solutions that may be more applicable but not limited to more technologically advanced
118 societies making use of modern social media and large-scale advertisement in the internet,
119 television, radio and urban platforms;
 - 120 b) Conferences, promotions with local businesses, theme weeks and community activities to raise
121 the profile of World Heritage Sites and how they are valuable to locals and visitors;
- 122
- 123 7) *Urges* Member States to make use of the institutions and partnerships outlined above and
124 utilize their local communities as the main resources towards the preservation of the World
125 Heritage Sites through taxation profits gained from the economic benefits of tourism development;
- 126
- 127 8) *Calls for* expansion and reform of the existing World Heritage Fund to include the participation of
128 the corporate sector and private institutions, non-state actors and non-governmental organizations
129 (NGOs) and additional voluntary contributions from Member States and other state governments
130 as well as the private-public sector, which allows a three-year rotation of the region that the fund
131 promotes through awareness programs, advertising and exhibitions;
- 132
- 133 9) *Affirms* that World Heritage Sites should be the heritage of humanity and that therefore the utmost
134 efforts should be made to provide free access to them to locals and visitors to the best of the
135 Members' abilities.
136

Code: UNESCO/1/11

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Recognizing* tourism as one of the biggest industries in the world that offers great
2 potential to both developed and developing Member States in terms of income
3 generation, foreign exchange earnings, and employment creation,
4

5 *Alarmed* by the conclusions of the report Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate
6 Change on World Heritage Sites presented to the General Assembly of State Parties at its
7 16th session (UNESCO, 2007),
8

9 *Recalling* the concerns of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the impacts
10 of climate changes on biodiversity (loss of biodiversity on terrestrial and marine
11 ecosystems)
12

13 *Also alarmed* by the terrible consequences that those climate changes might have on
14 Natural World Heritage Sites and on their biodiversity (through temperature increase,
15 sea-level rise, changes in precipitations pattern, increased frequencies of extreme weather
16 events...)
17

18 *Dedicated* to undertaking the issue of Climatic Change at all viable measures in order to
19 protect the World Heritage of all Nations and more specifically the Small Island
20 Development States from the impact of climate change,
21

22 *Acknowledging* the key role that underwater heritage plays in our societies as being part
23 of the history of all peoples and nations as emphasized in the UNESCO Convention on
24 the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage,
25

26 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,*
27

28 1) *Draws attention* to the negative impacts tourism can have on the environment and
29 biodiversity, ;
30

31 2) Encourages Member States to focus on prevention initiatives, notably in protected
32 and ecologically sensitive areas;
33

34 3) *Calls* on all Member States to ensure viable, long-term economic operations as
35 defined in the Report of the United Nations Environmental Program called
36 Towards a Green Economy, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders
37 that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning
38 opportunities in order to contribute to poverty eradication according to
39 Millennium Development Goal 1;
40

41 4) *Urges* all Member States to act responsibly according to the United Nations
42 Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations

1 Development Program Guidelines on Developing Integrated Financing Strategies
2 for Sustainable Land Management in the exploitation of coastal and maritime
3 natural resources located in areas of World Heritage Sites, in order to prevent
4 any negative impact on underwater Heritage and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
5 notably in the SIDS by *inter alia*:
6

- 7 a) Installing regulations on the announce of fisheries per area
- 8 b) Imposing strict taxes and fines for overfishing
- 9 c) Protecting marine coastlines and coral reefs in regulating the types of boating

10

11

12 5) *Further calls on* all Member States to make optimal use of environmental
13 resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining
14 essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and
15 biodiversity so that future generations may be guaranteed a stable tourism market,
16 and more environmentally friendly resources encouraging the use of renewable
17 energies such as but not limited to, solar energy, hydroelectricity, wind energy,
18 tidal power geothermal energy;

19

20 6) *Supports* the exchange of best practices in order to foster sustainable tourism
21 development as defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organization
22 (UNWTO) in 2004;

23

24 *Recommends* Member States protect World Heritage Sites from climate change
25 through preventive and corrective actions such as global, regional and local
26 management plans aiming at anticipating possible adverse affects of climate
27 change;

28

29 7) *Further recommends* Member States conduct such appropriate actions in close
30 collaboration with relevant bodies already involved in climate change and/or
31 heritage and conservation issues, such as the United Nations Framework
32 Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on
33 Climate Change (IPCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the
34 UNESCO Mandate and the Biosphere Program, the Ramsar Convention on
35 Wetlands and the World Heritage Convention UNESCO.

Code: UNESCO/1/12

Committee: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board

Subject: World Heritage Sites: Balancing Tourism and Ensuring Preservation

1 *Recognizing* the specific goal of this committee to promote the delicate balance between tourism growth and
2 insuring World Heritage Site (WHS) preservation,

3
4 *Believing* the primary focus should be on the resulting effects that increased international tourism has caused on
5 the sites and proposals of restoration and environmental preservation to sustain them,

6
7 *Recognizing* existing requirements of current conditions in order to become a WHS,

8
9 *Noting* the current criteria for selection as a WHS does not require any continuing responsibility on behalf of the
10 containing country,

11
12 *Further noting that* differences between developed and developing countries in knowledge, expertise, and
13 funding for their WHS inherently affects their ability to preserve WHS,

14
15 *Fully aware of* the importance of accepting additional qualified WHS,

16
17 *Convinced that* countries may be less likely to sustain new WHS if the priority to sustain current sites is not the
18 first focus,

19
20 *Taking into account* not only the importance of the preservation of WHS, but also the security of the citizens
21 and tourist who interact with recognized WHS,

22
23 *The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Executive Board,*

- 24
25 1) *Calls upon* the UNESCO Executive Board to add the following stipulations to address the issue of
26 depleted funds for WHS by adding:
27
- 28 a. As a requirement to achieve status as a cultural or natural World Heritage Site, the country will be
29 responsible for presenting a plan to show how the site will be maintained and sustained
30 i. internally (taking into account the limited financial abilities of each country) and/or,
31 ii. externally fund the site (through funds and trusts, private donors such as non-governmental
32 organizations, International Council of Monuments and Sites, the World Conservation Union, etc.);
33
 - 34 b. This plan will encompass a ten-year time period, accomplishing the goals of:
35 i. Ensuring the site will be properly funded in order to not be a financial burden on its Member
36 State,
37 ii. Stabilizing the current budget for World Heritage Sites within UNESCO to free up the Rapid
38 Response Fund for natural disasters, war, etc. and,
39 iii. Stabilizing the current total budget for World Heritage Sites to satisfy new and existing goals for
40 preservation outlined by the World Heritage Committee;
41
 - 42 c. Developing countries wishing to have a World Heritage Site are allowed a two-year transition period
43 in which to develop a stable plan for funding, growth, and sustainability for the future

1 i. The primary goal will be to create a structure of stability that will benefit their site in the long-
2 term in the points outlined above;

3 ii. In establishment of this stipulation, we call upon the assistance, advisement, and expertise of
4 developed countries per request of the transitioning country, to ensure a successful transition into a
5 functioning World Heritage Site;
6

7 2) *Authorizes* a plan to promote the educational goals of UNESCO by:
8

9 a. Establishing a multi-lateral platform for the sharing of knowledge and expertise about the balance
10 between tourism and sustainability needs a transition word to set up below;
11

12 i. A convening of a special committee of all existing regions within UNESCO (Africa, the Arab States,
13 Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North American, and Latin America and the Caribbean), the special
14 committee will discuss the partnership between tourism and sustainability of World Heritage Sites,
15

16 ii. This will be conducted once every five years on a rotating basing (respectively) by region, beginning
17 the 1st to 3rd of October 2013, hosted and chaired by one country and staffed by its regional partners,
18 beginning with Argentina,

19 iii. The first convening will discuss the following topics

20 1. Recognizing the success of current sites in balancing tourism with preservation,

21 2. Educating the younger population about visiting and protecting sites,

22 3. Raising new ideas and recommending practices for the following five years to be
23 suggested to the World Heritage Organization;

24 iv. Subsequent meetings will have their topics... (Topics will be decided by consensus of
25 Member States at the end of each for the following one),
26

27 b. Recommending that regions (as stated above) also take it upon themselves to annually convene or
28 conference on the topic of balancing tourism with preservation;

29 3) *Expresses* the need for increased safety measures to protect the integrity of the World Heritage Site, as
30 well as the tourists and locals that may interact with it;
31

32 a. Sites should adapt safety check points to inform and educate tourists and locals about how they can
33 properly interact with Sites to prevent any harmful effects to themselves or permanent negative impacts
34 to the Site;

35 i. Safety check points should take measures to make sure their protection of tourists and locals
36 alike is consistent with the protection of peoples under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
37 (specifically taking into account Articles 2 and 3),

38 ii. The safety checks should follow a similar format to Ireland's "Safety Access Guide" for the Site:
39 Skellig Michael Co Kerry; the guide lists includes points both on how to "Care for the Environment"
40 and also safety notices to visitors;
41

42 b. Hopes that all Sites should soon adapt these check points to attract tourism growth with increased
43 safety measure and also ensuring proper preservation because of adequate knowledge offered;
44

45 c. Local populations around the site might also stand in advisory capacity to make
46 recommendations to their Member State about the function, preservation, and upkeep
47 of the Site.

United Nations Children's Fund

Committee Staff

Director Sasha Sleiman
Chair Bailey Carroll
Rapporteur Nguyen Cao

Agenda

1. Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girls' 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 Girls' Access to Quality Education	26/3/4
UNICEF/1/2	Promoting Gender Equality by Addressing Social Norms and Increasing Girls' Access to Quality Education	Acclamation

Summary Report

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

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

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member States, no observers, Non-Governmental Organizations, or Intergovernmental Organizations in the committee. The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, after several deliberations, the UNICEF committee adopted the agenda as the following order: 1-3-2.

The UNICEF committee opened the second session with several speakers addressing the first topic of the agenda. There were 33 Member States attending this and the third session. Delegate speeches mainly focused on the importance of education in regards to promoting gender equality. Delegates worked efficiently to produce rich-in-content working papers and were willing to cooperate with one another to reach consensus. Three official working papers named "Blue," "Red," "Green" were submitted to and edited by the director. Four other working papers were in progress. The committee was moving at a steady rate and dismissed at 11:00 pm.

Six working papers were submitted on this topic during these sessions, offering a multitude of goals and recommendations on the issue at hand. Two of the working papers were combined in order to more efficiently address the topic in a cohesive manner, and two more working papers were in discussions to also collaborate. At the end of the session, one working paper was accepted as Draft Resolution 1/1. The draft resolution highlighted the importance of establishing the United Nations Children's Fund Stipend Initiative for Girls Education (UNICEF SIGE) to facilitate educational funds and suggesting the implementation of educational reform policies.

There were several issues including the role of technology in rural areas left to collaborate on before a final merger produced Draft Resolution 1/2 accepted by the Dais at the end of the first session. This draft resolution proposed the establishment of the United Nations Initiative for Rural Primary Schooling (UN IRIS) and highlighted the significance of creating educational and vocational training programs for women and girls to increase awareness among Member States.

On Wednesday, April 4, 2012 the body went into voting bloc and adopted 2 draft resolutions, one by acclamation and one by 26 favors, 3 opposes, and 4 abstains. The second topic was briefly discussed after the adoption of two draft resolutions. The body overall went smoothly with the spirit of cooperation to reach consensus, promoting the general concept of the United Nations.

Code: UNICEF/1/1

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

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

1 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 61/146 of 2007 to promote equal opportunity and
2 attendance in school,

3
4 *Acknowledging* the vast differences in the quality and accessibility of education for the girl child,
5

6 *Cognizant* of the difficulties girls face as a result of social, economic, and political barriers,
7 particularly with regard to familial, religious, and social responsibilities,

8
9 *Bearing in mind* the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3 by
10 2015,

11
12 *Noting* the efficacy of the United Nation Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) for developing
13 cohesive frameworks for girl-friendly schools and initiatives,

14
15 *Alarmed* by the lack of adequate educational facilities and programs available to the girl child,
16

17 *Emphasizing* the importance of the rights laid out in the Convention of the Rights of the Child,
18 particularly with regard to rights to education and freedom from discrimination,

19
20 *Stressing* the importance of multilateral cooperation between nations, nongovernmental
21 organizations, local and regional organizations to develop effective and meaningful education
22 programs for the girl child;

23
24 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

25
26 1) *Draws attention* to the significance of ensuring that education and basic social services are
27 available and affordable to all girls and promote equal opportunity and attendance in
28 schools;

29
30 2) *Suggests* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) create the United Nations
31 Children's Fund Stipend Initiative for Girls Education (UNICEF SIGE) as a central
32 agency to oversee and facilitate the distribution of funds for the purposes of providing
33 stipends for families who send their girls to school;

34
35 3) *Strongly recommends* that UNICEF SIGE be governed by an executive board whose
36 members shall:

37
38 a. *Include:*
39 i. NGO representatives;
40 ii. UNICEF and other relevant UN bodies;
41 iii. Donors to the program;

- 42 iv. Recipients of the program;
43 v. Community members, including educators, from participating Member States;
44
45 b. Be determined by ECOSOC on a rotating basis with all relevant stakeholders
46 represented;
47
48 4) *Stresses* the importance of continuing and increasing, through UNICEF SIGE, current
49 measures that provide cash stipends to families who send their girl children to school by:
50
51 a. Utilizing existing funding and operational frameworks established by the World Bank;
52
53 b. Encouraging private donors, nongovernmental organizations, and Member States to
54 contribute to these measures;
55
56 c. Further encouraging contributions by the United Nations Development Programme,
57 UN Women, the United Nations Children’s Fund, and other relevant United Nations
58 bodies;
59
60 5) *Affirms* that the objective of UNICEF SIGE is to be a short-term project with long-term,
61 multi-faceted benefits that will provide generations of girls and women with access to
62 education and overall higher levels of equality as stipends can provide families with an
63 economic incentive to explore alternatives to social norms such as early marriage, child-
64 bearing, and household chores, that would normally prohibit girls from accessing
65 education;
66
67 6) *Authorizes* the UNICEF SIGE to be responsible for:
68
69 a. Consolidating cash donations to be effectively and efficiently distributed to
70 governments in good faith that the money will be allocated to families who send their
71 girl children to school;
72
73 b. Furthermore that these donations will be distributed on the condition that governments
74 submit to an independent accountability review of the progress of these programs that
75 will contain accurate and reliable data about:
76
77 i. Attendance;
78 ii. Matriculation;
79 iii. Access to equitable programs and services;
80 iv. Personal safety;
81
82 7) *Further suggests* UNICEF SIGE meet and deliver a report yearly to address the successes
83 of the program and highlight additional areas, which may need assistance;
84
85 8) *Recommends* that Member States wishing to participate in UNICEF SIGE program
86 demonstrate through domestic legal and educational reforms their commitment to
87 bridging the gender disparity in education through:
88

- 89 a. Making efforts to adhere to the UNGEI with respect to the attributes of “girl-friendly
90 schools” including, but not limited to:
91
92 i. Safe, quiet geographic location;
93 ii. The availability of female teachers as role models;
94 iii. Gender-segregated, clean, and usable restrooms;
95 iv. Adequate books, supplies, and resources;
96
97 b. Adopting policies so as to open, encourage, and increase enrollment for the girl child;
98
99 c. Recognizing that such a gender disparity exists in education, that it is a violation of
100 Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and that multilateral
101 action may be necessary to correct the injustice;
102 d. Seeking the assistance of the UNICEF SIGE program through a formal application
103 process that establishes the legitimacy of that Member State’s claim;
104
- 105 9) *Further recognizes* the importance of utilizing current incentive programs such as:
106
107 a. The implementation of the School Meal Programme to provide school meals to all
108 children to encourage female enrollment;
109
110 b. Offering meals for families that send girls to attend school to serve as incentive
111 through resources provided by the World Food Programme;
112
- 113 10) *Encourages* intergovernmental support and cooperation working toward education
114 systems that prioritize gender parity as a goal;
115
- 116 11) *Welcomes* the implementation of education systems that, at the secondary level, offer boys
117 and girls academic and vocational opportunities to:
118
119 a. Learn regionally appropriate and culturally sensitive skills;
120
121 b. Educate girls in the manner most appropriate to their family and situation to ensure the
122 skills they learn are transferable to their communities;
123
124 c. Provide girls with the necessary skills to enter the labor force in a productive and
125 meaningful way;
126
127 d. Develop a highly skilled and productive labor force, so as to produce domestic
128 economic prosperity;
129
- 130 12) *Takes note of* the vast cultural, religious, social, and economic diversity among Member
131 States in implementing education initiatives by:
132 a. Developing both single-sex and co-educational environments at the primary and
133 secondary level;
134 b. Building on existing education frameworks and complimenting legal foundations at
135 the domestic level;

- 136 c. Encouraging cooperation between organizations currently working to increase access
137 to education for the girl child;
- 138 d. Further encouraging multilateral cooperation to develop information exchange about
139 the efficacy of certain education programs;
- 140 e. Offer girls affected by violence, who may not be enrolled in school due to conflict,
141 psychological assistance by relying on UNICEF support staff in schools and
142 surrounding areas;
- 143
- 144 13) *Urges* Member States to collaborate through bilateral and multilateral relationships to
145 develop individualized frameworks for implementing educational reform;
- 146
- 147 14) *Calls upon* Member States to evaluate gender equality, the rights of children, and the
148 rights of women at the national level so as to examine successes and areas in need of
149 improvement through the implementation of gender and development building blocks to
150 create a national network to include all relevant stakeholders, such as non-governmental
151 organizations, national institutions and bodies, and local organizations;
- 152
- 153 15) *Stresses* the importance of Member States fulfilling their financial and otherwise
154 commitments to UNICEF so that the body may continue to work toward eliminating
155 gender disparity;
- 156
- 157 16) *Welcomes* the use of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
158 (OECD) in coordination with the Development Assistance Gender Net to ensure the
159 accomplishment of these goals.

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* the vision of equality enshrined in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),
- 2
- 3 *Recalling* the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in
- 4 1979, which calls for the elimination of discrimination against all women and all girls,
- 5
- 6 *Emphasizing* the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and *especially*
- 7 *reconfirming* Article 31 concerning access to education,
- 8
- 9 *Highlighting* the Millennium Development Goals, especially goals number two on “Achieving
- 10 universal primary education” and three on “Promoting gender equality and empowering
- 11 women”,
- 12
- 13 *Recalling* the significant work of the Global Partnership for Education and the Global
- 14 Partnership for Education Fund,
- 15
- 16 *Expressing its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Girls Education Initiative,
- 17 *Being fully aware* of the fact that the majority of the world’s out-of-school children are still girls,
- 18
- 19 *Affirming* the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that recognizes the
- 20 importance to teach children respect for one another without discrimination,
- 21
- 22 *Acknowledging* the economic considerations that limit the access to the education of girls from
- 23 impoverished families,
- 24
- 25 *Recognizing* the importance of the family unit in improving perceptions of women by both
- 26 women and men in communities,
- 27
- 28 *Noting* that international dialogue and collaboration is crucial in the promotion of comprehensive
- 29 non-discriminative gender norms and educational standards,
- 30
- 31 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of addressing diverse religious and cultural traditions with
- 32 sensitivity as they significantly interact with expressions of gender equity and girls’ access to
- 33 education,
- 34
- 35 *Taking into consideration* the importance of a secure and peaceful environment to enhance the
- 36 access of children and especially girls to education,
- 37
- 38 *Expressing its appreciation* for United Nation’s Children’s Fund (UNICEF) pre-existing safety
- 39 and guardianship programs such as the “Welcome to School” program,
- 40
- 41 *Respecting* the equal sovereignty of independent states to determine their own educational
- 42 policies,

43 *The United Nations Children's Fund,*

44

45 1) *Proposes* the establishment of a United Nations Initiative for Rural Primary Schooling
46 (UN IRIS) and *recommends* UN IRIS to:

47

48 a. Set up mobile teaching teams consisting of individuals trained to provide basic
49 education to children, especially young girls, in rural areas and areas where children's
50 security is at risk;

51

52 i. Supply these teachers with basic primary teaching materials through UNICEF's
53 "school in a box" program;

54 ii. Be under the administration of the United Nations Girls Education Initiative
55 (UNGEI) and use UNGEI's existing regional focal points as the basic underlying
56 structure;

57 iii. Cooperate with national ministries of education to develop quality course
58 curricula and teaching programs;

59 iv. Put an emphasis on training community volunteers to serve as instructors for the
60 mobile teaching programs and further facilitate communal parent teacher
61 associations to promote parental involvement in girls education;

62 v. Utilize funding from the Global Partnership for Education Fund and UNICEF's
63 regular budget;

64

65 b. Establish vocational training institutions for women and girls focusing on enhancing
66 their skills to counter socio-economic oppression;

67

68 c. Offer employment opportunities for women, utilizing the skills developed through
69 the aforementioned vocational training institutions;

70

71 d. Develop health training to ensure women are aware of physical health issues such as
72 pre-natal, natal and maternal health as well as mental health in order to promote and
73 protect the well-being of girls;

74

75 e. Provide a curriculum to facilitate awareness of civil liberties and rights focusing
76 especially on women and girls;

77

78 f. Encourage employment and economic activities such as gender budget analysis, public
79 finance management and other aspects;

80

81 2) *Calls upon* developing nations to actively collaborate and utilize multilateral monetary
82 funds through UNICEF, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and micro-credit
83 institutions to:

84

85 a. Allocate funds through the United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) to
86 promote the creation of effective educational institutions aimed at promoting gender
87 equality as well as addressing social norms;

88

- 89 b. Effectively implement evaluation and monitoring bodies in partnership with the
90 national government of each individual Member State;
91
92 c. Fund developing areas to further the education of children;
93
- 94 3) *Recommends* the utilization of Transitional Learning Spaces (TLS) to incorporate designs
95 and cost-effective measures from different case studies collected from the field,
96 particularly, in the context of an emergency where girls are unable to access quality
97 education by:
98
- 99 a. Constructing the Transitional Learning Spaces in remote areas where children are
100 denied access to conventional education facilities;
101
- 102 b. Collaborating with community-based non-governmental organizations;
103
- 104 c. Funding the projects through UN Women and other relevant development assistance
105 sources;
106
- 107 4) *Endorses* the construction of additional primary schools in safe rural areas so girls and
108 boys have equal and secure opportunities to access education through:
109
- 110 a. The development of bilateral and multilateral partnerships to facilitate the
111 enhancement or development of sanitation facilities;
112
- 113 b. Partnerships to improve the safety of primary education centers through repairs to
114 increase attendance;
115
- 116 5) *Further recommends* an optional comprehensive approach to enhance a sustainable
117 process of addressing cultural barriers to girls' education through a culturally sensitive
118 Girls' Access To Education (GATE) pilot project with:
119
- 120 a. Transition periods as follows:
121
- 122 i. Establish girls-only classes taught by female teachers with subjects that various
123 ethnic, religious, and cultural groups would be tolerant of;
124 ii. Integrate male students into the classroom while expanding the curriculum to
125 include limited gender-neutral subjects such as languages and social studies;
126 iii. Integrate male faculty into the school while expanding the curriculum further to
127 include all gender-neutral subjects;
128
- 129 b. Transition periods serving as guidelines, acknowledging that the order of stages
130 remain at the discretion of the community or governing body so that a GATE pilot
131 school may begin with stage two if the community or governing body deems it
132 appropriate based on the region's progress;
133

- 134 c. Suggestions for a limited class size to foster intensive care and cultivate a richer
135 learning environment for both boys and girls;
136
- 137 d. Collaboration between Member States and TeachUNICEF to establish or enhance a
138 set of standards for training and qualifying GATE instructors;
139
- 140 e. Requirements for the headmaster of each GATE institution to submit annual reports
141 on the progress of both students and teachers to UNICEF;
142
- 143 f. Implementation of these policies through joint efforts between UNICEF and the state
144 government, with assistance from NGOs;
145
- 146 g. Utilization of best practice sharing and transfer of knowledge in the process of
147 establishing GATE pilot schools;
- 148 h. Funding options through available means such as UNICEF, UN Women, World Bank
149 loans, private donors, NGOs, UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality, and State
150 endorsed microfinance loans;
151
- 152 i. Promotion of the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) Initiative as a long-term goal for the
153 integration of technologies in developing areas;
154
- 155 6) *Requests* the promotion of gender-sensitive environments within educational institutions
156 to address the specific needs of girls without excluding the equal needs of boys, and to
157 this end suggests to:
158
- 159 a. Ensure a balanced ratio of male and female teachers;
160
- 161 b. Provide children with separate sanitation facilities;
162
- 163 c. Encourage the training of instructors and school administrators concerning security
164 issues within schools such as social training in dealing with cases of bullying,
165 discrimination and harassment towards girls;
166
- 167 d. Support the implementation of flexible school timetables for women who cannot
168 afford the loss of employment;
169
- 170 7) *Draws attention* to girls’ needs for education in the duration of emergency situations
171 through means such as:
172
- 173 a. The Early Childhood Development Kit, School-in-a-Box Kit, and Recreation Kit for
174 post-conflict reintegration and normalization processes for children, with special
175 emphasis on girls’ recovery, through:
176
- 177 i. Establishing psychological counseling centers;

- 178 ii. The reinforcement of a safe environment for learning through provisions of age
179 appropriate and child specific materials to aid therapeutic measures to assist in
180 the social and mental development of young children;
181 iii. Providing school supplies in the first 72 hours following an emergency situation;
182 iv. Encouraging recreational activities, especially amongst girls, to foster a sense of
183 normalization and provide psychological therapy through physical activity;
184
185 b. The education cluster endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for
186 humanitarian assistance in 2007 and the Inter-Agency Network for Education in
187 Emergencies at the country level to identify gaps between global standards on girls'
188 education and regional circumstances, including human and material resources and
189 technical capacity;
190
191 8) *Welcomes* the establishment of educational and training programs aimed at creating
192 awareness among households of the importance of gender equality to establish equal
193 opportunities for both girls and boys, and to that end suggests to include:
194
195 a. The promotion of gender equality in one of UNICEF's Consultative Group on Early
196 Childhood Development's missions;
197
198 b. Parental development workshops managed by TeachUNICEF to raise cultural
199 sensitivity on gender equality among households for countries in need of innovative
200 initiatives;
201
202 9) *Strongly encourages* the creation of an annual conference on gender equality supported
203 by TeachUNICEF to train and inform teachers and volunteers on ways to promote gender
204 equality through education, and suggest to:
205
206 a. Empower youth to participate in the expansion of social norms based on equality
207 through peer education and information;
208
209 b. Address grievances and channelling the innovative potential of the youth community
210 within the model of the Youth World Forum;
211
212 c. Target priority areas for actions, evaluations, and monitoring progress in order to
213 ensure the commitment of governments to implement policies addressing gender
214 inequality and children's rights;
215
216 10) *Supports* further implementation of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRMs) to
217 assess the situation and establish adequate methodologies to implement policies to
218 promote gender equality in order to evaluate the progress of the regional forums and
219 designate regions in need of further assistance;
220
221 11) *Strongly urges* local civil societies to allow for open community forums of religious and
222 cultural dialogues coordinated by local dignitaries to:
223

- 224 a. Improve and expand gender parity in private and public life with sensitivity to local
225 and regional traditions;
226
- 227 b. Establish a national gender platform involving all stakeholders in order to better
228 identify gaps;
229
- 230 c. Celebrate existing values and traditions which promote girls' and women's
231 empowerment;
232
- 233 12) *Urges* the implementation of databases within the official Millennium Development
234 Goals Regional Groupings on a voluntary basis to collect information on educational
235 systems regarding:
236
- 237 a. Budgeting and financing plans of national educational institutions or departments;
238
- 239 b. Curriculum and standardized testing;
240
- 241 c. Training programs for teachers and counselors to better aid their students' needs;
242
- 243 d. Basic infrastructural improvements and maintenance;
244
- 245 e. Social norm changes through the conduction of surveys every two to three years with
246 leaders of various ethnic, religious, secular, and cultural groups to address current
247 social and gender norm trends in order to better gauge and understand the current
248 status of girls' rights through the Commission on the Status of Women of the
249 Economic and Social Council;
250
- 251 13) *Emphasizes* the importance of educational reforms within Member States to tackle
252 shortcomings within their respective, sovereign departments and ministries of education;
253
- 254 14) *Encourages* girls' attendance in school through ensuring their physical safety by:
255
- 256 a. Promoting local volunteer forces to ensure children's safe travel to and from school
257 with special emphasis on the girl child;
258
- 259 b. Facilitating a peaceful learning environment through local supervision forces'
260 presence in educational institutions to intervene and prevent potentially violent or
261 disruptive situations;
262
- 263 15) *Invites* the international community to actively fund projects and activities related to
264 children and gender issues.