CONFERENCES}

impact

#NMUNNY2015

CONFERENCES B
Documentation of the Work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Christopher McKenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Maya Kazamel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Theadora Trejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Rebecca Dixon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda

I. Protecting and Securing Fisheries in Small Island Developing States
II. Reducing Rural Poverty
III. Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO/1/1</td>
<td>Reducing Rural Poverty</td>
<td>40 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/1/2</td>
<td>Reducing Rural Poverty</td>
<td>34 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/1/3</td>
<td>Reducing Rural Poverty</td>
<td>33 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 8 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/1/4</td>
<td>Reducing Rural Poverty</td>
<td>33 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 9 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/1/5</td>
<td>Reducing Rural Poverty</td>
<td>40 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/1/6</td>
<td>Reducing Rural Poverty</td>
<td>34 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 6 abstentions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Report

The Executive Board of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Protecting and Securing Fisheries in Small Island Developing States
II. Reducing Rural Poverty
III. Investing in Agriculture for Food Security and Economic Growth

The session was attended by representatives of 45 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of Reducing Rural Poverty. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of subtopics: food regulations, alternative sources of food, the empowerment of women, fishing and aquaculture, infrastructure, capacity-building and education, desertification, water management, technology and trade, housing, and. The mood in the beginning was optimistic and productive, and the delegates very soon formed working groups and began to negotiate. They wrote and edited their working papers diligently incorporating the comments noted by the Dais. Ambassador Ronald Jumeau from the Seychelles spoke to the committee on the issues of fisheries, Small Island Developing States and climate change. The delegates benefited greatly from the talk which guided their committee work. By the end of the final session on Tuesday, six of the working papers had merged to reduce that number to three, with a total of six working papers on the floor.

On Wednesday, six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. Six amendments were submitted by the body to alter three of the draft resolutions, all of which passed. Six resolutions were adopted and although none were adopted by acclamation, one received no negative votes. As no draft resolutions were rejected by the committee, the adopted resolutions covered the same topics as the original draft resolutions, with proposed solutions to rural poverty ranging from the mass breeding and consumption of insects to the education and empowerment of women in poverty. The final speeches given by delegates reflected the calm and collaborative approach taken and many expressed pride in the way that the delegates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had put aside their individual opinions and differences and developed initiatives with the potential to cause real change and to alleviate rural poverty around the world.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Strongly believes in solidarity and fraternity between all Member States as stated by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Aware of the strong correlation between food security and poverty as expressed in the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG): Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger,

Recalling the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) proclaimed by the General Assembly which aimed to invite all Member States to create a strategy to fight poverty in the post-2015 agenda,

Deeply concerned that approximately 55.23 percent of the Asian and Pacific, Sub-Saharan African, Latin American and the Caribbean, the Middle Eastern and North African regions’ populations are part of the rural population in regards to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Rural Poverty Report of 2011 statistics and that further efforts can still be deployed to address this chronic problem,

Further recalling the framework set forth by the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security and understanding that poverty is still a chronic obstacle in rural areas,

Acknowledging the absence of international food standards and codes of practice concerning entomophagy, consisting of barriers to market establishment in the European Union and other areas,

Emphasize the important role of the Codex Alimentarius in accordance with the 2009 Declaration of the World Food Summit: Five Years Later, to provide effective standards for food safety standards concerning human consumption by inviting the next Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to look upon the integration of safety standards concerning the human consumption of insects,

Noting the success of the 2008 Humans Bite Back workshop in the United States of America, Thailand and Japan, by use of educational workshops utilizing previously gathered Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) research and presented in the 2013 Edible Insects: Future Prospect for Food and Feed Security report produced by the FAO,

1. Affirms the crucial role of agriculture and diverse farming techniques in order to address rural poverty including insect farming within existing small holder farms in rural areas;

2. Calls upon the creation of a new Entomophagy and Insect Farming Department (EIFD) under the FAO, encapsulating the pre-existing Edible Insects program, whilst establishing measures, programs, research and guidelines applicable to the United Nations community and its Member States in order to emphasize the importance of this new sustainable method to reduce poverty through:

   a. Evaluation by the EIFD ensuring the accuracy of the identification in order to acknowledge the further integration of new species according to specified criteria such as but not limited to:

      i. Prevalence in the area to which it concerns;
      ii. Ease of collectivization, domestication and eventual harvest;

   b. Reevaluation of the process made in the previous year in insect identification, according to the following criteria:

      i. Nutritional content in relation to human intake;
ii. Benefits to the soil in terms of potential of fertilization;

3. **Encourages** the dissemination of the community-based management (CBM) model, which was introduced in South-eastern Asian Member States in the early 2000’s, such as Thailand in terms of Community Based Forest Resource Conflict Management FAO Program which consisted in sustainable management of natural resources, in order to empower the existing rural insect farmers and their families in the African, Asian and South American continents, as well as the future famers in other regions in developing specialized and unique programs that correspond to the needs of their particular community through:

   a. Achieving of self-sufficiency of the community in a model of cooperative organization;
   b. Reminding on the need for the respect and the sustainable cultivation of the ecosystem on which the community depends on to produce agricultural goods;
   c. Recognizing from private stakeholders of efficient farming technologies, including but not limited to insect farming, specifically for small holder farms;

4. **Urges** the creation of an international and universal insect identification chart and sourcebook, created by common national documentation gathered by EIFD, allowing for:

   a. Reaffirmation of the 6 basic species as food for human beings by the 2013 FAO Forestry paper “Edible Insects: Future Prospects for Food and Feed Security”, those being: Black soldier flies (Hermetia Illucens), Common housefly larvae (Musca Domestica), Termites (Trinerviternes Spp), Silkworms (Anaphe Panda), Mealworms (Tenebriu Molitor), Grasshopper;
   b. Recommendation of the integration of the six precedent key insect species used as feed for human beings in the Codex Alimentarius in order to serve as reference for national legislations;
   c. Recognition of farmers’ input in the identification process, in order to facilitate the possibilities for small rural farmers to be recognized on the international scale and to integrate insect farming into the international fair trade movement, by sending Special Rapporteurs linked by mandates from the FAO, that would investigate and document statistics on rural insect farming;

5. **Proclaims** the expansion of the FAO Workshop “Humans Bite Back”, originally held in Chiang Mai, Thailand in February 2008, which focused on insect production and consumption of insects as human and agricultural feed through:

   a. Workshops for communities for insect producing Member States, organized by the EIFD in collaboration with national governments on an annual basis focused on:
      i. Production of insects through adapted techniques and means;
      ii. Collection of insects in forest ecosystems, on a first approach basis to be followed by harvest of insects;
   b. Innovative and easily understandable information campaigns on insect consumption and utilization for communities and Member States that will help change the stigma regarding insect consumption by:
      i. Highlighting the health and nutrient benefits for both humans and animal culture;
      ii. Providing information on the uses of insects in agriculture, animal, and land culture in the optic of reducing rural poverty;
      iii. Dispensing ways through which insects can be incorporated into the food culture;
   c. Reports from the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points method used by the FAO which could be adapted to said reports for communities in all Member States on Technological developments in production, Region-based monitoring systems, Cases in specific regions and/or communities;
d. Initially exclusively complementary to traditional agriculture methods and individual initiatives from small-holders in rural areas rather than mass-production of insects in the optic of creating a new economic competitive sector.

6. **Invites** the coordination of existing and future research on insect consumption carried out by IGOs, Universities, including International Research Initiatives such as but not limited to GREENiNSECT and PROTeINSECTS, which are collaborative research consortia of universities and private partners whose research is overlooked by the Food and Environmental Research Agency (FERA), as well as the FAO with the purpose of:

   a. Identifying insect breeds that are safe and edible for consumption;
   b. Creating techniques and uses for insects in the agriculture sector;
   c. Reducing the risk of environmental damage caused by parasitic invasion and population explosions;
   d. Maximizing the capacity of insect production through experimentation, technological advancement, and selection of the most efficient breeds;
   e. Establishing strategies and mechanisms to reduce the risk of environmental damage caused by parasitic invasion and population explosions in the event of a crisis;

7. **Reminds** all Member States to encourage individuals’ involvement in entomophagy, such as women, in order to:

   a. Develop individual initiatives in small rural households for the purpose of generating additional information concerning nutrients;
   b. Stimulate the knowledge transfer and the involvement of children in these kind of agricultural practices through information sharing as women are of capital importance in education inside the familial environment;

8. **Invites** the General Assembly to declare 2020 the year of ‘Innovative Farming Practices for Rural Poverty Alleviation’ in order to raise awareness to the benefits of insects.
The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the fact that poverty, in its various forms, has increasingly occupied the attention of the international community during the last decade,

Aware of the fact that over one billion people in the world are living in poverty, or extreme poverty, which remains an alarming problem in the world’s developing regions,

Noting with satisfaction that progress in poverty reduction has been concentrated in Asia and especially East Asia,

Recalling that bringing people out of poverty is necessary for sustainable development, food security, and economic growth,

Recognizing that in some areas where local material seems unsafe due to the heightened fear of natural disaster, and therefore further worsens poverty levels,

Reaffirming that the eradication of poverty is an imperative of human dignity,

Observing the vital importance of the concerns and commitments made in the 2011 Rural Poverty Report, concerning the key areas of Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia,

Recognizing the success of Community First! Villages in Austin, Texas, United States of America as a model, in their effective reduction of homelessness in the state of Texas,

Noting that similar models in California and Louisiana in the USA have also cut poverty rates and homelessness in half in ten years,

Recognizing the success of the New Village Movement in the 1970s and 1980s in the Republic of Korea which raised living standards for the population,

Noting with regret that there are 1.2 billion people in the world living on or under the 1.25 USD a day,

Fully believing that improving the livelihoods of the poor is affordable,

1. Recommends the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) of the United Nations (UN) and the Community First! Village of Austin, Texas to consider assisting in the implementation of the program, Huts for Humanity, an organization dedicated to providing low income housing infrastructures to five poverty stricken and underdeveloped regions in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, in which:

   a. Participation and membership in the communities would be on invitation from sovereign states who are open to implementing this policy and would appreciate the assistance of the United Nations;
   
   b. Sustainable homes that are efficient and durable that use less resources, are healthy to live in and are affordable;
   
   c. The New Village Movement, constructed by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in the Republic of Korea, can do community modernization;

2. Further recommends sustainable housing and a supportive community which will include:
a. An innovative mix of affordable housing options such as 12 X 12 canvas sided tents, 140 sq. ft. multifamily homes and 50 sq. ft. concrete huts;

b. A communal centralized structure where communities can gather for worship, organize community projects and hold emergency housing;

c. A community garden featuring fruit and nut-bearing trees that are locally available to the region, in order to create agricultural sustainability within the community;

d. Chicken coops in order to raise their own food, as well as an option to sell which, in turn, creates economic growth for said communities;

3. Welcomes the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNDP, UNICEF, interested host governments, as well as able and willing bodies to provide a total of 3.5 million USD per year, per community for a five-year long trial program in five countries with five communities in total, throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia and 25 micro homes in total, per community;

4. Requests that UN-Habitat create a report after two years of implementation on the effectiveness of Huts for Humanity in creating homes for rural populations in which:

   a. The poverty level or percentage of poverty in the state is assessed;

   b. The official poverty data be recorded in the Current Population Survey (CPS), as well as the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC);

   c. The life expectancy rate as well as the child mortality rate are both measured in the communities that are implemented with Huts for Humanity;

5. Recommends UN-Habitat and UNDP implement a selection process in which:

   a. The micro home will be provided on a case-by-case basis, dependent on individual community evaluation with the five chosen trial communities picked upon research conducted by Community First! Villages, under the FAO, with respect to the World Bank's 1.25 USD a day threshold while choosing communities who are considered most impoverished;

   b. Families are granted membership based on voluntary application to the program;

6. Further requests the appointment of two Community First! Village volunteer members, per community, to assist in the implementation and overseeing of the project and the education of future community members in sustainable agriculture, crop management and sustainable infrastructure construction;

7. Calls for the usage of locally available building material in the creation of huts in order to reduce costs with the following criteria:

   a. In areas where locally available materials are deemed unsuitable or insufficient, therefore worsening the poverty in the area, concrete huts will be used to ameliorate poverty as these are made out of a material that includes all of the elements of concrete, but is flexible enough to form into any shape and once submerged in water and given time to set, it becomes completely solid with far-reaching implications as creation of permanent structures will take half the time of traditional building techniques;

   b. In areas where locally available materials are deemed sustainable, the materials will be sourced from the region in order to reduce costs;

8. Reiterates the effectiveness of similar models in the Western and Asian regions of the world at reducing poverty rates.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the liberty, equality and solidarity values that shall always govern relations among Member States,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which outlines the right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, the right of freedom from hunger, the right to an education, the right to take part in cultural life and that those rights must be ensured equally for men and women,

Reaffirming the Beijing Platform for Action’s assertion that we must prioritize women’s rights as human rights and seeks to advance women’s rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/233, stating the need for country of articulated, owned and led programs that allow developing nations to determine their own food security and poverty reduction strategy,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges as its priority theme at its fifty-sixth session in 2012,

Affirming that the establishment of community-based groups are fundamental for the dissemination of knowledge through serving as a bridge between civil society organizations, governmental organizations, and by functioning as the front line advacator of women’s needs,

Noting General Assembly resolution 66/130 which underscores women as marginalized from the political sphere because of discriminatory laws and the disproportionate effect of poverty on women,

Noting that, according to the Comprehensive Review of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Rural Roads, Travel and Transport (RTT) Experiences, 1994-2007, women, especially in rural areas, spend a lot more time as men commuting, which reduces their capacity to fully participate to development, society and culture,

Noting with concern the 2010-2011 FAO report titled ‘The State of Food and Agriculture’ in which it states that measures to increase women’s access to land rights, agricultural outputs and economic markets will increase farm yields, increase global agricultural output and will lift several millions of people out of poverty,

Mindful of the success of programs such as the USAID Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project which supports the Tajik government in restructuring property rights and equipping women with the knowledge and capacity to enforce land rights,

Recognizing the success of programs of the Global Fund for Women, specifically the IGNITE program in advancing gender equality in science, technology and leadership,

1. Calls for the creation of the Program to Optimize Women’s Empowerment in Rural areas (POWER) which will be administered by the FAO, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and UN Women, that will:
   a. Provide vocation and skill training to women residing in rural areas;
   b. Equip a network of career counselors to facilitate women’s inclusion into the economy;
   c. Provide language training to POWER participants;
d. Allow women from the rural areas to participate in the improvement of development by implementing their ideas and leadership skills in rural areas;

2. **Invites** Member States to promote the implementation of educational programs locally, aiming at informing women of their rights;

3. **Encourages** Member States, in line with the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women to provide gender-sensitive training to judiciary, members of parliament, and other government and public officials to make them aware of the disparities in access to justice for women;

4. **Supports** policies to ensure women and girl’s equal access to resources and livelihoods, and justice systems similar to the goals of the Jordanian National Commission of Women;

5. **Further encourages** the implementation of programs similar to USAID Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project, with respect to national sovereignty, that requests governmental agencies and NGOs provide funding and technical expertise for legal aid centers in rural regions for land owners, specifically women, to assist in education of land rights, how to assert them and legal aid for farmers whose land has been illegally taken from them;

6. **Further recommends**, in cooperation with the International Fund For Agriculture Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, the implementation of a mobility program designed to reduce rural worker terrain transportation times, specifically women, and to improve their access to markets, by focusing on:
   a. The distribution of bicycles, recycled or new, equipped according to the women farmers’ needs;
   b. The implementation of a team specially trained to meet women farmers and map their regular commutes;
   c. Raising awareness in Member States about the roads usually used by women farmers and about the importance of proper maintenance of these infrastructures;

7. **Emphasizes** on the importance of ensuring that the interests of rural women are reflected in all policies related to development and that women have equal access to technology, agricultural inputs and economic markets by:
   a. Including women in political process, through the implementation of programs such as the IGNITE program and the Global Fund for Women that increases leadership skills and aims to close the gender gap;
   b. Improving access to and control of technology in driving a more equitable future to close the gender technology gap;

8. **Calls for** the implementation of projects in rural areas such as the Empowerment of women in Angola program in cooperation with UN Women:
   a. Allowing for the implementation of funded micro-project activities such as leadership training and thematic studies with relation to the advancement of educational and awareness activities, legislative and legal rights challenges, and media campaigns related activities;
   b. Focusing on providing grants to women’s groups to enable them to strategically implement policies and programs that enhances the process of achieving gender equality in political participation and decision making;

9. **Reaffirms** the full support in the equal participation of women in decision making in all levels:
a. Calling for an enhanced regional cooperation and collaboration in order to facilitate knowledge sharing and improve the effective allocation of resources in these areas;

b. Encouraging partnerships with or involvement of governmental institutions, though the determinant for qualifying for the funding is not restrictive and encompasses private to public sectors.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Working under the Food and Agriculture Organization’s Constitution Preamble 4 which calls for bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing to an expanding world economy,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve the proportion of the population whose income is less than 1.25 USD a day and the proportion of individuals suffering from hunger,

Emphasizing statements from the High-Level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Framework that hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition can be ended within one generation,

Noting with concern that according to General Assembly resolution 69/234, poverty remains the greatest global challenge facing the world today,

Recognizing that according to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, rural poverty is the product of deep-seated structural problems associated with underdevelopment within communities,

Understanding that rural communities lack the resources, knowledge, and technology to meet those needs and be effectively self-sufficient,

Underscoring the Second International Conference on Nutrition’s Framework for Action and its recommendation on better implementation of technology,

Stressing that through increased access to advanced technological equipment and information there will be a resulting positive correlation between agricultural productivity and food security,

Acknowledging the need for transparency as a necessary aspect of knowledge sharing,

Recalling the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s Education For All Global Monitoring Report study stating that “globally, over 40 years, income per capita would be 23 percent higher in a Member State with more equal education”,

Further Recalling that education and training are among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty, while recognizing the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, and in this regard recognizing the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Acknowledging that rural communities can be effectively accessed by mobile learning centers, which provide vital skills and knowledge to a community in a short period of time through on-bus courses and programs focused on vocational, traditional, and tech education,

Realizing that mobile learning centers have been effectively implemented in countries to spread education to poor and underdeveloped rural areas,

Acknowledging the disadvantages that women in rural regions face and the lack of equitable economic opportunities afforded to them,

Stressing the importance of strengthening women’s role in the workforce in order to enhance the development of rural agricultural and non-agricultural sectors to reach food security, improve living standards and reduce rural poverty,
Reaffirming the importance of economic empowerment of women in order to reduce rural poverty and social inequalities as stated in General Assembly resolution 62/136,

1. Requests Member States to support the establishment of a Technology Bank and Science, Technology and Innovation Supporting Mechanism under the supervision of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as suggested in the Istanbul Declaration on Least Developed Countries, and being currently discussed by a high-level panel in response to a request by the General Assembly, and the implementation of the Brilliant Buses Program, which serves as the bridge between isolated rural communities and the Technology Bank, by launching mobile learning centers around the world to reach the poor;

2. Takes note of the Republic of Turkey’s offer to host the headquarters of the Technology Bank, while its branches are suggested to be organized into regional hubs in Latin and South America, Africa, South and East Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East and Eastern Europe with one office per region initially, which will provide efficient solutions tailored to country-specific projects based on their needs;

3. Emphasizes that the finalized locations of the Technology Bank headquarters and the regional offices will be determined on a conference on ‘Tools for Growth’ held in August 2015, which will have the purpose of discussing details on the implementation of the Technology Bank, involving all relevant stakeholder, including donor countries, potential recipients, and NGOs;

4. Invites voluntary funding, support, and resources from national and international actors, from private actors who can make tax-deductible charitable donations, and from non-governmental organizations such as AgResults which is a multi-nationally funded NGO with a $118 million budget to “build global partnerships to achieve breakthrough innovation” in rural areas; Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF), a organization promoting the use of knowledge sharing and best practices, in order to contribute to reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals and the suggested Sustainable Development Goals for the post-2015 development agenda;

5. Suggests that through contribution by the aforementioned actors, this institution shall provide loans with low interest rates for technological equipment and agricultural capital appropriate for the respective regions and their stage of development, along with education on how to use these tools most effectively in order to foster the advancement of both farm and non-farm sectors, and suggests to incentivize the donation of second-hand farming equipment by Member States with a more advanced mechanized agricultural sector to facilitate the advancement of regions that lack in such capital;

6. Declares that the Technology Bank shall serve as a knowledge platform, facilitating cooperation between states at all stages of development as well as among Member States with similar root causes of poverty and provide potential solutions to these issues, thereby benefiting all actors involved;

7. Affirms that the Technology Bank will grant donor Member States in all stages of development the opportunity to approach the institution when they are interested in establishing a cooperation with a receiving Member State from a Least Developed Country, and likewise allow receiving Member States from Least Developed Countries to approach the Technology Bank when they wish to establish a cooperation with a donor Member State, thereby fostering the Member States’ individual specializations based upon their local comparative advantage;

8. Emphasizes that the Technology Bank will implement programs to increase the productivity of rural women working on smallholder farms by cooperating with existing initiatives like Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, which is a five-year joint program between FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN-Women and the World Food Programme;

9. Calls upon Member States to use the Technology Bank as an enabling organ to address the issues of economic inequalities concerning gender by, inter alia;

   a. Enhancing opportunities for women to develop by giving them the possibility to join the workforce, including leadership positions;
b. Providing economic education to women with respect to agricultural production and management;

c. Granting women access to a knowledge platform that allows them to share their experiences with like-minded rural women;

10. **Affirms** that the Technology Bank offers Member States a valuable opportunity to engage in regional cooperation and create and enhance trade partnerships that stimulate economic growth and stability;

11. **Affirms** that the work of the Technology Bank will contribute to the closing of economic gaps between different social groups;

12. **Suggests** the cooperation of the Technology Bank with other UN institutions such as the International Labour Organization, UNESCO and the IFAD which is already directly interacting with small farm holders of nutritious food and has trained over 4.5 million people to use agricultural practices and technology to increase productivity;

13. **Endorses** the launch of technologically equipped ‘Brilliant Buses’ as a subsidiary program of the Technology Bank that will tour rural regions across the globe with the purpose of educating the rural poor in the use of the technological equipment, vocational skills and traditional education; suggests the creation of a body within the Brilliant Buses Program that oversees the curriculum and also follows-up with participants to measure their progress in order to ensure long-term success, and provide further help if needed; and encourages Member States to donate funding and technology, which should include, amongst others:

   a. Computers;

   b. Satellite Internet access;

   c. Educational videos and programs targeted at vocational and agricultural training, traditional education, as well as technology familiarization;

14. **Requests** the use of educational materials NGOs in the languages spoken in the participating Member States created and provided by the offices in the regional hubs and supported by institutions such as UNESCO as well as local to allow access to all communities.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the interdependence of all Member States with respect to access to food and agriculture,

Declaring the importance of Member State sovereignty in all aspects of these proceedings, in particular when implementing local and regional projects,

Noting the fact that sustainable development and poverty eradication are only attainable through the cooperation and responsible actions of Member States,

Reaffirming our commitment to General Assembly resolutions 64/216, 65/174, 66/215 and 67/224, dedicated to combating hunger and poverty,

Keeping in mind the benefits of expanding and implementing public transportations and road systems for all members,

Recognizing through education and training of the rural work force, self-sustenance and stability may be achieved by improving productivity and imparting knowledge;

Fully aware of the varying conditions and challenges faced by farmers in different parts of the world, as a result of climate, terrain and economic circumstances,

Noting with deep concern the incredible difficulty that exists in getting food into rural areas and fully aware that food security’s main problem in rural areas is the lack of adequate roads reaching into these rural communities,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 65/174 adopted in 2010, the Second UN Decade of Eradication of Poverty, Point 9 that stresses the importance of training and education among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 58/178 adopted in 2003 which launched the Water for Life decade stressing that beyond meeting basic human needs water, as a resource is critical for sustainable development for agriculture,

Wishing the matters taken in this resolution to be built on in the post-2015 development agenda and integrated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to guarantee a long-term approach,

Emphasizing part III of General Assembly resolution A/55/L.2, declaring that the international community will spare no effort in freeing mankind from the dehumanizing nature of extreme poverty, keeping in mind the increase in child labor in rural communities,

Taking into consideration, the impact that climate change has on developing infrastructures and the advancement of practices in proper management of resources and sustainability,

Guided by the knowledge that some countries suffer from the loss of domestically educated individuals to the growing economies of other countries due to a lack of opportunities in their local economy,

Deeply conscious of the need to empower professionals within their home countries in order to further strengthen their national economies and those peoples trapped in rural poverty,
Recalling the Doha Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus which was the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development adopted in 2002, which is a reference point in financing for development,

Seriously concerned with the risk of desertification correlating with the growth of poverty in rural areas, as desertification poses a serious risk to rural livelihoods in regards to agriculture by threatening food security. An estimated 12 million hectares worldwide are lost to land degradation, as noted by the IFAD,

Affirming the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974, and the need to achieve food security for all, as included in the fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration on Food and Agriculture,

Recognizing the success of providing long-term self-sufficiency through projects, implemented by both international and Non-Governmental Organization, such as Farmer Field Schools by Caritas Pakistan and Green Teacher Initiative by Indus Foundation for Human Development, through methods such as education, specifically on best practices for sustainable use of water resources and climate resilient methods,

1. **Encourages** all Member States to create the Ambassadors for Information Means Initiative (AIM), which provides an advance towards combating rural poverty through properly addressing the people in remote locations and actively earning their trust. AIM’s goal is the implementation of a sustainable information infrastructure, by:
   a. Recruiting the Initiative’s ambassadors directly from the rural communities, which will act as the link between the FAO and the local farmers to ensure an ongoing exchange of information and simplifying the disaster mapping of remote locations;
   b. Providing a thorough consultancy to local farmers, the AIMs will be educated in agricultural science by the FAO’s own experts;
   c. Increasing productivity significantly, since farmers get access to more efficient crops and new production means and helping the FAO to tackle the specific problems;
   d. Helping the FAO to tackle the specific problems concerning rural poverty such as communication, education of the public in advanced technologies inter alia and improving existing relationships between all parties involved;

2. **Endorses** the expansion of local community based sustainable projects that encourage farmers and rural populations to increase the sustainable use of water and to assure consistency in the water source for agricultural purposes in cooperation with specialized organizations, such as the International Water Management Institute and the Global Water Partnership, which;
   a. Aiding in setting up region specific monitoring systems in order to promote appropriate use of water resources as a mechanism for combating scarcity of water resources;
   b. Implementing Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIP) that improve the management of scarce water resources that increasing surface water availability and reduce groundwater depletion while strengthening local capacity and increase the potential of drought-stricken land;
   c. Focusing on working with farmers in implementing these schemes and formulating plans for sustainable development and watershed management;
   d. The funds for these regional specialized organisations are obtained from the FAO Agricultural Investment Fund for Developing countries, IFAD and the Asian Development Bank;

3. **Strongly recommends** all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) developed by the United Nations
Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and open for non-European countries by late 2015 in order to promote a fair and equal access to international waters for all states concerned;

4. Further recommends the support and expertise of IFAD and specialized NGOs to local communities in setting up water management projects to include: education and training on practices such as drip, pressure and canal irrigation, covering soil with plastic sheeting to reduce evaporation, no soil tillage, non-chemical composting and alternative crop selection as an alternative to traditional flood irrigation;

5. Endorses increased awareness of implementation and funding for initiatives to combat desertification, such as the Sahara Forest Project, for both continuing the research behind said projects as well as expanding or imitating said projects in other areas at high risk for desertification in such ways as:
   a. Further utilizing north/south cooperation in the expansion of projects focusing on desertification to ensure its implementation in needed member states, regardless of the targeted Member State’s economic necessities;
   b. Researching the expansion of the methods used in previous successful desertification projects to be better implemented in member states with less access to salt water and higher elevation such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Mongolia among others so that Member States can fight desertification from freshwater sources without infringing upon freshwater requirements for member states;

6. Suggests increased focus on the use of E-agricultural systems such as the Voice Forum, with the purpose of increasing cooperation between institutions and individuals in agriculture and development to share knowledge and improve decision making about the vital role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to empower rural communication, improve rural livelihoods, and sustain agriculture and food security;

7. Draws attention to the need for investing in the modernization of technology in order to maximize crop yields and to further develop the agricultural economy, which will in turn supply more funds for developing education programs and improve on the quality of life for those suffering from rural poverty;

8. Resolves to invest towards the provision of agricultural capital and infrastructure to best utilize the limited resources in rural communities to neutralize the demand for child labor through:
   a. agricultural capital including combine harvesters, tractors and specialist harvesting equipment, to ensure the transition from a labor intensive sector to a capital intensive one;
   b. member States will be able to approach the FAO and present a case for investment in agricultural mechanization, and that these cases shall be judged based on the needs of the region(s) specified and the potential socio-economic gains of such investment;

9. Funding including but not limited to public-private partnerships, NGO cooperation and UN specific bodies such as IFAD;

10. Further invites Member States and NGOs to invest in elementary level education in rural areas, in order to match the growing demand for such services as child labor becomes unnecessary in the agricultural sector;

11. Encourages North-South cooperation with regards to technology, E-agriculture and knowledge transfer focusing on the importance of the efficiency and agricultural productivity especially concerning resilient seeds and improved irrigation techniques;

12. Encourages further bilateral agreements, similar to the work between the Economic Development Cooperation Fund and Azerbaijan, where financial and educational support was provided with the aim of improving the use of ICTs;
13. **Calls** upon each Member State to focus on for international trade and assisting with the improvement of infrastructure starting with public-private partnerships and further emphasizing the role of the UN’s supervision on the implementation of the related legislation;

14. **Further focusing on** providing the rural communities with sustainable modes of transportation such as bicycles, and other modes of transportation such as cars, boats, trucks and agriculture machinery;

15. **Affirms** that rural areas will benefit the most from strengthening infrastructure with special focus on road improvement within rural areas through improving access to transportation with beneficial changes such as, planning and implementing improved roadways, extending and encouraging public transit, increasing movement and transportation of goods, creating and building bridges and water pathway transportation;

16. **Resolves** to continue the support of work done by public partners and private investors within countries in infrastructural development and further encourages member states to create similar organizations as the Private Investment Development Group to fund as a means of respecting sovereignty while still holding funds properly allocated;

17. **Affirms** that, to combat the loss of domestically qualified individuals to the growing economics of other countries due to a lack of opportunities in their local economy, we need to allow for funding to help domestic qualified individuals with proven business success to start a business model using the original country’s citizens for the work force by:

   a. Providing the population with education in combination with jobs, which are built through macro-crediting, and microcredits to develop the economy and maximize the quality of life of those suffering from poverty;

   b. Securing a monthly fair wage for those hired by sponsored private enterprises, or those sponsored by microcredits;

18. **Recommends** sharing best practices and experiences for combating rural poverty through bilateral and regional cooperation, that can help fully build strong economic relationships between Member States particularly those with similar environmental challenges;

19. **Request** all members states to utilizes each national research institute and collaborative initiatives such as CIARD (Coherent Information in Agricultural Research for Development) which works with organizations as AIMS (Agricultural Information Managements Standards) in order to increase the efficient access to knowledge and new technologies;

20. **Resolves** to invest towards the provision of agricultural capital and infrastructure to best utilize the limited resources in rural communities to neutralize the demand for child labor through the provision of:

   a. Agricultural capital including combine harvesters, tractors and specialist harvesting equipment, to ensure the transition from a labor intensive sector to a capital intensive one;

   b. Agricultural infrastructure including irrigation systems, roads, and electrical systems to promote the labor productivity of farmers;

   c. Funds supported by, but not limited to public-private partnerships, NGO cooperation and UN specific bodies such as IFAD, including but not limited to public-private partnerships;

21. **Invites** Member States and NGOs to invest in elementary level education in rural areas, in order to match the growing demand for such services as child labor becomes unnecessary in the agricultural sector;

22. **Further Recommends** investing in education installing local education projects for farmers and civilians in rural areas in order to minimize the excessive use of pesticides, lower the cost of production, improve community, health, increase farmers’ knowledge and preserve the agro-eco-system by:
a. Focusing on capacity building and knowledge spreading of agricultural practices across rural communities, which Farmer Field Schools will help provide long term self-sufficiency, such as the Farmer Field School project implemented by the non-governmental organization Caritas Pakistan;

b. Developing a long term sustainable way for environmental value and sustainable living patterns to upcoming generations by installing small scale project in rural areas such as the Green Teacher Initiative by Indus Foundation for Human Development, which empower and educate best practices on sustainable use of water resources and other practices regarding climate resilient methods;

23. Promotes the use of micro-financing offered by public and private partners as a mean to provide a greater amount of NGO's with implementing their projects;

24. Suggests redirecting funding towards educated individuals within the country in order to develop a business model that will result in the hiring of people that already work in that industry sector, which creates economic growth; This will aid in building each country economically, which will allow for investment in the areas of education and infrastructure perpetuating the system for growth to continue;

25. Further recommends a micro and macro financing approach to bring jobs and income to the rural communities in order to build a stronger middle class by providing:

a. Macrofinancing, the provision of large investments to qualified individuals, with proven business success, to create an enterprise that will allow the hiring of those suffering from poverty. This will lead to the indirect funding and further integration of technology and education programs allowing for market development and economic growth;

b. Microcredits, which will be used in tandem with macro credits to ensure that those suffering from rural poverty are able to keep away from potential corruption and ensure a better quality of life until they are adequately educated and able to become a more useful portion of the economic model;

c. Educated business leaders, who are encouraged to fund vocational programs that not only further educates employees on the core offering of their service, but also creates a range of auxiliary service line;

d. Opportunities to collaborate with established enterprises. Workers will gain experience, access the newest technology and be educated about business operation, equipping them with sufficient skills and capital to increase their acquisition capacity. This allows them to invest in and fund new businesses, which will create a competitive market leading to the development of an efficient economy;

26. Recommends Member States to sign the Monterrey Consensus in order to meet its full potential.
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Observing the eradication of rural poverty to be of utmost importance in order to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting with deep concern that 90 percent of poverty-stricken populations inhabit rural regions and that this isolation inhibits access to economic and education opportunities,

Confident that investing in rural economies means investing in the secondary and tertiary economic sectors as well as the primary sector,

Deeply concerned with the lack of access to basic education rights, in particular poverty-stricken rural areas where agriculture is the primary source for income for the majority of the population,

Reaffirming the principle of equality as outlined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, as well as the political and socioeconomic inclusion of women and equal participation in all levels of decision making as essential to eliminating rural poverty,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission of the Status of Women to consider the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges as its priority theme at its fifty-sixth session in 2012,

Having examined the positive role of small private sector investment in developing rural economies, and reconfirming the value of multilateralism to the local and global trading systems, and the commitment to achieving a trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development, and employment generation in all sectors, in line with A/RES/68/199,

Recognizing that developing individual capacities is key to rural development, according to General Assembly resolution 41/128,


Convinced that sovereign debts are a heavy burden for rural economies in emerging states and acknowledging that it is in the mandate of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to work on the restructuration of that debt,

Observing the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO’s) declaration of 2015 as the International Year of Soils,

Recalling the importance of the concept of Decent Work, which is mentioned by the International Labor Organization to protect the rights of workers to reduce poverty,

Reaffirming ECOSOC Resolution 2005/39 on the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific (CAPSA) and encouraging CAPSA to expand its statute to encompass all develop nations suffering from rural poverty, with special emphasis on women in rural areas;

Emphasizing the principles of The Future We Want, the main outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,
Encouraging the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/222, Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, especially clauses concerning the further development of southern economic ties,

Recognizing the success of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative in over 20 countries in helping insert smallholder farmers into the local value chain,

Recommending Member States, decision-makers and the scientific community to use the AQUASTAT database as a complete set of reliable national data, calculated in a uniform and comparable way to use sustainable farming approaches of agricultural intensification, adapted to each region designed to reduce rural poverty,

1. Proposes in close collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the creation of a “PIC-Smart investment label” (Population – Infrastructure – Climate – SMART) that will:
   a. Award investments to projects, programs and companies in need that are:
      i. Population-SMART: supporting social and economic inclusion, creating jobs, empowering marginalized populations;
      ii. Infrastructure-SMART: supplying much-needed infrastructure;
      iii. Climate-SMART: using sustainable techniques;
   b. Be an incentive for private sector investment, as it will certify that projects, programs and companies in are sustainable investments according to UN specialized agencies;
   c. Provide a financial guarantee for investors, which will secure their investment in case of negative outcome;
   d. be promoted through awareness campaigns that will promote the development of PIC-Smart initiatives in rural poor areas and PIC-Smart buying in urban and developed regions;

2. Encourages dialogue with UNIDO and the IFAD in order to support the development of small and medium scale industries in rural areas by creating employment opportunities in processing agricultural products, adding value to raw agricultural products, directly transforming raw resources, and reducing food waste;

3. Stresses the fundamental importance for Member States to sustainably exploit their natural advantages that can significantly contribute to their economy by adopting criteria regarding natural spectacles conservation and classification with criteria to be elaborated by competent national authorities, and, when requested, in cooperation with international research institutes, such as IFAD, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP);

4. Encourages Member States to convert exploited natural areas into national parks or similar government-led projects in order to incorporate local populations, increase jobs, support the green economy, and encourage bilateral and multilateral tourism agreements;

5. Calls upon the creation of Family Agriculture for Meals (FAM) program, which will be administered in collaboration with IFAD and will:
   a. Advise states on implementing policies that promote investment and family farming;
   b. Advocate awareness of the important role of family and small-holder farming;
   c. Provide educational resources to family farms in rural developing areas;

6. Invites the World Food Program (WFP) to collaborate with the FAO and smallholder farmers to expand the Purchase For Progress (P4P) projects in order to incentivize farmers to invest in production, help to reduce risk,
leverage credit to expand production, and diversify crops, thereby inserting smallholder farmers into the local value chain and increase access to agricultural markets;

7. **Urges** for the establishment of a secondary location for the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP) in Australia in efforts to be closer situated to the 52 Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and other Blue Economy Developing Countries (BEDC), and to that end:
   a. Create an organization solely tasked with the goal of recruiting one participant from each individual SIDS or BEDC every year as a means of working towards sustainable development in fisheries;
   b. Have the UN and country of origin match each other’s financial contributions as a means of prolonging the usage of the accumulated funds in efforts of extending the life of the scholarship program;
   c. Work towards broadening the facilities and programs for new research strategies on resolving current fishery challenges;

8. **Encourages** the adoption of rules regulating fisheries and aquacultures set forth in the Common Fishery Policies which was created by the European Union (EU) and implemented by all EU member states, and entails:
   a. Reduction of environmental impact by banning by catch, which is the act of discarding any unwanted caught marine species;
   b. Technical innovations, such as satellite tracking and imagery data technology;
   c. Total allowable catches or catch-limits in tons, expressed annually by a scientific advisory board;
   d. Closed areas and seasons;
   e. Fishing licenses and boat capacity management;
   f. The formation of teams of specialists to study all marine life in those countries’ Exclusive Economic Zones, and use those calculations to innovate new trawl designs for fishing expeditions which will:
      i. Help decrease bycatch by catching and containing the targeted species while;
      ii. Simultaneously filtering out any additional catches accidently caught during the excursion including pre-mature fish, or targeted catch’s food source;

9. **Supports** the creation of National Marine Sanctuaries (NMSs), on the model the Republic of Palau’s experiment, where deemed useful by combined scientific research, in order to:
   a. Locally ban industrial fishing, foreign fishing and exports;
   b. Create a Domestic Fishing Zone for the citizens and the ecotourism market;
   c. Empower SIDS and BEDC developing countries through their own resources by:
      i. Promoting a sustainable use of their fishery resources;
      ii. Further developing fisheries-related industries, including ecotourism;
      iii. Maximizing profits from fishery resources;
      iv. Covering the costs of ensuring the NMSs;

10. **Calls for** the creation of a comprehensive database encompassing the research of all the Working Fellows research past and present from the UNU-FTP in order to provide all viable options through their research as to deal with problems in a more tailored way, including software such as search filters that enable each individual country in SIDS and BEDCs obtain precise and comprehensive analysis of its regions which will in turn lead to economically & ecologically improved aquaculture and fishery policies;
11. Encourages Member States to catalyze innovative techniques towards resolving the issues of water pollution surrounding SIDS and BEDCs, and to that end, encourages member states to:

   a. Enhance awareness of water pollution and its hazardous effects on fisheries and livelihoods;
   
   b. Further endorse actions to enhance supervision on dumping waste into oceans;
   
   c. Increase research on the filtration and water way infrastructure in SIDS at a cost-effective level;

12. Further resolves to expand existing efficient Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) and Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB), as well as, communication between BEDCs in the surveillance of Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) fishing by way of:

   a. Providing a template for successful surveillance of their coastal boarders through direct interconnected communication between regional BEDCs;
   
   b. Creating a multinational database that records the travel patterns of industrial fishing operations as they pass within the coastal boarders outlines by the UNICLOS;
   
   c. Being accountable only to the FAO to avoid outside influence;

13. Encourages underdeveloped countries to promote trade policies that enhance local products competitively, and to this end, governments should:

   a. Concentrate on the production of rural agricultural products that are relatively scarce in neighboring countries creating a bigger market for their products;
   
   b. Remove food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on goods produced by local farmers;

14. Suggests that governments should reduce the share of participation in all inefficient services opening the door for private investment to participate in benefiting form the newly opened market. Accordingly, those institutions that will prevail should get both financial and technical support from the local government and its economic allies ranging from regional intergovernmental bodies to international institutions such as the World Bank and the WTO;

15. Requests the widening of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), an international review panel, responsible, among other functions, for recommending member states as to a sustainable quota concerning the annual tonnage of fish that should be caught, including:

   a. An international committee on sustainability experts linking together experts from RFMOs and RFBs;
   
   b. An annual UN Report, specifically on tonnage of fish, distributed to all member states;
   
   c. Peer review within the United Nations to ensure accuracy;
   
   d. Collaboration with the Regional Seas Program of UNEP;

16. Urges all countries of the global South to promote South-South cooperation for better trade opportunities between underdeveloped countries in order for regional products to have access to related global markets, thus promoting the exchange of goods and services, the transfer of technologies, the trade of knowledge and efficient practices, and the development of complimentary agriculture;

17. Urges a review at the national level of new AQUASTAT modes of measurement which will:
a. Improve the overall quality of water resources due to an incorporation of irrigation water monitoring results;

b. Complete the national statistics with estimation of water withdrawals for irrigation;

c. Verify the accuracy and quality of data based on the water needs ratios comparing the two variables;

18. Encourages farmers to use sustainable techniques, such as:

a. Crop rotation, which utilizes crops native to the region to ensure longevity of soil quality, maintain control of nitrogen levels, and promote knowledge of soil health and fertilizer usage for sustainable production;

b. Agricultural diversity, which can resiliently respond to price, fluctuation, climate changes and extreme weather conditions;

c. Supportive use of live-stock breeding, especially in areas where precipitations is insufficient for agriculture;

d. Usage and protection of pollinating creatures in order to ensure a fruitful collaboration with crops;

e. Incorporation of plants near crop fields that support pollinating creatures and avoidance of chemicals that harm these creatures in order to encourage the long term well being and use of these creatures for agricultural purposes;

f. Smart-use of water stocks, including:

   i. Sharing of information between NGOs, the private sector, and local farmers to promote the use of sustainable water techniques;

   ii. Drip irrigation technologies to maximize crop outputs;

19. Suggests programs are implemented to develop and increase access to:

a. Roads, highways, harbors railways, bridges, and transportation such as cars, boats, other motorized vehicles, in order to facilitate the access to urban markets and the marketing of fisheries in the perspective of propagation of the product;

b. Efficient means of transportation, cars, boats, other motorized vehicular and public transit in order for farmers and small food producers to reach the urban centers where most of the agricultural goods are being sold;

c. Blue Economy Developing Countries’ (BEDC) to provide them with access to public services;

20. Encourages the implementation, on a large scale, of rural organizations collective unions which represent rural people’s interests at a political and social level thanks to:

a. A better governance and management of those rural organizations;

b. Objectives include:

   i. Transferring of new agricultural technics between organizations;

   ii. Handling individual production means and their commercialization;

   iii. Managing risks;

c. An improvement of their interest’s representation at:
i. A political level with enhancing the people’s concern with the government;

ii. An economic level with intensifying the relationship with the private sector that leads to a better trust in investments;

21. Calls upon Member States to collaborate and to create the best possible sustainable solutions tailored to the areas by:

a. Establishing a board of advisors that is specific to each region of the world;

b. Finding crops that fits best to the local climate, along with the best farming techniques of the region, while developing new innovative practices of farming that are sustainable;

22. Suggests the creation of an Agricultural Growth and Resource Internship (AGRI), in order to:

a. Establish a regional network wherein rural young men and women could volunteer to work on farms within their regions for a specified number of months;

b. Provide the funds whereby the volunteers would be provided food and board during the period of their labor by the hosting farms and transportation funds by the IFAD;

c. Require the volunteers to be required to return to their homelands for a specified number of years to bring a return on their educational investment by hosting workshops, teaching classes at local schools and starting up a new branch of agriculture;

d. Educate rural youth and young adults on farming techniques to increase productivity, diversify the economies of rural areas, empower rural young women, increase soil nutrient levels and ultimately help alleviate impoverishment in agricultural–based rural areas;

23. Recommends the implementation of educational programs focused on encouraging sustainable aquaculture practices to impoverished coastal fishing communities that will:

a. Educate the coastal impoverished communities on efficient sustainable aquaculture practices that provide the best possible that provide the best possible practices that provide the best possible quality harvest yields;

b. Advise on the ideal fish feeding methods relative to the farmers geographic location;

c. Provide contemporary aquaculture methods for both salt and freshwater farms;

24. Emphasizes the importance of empowering women in pursuing education and providing adequate support throughout the process of achieving universal education, by means of:

a. Including equal access to primary and secondary education by further implementation of the FAO ACCESS program;

b. Training adequately and supporting economically disadvantaged people, especially underprivileged women, for agricultural and rural development to address their different inferior social and economic standing through the Network of Rural Women Producers program;

c. Further implementing the FAO ACCESS Initiative to teach rural populations about productive resources, technologies, and organizations while giving them access to information and knowledge on agricultural production;

d. Promoting further cooperation with FAO partners such as UN-WOMEN to provide support for the development of education for rural populations, especially regarding women and girls;
e. Approaching education through multidisciplinary tactics such as social science, agricultural training, and working with experts such as economic analysts and statisticians;

f. Imploring all institutions and governments to collect data on gender inequality in economic and social settings, which will facilitate the economic revival of rural areas, and further suggesting the assistive actions including but not limited to:

   i. Partnering with NGOs to combine efforts to collect data in order to create a channel for information;

   ii. Promoting transparency and availability to ensure that all information is accessible to the general public and to all relevant institutions;

25. *Reiterates* its commitment to the establishment of women’s organizations, civil society groups and various labor unions in promoting equal rights;

26. *Suggests* the fair and just distribution of irrigated and fertile land to family farms and therefore:

   a. Encourages the committee to seek the aid of the WFP in addressing the issue of land division;

   b. Proposes free testing initiatives to provide affirmation on the ownership and the nutrition supply levels of rural property;

   c. Further urges for the development of a research team in the specialization of cropland surveying, the implementation of enhanced crop rotation methods, and in particular the assessment of vulnerabilities of each region;

   d. Emphasizes on the teaching of families to better implement efficient crop rotation plans for the purpose of sustainable farming;

   e. Urges Member States to keep in mind that adequate land distribution will give families a new source of income while simultaneously educating them about safe, sustainable agriculture and ultimately achieving the alleviation of rural poverty;

27. *Calls for* a united front to provide greater access to basic education rights, in particular poverty-stricken rural areas where agriculture is the primary source for income for the majority of the population;

28. *Emphasizes* the importance of empowering women in pursuing education and providing adequate support throughout the whole process of achieving universal education.