



CONFERENCE B

National Model United Nations • New York
29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. 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

Director	Christopher McKenna
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Chair	Theadora Trejo
Rapporteur	Rebecca Dixon

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

Code	Topic	Vote
FAO/1/1	Reducing Rural Poverty	40 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 2 abstentions
FAO/1/2	Reducing Rural Poverty	34 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 7 abstentions
FAO/1/3	Reducing Rural Poverty	33 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 8 abstentions
FAO/1/4	Reducing Rural Poverty	33 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 9 abstentions
FAO/1/5	Reducing Rural Poverty	40 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions
FAO/1/6	Reducing Rural Poverty	34 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 6 abstentions

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.



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Code: FAO/1/1

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: Reducing Rural Poverty

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2

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

5

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

8

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

11

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

16

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

19

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

22

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

27

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

32

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

35

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

40

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

43

44 i. Prevalence in the area to which it concerns;

45 ii. Ease of collectivization, domestication and eventual harvest;

46

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

49

50 i. Nutritional content in relation to human intake;

- 51 ii. Benefits to the soil in terms of potential of fertilization;
52
- 53 3. *Encourages* the dissemination of the community-based management (CBM) model, which was introduced in
54 South-eastern Asian Member States in the early 2000's, such as Thailand in terms of Community Based Forest
55 Resource Conflict Management FAO Program which consisted in sustainable management of natural resources,
56 in order to empower the existing rural insect farmers and their families in the African, Asian and South
57 American continents, as well as the future famers in other regions in developing specialized and unique
58 programs that correspond to the needs of their particular community through:
59
- 60 a. Achieving of self-sufficiency of the community in a model of cooperative organization;
61
- 62 b. Reminding on the need for the respect and the sustainable cultivation of the ecosystem on which the
63 community depends on to produce agricultural goods;
64
- 65 c. Recognizing from private stakeholders of efficient farming technologies, including but not limited to
66 insect farming, specifically for small holder farms;
67
- 68 4. *Urges* the creation of an international and universal insect identification chart and sourcebook, created by
69 common national documentation gathered by EIFD, allowing for:
70
- 71 a. Reaffirmation of the 6 basic species as food for human beings by the 2013 FAO Forestry paper "Edible
72 Insects: Future Prospects for Food and Feed Security", those being: Black soldier flies (*Hermetia*
73 *Illucens*), Common housefly larvae (*Musca Domestica*), Termites (*Trinerviternes Spp*), Silkworms
74 (*Anaphe Panda*), Mealworms (*Tenebriu Molitor*), Grasshopper;
75
- 76 b. Recommendation of the integration of the six precedent key insect species used as feed for human
77 beings in the Codex Alimentarius in order to serve as reference for national legislations;
78
- 79 c. Recognition of farmers' input in the identification process, in order to facilitate the possibilities for
80 small rural farmers to be recognized on the international scale and to integrate insect farming into the
81 international fair trade movement, by sending Special Rapporteurs linked by mandates from the FAO,
82 that would investigate and document statistics on rural insect farming;
83
- 84 5. *Proclaims* the expansion of the FAO Workshop "Humans Bite Back", originally held in Chiang Mai, Thailand
85 in February 2008, which focused on insect production and consumption of insects as human and agricultural
86 feed through:
87
- 88 a. Workshops for communities for insect producing Member States, organized by the EIFD in
89 collaboration with national governments on an annual basis focused on:
90
- 91 i. Production of insects through adapted techniques and means;
92 ii. Collection of insects in forest ecosystems, on a first approach basis to be followed by harvest
93 of insects;
94
- 95 b. Innovative and easily understandable information campaigns on insect consumption and utilization for
96 communities and Member States that will help change the stigma regarding insect consumption by:
97
- 98 i. Highlighting the health and nutrient benefits for both humans and animal culture;
99 ii. Providing information on the uses of insects in agriculture, animal, and land culture in the
100 optic of reducing rural poverty;
101 iii. Dispensing ways through which insects can be incorporated into the food culture;
102
- 103 c. Reports from the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points method used by the FAO which could be
104 adapted to said reports for communities in all Member States on Technological developments in
105 production, Region-based monitoring systems, Cases in specific regions and/or communities;
106

- 107 d. Initially exclusively complementary to traditional agriculture methods and individual initiatives from
108 small-holders in rural areas rather than mass-production of insects in the optic of creating a new
109 economic competitive sector.
110
- 111 6. *Invites* the coordination of existing and future research on insect consumption carried out by IGOs, Universities,
112 including International Research Initiatives such as but not limited to GREENiNSECT and PROTeINSECTS,
113 which are collaborative research consortiums of universities and private partners whose research is overlooked
114 by the Food and Environmental Research Agency (FERA), as well as the FAO with the purpose of:
115
- 116 a. Identifying insect breeds that are safe and edible for consumption;
 - 117
 - 118 b. Creating techniques and uses for insects in the agriculture sector;
 - 119
 - 120 c. Reducing the risk of environmental damage caused by parasitic invasion and population explosions;
 - 121
 - 122 d. Maximizing the capacity of insect production through experimentation, technological advancement,
123 and selection of the most efficient breeds;
 - 124
 - 125 e. Establishing strategies and mechanisms to reduce the risk of environmental damage caused by parasitic
126 invasion and population explosions in the event of a crisis;
 - 127
- 128 7. *Reminds* all Member States to encourage individuals' involvement in entomophagy, such as women, in order to:
129
- 130 a. Develop individual initiatives in small rural households for the purpose of generating additional
131 information concerning nutrients;
 - 132
 - 133 b. Stimulate the knowledge transfer and the involvement of children in these kind of agricultural practices
134 through information sharing as women are of capital importance in education inside the familial
135 environment;
 - 136
- 137 8. *Invites* the General Assembly to declare 2020 the year of 'Innovative Farming Practices for Rural Poverty
138 Alleviation' in order to raise awareness to the benefits of insects.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: FAO/1/2

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: *Reducing Rural Poverty*

1 *The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations,*

2

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

5

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

8

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

10

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

13

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

16

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

18

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

21

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

24

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

27

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

30

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

32

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

34

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

39

40 a. Participation and membership in the communities would be on invitation from sovereign states who
41 are open to implementing this policy and would appreciate the assistance of the United Nations;

42

43 b. Sustainable homes that are efficient and durable that use less resources, are healthy to live in and are
44 affordable;

45

46 c. The New Village Movement, constructed by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in
47 the Republic of Korea, can do community modernization;

48

49 2. *Further recommends* sustainable housing and a supportive community which will include:

50

- 51 a. An innovative mix of affordable housing options such as 12 X 12. canvas sided tents, 140 sq. ft.
52 multifamily homes and 50 sq. ft. concrete huts;
53
- 54 b. A communal centralized structure where communities can gather for worship, organize community
55 projects and hold emergency housing;
56
- 57 c. A community garden featuring fruit and nut-bearing trees that are locally available to the region, in
58 order to create agricultural sustainability within the community;
59
- 60 d. Chicken coops in order to raise their own food, as well as an option to sell which, in turn, creates
61 economic growth for said communities;
62
- 63 3. *Welcomes* the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNDP, UNICEF, interested host
64 governments, as well as able and willing bodies to provide a total of 3.5 million USD per year, per community
65 for a five-year long trial program in five countries with five communities in total, throughout Sub-Saharan
66 Africa and South Asia and 25 micro homes in total, per community;
67
- 68 4. *Requests* that UN-Habitat create a report after two years of implementation on the effectiveness of Huts for
69 Humanity in creating homes for rural populations in which:
70
- 71 a. The poverty level or percentage of poverty in the state is assessed;
72
- 73 b. The official poverty data be recorded in the Current Population Survey (CPS), as well as the Annual
74 Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC);
75
- 76 c. The life expectancy rate as well as the child mortality rate are both measured in the communities that
77 are implemented with Huts for Humanity;
78
- 79 5. *Recommends* UN-Habitat and UNDP implement a selection process in which:
80
- 81 a. The micro home will be provided on a case-by-case basis, dependent on individual community
82 evaluation with the five chosen trial communities picked upon research conducted by Community
83 First! Villages, under the FAO, with respect to the World Bank's 1.25 USD a day threshold while
84 choosing communities who are considered most impoverished;
85
- 86 b. Families are granted membership based on voluntary application to the program;
87
- 88 6. *Further requests* the appointment of two Community First! Village volunteer members, per community, to
89 assist in the implementation and overseeing of the project and the education of future community members in
90 sustainable agriculture, crop management and sustainable infrastructure construction;
91
- 92 7. *Calls* for the usage of locally available building material in the creation of huts in order to reduce costs with the
93 following criteria:
94
- 95 a. In areas where locally available materials are deemed unsuitable or insufficient, therefore worsening
96 the poverty in the area, concrete huts will be used to ameliorate poverty as these are made out of a
97 material that includes all of the elements of concrete, but is flexible enough to form into any shape and
98 once submerged in water and given time to set, it becomes completely solid with far-reaching
99 implications as creation of permanent structures will take half the time of traditional building
100 techniques;
101
- 102 b. In areas where locally available materials are deemed sustainable, the materials will be sourced from
103 the region in order to reduce costs;
104
- 105 8. *Reiterates* the effectiveness of similar models in the Western and Asian regions of the world at reducing poverty
106 rates.



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Code: FAO/1/3

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: *Reducing Rural Poverty*

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2

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

4

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

8

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

11

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

14

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

18

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

22

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

25

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

29

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

33

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

37

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

40

41 1. *Calls for* the creation of the Program to Optimize Women's Empowerment in Rural areas (POWER) which will
42 be administered by the FAO, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and
43 UN Women, that will:

44

45 a. Provide vocation and skill training to women residing in rural areas;

46

47 b. Equip a network of career counselors to facilitate women's inclusion into the economy;

48

49 c. Provide language training to POWER participants;

50

- 51 d. Allow women from the rural areas to participate in the improvement of development by implementing
52 their ideas and leadership skills in rural areas;
53
- 54 2. *Invites* Member States to promote the implementation of educational programs locally, aiming at informing
55 women of their rights;
56
- 57 3. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women to provide
58 gender-sensitive training to judiciary, members of parliament, and other government and public officials to
59 make them aware of the disparities in access to justice for women;
60
- 61 4. *Supports* policies to ensure women and girl's equal access to resources and livelihoods, and justice systems
62 similar to the goals of the Jordanian National Commission of Women;
63
- 64 5. *Further encourages* the implementation of programs similar to USAID Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm
65 Restructuring Project, with respect to national sovereignty, that requests governmental agencies and NGOs
66 provide funding and technical expertise for legal aid centers in rural regions for land owners, specifically
67 women, to assist in education of land rights, how to assert them and legal aid for farmers whose land has been
68 illegally taken from them;
69
- 70 6. *Further recommends*, in cooperation with the International Fund For Agriculture Development, the United
71 Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, the implementation of a mobility program designed to
72 reduce rural worker terrain transportation times, specifically women, and to improve their access to markets, by
73 focusing on:
74
- 75 a. The distribution of bicycles, recycled or new, equipped according to the women famers' needs;
76
- 77 b. The implementation of a team specially trained to meet women farmers and map their regular
78 commutes;
79
- 80 c. Raising awareness in Member States about the roads usually used by women farmers and about the
81 importance of proper maintenance of these infrastructures;
82
- 83 7. *Emphasizes* on the importance of ensuring that the interests of rural women are reflected in all policies related
84 to development and that women have equal access to technology, agricultural inputs and economic markets by:
85
- 86 a. Including women in political process, through the implementation of programs such as the IGNITE
87 program and the Global Fund for Women that increases leadership skills and aims to close the gender
88 gap;
89
- 90 b. Improving access to and control of technology in driving a more equitable future to close the gender
91 technology gap;
92
- 93 8. *Calls for* the implementation of projects in rural areas such as the Empowerment of women in Angola program
94 in cooperation with UN Women:
95
- 96 a. Allowing for the implementation of funded micro-project activities such as leadership training and
97 thematic studies with relation to the advancement of educational and awareness activities, legislative
98 and legal rights challenges, and media campaigns related activities;
99
- 100 b. Focusing on providing grants to women's groups to enable them to strategically implement policies
101 and programs that enhances the process of achieving gender equality in political participation and
102 decision making;
103
- 104 9. *Reaffirms* the full support in the equal participation of women in decision making in all levels:
105

106
107
108
109
110

- 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.



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Code: FAO/1/4

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: *Reducing Rural Poverty*

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2

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

5

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

9

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

12

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

15

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

18

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

21

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

24

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

27

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

29

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

33

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

37

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

41

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

44

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

47

48 *Stressing* the importance of strengthening women’s role in the workforce in order to enhance the development of
49 rural agricultural and non-agricultural sectors to reach food security, improve living standards and reduce rural
50 poverty,

51

52 *Reaffirming* the importance of economic empowerment of women in order to reduce rural poverty and social
53 inequalities as stated in General Assembly resolution 62/136,

54

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

61

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

66

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

71

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

79

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

86

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

90

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

96

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

101

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

104

105 a. Enhancing opportunities for women to develop by giving them the possibility to join the workforce,
106 including leadership positions;

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- 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.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: FAO/1/5

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Topic: *Reducing Rural Poverty*

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2

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

4

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

7

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

10

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

13

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

16

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

19

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

22

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

25

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

29

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

33

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

36

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

40

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

43

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

46

47 *Deeply conscious* of the need to empower professionals within their home countries in order to further strengthen
48 their national economies and those peoples trapped in rural poverty,

49

50 *Recalling* the Doha Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus which was the outcome of the International
51 Conference on Financing for Development adopted in 2002, which is a reference point in financing for
52 development,

53
54 *Seriously concerned* with the risk of desertification correlating with the growth of poverty in rural areas, as
55 desertification poses a serious risk to rural livelihoods in regards to agriculture by threatening food security. An
56 estimated 12 million hectares worldwide are lost to land degradation, as noted by the IFAD,

57
58 *Affirming* the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration
59 on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974, and the need to
60 achieve food security for all, as included in the fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration on Food and Agriculture,

61
62 *Recognizing* the success of providing long-term self-sufficiency through projects, implemented by both international
63 and Non-Governmental Organization, such as Farmer Field Schools by Caritas Pakistan and Green Teacher
64 Initiative by Indus Foundation for Human Development, through methods such as education, specifically on best
65 practices for sustainable use of water resources and climate resilient methods,

- 66
67 1. *Encourages* all Member States to create the Ambassadors for Information Means Initiative (AIM), which
68 provides an advance towards combating rural poverty through properly addressing the people in remote
69 locations and actively earning their trust. AIM's goal is the implementation of a sustainable information
70 infrastructure, by:
- 71
72 a. Recruiting the Initiative's ambassadors directly from the rural communities, which will act as the link
73 between the FAO and the local farmers to ensure an ongoing exchange of information and simplifying
74 the disaster mapping of remote locations;
 - 75
76 b. Providing a thorough consultancy to local farmers, the AIMs will be educated in agricultural science
77 by the FAO's own experts;
 - 78
79 c. Increasing productivity significantly, since farmers get access to more efficient crops and new
80 production means and helping the FAO to tackle the specific problems;
 - 81
82 d. Helping the FAO to tackle the specific problems concerning rural poverty such as communication,
83 education of the public in advanced technologies inter alia and improving existing relationships
84 between all parties involved;
- 85
86 2. *Endorses* the expansion of local community based sustainable projects that encourage farmers and rural
87 populations to increase the sustainable use of water and to assure consistency in the water source for
88 agricultural purposes in cooperation with specialized organizations, such as the International Water
89 Management Institute and the Global Water Partnership, which;
- 90
91 a. Aiding in setting up region specific monitoring systems in order to promote appropriate use of water
92 resources as a mechanism for combating scarcity of water resources;
 - 93
94 b. Implementing Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIP) that improve the management of scarce water
95 resources that increasing surface water availability and reduce groundwater depletion while
96 strengthening local capacity and increase the potential of drought-stricken land;
 - 97
98 c. Focusing on working with farmers in implementing these schemes and formulating plans for
99 sustainable development and watershed management;
 - 100
101 d. The funds for these regional specialized organisations are obtained from the FAO Agricultural
102 Investment Fund for Developing countries, IFAD and the Asian Development Bank;
- 103
104 3. *Strongly recommends* all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Protection and Use of
105 Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) developed by the United Nations

106 Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and open for non-European countries by late 2015 in order to
107 promote a fair and equal access to international waters for all states concerned;
108

109 4. *Further recommends* the support and expertise of IFAD and specialized NGOs to local communities in setting
110 up water management projects to include: education and training on practices such as drip, pressure and canal
111 irrigation, covering soil with plastic sheeting to reduce evaporation, no soil tillage, non-chemical composting
112 and alternative crop selection as an alternative to traditional flood irrigation;
113

114 5. *Endorses* increased awareness of implementation and funding for initiatives to combat desertification, such as
115 the Sahara Forest Project, for both continuing the research behind said projects as well as expanding or
116 imitating said projects in other areas at high risk for desertification in such ways as:
117

118 a. Further utilizing north/south cooperation in the expansion of projects focusing on desertification to
119 ensure its implementation in needed member states, regardless of the targeted Member State's
120 economic necessities;
121

122 b. Researching the expansion of the methods used in previous successful desertification projects to be
123 better implemented in member states with less access to salt water and higher elevation such as
124 Pakistan, Bangladesh and Mongolia among others so that Member States can fight desertification from
125 freshwater sources without infringing upon freshwater requirements for member states;
126

127 6. *Suggests* increased focus on the use of E-agricultural systems such as the Voice Forum, with the purpose of
128 increasing cooperation between institutions and individuals in agriculture and development to share knowledge
129 and improve decision making about the vital role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to
130 empower rural communication, improve rural livelihoods, and sustain agriculture and food security;
131

132 7. *Draws attention to* the need for investing in the modernization of technology in order to maximize crop yields
133 and to further develop the agricultural economy, which will in turn supply more funds for developing education
134 programs and improve on the quality of life for those suffering from rural poverty;
135

136 8. *Resolves* to invest towards the provision of agricultural capital and infrastructure to best utilize the limited
137 resources in rural communities to neutralize the demand for child labor through:
138

139 a. agricultural capital including combine harvesters, tractors and specialist harvesting equipment, to
140 ensure the transition from a labor intensive sector to a capital intensive one;
141

142 b. member States will be able to approach the FAO and present a case for investment in agricultural
143 mechanization, and that these cases shall be judged based on the needs of the region(s) specified and
144 the potential socio-economic gains of such investment;
145

146 9. Funding including but not limited to public-private partnerships, NGO cooperation and UN specific bodies such
147 as IFAD;
148

149 10. *Further invites Member States* and NGOs to invest in elementary level education in rural areas, in order to
150 match the growing demand for such services as child labor becomes unnecessary in the agricultural sector;
151

152 11. *Encourages* North-South cooperation with regards to technology, E- agriculture and knowledge transfer
153 focusing on the importance of the efficiency and agricultural productivity especially concerning resilient seeds
154 and improved irrigation techniques;
155

156 12. *Encourages* further bilateral agreements, similar to the work between the Economic Development Cooperation
157 Fund and Azerbaijan, where financial and educational support was provided with the aim of improving the use
158 of ICTs;
159

- 160 13. *Calls* upon each Member State to focus on for international trade and assisting with the improvement of
161 infrastructure starting with public-private partnerships and further emphasizing the role of the UN's supervision
162 on the implementation of the related legislation;
163
- 164 14. *Further focusing on* providing the rural communities with sustainable modes of transportation such as bicycles,
165 and other modes of transportation such as cars, boats, trucks and agriculture machinery;
166
- 167 15. *Affirms* that rural areas will benefit the most from strengthening infrastructure with special focus on road
168 improvement within rural areas through improving access to transportation with beneficial changes such as,
169 planning and implementing improved roadways, extending and encouraging public transit, increasing
170 movement and transportation of goods, creating and building bridges and water pathway transportation;
171
- 172 16. *Resolves* to continue the support of work done by public partners and private investors within countries in
173 infrastructural development and further encourages member states to create similar organizations as the Private
174 Investment Development Group to fund as a means of respecting sovereignty while still holding funds properly
175 allocated;
176
- 177 17. *Affirms* that, to combat the loss of domestically qualified individuals to the growing economics of other
178 countries due to a lack of opportunities in their local economy, we need to allow for funding to help domestic
179 qualified individuals with proven business success to start a business model using the original country's citizens
180 for the work force by:
- 181
- 182 a. Providing the population with education in combination with jobs, which are built through macro-
183 crediting, and microcredits to develop the economy and maximize the quality of life of those suffering
184 from poverty;
185
- 186 b. Securing a monthly fair wage for those hired by sponsored private enterprises, or those sponsored by
187 microcredits;
188
- 189 18. *Recommends* sharing best practices and experiences for combating rural poverty through bilateral and regional
190 cooperation, that can help fully build strong economic relationships between Member States particularly those
191 with similar environmental challenges;
192
- 193 19. *Request* all members states to utilizes each national research institute and collaborative initiatives such as
194 CIARD (Coherent Information in Agricultural Research for Development) which works with organizations as
195 AIMS (Agricultural Information Managements Standards) in order to increase the efficiently access to
196 knowledge and new technologies;
197
- 198 20. *Resolves* to invest towards the provision of agricultural capital and infrastructure to best utilize the limited
199 resources in rural communities to neutralize the demand for child labor through the provision of:
- 200
- 201 a. Agricultural capital including combine harvesters, tractors and specialist harvesting equipment, to
202 ensure the transition from a labor intensive sector to a capital intensive one;
203
- 204 b. Agricultural infrastructure including irrigation systems, roads, and electrical systems to promote the
205 labor productivity of farmers;
206
- 207 c. Funds supported by, but not limited to public-private partnerships, NGO cooperation and UN specific
208 bodies such as IFAD, including but not limited to public-private partnerships;
209
- 210 21. *Invites* Member States and NGOs to invest in elementary level education in rural areas, in order to match the
211 growing demand for such services as child labor becomes unnecessary in the agricultural sector;
212
- 213 22. *Further Recommends* investing in education installing local education projects for farmers and civilians in rural
214 areas in order to minimize the excessive use of pesticides, lower the cost of production, improve community,
215 health, increase farmers' knowledge and preserve the agro-eco-system by:

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225
- 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;
- 226 23. *Promotes* the use of micro-financing offered by public and private partners as a mean to provide a greater
227 amount of NGO's with implementing their projects;
228
- 229 24. *Suggests* redirecting funding towards educated individuals within the country in order to develop a business
230 model that will result in the hiring of people that already work in that industry sector, which creates economic
231 growth; This will aid in building each country economically, which will allow for investment in the areas of
232 education and infrastructure perpetuating the system for growth to continue;
233
- 234 25. *Further recommends* a micro and macro financing approach to bring jobs and income to the rural communities
235 in order to build a stronger middle class by providing:
236
- 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;
- 254
255 26. *Recommends* Member States to sign the Monterrey Consensus in order to meet its full potential.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: FAO/1/6

Committee: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

Topic: *Reducing Rural Poverty*

1 *The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,*

2

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

5

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

8

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

11

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

14

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

18

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

22

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

27

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

30

31 *Recalling* the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the 1958 Convention on Fishing and
32 Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas,

33

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

36

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

39

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

42

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

46

47 *Emphasizing* the principles of The Future We Want, the main outcome document of the 2012 United Nations
48 Conference on Sustainable Development,

49

50 *Encouraging* the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/222, Nairobi outcome document of the
51 High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, especially clauses concerning the further
52 development of southern economic ties,
53

54 *Recognizing* the success of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative in over 20 countries in helping insert
55 smallholder farmers into the local value chain,
56

57 *Recommending* Member States, decision-makers and the scientific community to use the AQUASTAT database as a
58 complete set of reliable national data, calculated in a uniform and comparable way to use sustainable farming
59 approaches of agricultural intensification, adapted to each region designed to reduce rural poverty,
60

61 1. *Proposes* in close collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the
62 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the creation of a “PIC-Smart investment label”
63 (Population – Infrastructure – Climate – SMART) that will:
64

65 a. Award investments to projects, programs and companies in need that are:
66

67 i. Population-SMART: supporting social and economic inclusion, creating jobs, empowering
68 marginalized populations;
69 ii. Infrastructure-SMART : supplying much-needed infrastructure;
70 iii. Climate-SMART: using sustainable techniques;
71

72 b. Be an incentive for private sector investment, as it will certify that projects, programs and companies
73 in are sustainable investments according to UN specialized agencies;
74

75 c. Provide a financial guarantee for investors, which will secure their investment in case of negative
76 outcome;
77

78 d. be promoted through awareness campaigns that will promote the development of PIC-Smart initiatives
79 in rural poor areas and PIC-Smart buying in urban and developed regions;
80

81 2. *Encourages* dialogue with UNIDO and the IFAD in order to support the development of small and medium
82 scale industries in rural areas by creating employment opportunities in processing agricultural products, adding
83 value to raw agricultural products, directly transforming raw resources, and reducing food waste;
84

85 3. *Stresses* the fundamental importance for Member States to sustainably exploit their natural advantages that can
86 significantly contribute to their economy by adopting criteria regarding natural spectacles conservation and
87 classification with criteria to be elaborated by competent national authorities, and, when requested, in
88 cooperation with international research institutes, such as IFAD, the United Nations Educational Scientific and
89 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP);
90

91 4. *Encourages* Member States to convert exploited natural areas into national parks or similar government-led
92 projects in order to incorporate local populations, increase jobs, support the green economy, and encourage
93 bilateral and multilateral tourism agreements;
94

95 5. *Calls upon* the creation of Family Agriculture for Meals (FAM) program, which will be administered in
96 collaboration with IFAD and will:
97

98 a. Advise states on implementing policies that promote investment and family farming;
99

100 b. Advocate awareness of the important role of family and small-holder farming;
101

102 c. Provide educational resources to family farms in rural developing areas;
103

104 6. *Invites* the World Food Program (WFP) to collaborate with the FAO and smallholder farmers to expand the
105 Purchase For Progress (P4P) projects in order to incentivize farmers to invest in production, help to reduce risk,

- 106 leverage credit to expand production, and diversify crops, thereby inserting smallholder farmers into the local
107 value chain and increase access to agricultural markets;
- 108
- 109 7. *Urges* for the establishment of a secondary location for the United Nations University Fisheries Training
110 Programme (UNU-FTP) in Australia in efforts to be closer situated to the 52 Small Island Developing State
111 (SIDS) and other Blue Economy Developing Countries (BEDC), and to that end:
- 112
- 113 a. Create an organization solely tasked with the goal of recruiting one participant from each individual
114 SIDS or BEDC every year as a means of working towards sustainable development in fisheries;
- 115
- 116 b. Have the UN and country of origin match each other's financial contributions as a means of prolonging
117 the usage of the accumulated funds in efforts of extending the life of the scholarship program;
- 118
- 119 c. Work towards broadening the facilities and programs for new research strategies on resolving current
120 fishery challenges;
- 121
- 122 8. *Encourages* the adoption of rules regulating fisheries and aquacultures set forth in the Common Fishery Policies
123 which was created by the European Union (EU) and implemented by all EU member states, and entails:
- 124
- 125 a. Reduction of environmental impact by banning by catch, which is the act of discarding any unwanted
126 caught marine species;
- 127
- 128 b. Technical innovations, such as satellite tracking and imagery data technology;
- 129
- 130 c. Total allowable catches or catch-limits in tons, expressed annually by a scientific advisory board;
- 131
- 132 d. Closed areas and seasons;
- 133
- 134 e. Fishing licenses and boat capacity management;
- 135
- 136 f. The formation of teams of specialists to study all marine life in those countries' Exclusive Economic
137 Zones, and use those calculations to innovate new trawl designs for fishing expeditions which will:
- 138
- 139 i. Help decrease bycatch by catching and containing the targeted species while;
- 140 ii. Simultaneously filtering out any additional catches accidentally caught during the excursion
141 including pre-mature fish, or targeted catch's food source;
- 142
- 143 9. *Supports* the creation of National Marine Sanctuaries (NMSs), on the model the Republic of Palau's
144 experiment, where deemed useful by combined scientific research, in order to:
- 145
- 146 a. Locally ban industrial fishing, foreign fishing and exports;
- 147
- 148 b. Create a Domestic Fishing Zone for the citizens and the ecotourism market;
- 149
- 150 c. Empower SIDS and BEDC developing countries through their own resources by:
- 151
- 152 i. Promoting a sustainable use of their fishery resources;
- 153 ii. Further developing fisheries-related industries, including ecotourism;
- 154 iii. Maximizing profits from fishery resources;
- 155 iv. Covering the costs of ensuring the NMSs;
- 156
- 157 10. *Calls for* the creation of a comprehensive database encompassing the research of all the Working Fellows
158 research past and present from the UNU-FTP in order to provide all viable options through their research as to
159 deal with problems in a more tailored way, including software such as search filters that enable each individual
160 country in SIDS and BEDCs obtain precise and comprehensive analysis of its regions which will in turn lead to
161 economically & ecologically improved aquaculture and fishery policies;

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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 borders 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 borders 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 from 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:

- 217 a. Improve the overall quality of water resources due to an incorporation of irrigation water monitoring
218 results;
219
220 b. Complete the national statistics with estimation of water withdrawals for irrigation;
221
222 c. Verify the accuracy and quality of data based on the water needs ratios comparing the two variables;
223

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

- 225
226 a. Crop rotation, which utilizes crops native to the region to ensure longevity of soil quality, maintain
227 control of nitrogen levels, and promote knowledge of soil health and fertilizer usage for sustainable
228 production;
229
230 b. Agricultural diversity, which can resiliently respond to price, fluctuation, climate changes and extreme
231 weather conditions;
232
233 c. Supportive use of live-stock breeding, especially in areas where precipitations is insufficient for
234 agriculture;
235
236 d. Usage and protection of pollinating creatures in order to ensure a fruitful collaboration with crops;
237
238 e. Incorporation of plants near crop fields that support pollenating creatures and avoidance of chemicals
239 that harm these creatures in order to encourage the long term well being and use of these creatures for
240 agricultural purposes;
241
242 f. Smart-use of water stocks, including:
243
244 i. Sharing of information between NGOs, the private sector, and local farmers to promote the
245 use of sustainable water techniques;
246 ii. Drip irrigation technologies to maximize crop outputs;
247

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

- 249
250 a. Roads, highways, harbors railways, bridges, and transportation such as cars, boats, other motorized
251 vehicles, in order to facilitate the access to urban markets and the marketing of fisheries in the
252 perspective of propagation of the product;
253
254 b. Efficient means of transportation, cars, boats, other motorized vehicular and public transit in order for
255 farmers and small food producers to reach the urban centers where most of the agricultural goods are
256 being sold;
257
258 c. Blue Economy Developing Countries' (BEDC) to provide them with access to public services;
259

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

- 262
263 a. A better governance and management of those rural organizations;
264
265 b. Objectives include:
266
267 i. Transferring of new agricultural technics between organizations;
268 ii. Handling individual production means and their commercialization;
269 iii. Managing risks;
270
271 c. An improvement of their interest's representation at:
272

- 273 i. A political level with enhancing the people's concern with the government;
274 ii. An economic level with intensifying the relationship with the private sector that leads to a
275 better trust in investments;
276
- 277 21. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate and to create the best possible sustainable solutions tailored to the
278 areas by:
279
- 280 a. Establishing a board of advisors that is specific to each region of the world;
281
282 b. Finding crops that fits best to the local climate, along with the best farming techniques of the region,
283 while developing new innovative practices of farming that are sustainable;
284
- 285 22. *Suggests* the creation of an Agricultural Growth and Resource Internship (AGRI), in order to:
286
- 287 a. Establish a regional network wherein rural young men and women could volunteer to work on farms
288 within their regions for a specified number of months;
289
290 b. Provide the funds whereby the volunteers would be provided food and board during the period of their
291 labor by the hosting farms and transportation funds by the IFAD;
292
293 c. Require the volunteers to be required to return to their homelands for a specified number of years to
294 bring a return on their educational investment by hosting workshops, teaching classes at local schools
295 and starting up a new branch of agriculture;
296
297 d. Educate rural youth and young adults on farming techniques to increase productivity, diversify the
298 economies of rural areas, empower rural young women, increase soil nutrient levels and ultimately
299 help alleviate impoverishment in agricultural-based rural areas;
300
- 301 23. *Recommends* the implementation of educational programs focused on encouraging sustainable aquaculture
302 practices to impoverished coastal fishing communities that will:
303
- 304 a. Educate the coastal impoverished communities on efficient sustainable aquaculture practices that
305 provide the best possible that provide the best possible practices that provide the best possible quality
306 harvest yields;
307
308 b. Advise on the ideal fish feeding methods relative to the farmers geographic location;
309
310 c. Provide contemporary aquaculture methods for both salt and freshwater farms;
311
- 312 24. *Emphasizes* the importance of empowering women in pursuing education and providing adequate support
313 throughout the process of achieving universal education, by means of:
314
- 315 a. Including equal access to primary and secondary education by further implementation of the FAO
316 ACCESS program;
317
318 b. Training adequately and supporting economically disadvantaged people, especially underprivileged
319 women, for agricultural and rural development to address their different inferior social and economic
320 standing through the Network of Rural Women Producers program;
321
322 c. Further implementing the FAO ACCESS Initiative to teach rural populations about productive
323 resources, technologies, and organizations while giving them access to information and knowledge on
324 agricultural production;
325
326 d. Promoting further cooperation with FAO partners such as UN-WOMEN to provide support for the
327 development of education for rural populations, especially regarding women and girls;
328

- 329 e. Approaching education through multidisciplinary tactics such as social science, agricultural training,
330 and working with experts such as economic analysts and statisticians;
331
- 332 f. Imploring all institutions and governments to collect data on gender inequality in economic and social
333 settings, which will facilitate the economic revival of rural areas, and further suggesting the assistive
334 actions including but not limited to:
335
- 336 i. Partnering with NGOs to combine efforts to collect data in order to create a channel for
337 information;
338 ii. Promoting transparency and availability to ensure that all information is accessible to the
339 general public and to all relevant institutions;
340
- 341 25. *Reiterates* its commitment to the establishment of women’s organizations, civil society groups and various labor
342 unions in promoting equal rights;
343
- 344 26. *Suggests* the fair and just distribution of irrigated and fertile land to family farms and therefore:
345
- 346 a. Encourages the committee to seek the aid of the WFP in addressing the issue of land division;
347
- 348 b. Proposes free testing initiatives to provide affirmation on the ownership and the nutrition supply levels
349 of rural property;
350
- 351 c. Further urges for the development of a research team in the specialization of cropland surveying, the
352 implementation of enhanced crop rotation methods, and in particular the assessment of vulnerabilities
353 of each region;
354
- 355 d. Emphasizes on the teaching of families to better implement efficient crop rotation plans for the
356 purpose of sustainable farming;
357
- 358 e. Urges Member States to keep in mind that adequate land distribution will give families a new source
359 of income while simultaneously educating them about safe, sustainable agriculture and ultimately
360 achieving the alleviation of rural poverty;
361
- 362 27. *Calls for* a united front to provide greater access to basic education rights, in particular poverty-stricken rural
363 areas where agriculture is the primary source for income for the majority of the population;
364
- 365 28. *Emphasizes* the importance of empowering women in pursuing education and providing adequate support
366 throughout the whole process of achieving universal education.