

Commission: Food Security
Session: 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors: Ireland, Thailand, Columbia, Philippines, Fiji, Uruguay,
India, Ghana, Democratic People’s Republic of North
Korea

QUESTION OF: **REDUCING RURAL POVERTY TO ELIMINATE
HUNGER, FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION**

The General Assembly,

Fully alarmed that for the 3rd consecutive year, world hunger has been on the rise with over 821 million people facing food insecurity,

Deeply concerned that over 46% of the rural population globally lives in moderate poverty,

Conscious that poverty and hunger often go hand in hand, reinforcing the intergenerational transmission of poverty, thus creating poverty traps,

Deploring that poverty is linked to inadequate access to essential health services and basic infrastructure which are fundamental for adequate food utilisation,

Noting that water shortage, bad weather conditions and recurring droughts are also the reasons of poverty in rural areas,

Noting further that rural areas are so poor that these even lack the basic facilities of sanitation, infrastructure, communication, and education,

Further deploring that the rural poor often experience overlapping deprivations in education, access to basic infrastructure, or a lack of resources or knowledge,

Keeping in mind that investment in agriculture has proven to be more effective in reducing poverty and eliminating hunger than investments in non-agricultural sectors,

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1. Encourages the setting up of international NGOs focusing not only on treating acutely malnourished children through a community-based approach, but also to improve child survival and prevent under nutrition;
2. Endorses the necessity for children to acquire the necessary education and skills needed to overcome poverty;
3. Recommends that the rural people have access to technologies and markets that could boost their productivity and income;
4. Further recommends boosting social policies, promoting coherence between agriculture and social protection; strengthening the capacity of producer organizations and rural institutions;
5. Requests increasing investment in rural infrastructure, research and services to create new income generating opportunities in the off-farm sector for the rural poor;
6. Expresses its appreciation towards the FAO of the UNO which is developing strategies in support of a better agricultural mechanization with governments to increase land productivity;
7. Encourages birth control with an emphasis on family planning to decrease the problem of overpopulation and poverty;
8. Demands governments to provide subsidies to poor people to grant them minimum access to basic staples and higher-value foods;
9. Further requests governments to fund organizations and NGOs which specialize in eliminating hunger and malnutrition;
10. Emphasises the need to build safe warehouses to store food in good condition in order to contribute to better food security and eradicate hunger;

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11. Notes with satisfaction that multinational companies make foreign investments in less developed countries to create jobs for the people and to improve the country's economic situation;

12. Draws the attention on the need to conduct targeted nutrition programmes and expand nutrition-sensitive interventions that aim at putting an end to stunting and wasting among children;

13. Suggests that policies to achieve rural poverty reduction must be gender-equitable and gender-sensitive and strengthen rural women's economic empowerment.