

I. Small Island Developing States (SID) are highly susceptible to fluctuations in climate, weather, tides, and pollution in the waters surrounding them. Because many of these small islands aid in trade with many other countries. If Afghanistan develops agriculture in the north, this will radically change the flow of the Amu Darya, but for now it uses less than one third of the designated water from the Panj river. But without trade, potentially, from areas rich in foods, including fish, Afghanistan and other areas may suffer. 55% of children in Afghanistan do not gain enough nutrients to grow sufficiently. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, is in the process of establishing a National Nutrition Sentinel Surveillance System. UNICEF is currently the lead agency for the Nutrition Cluster in Afghanistan, a consortium of government and NGO partners that coordinate emergency preparedness and response. As the Nutrition Cluster lead, UNICEF is working to identify and address cluster capacity and resource gaps in order to make sure the nutrition situation is monitored. Afghanistan gains most of its food products from rice and grains rather than fish or other such foods. In the most recent meeting of the UN (2014), in which Afghanistan is a continuing participant, the final action was in favor of aid for SIDs, creating a plan to address such issues for developing states and islands. They have decided to promote open and efficient international and domestic markets to support economic development and optimize food security and nutrition, as well as to increase international cooperation to maintain access to global food markets, particularly during periods of higher volatility in commodity markets. Unfortunately, Afghanistan has not been working on the safety and aid of small developing islands as rigorously as an ideal situation would allow because it has no territories nor dependencies (nor any SIDs) that would be in question.

II. Afghanistan has been active in aid for rural poverty. More than 42% of Afghanistan's population is below the poverty line. Afghan households are usually large with numerous children and several generations that share the same home. Agriculture is traditionally the source of income for a large portion of the population, but those people have suffered from nearly 30 years of conflict, low investments and natural disasters. Agriculture is rarely the main source of food or income. Only about two thirds of rural households own some livestock. There are many widows in Afghanistan and their average age is 35. 90% of Afghan widows have an average of four or more children; without the protection of a husband, widows suffer from social exclusion in Afghanistan's patriarchal society. Many widows have no choice but to become beggars. Approximately 55% of children around age five are subject to malnutrition. It is estimated that 1.5 million Kuchis' (Afghan nomads) livelihood depends heavily on livestock and, thus, migration patterns. As a result of conflict and insecurity, in recent years 15% of Kuchi families have been forced to settle because they have lost their livestock and migration routes. They are now among the poorest households in rural areas. Up to 70% of Afghans are food insecure, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and high food prices have recently pushed millions into high-risk food insecurity. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established in 2002 under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1401 in order to help the country recover from decades of war. Many blame the lack of literacy in rural areas, where 90% of women and 63% of men are unable to read or write, or the Kuchi's dependence on livestock and agricultural activities for at least part of their income, inadequate land ownership and access to land, or lack of irrigation infrastructure. It may be all of the above. Through the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, the United States and other international donors committed to provide Afghanistan \$16 billion in aid through 2015 and continue assistance through 2017. In turn, Afghanistan has committed to strengthening governance, building a legislative framework to ensure a credible, and making the structural changes to ensure that Afghan citizens can participate in a growing economy and decrease the poverty rate in all areas. Poverty has decreased in urban areas, but the rural homes of many Afghans are still shrouded in poverty and malnutrition. The World Bank has found that "the higher the human capital endowment of the household head, the lower the risk for the household to be poor." Because the Taliban and past conflicts, Afghanistan's foundation is rubble, and aid is increasingly coming, but unfortunately, even though the Afghan diplomatic foundation has been revived, rural poverty is still a huge issue.

III. Afghanistan faces enormous recovery needs after three decades of war, civil unrest and recurring natural disasters. Nearly one-third of Afghans are food-insecure (they cannot get enough nutritious food to support an active, healthy lifestyle). Environmentally, the food supply is severely lacking: war, uncontrolled grazing, illegal encroachment and poaching, illegal logging, and the loss of forest and grass cover have reduced agricultural productivity, which majority of Afghan's rely on. The WFP in Afghanistan is still functional through 3 offices and 3 more sub-offices, yet the poverty and food security are dangerous to the Afghan population as it grows. Through the Assets Creation program, the WFP continues to support the building of rural communities through creation and rehabilitation of key infrastructure: roads, canals, flood protection walls and terracing. In 2014, close to 250,000 people received food assistance from this action. WFP launched an E-voucher project which will cover more than 600 families during its three months pilot phase in Kabul city. Unfortunately, majority of poverty and other food related issues are in rural areas as Kabul only has a 20% poverty rate whereas rural villages have much higher poverty rates. Afghanistan has also built reserves for grains and other such foods, for in case of emergency. Yet, the Afghan insecurity of food is near emergency level now. Mujeed Qarar, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), points out that in recent years, aid agencies in Afghanistan have started shifting their focus to longer-term infrastructure projects. Yet, this does not focus on malnutrition and how to fix food security in Afghanistan. Since Afghanistan has an arid climate, it's often hard to farm non-durable foods. Currently, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, the Government of Afghanistan, Mercy Corps, the World Food Programme and World Vision International are aiding the Afghan Government address food security challenges. The government of Afghanistan has instated the National Food Security Program. As food prices rise, and food security decreases, the UN and Afghanistan are working to coordinate public, diplomatic, and private aid.

#### Albania

I. SIDS are 39 island nations in the Pacific, the Caribbean and Africa whose economy highly depends on marine resources. Albania thinks that it is essential to strengthen fishing laws in this areas to keep a fair and lasting fish market. Not doing this could lead to overfishing, animal extinction and finally poverty in SIDS, which highly depend on few fish species for the majority of their exports. Having the responsibility of eliminating poverty and maintaining the planets natural food resources, Albania sees strengthening fishing laws as a necessary move for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO). By giving a primacy to fish in their common fishing area to small island fisheries, these could be strengthen a lot. By setting limits of fishing special fish species who are in danger to get extinct, it could be ensured that no more marine resources get lost.

II. 75% of all people living in poverty, live in rural areas. Working to eliminate poverty, Albania thinks its time for the FAO to change something. By reducing inequalities in access to productive resources and social services and gender equality in general, member states could help to end rural poverty. Giving women formal property right and with that the same opportunities and resources, the exclusion of disenfranchised groups such as woman in FAO projects could be avoided. Also by implementing programs and policies that promote the generation of decent farm and nonfarm employment opportunities for men and women, member states could encourage employment opportunities in rural areas.

III. To decrease the risk of highly volatile prices, price regulation on commodities and larger cereal stocks should be created to buffer the tight markets of food commodities and the subsequent risks of speculation in markets. This includes reorganizing the food market infrastructure and institutions to regulate food prices and provide food safety nets aimed at alleviating the impacts of rising food prices and food shortage, including both direct and indirect transfers, such as a global fund to support microfinance to boost small-scale farmer productivity.

## Argentina

I. SIDS (Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo) dependientes de los recursos marinos con un PIB de 573 mil millones como ingreso por parte de ellos.

La parte de las delegaciones teniendo como objetivo fortalecer las pequeñas pesqueras insulares, debido a la gran influencia para SIDS, con obras por parte de FAO como la: protección a la producción que apoya programas de transferencias monetarias. Disputa que se corre por causante del pacifico para países latinoamericanos, y parte del frio océano atlántico para delegaciones como lo es Argentina.

II. Argentina, de manera clara, abierto al tema, con el conflicto reconocido en manos dentro del país. FAO con protocolos a nivel mundial como: RIGA (Actividades Generadoras De Ingreso Rural), NFPCSP (Política Nacional De Alimentación Programa De Fortalecimiento De Capacidades) con fines de vigorizar el cuerpo agrícola y amplitud de realización para países en desarrollo.

Con un monto de tan sólo 18.23 pesos argentinos (1.25 USD), con los cuales basta para sobrevivir a diario y definir a la pobreza, predomina la gente de zonas rurales con esta problemática, llevando acabo la agricultura como capital, debido a, FAO, se es interprete.

Argentina. Ley N° 26.270 - Promoción del desarrollo y producción de la biotecnología moderna.-Ley N° 1.177- Regula la actividad relativa a las granjas o huertas comunitarias-Ley N° 22.913 - Nuevo régimen para las emergencias agropecuarias.-Ley N° 2.549 - Crea el Instituto de Fomento Agropecuario e Industrial. Como producto la generalización de empleos al ejercerlas. Formas en las que la delegación de argentina busca resolver el problema. FAOLEX.

III. De acuerdo al artículo 25 “toda persona tiene derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado que le asegure, así como a su familia, la salud y el bienestar, y en especial la alimentación”. Con una población actual en Argentina de 42, 980,026, busca el objetivo principal de FAO por parte de la ONU, la seguridad alimentaria.

Agricultura, clara arma contra la pobreza, con el contra peso del cambio climático y avances tecnológicos.

La delegación de argentina reconoce el subdesarrollo en la seguridad alimentaria, y abierto a recibir y ayudar a otras delegaciones en la manera posible para la delegación, las transferencias sociales de efectivo ayudan a romper el ciclo de la pobreza e impulsan la productividad, son proyectos por parte de FAO, los cuales en latino américa y la adaptación de él, para emprender.

## Chile

I. Chile generates approximately 600 million in exports. Chile primarily exports Salmonid species and bivalve mollusks (oysters, scallops and mussels. Raft cages for fish and long lines for mollusks are used as means of cultivation. The aquaculture sector generated US\$1 581 million in mainly salmon (92.3 percent), Chilean and European mussels (2.5 percent), gracilaria (2.3 percent) and scallops (1.7 percent). Aquaculture products are exported to the United States, Japan, and the European Union.

Chile has a bountiful workforce. The amount of persons capable of work is enough to meet the demands of the general populous. Universities and higher education institutions are generating people in the production of marine biologists, veterinarians, fishing engineers, aquaculture engineers), processing (industrial and food engineers, commercial engineers etc., with narrowing specialization in foreign trade and biotechnology to help maximize productivity and monetary return from trade.

There have been, however issues in implementing aquatic policy, whether it be for environmental or economic reasons. A recent milestone has been the official publishing of the National Aqua cultural Policy, which places goals to be met for institutions in the industry. This is a satisfactory feat. Consumption of seafood is lower than the consumption of other meats. However 20000 jobs have been given in both the aqua and agricultural sectors.

Chile has a wide production of fish feeds, paired with state of the proper tools, Chile can benefit from the fish feed industries.

However due to the amount of countries which neighbor Chile and use the same waters, including the amount in which Chile exports from its fish production, there have environmental complications in terms of the exploitation of fish. Paired with global warming even greater complications have risen.

II. Earning a 1.25\$ or lower is consider to be living in poverty. Many in Chile still live in poverty, due to lack in efficient means of production . Chile can howver benefit form its agricultural sector, as Chile has earn more from agricultural sector (meat) than it does from its auqcultural sector.

The goal of the FAO is to reduce amount of persons living in such conditions, by introducing the local populations to jobs outside of agriculture. The FAO also wants put those eligible to work in jobs. This includes women- women in these areas tend to overlooked as part of the workforce due their lack of rights, however, the more production, the greater the amount of jobs, and the greater amount of money earned to be spent in the market. This generates motion with the markets found in such rural areas. The FAO would also like to implement programs such as the Rural Income generating Activities, to help support families in the farming industries. As a result of improving life in the rural setting, the FAO hopes to reduce migration to urban areas in order to decrease poverty in the urban setting.

III. Consequently, it would be of more benefit that the people of these areas learn how to properly maximize crop productivity with the land they have, as opposed to trying and earning more land to grow more crops (same goes for cattle production). It would also be of greater benefit that farmers be introduced to modern day technology used in the production of crops; this will be done in order to give the farmers a greater chance of competing with level crop productivity generated by lager nations. Due to inflating prices, and the obstacles brought upon to the production of food by natural disasters and environmental issues, the cost of food is said to inflate by 100.7%. Alongside a rapidly growing population, not only will keeping up the production of food be difficult, but it will necessary that crop production be maximized , without using too much of the valuable resources present.

## China

I. The People's Republic of China is concerned with the environmental scares and the lack of management in the fisheries of small developing states. Overfishing and the repercussions have posed as a problem ever since the 1992 Rio +20 Convention. As the growth rate of sea life extinction and the environmental threats increase, the People's Republic of China call upon the international community to guide the small island developing states (SIDS) in sustaining their fisheries and saving their environment.

The People's Republic of China has supported the recent program "The Blue Growth Initiative" which aids SIDS in Asia. Having faced the same problem as the developing islands in the past, the People's Republic of China have implemented aquaculture within our own region, acquiring successful results. Since the People's Republic of China's own sustainable development plan "China's Agenda 21 — White Paper on China's Population, Environment and Development in the 21st Century", aquaculture made up 93.5% of freshwater fish.

The People's Republic of China stresses the importance of aiding SIDS as it involves environmental issues. China's UN representative Liu Jieyi stated in the recent 2015 conference, "Efforts should be made to establish, develop, and deepen partnerships... South-South cooperation, innovative means of funding, debt reduction and capacity-building would go a long way towards addressing those challenges". The People's Republic of China proposes that the international community to aid through programs similar to the " Blue Growth Initiative" so a step towards environmental awareness and the flourishing of the global economy can be produced.

II. The People's Republic of China is aware of the continuous problem rural poverty poses to the nation. Having the largest population in the world and mostly arid land, the Western areas suffer the most from the inability to farm due to climate conditions and poor infrastructure. The People's Republic of China request the global community to aid in reducing the economic gap between rural and urban regions.

The People's Republic of China have approached this issue with widely successful economic reforms which have increased incomes and improved the economy in the past decade. In fact, the People's Republic of China was the first nation to reach the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of reducing half of its people living in poverty. Despite the immense success, 90% of the nation's poverty hails from rural regions.

The People's Republic of China requests the international board to aid in these socioeconomic issues which separate the urban and rural regions. The senior researcher in rural poverty at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Wu Guobao stated, "The previous line was set too low to meet people's basic needs for subsistence and development..." Rural poverty has also now combined with the running issue of food security. The People's Republic of China proposes that it needs assistance to overcome rural poverty.

III. The People's Republic of China encourages the improvement of food security as poverty levels and population rise. Agriculture plays a prominent part in securing food supply and the People's Republic of China has the largest population to look after. With climate change now playing as a factor, the People's Republic of China is in need and urges the international community to aid in preserving and enhancing food security through financial aid and developmental programs.

The People's Republic of China has had many successes in food security through efforts in new industrialization and a series of major programs. These efforts have resulted in an increase in the yield of grain since 2004 and carrying these technological industrializations to Western regions. Not only has the agricultural yield been steadily improving, but the People's Republic of China has moved onwards to developing a narrow gap in the socio-economic hierarchy that may eliminate food security in the long term. Despite all of these efforts, climate change is altering the successes of these programs.

The People's Republic of China requests that the international community aid in issues of food security. Wen Jiabao, China's premiere, said, "We have 1.3 billion people to feed with limited land resource. Food security remains our biggest concern. There is no other way to address the challenge than relying on technologies to transform traditional agriculture, such as high-yield variety breeding and GM technology." It is requested and proposed that the international community aid the People's Republic of China.

## Colombia

I. Colombia has several of these fishery islands the most notable of which is San Andres. These islands are essential to the overall production of fish in The Republic of Colombia. The Republic of Colombia believes that the best course of action in protecting these areas is to provide education in new technology and the issues occurring and to have individual countries monitor the fishing industries as well as institute awareness on climate change and its causes in order to limit it overall. In the 1990's the Republic of Colombia went through a number of reforms in regard to this industry including a large amount of restrictions on where fishing may be done as well as when. The reason for the dangers that are posed to the SIDS is largely climate change in general; therefore it must be addressed with utmost urgency. The efforts which have been done by the Colombian government program INCODE in order to effectively monitor the fishing in the SIDS and the marine area in general established in the 1990's have been partially successful. More recently in December of 2013 Colombia has taken on the National Research Program, Prevention, Reduction and Control of Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution and Sea in order to reduce the pollution in the waters around the country. Colombia now suggests that the use of education for the SIDS and pollution reduction be implemented in order to protect the SIDS.

II. The Republic of Colombia has approximately 40% of its rural population under the poverty line. Through education and distribution of particular technological advances Colombia hopes that this poverty may be

reduced even eventually eradicated. Colombia has had many initiatives to do this and has significantly reduced the amount of poverty overall in the country, but the rural areas are still in the most need. Approximately 15 years ago 90% of the rural land was acquired by 1% of the population. This has left many bereft of the necessities of life and any stable income. It is unacceptable to leave so many in such a problematic state. In order to rectify this issue The Republic of Colombia would suggest grass roots programs to educate the people as well as distribution of technology in order to improve the condition of the people.

III. Colombia has a significant amount its population in rural areas most of which are in the occupation of growing food. Despite this Colombia still has a large amount of the food consumed in the country imported. As such The Republic of Colombia believes that technology must be correctly distributed and applied in order to produce the most food out of the land already used for that purpose. In 2010 3,419,711 tons of corn was imported to Colombia. In order to be less independent on imports Colombia instituted the Plan Pais Maiz, which included many efforts in order to successfully stabilize the food market and expand upon the amount of corn grown. However, it is because of the great poverty which is perpetual through the rural areas of Colombia that food production is so low in comparison to consumption. By educating the public on this issue and preparing technology to be distributed this problem can be resolved.

#### Cuba

I. The Delegation of Cuba, stands neutral to this topic, since it's economic development, is based on tourism, Cuba knows it's a problem for the ecosystem, but will not support the theme, as it's economic development is crucial for the wellbeing of the State.

II. The delegation of Cuba, is in denial of this theme, particularly because of it's communist government, which assures wellbeing for the community, and the elimination of social classes

III. The delegation of Cuba, is actually a communist state. This means that everyone has the same obligations and Freedoms, and also have the same rights. One of the main obligation of the Cuban government is to provide food and water for Cubans, and is exactly what The delegation of Cuba does.

#### Egypt

I. La delegación de Egipto apoya a las demás delegaciones para que se lleve a cabo un plan para proteger y marcar los límites marítimos. Para parar la infiltración ilegal en territorio ajeno donde se pone en riesgo la economía de varios países, ya que muchos de estos reciben beneficios monetarios tras la pesca.

Egipto siendo uno de los destinos más diversos para la pesca de agua dulce y salada, además uno de los mayores comerciantes, piensa que es completamente erróneo invadir y/o que no se respeten territorios marítimos, porque como ya se mencionó se pone en riesgo la economía de un país entero

II. La pobreza en sus distintas formas ha sido objeto de un interés creciente por parte de la comunidad internacional en el último decenio. Se han celebrado diversas cumbres en las que se han adoptado compromisos para una reducción drástica de la miseria que tantos seres humanos padecen a lo largo de sus vidas. Este interés constituye en sí mismo un avance alentador, pero el progreso actual sigue siendo dolorosamente lento, pese a que las medidas para mejorar los medios de subsistencia de los pobres son asequibles. El

hambre y la inseguridad alimentaria -los aspectos más graves de la pobreza extrema- han pasado a ser prioridades internacionales, y los participantes en la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación de 1996 declararon solemnemente su compromiso de reducir a la mitad para 2015 el hambre en el mundo.

La pobreza y la inseguridad alimentaria han registrado un aumento significativo en Egipto en los últimos tres años, dijo hoy a los reporteros en la sede de la ONU el vocero adjunto del organismo mundial, Eduardo del Buey, citando un informe conjunto del Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA) y el gobierno egipcio.

"El informe conjunto del Programa Mundial de Alimentos y el gobierno del país encontró que cerca de 14 millones de egipcios, o 17 por ciento de la población, padeció inseguridad alimentaria en el 2011, en comparación con el 14 por ciento de 2009", dijo Del Buey en la conferencia de prensa cotidiana.

"Los datos indican además que entre el 2009 y el 2011, cerca del 15 por ciento de la población pasó a la pobreza", dijo.

"El incremento en los índices de seguridad alimentaria, desnutrición y pobreza no se produjo de la noche a la mañana, durante este año o incluso el año pasado", dijo el representante y director por país del PMA para Egipto, Gian Pietro Bordignon.

III. "La incapacidad de la gente para obtener alimento adecuado y nutritivo es atribuido en gran medida a los crecientes índices de pobreza y a una sucesión de crisis desde el 2005, incluyendo la epidemia de gripe aviar de 2006, las crisis alimentaria, financiera y de combustible de 2007-09 y el desafiante contexto macroeconómico de los últimos años", dijo Bordignon.

El informe que dio Bordignon en resumen, indica que las familias más pobres, gastan más que la mitad de las otras familias en promedio, y compran alimentos más baratos y menos saludables. Lo que causa la desnutrición en las personas que forman estas familias y por lo tanto son más propensos a enfermedades tanto virales como sanguíneas.

## Filipinas

I. La comercialización del pescado es una de las actividades económicas fundamentales para las personas que viven en Estados insulares como Puerto Rico, Cuba, Singapur, Belice, entre otros.

La Organización de la Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), se encarga de crear una solución a la protección de la pesca en estos estados, así como de garantizar que las personas sigan viviendo de los ingresos de la pesca para su propio Estado y su propio abastecimiento. En Filipinas más del 80% de pobladores tienen como principal fuente de ingreso la pesca.

La delegación Filipina está totalmente en desacuerdo con dejar la protección a los estados insulares, por tanto, invita a las delegaciones a brindar todo el apoyo posible a la construcción de puertos marítimos en los estados insulares así como de crear una cultura responsable y solidaria en aquellos países que se encuentren en riesgo de perder su producción de pesca.

II. Más de 780 millones de personas en el mundo sufren hambre crónica, esto indica un problema serio en la distribución de los alimentos en zonas rurales a las que no se les da mucha importancia.

Filipinas después del tifón en 2013, los pescadores se enfrentaron a enormes daños económicos (casi el 33% de

la producción marina decayó), por lo que el país rápidamente reconstruyó muelles, bahías y casa de habitantes para que siguieran con la producción que sostiene al país. La delegación filipina propone acabar con la pobreza rural, dando educación y apoyos económicos y alimentación a las personas que lo requieran.

III. En Filipinas, existe garantía de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición para niños de hasta 2 años, ya que la mala alimentación de los niños los ha llevado a contraer enfermedades y la insuficiencia para crecer, por lo que se desarrolló el programa que consta en incrementar el periodo de la lactancia materna, reducir la tasa de desnutrición y mejorar programas de la alimentación.

La delegación Filipina propone crear lazos con países que buscan unirse a programas de seguridad alimentaria, creando así programas de nutrición e inspección de alimentos.

### Finland

I. Fishing is the capture of aquatic organisms in marine, coastal and inland areas.

Marine and inland fisheries, together with aquaculture, provide food, nutrition and a source of income to around 820 million people around the world, from harvesting, processing, marketing and distribution. For many it also forms part of their traditional cultural identity.

One of the greatest threats to the sustainability of global fishery resources is illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

In addition to management restrictions, extensive fish stocking operations are employed with the rehabilitation of fishing grounds. A significant number of salmon or vendace fry are released in inland waters to ensure the continuation of fishing for stocks negatively affected by dams built during the post-war reconstruction period.

II. IFAD and Finland have a shared vision of a world without poverty and hunger. Our collaboration is reinforced by the mutual commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, women's empowerment and environmentally sustainable development. As a member of the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network, Finland participated in the assessment of IFAD's organizational effectiveness, the outcome of which was positive. Since the signing of the first Partnership Agreement in 2003, Finland has provided supplementary funds every year, encouraging IFAD to innovate and to play a catalytic role in rural development.

Finland contributed US\$12.2 million to the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and US\$5.2 million to support IFAD under the Debt Initiative for Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries.

III. Family farming has brought many opportunities and benefits to Finland's society. The base of Finnish farming lies on small and mid-sized farms that are often family owned. Finland has a unique geographical profile with arctic climate conditions, vast forests and numerous lakes that characterize and define the farming models. Due to that, and for historical reasons, Finnish family farming is a source of innovations in combining sources of livelihood – such as tourism, bio economy and forestry – with family farming.

Finnish farmers began to use the imported grain to feed dairy cattle and other livestock. Arable land is nearly always combined with forests, which cover approximately 70 percent of Finland. Most farms have survived by a combination of farming and forestry. Farms in the more arable south and west focus less on forests than those in the more wooded north and east.

### Grecia

I. Grecia garantiza y genera empleos directos e indirectos para más de 10 000 personas en lugares rurales que no ofrecen otras alternativas de empleo. Con el programa ALIEIA (Programa Operativo del Sector Pesca) se mantiene un orden con normas para proteger sus áreas acuícolas en Grecia. Cuenta con fondos de la FIGG



(Instrumentos Financieros para la Orientación de las Empresas Pesqueras) y administración del Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Alimentación. Con el programa ALIEIA es posible cumplir los objetivos: Mejoramiento de la calidad e higiene de los productos acuícolas, aplicación de tecnología para mejorar la competitividad de empresas, nuevas condiciones de producción y consumo e incremento de empleo mediante la creación de nuevos puestos de trabajo.

II. El desarrollo rural en Grecia es controlado por el el Ministerio Helénico de Desarrollo Rural y Alimentación que ha designado una autoridad de gestión para gestionar el programa. La política de desarrollo rural griega se define dentro de un Plan Estratégico Nacional (PEN) de Desarrollo Rural. El programa se define en un único Programa de Desarrollo Rural (PDR) que abarca el país entero. Un organismo pagador acreditado, el Organismo Pagador Agrícola Helénico (OPEKEPE), es el responsable de la realización de los pagos del programa para todos los beneficiarios rurales.

Cada año, casi 900.000 beneficiarios ayudan a aproximadamente 3 mil millones de los subsidios de la comunidad rural y esto aporta mucho para que se desvanezca la pobreza y es algo que Grecia planea seguir en un proyecto del 2016-2020

III. En Grecia, hemos tenido problemas últimamente con este asunto. Este problema se puede solucionar como con algunas propuestas que hemos hecho y un ejemplo es que se han censurado algunos productos que dañan la seguridad alimenticia de nuestros habitantes pero todavía hace falta más para poder solucionar este problema. El hambre ha crecido pero buscamos la manera de cómo hacer que los productos que no benefician la salud sean censurados.

## Haiti

I. Naturalmente se encuentran 3 regiones que son: la región del Caribe, la región del Pacífico y la región constituida por África, el Océano Índico, el Mediterráneo y el Mar de China.

la pesca del atún representa más del 10% del PIB y, en algunas islas, dicha actividad supone más del 50% de sus exportaciones.

II. Se ha sacado de la pobreza a muchos habitantes de las zonas rurales en las últimas décadas. En 1990 el 54 % de los habitantes de las zonas rurales en los países en desarrollo vivía con menos de 1,25 dólares diarios y se consideraba muy pobre. En 2010 la proporción había caído al 35 %. La pobreza rural sigue estando generalizada, especialmente en Asia meridional y en África.

III. Para lograr la seguridad alimentaria se requiere:

suministro suficiente de alimentos;

estabilidad en el suministro de alimentos, durante todo el año y de un año a otro;

acceso físico y económico a los alimentos, lo que requiere capacidad y recursos para producir u obtener todos los alimentos necesarios para el hogar y cada uno de sus miembros.

Los hogares más pobres son los que probablemente tienen inseguridad alimentaria, o se encuentran en alto riesgo de tenerla, como pueblos que no tienen un lugar para plantar comida o no es posible que elaboren comida.

## India

I. En la actualidad existen 48 pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo repartidos en 3 regiones geográficas: la región del Caribe, la región del Pacífico y la región constituida por África, el Océano Índico, el Mediterráneo y el Mar de China. Los desafíos que afrontan las islas son retos que nos atañen a todos. El inmenso desafío supone alimentar a la población mundial y proteger al mismo tiempo sus recursos naturales. Por ese motivo, la República de la India propone trabajar con todos los países en la búsqueda de soluciones que aseguren un futuro más brillante para las generaciones venideras.

La India se encuentra de acuerdo con lo expresado por las naciones unidas y exhorta a las demás naciones a considerar otros aspectos además de la economía y asegurar que el bienestar ambiental sea compatible con el bienestar humano a fin de lograr que una prosperidad sostenible a largo plazo sea una realidad para todos.

II. Gran parte de la población que vive en zonas rurales con pobreza, son productores de subsistencia es decir, agricultores familiares o trabajadores agrícolas sin tierras. Las familias rurales se ven cada vez más afectadas por el cambio climático, amenazas ecológicas, el crecimiento y la migración de la población. La pobreza ha disminuido en todo el mundo, pero el progreso ha sido heterogéneo. La pobreza extrema se concentra principalmente en las zonas rurales.

La India encabeza la lista de países en el mundo con la mayor proporción de personas en pobreza extrema, al tener a más de 30 por ciento de pobres extremos del mundo, motivo de hacer énfasis. Actualmente la India es uno de los dos países junto con China que trabaja en lograr disminuir la pobreza rural y está abierto a encarar propuestas que ayuden a la mejora de la reducción de la pobreza. La República de la India invita a otros países a unirse a programas internacionales para reducción de este gran problema.

III. La mayor parte de los pobres del mundo vive en zonas rurales. El hambre y la inseguridad alimentaria son, por encima de todo, expresiones de la pobreza rural. Por tanto, su reducción es esencial para la misión de la FAO.

La República de la India, fomenta las condiciones para el crecimiento de la economía rural, conceptuar la pobreza es tener un criterio que permita definir quién debe estar en el centro de nuestro interés. El hambre y la seguridad alimentaria son los principales objetivos a analizar.

India se encuentra en disposición de colaborar con las demás naciones abordando progresos considerables en el logro de determinados objetivos relacionados con la salud, la educación, el equilibrio de género, el acceso al agua y a servicios de saneamiento.

## Iran

I. The vulnerability of fisheries in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remains a prominent concern for nations in Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean. The sources of this issue can be divided into two general categories: ambiguity and lack of enforcement of laws, and an inadequate resource base. SIDS are prone to unclear legislation, allowing for the emergence of loopholes—ultimately resulting in fish being exchanged in an illegal and non-sustainable fashion. Additionally, a decrease in the availability of resources, along with an increase in transportation and distribution costs, have left SIDS in a weak position. Some argue that it is not a good idea to funnel large amounts of funding into these rather small-scale areas. However, others believe that fisheries not only provide major contributions to the economy, but also serve as a sustainable food source for low-income families.

In the past, Iran has not been significantly involved with plans/projects regarding SIDS, and instead dealt with the immediate needs of fisheries within its own borders. For example, Iran passed the Law Concerning the Exploitation and Protection of Aquatic Resources (Articles 32 to 35--1976) as a way of securing local fisheries. This law forced individuals to obtain a proper license before being involved in the country's aquaculture—thus allowing only legal and established fisheries to retain possible profits. In recent years, however, Iran has realized the importance of globalization in order to compete with surrounding countries. We are working to find

a balance between being open to new concepts/ideas, and holding onto traditional, fundamental principles. Iran is not a Small Island Developing State, but now agrees with the need to assist these regions. Our nation hopes that by helping to stabilize SIDS, it will show other countries our willingness for collaboration in future transactions. Additionally, by engaging in international policies, Iran hopes to gain a greater perspective on what is happening in other parts of the world.

Iran hopes to bring in valuable insight on how to further secure and protect SIDS based on its own experiences with fisheries. Specifically our country proposes that we establish a connection between the almost rural nature of fisheries to the now fast-paced, evolving world. We believe in increasing funding for SIDS, to help them cope with transportation and distribution costs. This will help fisheries develop and expand into other areas, making them more closely integrated with everyday life/culture. Expansion of fisheries will also allow for generation of more profit—thus helping the economy. Additionally, Iran suggests the adoption of programs to educate individuals who are involved with fisheries. Fisheries are often struck down with poverty, and by educating individuals at the local level, it will help to develop a greater bond between the country and its constituents. These educational programs will make individuals feel as if the country truly does care about their needs, and is listening to their concerns. Lastly, our country recommends rewriting of legislation to avoid the loopholes which lead to profit loss, and illegal exchange of goods. These laws should clearly outline what resources fishers are entitled to by the government, and the means of receiving them.

II. Rural poverty continues to be a major concern in all parts of the world. The sources of this prominent issue can be divided into two general categories: globalization and unequal distribution of power/influence. Because nations are constantly under pressure to compete with surrounding nations, they do whatever possible to attract investors. Most of the time, this means lowering basic standards—including wages. Additionally, individuals with access to a great amount of resources (monetary or otherwise) are able to directly manipulate and exploit those at a lower income level. Some believe that finding a means of reducing rural poverty is crucial—as they think the gap between the rich and poor is more prevalent than ever. Others believe that poverty is a natural consequence of an active and functioning society. They do not want to concentrate efforts on eliminating poverty, as they think there is no feasible way to do so.

Despite Iran's tremendous wealth and access to extensive oil fields, around half of the country's population lives under the poverty line (Source 4). Iran has been notorious for funneling spending into military-based projects, instead of improving the overall standard of living. Corruption in the political sphere is also a key factor which contributes to the rural poverty in this nation. Although poverty has been (and continue to be) a major issue in Iran, little action has been taken in the past in solving it. In 1985, Iran did join the Economic Cooperation Organization, as a way of responding to the crisis. The organization focused on incremental development of agriculture. However, even after joining, poverty was still a pressing concern. It is not until now that Iran has really begun to realize the severity of this issue, and the negative effects it is having on citizens. Iran has started to take more serious action towards reducing rural poverty. Just recently, in 2015, Iran signed to an agreement with the South-South Cooperation to improve standard of living at the local level, as well as work to improve nutrition and promote stability within society. Overall, Iran is still learning to balance economic and militaristic imperatives with the concerns of constituents. The country is, however, open to cooperation with other nations and adoption of new policies to reduce rural poverty.

Iran hopes to not only contribute ideas on how to reduce rural poverty, but also hopes to gain insight from other countries on how they plan to deal with the issue. Iran suggests that we continue to adopt programs/policies at the local level—not just at the national level. This will allow for organizations to work more closely with citizens, and thus make citizens feel as if the country does truly care about their needs. Additionally, Iran suggests more openness regarding government spending. Because one of the main reasons for poverty in our nation is corruption in the political sphere, it is important to establish a healthy and honest relationship with citizens. This begins with releasing more information about where our nation's money is going. Our nation also

suggests that we create more jobs solely for those living under the poverty line. This will give low-income individuals, who may not have the skills to receive jobs otherwise, an incentive to join the work force. Lastly, Iran suggests greater efforts towards national and international cooperation. Currently, women are not involved in projects to reduce rural poverty. It is crucial that in order to improve our overall standard of living, we are accepting and open to help from everyone. This begins with creating project bases which are open exclusively to women, giving them a greater say in how they want to deal with this issue. International cooperation will provide citizens with a sense of security—as they know that the country is actively at work with other nations to solve the crisis. International cooperation will also lead to more effective policy making, and a faster path towards eradicating rural poverty.

III. Lack of proper food security remains a major concern in all parts of the world. The sources of this issue can be divided into three general categories: lack of adequate resources/services, environmental degradation, and lack of knowledge regarding health and agriculture. The impoverished areas in which food insecurity is most prevalent, have little to no access to social services and infrastructure. Thus, this makes it hard for citizens to receive proper checks on the quality of food they are consuming. Additionally, intensive farming projects have degraded the quality of soil, resulting in lower crop yield and an increase in hunger. Lastly, because individuals in disadvantaged areas do not have as much funding for education, people are less informed on what constitutes a healthy environment. Lack of overall awareness makes it difficult for the government to make policies addressing food insecurity, because they themselves are unsure of how to fix this issue. Some people believe there is no real way to address the problem of food insecurity, and thus do not believe we should dedicate time/spending towards it. However, most people realize that this is an extremely serious problem that needs to be addressed immediately.

Iran has dealt with (and continues to deal with) food insecurity; around fifty percent of the country's population deals with malnutrition. In our nation, particularly, this issue exists because we do not have the resources to sustain our vast and growing population. This is such a big concern in our nation that in 1989, President Rafsanjani proposed a plan which withdrew food coupons from families after the third child—hoping this would deal with our limited resource base. The adoption of this policy led to an overall decline in fertility rates, but despite this, Iran still dealt with unsustainability. Currently Iran is working to continue to address the problem of food insecurity, as the country realizes that if it does not get its population back under 40 million, it will deal with major consequences. The Iranian government today continues to implement policies under the National Vision Plan. Specifically, Iran has created a plan which highlights what the country wants to have accomplished by 2025—including factors such as better social welfare and health programs.

Iran proposes that in order to deal with the problem of food insecurity we first cooperate with other nations, in hopes to continue efforts towards a safer environment. This could mean we implement a carbon tax to reduce pollution, or even put limits on the number of farming projects carried out, in order to preserve the quality of soil. By working towards a healthy environment, more people will be able to depend on farming as a sustainable food source. Additionally, Iran proposes that we create greater infrastructure (paved roads), focusing heavily on rural areas. This will make sure that countries with large populations have an effective way of distributing resources/services to citizens—thus leading to sustainability at the local level. Iran also suggests we adopt more legislation outlining the jobs of private sectors in regards to food safety/tests they have to pass before food can be distributed to citizens. This will help to ensure that all food consumed that is not under direct control of the government, is still safe. We also need to more strongly enforce the legislation already in place regarding this issue, to eliminate the loopholes which are leading to food insecurity in the first place. Lastly, our nation suggests the creation of better education programs in rural areas, teaching children the importance of a healthy environment. A more informed public is more likely to take action regarding the issue of food insecurity.

## Iraq

I. The Republic of Iraq is a member of the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) which addresses regional fisheries research and management issues. However, Iraq has a limited coastal area that borders the Gulf. The entrance to the Gulf waters has been harshly restricted since 1991 in the Gulf War. There is a marine fishing society in Basrah Governorate, located in waters of the Iraqi's territory and the Persian Gulf. About 70% of the marine fishermen work in this society, besides some private fisherman. Without mentioning the fact that this nation lacks resources, such as laboratories and scientific equipment, vehicles, and libraries.

Nevertheless, fisheries research has been supported by institutions like The Fish Research Centre, Marine Science Centre, Agriculture Research Centre, Central Hatchery, Colleges of Agriculture and Colleges of Science in Iraqi Universities. The most important is the Agriculture Institute in Mussaib.

A scientific research collaboration has been designed between the General Board and the universities and institutions to assess the status of the fisheries resources in Iraq. In collaboration with FAO, the General Board developed a program to restore fish, in order to build up the capacity of the staff.

II. Iraq's population is increasing surprisingly as many nations; the population tripled between 1970 and 2007, and today it stands at approximately 34 million. By 2030, it will grow to almost 50 million. 71% of Iraqis live in urban areas and 13% of these households have more than ten occupants.

The Republic of Iraq consists of an unemployment rate of 11% nationally (7% of males and 13% of females). While, the government provides 40% of jobs; the remainder is in the private sector. It provides 45% of all employment in urban areas and 28% of employment in rural areas. 75% Iraqis identified the need to reduce the country's poverty as the most pressing need of the whole nation situations.

The main strategy of Iraq to reduce the rural poverty is by creating employment for the poor, building the capacities to work and increase their productivity to enable them to satisfy their needs with the addition of empowering them to exercise their economic social and political rights which requires combined efforts by government, civil society, and private sector.

III. The FAO gives such a high priority to vulnerable families with more immediate means of feeding themselves and generating income through backyard vegetable. As well as the fact of the provision of animal feed and veterinary services to help safeguard animal health and livestock production in the country. This is thanks to the reason that Iraq, a country with an ancient agricultural history, can no longer feed itself. The Republic of Iraq has an estimated 4.4 million people requiring emergency food assistance. Agriculture and other food production activities have been paralyzed and the risk of mines and explosives obstruct the harvest. Food security in Iraq is related to the Social Safety Nets, specifically the Ministry of Trade's Public Distribution System which helps provide regular access to food. This helps the strategy the nation of Iraq is choosing of providing provisions of emergency food assistance to people, in addition of the distribution of farming tools and seeds for small scale agriculture for families to grow vegetables. Together with school feeding institutions because it exist the relevant fact in which children suffer most severely during a food crisis.

## Italia

I. La República Italiana, gran potencia de la Unión Europea, transmite que el pescurismo es una actividad de ecoturismo, de manera que los turistas se sensibilizan para preservar el medio ambiente tanto como los pescadores. Italia declara que éstas actividades son un factor favorable para la economía del país, puesto que el turismo es uno de los sectores con más crecimiento de la economía nacional con 43,7 millones de turistas por año y un total de 42.700 millones de dólares generados, siendo así el cuarto país con más turismo del mundo. En el país se ha presentado un impedimento a la pesca tomando en cuenta los cambios climáticos a nivel mundial ocasionado por el alto índice de lluvia ácida en dicha república. Se lamenta que en los ríos, costas y

lagos de la nación hayan sido contaminados; alarmados y tomando nota de dichas condiciones ambientales, se desea mantener la fauna y flora de ésta nación, tiene como fundamento castigar a los causantes de los deterioros en las aguas italianas puesto que ha dañado la producción en la república, sin embargo, se sigue trabajando en ello.

II. La República Italiana reitera que su economía ha mejorado en los años 2015 y próximamente aumentará en el actual año 2016. Se considera que disminuirá la pobreza en el país, según estudios y afirman que así será. En la nación italiana es posible trabajar de una manera positiva en las áreas rurales. Se podrían aprovechar para generar empleos y producir más productos agrícolas. Con dichas actividades, se espera que tenga un impacto positivo en las áreas rurales. Los agricultores podrán generar sus propios alimentos y comercializar sus productos en los mercados.

Sin embargo, en caso de una empresa agrícola, se generarán aún más empleos puesto que las empresas estarán en la necesidad de tener un amplio número de agricultores. Las empresas no deberán violar los derechos de sus empleados y se podrán otorgar privilegios por la calidad y el cumplimiento del trabajo que desempeñen.

III. La economía italiana ha estado creciendo. El gobierno italiano asegura que debido al crecimiento de la economía, será más sencillo combatir el hambre y la pobreza del país. Se cree que al generar más empleos, las familias italianas tendrán más recursos económicos para combatir el hambre.

Italia convoca a América Latina y Europa a combatir el hambre juntos. En dicha convocatoria se podrán unir fuerzas y combatirla juntos para lograr un mundo más justo para todos. Deben luchar con el fin de ofrecer oportunidades para todos, para llegar a una redistribución equitativa.

#### Japan

I. Fish as an important resource of our daily alimentation, Japan believes that protecting and securing fisheries in SIDS is important because:

Nowadays the 70% of the world marine species are extinct, many countries lives of fishing and most of them are developing countries. Japan proposes to create enabling frameworks for the production systems in terms of economic, social and ecological incorporation the efficient use of the resources, diversification, climate change, adaptation and mitigation, ecosystem services and accessibility.

II. Rural poverty is something common in the world,

Japan as a leader country in biotechnology techniques of agriculture, Japan thinks that implementing new methods of agriculture that can help to improve the areas of the crops. For example Fukuoka Method that consists in reproduce natural conditions in a way that the soil gains nutrients in a progressive way and the crops quality rise without any effort.

#### Kazakhstan

I. Kazakhstan is a landlocked state; even so, we recognize the struggles of Small Island Developing States or SIDS. Kazakhstan supports the FAO's recognition of the integral nature of fisheries to SIDS' prosperity, food security, and economy during 1984 at the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development. Although, Kazakhstan is a landlocked state we support small fisheries in the Caspian Sea and gain fish from the arctic sea with the help of Russia. Kazakhstan sympathizes with the SIDS suffering from loss of biodiversity and overfishing in some areas. The Caspian Sea is a source of aquatic life for many nations and peoples; consequentially, pollution and overfishing are inevitable. Kazakhstan has not yet taken any steps in combatting the abuse of marine life in the Caspian Sea it fully supports efforts by SIDS to retain strong marine biodiversity within their waters.

Kazakhstan recognizes that climate change and pollution directly affect SIDS. As the previous site for nuclear testing in the USSR, Kazakhstan has suffered from strong levels of radioactive pollution. The radioactive

pollution untimely flows in to our rivers and infects many water sources; the mixture with water sources has negatively impacted our ecosystem. Kazakhstan has sought international support to convince China to stop testing atomic bombs near its territory, because of the dangerous fallout. In order to help SIDS and ourselves we press for reforms and international laws that limit or stop pollution in all nations. Kazakhstan realizes that most of the SIDS economy relies on aquaculture; but they also recommend that the small developing nations try to focus on other sectors of the economy in order to stimulate growth.

II. Kazakhstan recognizes that poverty is still a pressing issue in the world today, with over one billion people living below the poverty line. This significantly pressing issue affects mostly rural communities around the globe; as seen in Kazakhstan during the 20th century. The rural poor work primarily in agriculture; they depend solely on a very unstable way of life. The FAO tackles 2 of the most prominent issues within rural poverty; the lack of business opportunities and inequality in access within communities. In the international community woman, face unequal opportunities when it comes to working. The FAO has several undergoing plans to lower rural poverty rates; Protection to Production (PtoP), which supports cash transfer programs in developing countries; Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA); National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Program (NFPCSP), which aims to strengthen agriculture policy and implementation capacity for developing countries; and “supporting smallholder family farms,” which supports farms through advocacy and research. Kazakhstan fully supports these initiatives, due to its own history of rural poverty and its now prosperous economy. Within Kazakhstan we strongly believe in helping end rural poverty. Less than 5% of our population has historically been undernourished; this statistic remains true today. In 2015 we successfully reached our Millennium Development Goals; we’re slowly progressing towards our World food summit goal. Historically, our country has had record low productions of agriculture; after breaking away from the USSR, we were allowed to enact reforms to empower our small farmers and improve our agricultural techniques. These implements helped us become one of the leading producers of grain in the world. Although, reforms helped benefit the agricultural sector of our economy, most of the actions taken in investing in the service industry helped lower our poverty rate. Kazakhstan encourages less developing countries to seek help from more developed countries. We also promote investment different sectors of the economy in order to produce jobs and reduce poverty levels within their countries.

III. Population is estimated to rise to about 9.1 billion by 2050; Kazakhstan holds a steady population increase of 1.14% each year. Most of this growth will occur in cities, rather than in rural communities. With the increasing population, the FAO predicts that countries would need to produce 70% more food than they are already producing. Kazakhstan is one of the main producers of grain on a global scale; Kazakhstan plans to increase production of grain with the growing population, it is estimated to surpass the European Union and The United States with the production grain by 2020. This great mile stone was able to be reached through structural changes in agricultural sections, economic recovery, and favorable weather caused by climate change. Due to the extensive plans for our agricultural section, many problems have surfaced; desertification being one of the most pressing of the problems. Kazakhstan is a land locked state and almost all of our water sources stem from surrounding countries; mismanagement of this resource has led to many of our problems. In the late 20th and early 21st century Kazakhstan introduced many reforms, not only to promote and protect agriculture, but to also protect the soil. These reforms include; Concept of Rational Use and Protection of Land Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan during, The Strategy for Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Strategic Plan for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, State Agricultural Food Program, Concept for Sustainable Development of Agriculture, and the Program for Rational Use of Agricultural Land. These programs have proved to have positive outcomes on the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan. Food security is defined by the FAO as the assurance of both a sufficient quantity and quality of food to live a high-functioning, healthy life. Kazakhstan views food security as an important matter; we have worked openly with FAO to promote food security in less developing counties. As main contributor to the grain market throughout the world, Kazakhstan openly advocates for strong reforms to develop the agricultural sector in less developed

countries. Through the FAO Kazakhstan hopes to help less developed nations create a strong agricultural economy and in turn improve its own.

### Libano

I. Esto es un tema crítico en las Naciones Unidas debido a su alto riesgo al cambio climático y otros factores que los hacen vulnerables a los desastres naturales. Libano está dispuesto a ayudar a estas comunidades que son fáciles de destruir los desastres naturales, ya que está consciente de la situación y los problemas que podría causar a su población.

Libano cree que la aplicación y la mejora de la pesca es fundamental para garantizar la seguridad de estos Estados insulares en desarrollo. Los gobiernos deben enfocar sus esfuerzos y sus soldados en la modernización y la protección de la agricultura y pesca. Si no hay recursos suficientes para llevar a cabo esto, cada gobierno debe poner en práctica las operaciones comerciales para ayudar a que estos países en desarrollo poniendo dinero que no lo estén usando para hacer algún bien a la comunidad.

Estos gobiernos deberían crear leyes que reduzcan significativamente el uso de buques de pesca en gran escala, y que favorecen la pesca en pequeña escala, así como implementar algunos programas de beneficiencia para ayudar en caso de que ocurra algún desastre natural y las personas queden sin recursos para seguir llevando a cabo la pesca.

II. La pobreza siempre ha existido y ha sido un problema continuo que muchas delegaciones han estado tratando de acabar, países como Libano y otros estados de todo el mundo. Si bien se ha sabido en los últimos años se ha hecho un progreso mayor en el tema de la reducción de la pobreza, en Libano el porcentaje apenas ha caído, por lo que el tema de la pobreza rural es de suma importancia para todo el mundo ya que jamás se ha podido hacer un cambio en este país.

La Delegación de Libano recomienda que debe haber un acuerdo entre todas las potencias mundiales, ya que daría préstamos a los países que quieren salir de la pobreza, con el fin de que adquieran una mejor infraestructura para la agricultura y la educación de todos. Esto permitirá una producción mayor y más rápida de estos productos, al mismo tiempo, esto generará más oportunidades para las zonas rurales y esto beneficiara a todo el mundo.

Con estas acciones, las naciones en desarrollo generarían más empleos para todas las personas trabajadoras en las industrias y en otras áreas que proporcionarán recursos para estas empresas. Y cuando ya estén bien económicamente podrán pagar su deuda según el dinero que vayan adquiriendo según el préstamo obtenido y, finalmente, impulsar la economía local en pequeñas zonas rurales y reducir la tasa de pobreza. A fin de que estos funcionen, y si las personas crean más instituciones educativas estas ayudaran a que en un futuro los niños no vayan a meterse en asuntos ilegales como es la corrupción.

Estos métodos no sólo deben ser implementados en los países pobres en desarrollo sino en todas las zonas rurales pobres de todo el mundo. La delegación Libano sugiere que se implementen estas acciones para la reducción de la pobreza rural.

III. Desarrollar recomendaciones para preservar y mejorar la seguridad alimentaria. La seguridad alimentaria es un problema mundial que se ha tratado de combatir



día a día, ya que Libano ha sido de las principales preocupaciones, con problemas como el cambio climático o la escasez de los alimentos pues casi no llegan a surtir tantos alimentos como en otros países. En Libano todas las personas comen lo mismo ya que no hay variedad de alimentos porque la gente tiene miedo de las guerras ya que los países que se sitúan enseguida de Libano están en continuo conflicto belico. Libano necesita desesperadamente la solución de este problema. La República Libano recomienda que los países con desarrollo moderado y alto deben implementar la ayuda a sectores privados que trabajan en colaboración con los gobiernos de todo el mundo. Estos programas de ayuda debería tener una meta medible y debe consistir en el envío de al menos dos veces al año, no sólo alimentos, sino recursos materiales a los países y zonas con pobreza extrema y hambre. Este tipo de ayuda permitirá que los pequeños productores sean autosuficientes y que proporcionen alimento a sus familias y las zonas cercanas. Los gobiernos de los países con altas tasas de pobreza y hambre deberían de trabajar en conjunto con su sector agrícola para asegurar la distribución local de sus productos, con precios adecuados, antes de exportarlos, a fin de lograr una mejor distribución de los alimentos en el país. La Delegación de Libano cree que esto podría resolver el problema que desde hace muchos años existe, y proporcionar una base para la seguridad alimentaria en el futuro.

#### Netherlands

I. Teniendo presente que la pesca es una de las más practicadas actividades de Holanda, considera que su importancia y la de su cuidado son sumamente relevantes. Para asegurar dicho cuidado, Los Países Bajos han tomado consciencia sobre esto, determinando lugares especiales donde las personas pueden pescar. Tomando en cuenta que el problema puede llegar a salirse de control, el país de Holanda exige también un permiso para practicar pesca en ríos y canales.

II. A Holanda le alarma admitir que en el 2012 el índice de pobreza aumentó en relación al año precedente y en la actualidad hay 1,2 millones de personas que viven por debajo de la línea de pobreza, de ello el 11,4% son niños. Expresa así su esperanza por recibir apoyo. Confirma además su interés por expandir su oferta de trabajo en el sector agrícola, ayudando así a disminuir su índice de pobreza rural.

III. El país de Holanda transmite su preocupación al escuchar las cifras crecientes sobre el aumento en la población mundial y la escasez de recursos alimenticios. Sin embargo, Holanda cree tener la capacidad suficiente para adoptar un sistema de repartición de alimentos organizado y eficiente. Invita también los demás países a tomar consciencia sobre el futuro fenómeno, enfatizando su deseo por brindar apoyo a quien lo solicite.

#### Nicaragua

I. El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Humano (PNDH) se propone establecer las bases de un modelo de desarrollo humano equitativo, justo e integral en armonía con la naturaleza, las culturas y la geografía de la Costa Caribe con pertinencia cultural e inclusión. Para lograrlo se hace imprescindible complementar la restitución de derechos sobre la propiedad de la tierra a los pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes, con estrategias de transformación productiva que aseguren la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional de su población. Una de las acciones que forman parte de la transformación productiva es la recuperación de ciclos productivos autóctonos, y la siembra en verano en comunidades costeñas, ribereñas de ríos y lagunas. La FAO puede cooperar con: la Secretaría de Desarrollo de la Costa Caribe (SDCC), INPESCA, MEFCCA, MAGFOR, INTA, MARENA, los Gobiernos Regionales Autónomos y los Gobiernos territoriales indígenas, con productos que contribuyan al logro de resultados de la política pública.

II. En Nicaragua, se ha sacado de la pobreza a muchos habitantes de las zonas rurales en las últimas décadas. En 1990 el 54 % de los habitantes de las zonas rurales en los países en desarrollo vivía con menos de 1,25 dólares diarios y se consideraba muy pobre. En 2010 la proporción había caído al 35 %. La pobreza rural sigue estando generalizada, especialmente en Asia meridional y en África. Estas regiones también son las que menos progresos han realizado en la mejora de los medios de vida rurales.

III. La cooperación técnica de la FAO responderá a las prioridades que indique el Gobierno de Nicaragua apoyando a la Secretaría de Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria (SESSAN) en el seguimiento a la implementación de los planes y programas vinculados la Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional y el fortalecimiento del protagonismo de los Gabinetes de la Familia, la Comunidad y la Vida en estos procesos. La FAO contribuirá con los resultados que buscan la SESSAN, el Instituto Nicaragüense de Fomento Municipal (INIFOM) y las alcaldías Municipales, en cuanto al fortalecimiento de Comisiones municipales en cuyo seno se trate el objetivo de la erradicación del hambre y desarrollo de sus capacidades para implantar sistemas de información y de alerta temprana sobre seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, instrumentos de programación y de coordinación de políticas públicas y promover la participación ciudadana y las inversiones para la erradicación del hambre.

### Nigeria

I. Nigeria supports the proposition to protect and secure the fisheries in SIDS. The SIDS are a total of 39 islands that are facing issues regarding the climate changes and natural disasters that greatly affect their economy and government. When the FAO brought the plight of the SIDS to attention, Nigeria responded with support because the country of Nigeria realizes that these issues threaten the overall economy and population of these small islands.

The issue has indirectly affected the country of Nigeria. Because Nigeria is not one of the SIDS, Nigeria does not have any direct repercussions, but the fish industry is a large part of international economy. The basis of the issue lies in climate changes and natural disasters that affect these specific islands and their industry. Because few of the SIDS lie in Africa, Nigeria has an international obligation to provide support for these countries to maintain international security and peace.

Nigeria's approach to aid the islands involves calling for the regions surrounding the islands to support the islands in any way necessary. Nigeria is one of the founding members for the Organization for African Unity which is dedicated to helping the rest of Africa with any issues they face. This organization is an example of how Nigeria is in an able position to aid the islands in Africa's vicinity.

The country of Nigeria believes that the solution to these issues in SIDS should be a regional effort. Strengthening the regions surrounding the islands is a major pivot in addressing the international stance of the islands. A partnership between the Council and the islands with focused and sustained attention to the core of the problem is the key to solving this problem.

II. The country of Nigeria is firmly stands for the reduction of rural poverty. Rural regions face the problem of poverty which is defined as having an income of lower than \$1.25 USD per day. The majority of Nigeria is categorized as rural at 51.7 %.

Poverty directly interferes with Nigeria because of the high percentage of population being rural and susceptible to poverty. In Nigeria, poverty has and is a very real problem at 71% of people below the poverty line, which must be reduced. Some key factors that contribute to the poverty in Nigeria and in many countries include unemployment, lack of education, and income equality. Internationally, poverty is a stem to larger problems in a

country and its government. This issue needs to be solved because of how large of a problem poverty is all over the world and especially in Nigeria.

The Nigerian Government's National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) has an approach where the only focus is reducing Nigeria's poverty. The strategy outlines the following plan: access to credit and land, participation in decision-making, access to agricultural extension services, access to improved seeds and planting materials for farming, and traditional thrift, savings and insurance schemes. Nigeria calls for a more drastic approach because of how large of a problem poverty is in the country.

The country of Nigeria believes that the solution to reducing rural poverty must be an international effort. A key manner of achieving the goal is by spreading of financial and humanitarian resources to those in need in Nigeria as well as other countries. Poverty is a major problem in Nigeria that cannot be overcome without a large-scale effort to truly achieve a reduction in poverty.

III. In recent times, Nigeria has faced much trouble with starvation and chronic hunger throughout the region. The proposal to preserve food security all over the world is firmly supported by Nigeria.

Compared with the rest of the countries across Africa, Nigeria has a very large population. The population in Nigeria numbers at 182,307,178 people. Much of Nigeria is also part of the Sahel region. The Sahel region is an area of extreme conditions, dryness, and starvation throughout the densely populated region. Because of the environment, including both water deltas and desert regions, and climate difficulties that Nigeria faces, the starvation and increasing population go hand in hand. Across the world about 1.4 million people are characterized as obese. Along with this, Nigeria faces much interstate violence that puts a strain on the livelihoods of the Nigerian people.

The issue of food security in Nigeria needs a drastic approach. Because the problem is a key concern in Nigeria as well as other nations, the approach must include a worldwide effort. Because the prices of food options are constantly increasing, the livelihoods of rural countries like Nigeria need an immediate solution. Nigeria with the help of the world has created organizations that send food to the overly populated areas that face chronic hunger. Putting an end to the uneven food distribution across the world is the first step to preserve and enhance food security in the country of Nigeria.

### South Africa

I. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) rely on fisheries as a major part of their economy. However international cooperation is needed to protect and secure these fisheries as small states do not have the power by themselves to deal with overfishing and the impacts of climate change and other environmental degradation like ocean acidification. South Africa believes is the responsibility of the international community to coordinate protection of fisheries in between nations, especially by sharing information and equipment such as patrol boats. Habitats for fish are currently in critical condition, and it is estimated that 70% of all fish species in the ocean are either depleted or fully exploited. Quick action is necessary; South Africa believes that the most pressing actions needed to control the loss of marine resources are to monitor illegal fishing, invest in training law enforcement staff, audit fish stocks and create sustainable fishing programs. This can only be done with international help SIDS do not have the funding or strength of government to put these things into practice on their own.

II. Reducing rural poverty is a huge goal for the international community. Over one billion people still live on less than one and a half dollars per day. South Africa struggles with this issue as well as 35.9% (2012 est.) of population lives below poverty line as cited by the CIA factbook. 35.2% of the population of South Africa also lives in rural areas. Nations can help encourage employment opportunities in rural areas by strengthening rural

institutions, promoting employment opportunities and setting up social protections programs.

III. Food security is essential to alleviating the issue of hunger around the world. Some 795 million people in the world do not have enough food to lead a healthy active life as cited by the United Nations World Food Programme. South Africa itself is a largely agricultural nation; 79.4% of land is used for agriculture.

Negotiating agricultural agreements allowing developing countries to re-evaluate and raise tariffs on key products could help solve the food distribution issue and also increase the productivity of agriculture. Equitable economic policy as well as environmental policy (like protection from pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge) will address both immediate and long-term issues associated with sufficient food access.

### Sudan

I. Even though Sudan is a country enriched with water resources, and is perfectly capable of supporting fisheries and aquaculture, the contribution of fishing to the gross domestic product is minimal.

There has been potential of increasing inland fishery production, however the past 21 years of conflict have made it impossible to change the still subsistence level.

Ways to raise and keep raising fishery in Sudan include, the education of fishers about fishing and rearing, the modernization of tools used, to make people conscious about the potential and benefits of fishery or the fish production in general. We should also draw attention to the idea of exporting our catches to other countries to expand commerce and build healthy relations.

II. The country of Sudan suffers from a highly ingrained and widespread poverty. Even with its steady declining since 1990, according to the Millennium Development Goals results in 2013, 55% of that poverty originates from rural areas. This is mainly due to the lack of adequate development stages, inconsistent climate change and/or lack of it, erosion and loss of fertility in soil, and constant and ongoing conflict in different areas of the country. The poorest rural areas in Sudan are located mainly in isolated and conflicted areas. Places such as Blue Nile, Kassala, White Nile and Southern Darfur are among the rural locations in most need of aid.

For the reduction of rural poverty, first and foremost Sudan needs to have education of better agricultural techniques and tools accessible to farmers. The making of routes to urban places in order to avoid isolation is another measure. But most important of all, the country needs to maintain peace and avoid conflicts to maintain the safety of rural establishments. As long as there is no peace, poverty in rural areas will only increase.

III. We need to make healthy and edible food accessible to everyone; to eradicate the commerce of spoiled or inedible food. We need to make the general public conscious about the family farming laws and the Nutrition Policy for Sudan, which establishes a healthy diet. In a census done by the FAO-EU Program in Sudan got the following results:

- Women play a crucial role in improving food security for their families across all states looked at by the Programme.
- The sale of food and cash crops is the main source of income for over 50% of households in most of the states studied.
- Farm income is not enough to meet the food needs of 95% of households coping with food shortages in Blue Nile.
- Non-farm income (such as daily wage labour activities) has positive and significant impacts on food security across all states studied.

### Ghana

I. Ghana es un país tercermundista y como suele suceder en los países en desarrollo la alimentación es un tema de preocupación. Ghana no es diferente, la dieta básica de un ghanés consiste en raíces feculentas y frutas

amiláceas, estas suministran 3 cuartas partes de la energía alimentaria. Este suministro cubre las necesidades energéticas pero no la de los lípidos, además de que por ser productos extraídos de la tierra pueden contener enfermedades, además de que aunque la desnutrición ha bajado considerablemente aun está latente ya que la producción es inestable.

El problema de la alimentación esta directamente ligado con la importación de alimentos, la producción y la disponibilidad de los mismos, ya que la mayoría de la población trabajadora está enfocada al sector de la agricultura, aproximadamente un 60% de los ingresos económicos de un ghanés vienen de la agricultura y esta sección no depende directamente de los ingresos gubernamentales. Depende del trabajo familiar no remunerado, especialmente de las mujeres que constituyen un 63% de este sector. El gobierno ghanés está dispuesto a ponerle más atención a la manera en la que los alimentos son procesados, invertir maquinaria y tecnología. Teniendo en cuenta esto solamente en las regiones western, central, greater acra y volta es son las zonas donde más se practica la pesca, al igual que la agricultura esta conforma gran parte de la economía y ya hay instituciones como la Dirección de Pesquerías y el Instituto de Investigación Acuática se encargan de investigar y cuidar esta actividad, de esta manera proteger y garantizar la pesca en pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo.

II. En los últimos años la agricultura ha venido creciendo a un ritmo muy dinámico. La necesidad de desarrollar aún más el sector debido a su peso en el empleo y en las políticas de reducción de la pobreza, explica los numerosos y algunas veces cuantiosos programas y proyectos que se están poniendo en marcha por todo el país, a menudo con fondos públicos extranjeros. Se enfoca en la agricultura porque este sector está ya que a pesar de ser grande es informal, formado por mujeres, discapacitados y la población rural sin acceso a educación, tierras o capital.

### Guatemala

I. Reconociendo la importancia de la explotación sustentable de los recursos pesqueros, apoyamos a distintos países para que se desarrollen y, a su vez, también puedan beneficiar a otros. Desde que la FAO reconoció el carácter integral de la pesca a la prosperidad de los SIDS, la seguridad alimentaria y la economía en 1984 surgieron como un avance notable, pero no suficiente.

Tomando en cuenta que los países en desarrollo que realizan actividades pesqueras con métodos primitivos tienen una incidencia económica mínima, la delegación de Guatemala propone fomentar la acuicultura y establecer programas para su desarrollo a través de créditos a fondo perdido y coordinarse con los países vecinos para el uso de nuevas tecnologías aplicables a esta actividad, considerando un manejo sostenible pesquero, propiciando primero, una integración centroamericana para luego lograr tratados con los otros países. Enfatizando que para la delegación de Guatemala es importante evitar la extinción de especies marinas, ya que estas representan a futuro un factor económico a explotar, a través de distintas pesquerías, así como el manejo sostenible a través de la pesca deportiva utilizando accesorios de pesca, que no dañan a los peces y que permitan la permanencia de esta actividad turística, respaldada por una fiscalización pesquera.

II. En el año 2012 Guatemala ocupaba la posición 133 de 182 países en el índice de desarrollo humano, pasando en el 2015 a la posición 122 debido a un enfoque principalmente en los factores de la salud, educación y economía.

Actualmente Guatemala modifica sus índices de pobreza debido a los ingresos por las remesas internacionales, por el aumento en los ingresos de actividades agrícolas y no agrícolas, por el incremento de la productividad del sector comercial y manufacturero.

Perturbado por la pobreza extrema, Guatemala considera que se puede disminuir mejorando los accesos a la fuente de agua, invirtiendo en infraestructura hidráulica para captar agua de flujos de superficie libre, incrementar la matrícula de niños a la enseñanza acercando los centros educativos a las zonas rurales.

III. Tomando en cuenta que el Consejo Nacional de Salud considera que “La política de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional tiene el propósito de proporcionar un marco estratégico coordinado y articulado, eficiente y permanente, entre el sector público, sociedad civil y organismos de cooperación internacional, que permite garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional”, Guatemala considera que esta política es fundamental para el desarrollo social de las naciones, por lo que solicitamos a este comité de la FAO las siguientes medidas:

1) Protección de recursos naturales; 2) Fuentes de agua para producción de alimentos y consumo; 3) Asistencia técnica para la producción de alimentos; 4) Adecuación tecnológica y transformación agroindustrial; 5) Vigilancia epidemiológica y fitosanitaria para producción agropecuaria e insumos agrícolas; 6) Carteras de créditos.

### Romania

I. Romania has past experience with upholding volatile fishing nations, however they are not Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Through the FAO, and along with Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine, Romania currently participates in the Black Sea Fish project, which was created to apply science based approaches to fisheries located in the Black Sea. The project plans to to rescue the collapsing fish stocks and food safety risks through development of statistical databases, work safety improvement, and sustainable practices, which all should incur long term sustainability through these measures. However, the Black Sea Fish project does not pertain to any of the vulnerable SIDS.

Romania believes that a program similar in nature to the Black Sea Fish project should be instated in to the SIDS. The program should feature initiative to promote sustainability such as increased oversight to combat things like “high-grading” and overfishing of endangered species. Sustainability issues should be of utmost importance to all member states as the fish that are caught in SIDS are an important part of the local and global economy, and the possibility of extinction does not just effect the environment, but food safety and the economy.

II. Since 2000, the Romanian government has been attempting many proactive actions in combatting impoverished rural regions. The Romanian Ministry of Agriculture developed the National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development in 2000 to assist in implementing the European Union’s SAPARD (Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development). The Romanian government allocated most of the SAPARD money towards expanding infrastructure inside of their isolated, mountainous rural regions. Additionally, Romania’s plan ignores many of the environmental measures of the program. However, one issue with the plan is that small and low income rural, agricultural producers typically did not access SAPARD funds, as they were not able to accessibly receive relevant information on the program. In return, this deepened the wealth gap in rural areas. Additionally, the plan did not greatly benefit social inclusion (i.e. of women, who make up a lot of the rural, working population, but are one of the most disadvantaged members of rural Romanian society).

Conclusively, Romania believes that the preeminent focus on combatting rural poverty should be on alternative sources of income. One of the fastest growing forms of these alternative sources of income is agro-tourism, The benefits of agro-tourism are far reaching, as they create new industries that did not previously exist, and sustain the quality of life in rural areas and combat urban migration, as people will not leave rural areas as frequently to search for additional job sectors. In return, this would encourage employment opportunities in rural areas.

Finally, Romania also believes that gender equality in land ownership is necessary to combat rural poverty. Women make up about half of the rural labor force, but do not do much decision making, and have little access to owning land and resources. To reduce poverty among this socially excluded group, women need equal access to land ownership, education, and income and income, the yield of agriculture will be increased, and rural poverty will be decreased.

III. Romania previously worked with the UN and jointly with other Eastern European countries in workshops on the topic of food safety, with the intention to provide Romanian government with awareness on ways to

prevent food safety incidents, how to prepare to effectively respond to a food safety crisis, and to support risk management decision making. Along with the European Union institutions - the European Food Safety Authority, the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed, and the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control - Romania is working test and preview a handbook on food safety and security that emerged from the FAO's Emergency Prevention System for Food Safety.

Conclusively, Romania postulates the most effective way to increase food security in Romania and other member states, is to invest in sustainable agriculture practices and involve the private sector in incorporating new technology into agriculture. Foremost, sustainable practices are necessary for long term food security, especially in Romania, which already exhibits adverse effects from climate change (i.e. its altered rainfall pattern). Some proposed solutions are to incorporate alternative energy, like wind power, and also to modernize farming practices by requiring usage of modern irrigation, which conserves water while increasing agricultural productivity. Additionally, we believe that making available and advertising modern farming tools, like irrigation and tractors, to small family-farmers, which increases farmer productivity, and therefore food security, and increases the profits in the private sector and growth in industry.

## Rwanda

I. Small Island Developing States are a critical issue due to their high risk and vulnerability by climate change and other factors which make them susceptible to natural disasters. The Republic of Rwanda is willing to help these communities because it is aware of the critical situation and problems this could cause to its population. The Republic of Rwanda believes that implementing and improving aquaculture is critical to assure the security of fisheries in Small Island Developing States. These islands' governments should focus their efforts in modernizing and protecting aquaculture. If there aren't sufficient resources each government should implement commercial trades to help make these developments.

Governments should create laws that significantly reduce the use of large-scale fishing vessels, and favor small-scale artisanal fisheries as well as implement aids programs to help with natural disasters and flood preventing programs.

II. Poverty has been an ongoing problem many nations have struggled with, especially The Republic of Rwanda and other African states. Despite significant progress being made in reducing poverty over the last years, in African countries the percentage has barely fallen, making the reduction of rural poverty an utmost priority to The Republic of Rwanda.

The Republic of Rwanda strongly recommends there should be an agreement between world powers and developing nations: world powers would give loans to the developing countries, with zero interest, in order for them to acquire better infrastructure for the agriculture or fishing sectors. This will allow a better and faster production of these products, at the same time, it will generate more opportunities for work within rural areas. From there, developing countries could assign a certain percentage of the products to industrialize and sell them worldwide for a better profit. With these actions the developing nations would generate more jobs for both men and women as workers in industries and in other areas that will provide resources to these industries. They would also slowly or rapidly pay the loan it gained and ultimately boost the local economy in small rural areas and reduce the poverty rate.

In order for these to work, loans' management by the government should be transparent to avoid corruption and maladministration of money. These methods should not only be implemented in poor developing countries but in all poor rural areas around the world. The Republic of Rwanda strongly exhorts the use of these methods to reduce rural poverty.

III. Food security is a worldwide problem, especially of major concerns in Africa, with issues such as climate change or shortage in food. In Africa, 239 million people are suffering from starvation and African states were far from reaching the millennium development goal of reducing extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. The Republic of Rwanda desperately needs the solution of this urgent problem as soon as possible.

The Republic of Rwanda recommends moderate and high developed countries to implement aid programs where private sectors work in partnership with governments around the world. These aid programs should have a measurable goal and consist on sending at least twice a year not only food but resources and materials to areas with extreme poverty and hunger. This kind of aid will allow small farmers to be self-sufficient and provide food to their families and close areas.

Countries' governments with high rates of poverty and hunger should work together with its agriculture sector to ensure local distribution of their products. With adequate prices, a better distribution of food in the country will be achieved.

The Republic of Rwanda believes that this could solve both the global and its own problems of food insufficiency and provide foundations for food security in the future.

### Senegal

I. The country of Senegal firmly stands in favor of the protection of local fisheries. As a small island developing state, the economy is marine exclusive, and highly vulnerable. The exposure gives space for more advanced European and Asian fishing fleets to exploit limited natural resources. The protection of local fisheries, proposed by the FAO, is necessary to secure the population's livelihoods.

Because Senegal is heavily dependent on fishing industries, factors like illicit foreign deals can be distressing to the economy. Seeking liquid assets, some fish factories sell the right to fish in our territory to more advanced, foreign fleets. However, these illegitimate agreements ultimately drive the country further into poverty, because of overfishing; this leaves many Senegalese in hunger. Amadou Chérif Diagne, a Senegalese sociologist, laments how, "The licenses granted to these industrial fishing boats are going to lead to the disappearance of the country's fishing resource and, as a result, the loss of income of 600,000 people."

In an effort to fight this internal problem, the newly elected Senegalese government has cancelled fishing licenses. This way, the Senegalese waters are protected from overfishing and exploitation. Organizations like Greenpeace also campaign to eradicate harmful fishing practices, feed the local people, and secure earnings. The country of Senegal calls for an international effort to help protect our people's livelihoods and assist us in taking back control of the fisheries. With the financial support of other nations, we hope that these issues can be resolved.

II. Being a predominantly rural nation, Senegal is in pursuance of the reduction of rural poverty. In the 2012 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Senegal was ranked at 154 out of 187 countries for its Human Development Index (HDI) value. It is clear that poverty is a distinct issue that must be addressed for the people of Senegal.

Multidimensional poverty can be defined as having a household deprivation score of 33.3 percent or higher. In a 2011 survey for the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Senegal was 58.9 percent. For majority of the population, their limited incomes are spent on necessities like food. According to the UNDP, 52 percent of Senegalese consumption is just on food, compared to stronger nations, like the United States, whose average for food is a mere 8 percent. The impoverished Senegalese have a restricted supply of money, and they can only afford the necessities, rather than luxuries.

In hope of changing these statistics, Senegal has acquired assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The first step to transforming the economy was devaluing the currency by 50 percent to match the French franc. In addition, government subsidies and price controls have been removed, as to further the reconstruction of the economy. These new strategies have been successful, as the annual inflation rate has been reduced.



The country of Senegal proposes the continuation of international financial support to eliminate the widespread issue of poverty. One course of action that may help us approach our goal is the spreading of financial/humanitarian resources to the multi-dimensionally poor. Senegal can only hope for an increased standard of living with the assistance of the other nations.

III. Senegal is a country in which thousands of the people are subjected to starvation, and chronic hunger; the proposal of food security is firmly supported by the country of Senegal.

Lying within the Sahel region, Senegal is very vulnerable to natural disasters. Incidents like droughts threaten the harvests, leaving the Senegalese to starve for extended amounts of time. Furthermore, in a country with a population of 13.7 million, in which half are in poverty, most do not even have access to the extremely limited amount of existing food. Ongoing conflicts in areas such as, Casamance Naturelle in the southern part of Senegal, which are prone to violent outbursts also threaten the people's food security.

In order to combat the gnawing issue of hunger, the Senegalese government collaborated with the World Food Program (WFP) in 2013. Together, they worked to promote food security by replenishing the village cereal banks and distributing food vouchers to those in need. These actions alleviated the hunger in some extremely impoverished regions of Senegal, but starvation still exists in the country, and is devastating to so much of the population. The country of Senegal calls for more drastic measures to be taken to more effectively remedy this dilemma. Promoting an equal allocation of food is the key to a world without the chronically hungry. With international support, hunger in Senegal can be terminated.

### Spain

I. The country of Spain acknowledges the severity of the natural and economic pressures that continue to challenge Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and pertinently wishes to express a direct intent to assume a national responsibility to assist member states in ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and controlling the demand for aquatic resources. It must be taken into account that the climatic consequences of forced actions in SIDS' waters cannot be contained, and action should be taken in order to prevent the pollution and resource depletion of international waters, as well as the collapse of challenged developing states.

Though it is known that economic stability and quality of living ranges drastically through the separate states, it is vital that fisheries and management practice within them be held at a consistently sufficient standard, not only within SIDS, but internationally as well. Many of the Small Island Developing States rely heavily on very specific (if not singular) marine resources that can only be considered renewable when manufactured at a controlled rate, and yet a great portion of overfishing is caused by overseas operations that ultimately affect small island states despite their own limitations. The international community has a responsibility to develop and/or enforce legislation and regulations to support the need for dramatic changes in practice that will not only ensure healthy development of SIDS, but improve the condition of international waters that affect each member state individually.

When considering the economic and environmental circumstances of many Small Island Developing States, it can be understood that most are in no position to develop the large aqua-cultural projects or movements that would be necessary to kick-start a substantial change in fishery habits. Significant vulnerability to natural disasters and unpredictable or rural populations makes trading relations easy to view as high risk, but the enhancement of SIDS fisheries and subsequent stimulation of economy could be beneficial to many member states. Spain recommends that the committee provide guidelines for governments to facilitate control of operation and production in fisheries. More developed countries need to be encouraged to provide economic support to the SIDS so they can maintain practices that sustain clean water ways and renewable fishery habits. Spain believes the considerable progress made towards positive development at Rio+20 in 2012 is an excellent example of the movement that should continue to be made towards the enhancement of SIDS fisheries. The

dramatic deterioration of critical standards would be greatly improved if the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security supported by the Committee on World Food Security were viewed as more vital than voluntary.

II. With rural poverty often comes a heavy dependence on agricultural fields that can make equality of access to employment very difficult considering that many agricultural jobs are not physically appropriate for certain vulnerable groups and minorities, this is compounded with employer perception that some groups such as women or older men are not as capable or productive. As a largely urban nation with only about a 20.4% rural population, Spain has a relatively average poverty rate of 21.1% , but as a member state of the FAO, has all intentions to assume responsibility as part of the international community to confront inequalities and promote employment opportunities in rural areas (both within and beyond Spanish borders).

Unemployment rates in rural areas of Spain have increased from about 8% in 2007 to more than 26% in 2012, which highlights a social justice crisis that faces many other countries not only in the EU, but internationally as well. FAO projects such as Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) are informative and possibly beneficial for many more developed countries, but can be less than efficient in promoting inclusion of disenfranchised groups that are not involved in agriculture originally. Movements should be made in attempt to provide employment opportunities for rural women and other groups that require more equal access to technology and education for success. Spain believes that a significant reduction of rural poverty in the modern day is only possible with subsequent expectation of rural to urban migration that could seemingly spike urban poverty rates; however the development of rural areas is a necessity that will not be overlooked. Spain intends to continue enhancing rural development one infrastructure investment at a time, and recommends that guidelines be set for Member State governments to plan and take financial action towards improving their own rural regions. When extending FAO projects, Member States should ensure a central focus on disenfranchised and nonagricultural groups, as well as confront the problems that cause employment opportunity inequality.

Discrimination of rural women and the insufficient enforcement of legislation on gender equality is a social crisis taking place across the globe. Spain believes that FAO projects must continue to be launched throughout rural regions with specific goals set to improve social injustice. Rural poverty cannot be significantly reduced until all people in poverty are provided with the opportunity to bring themselves out of it; when women receive equal resource and employment rates, the number of food insecure will fall away in the millions.

III. Spain acknowledges that facing a monumental population growth over the course of only a few decades is the basis for a long-term movement that needs to be fully supported simultaneously with policies on immediate issues. In February of 2011, Spain created a €300 million fund focusing on rural poverty and food security, strengthening a partnership with private sector IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) that could help eradicate certain areas of developmental limitations and spark movement for equitable distribution of agricultural foods. Spain believes financial investments like this are a necessity for building a food secure foundation for the future, and fully supports policies that ensure monetary support of preliminary food security programs.

When dealing with such expansive poverty, especially in rural areas, no single sector has the ability to make significant change on its own. Spain believes the FAO should make partnerships with relevant private sector stakeholders and governmental/non-governmental organizations a main priority, and subsequently build movements and projects from there. By combining resources, the FAO and its more diversely capable partners can make efficient and direct contributions to the eradication of chronic hunger, build on policies designed for the long term, and generally be more successful in specific fields.

Efficient productivity of agriculture is also a key point in creating higher levels of food security for more challenged future populations. As a country known for extremely varied weather patterns, Spain is clear to state

that water productivity is a vital part of resourceful agriculture. The lack of a clear policy outline for ecological agriculture and rural development is affecting not only rural areas, but is an issue of definite relevance on a global scale. Specific economies transitioning between planned and market-oriented systems would benefit from such guidelines to assist with incorporation and enforcement of environmental considerations into economic fields, including agriculture and food distribution. Climate change and pollution factors also play major roles in the efficiency of farming, especially at rural, non-capitalist levels, and Member States should consider policies that integrate ecological concerns into frameworks for action.

The afore-mentioned partnerships with private sectors and the establishment of well-developed policies tailored for each Member State's individual capabilities will ensure an effective confrontation of both immediate and long-term food security challenges. Spain has every intention to continue making international financial connections in support of FAO partnerships with private sectors.

### Israel

I. The birth and development of aquaculture closely parallels to the settling and growth of Israel's state itself. Since its origins fishing in Israel has had its various controversies, whether with neighbor territories, seen in shootings between Israel and Palestine boats in the Gaza coast or, with its same population. Disagreements from fishermen and environmental activists about trawling activities taking place in the Mediterranean Sea has led the Agriculture Ministry to develop strategies to solve the environmental and economic issues this carries around.

The Agriculture Ministry has developed a master that requires the use of smaller nets and forces the trawlers to work farther from the shore, the designation of marine areas that are to be protected from fishing entirely, as well as the differentiation between amateur and professional fishing licenses. A critical component of this effort will be the establishment of a team of experts to formulate a new government policy for the development of the aquaculture industry. All of these will be done in cooperation with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority.

II. The reality of poverty in Israel is relatively new to the Israeli consciousness. Hundreds of thousands of Israelis face serious financial hardship, even as Israel has developed into a fledgling economic power. The problem dates back to 1990 when poverty increased by 4.4% of the population. From 1998 to 2005 poverty in children rose 50%. In 2014, 444,900 families, including 775,500 children, lived in poverty, the National Institute of Information (NII) report states, data including more than 1.7 million residents of the country. Having 20% of poverty rate, the highest among Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, motivated Israel to work in action plans in order to eradicate this terrible problem. Promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) is one mean of eradicating poverty through enterprise, and is a joint effort of local, national and international organizations. MASHAV is both a manifestation of Israel's political will, foreign policy and Development Diplomacy. The promotion of MSME's will bring the role of women as contributors to family and social wealth, and will help the issue receive the attention and support it has cried out for a long time.

III. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is in the process of defining a strategic plan for agricultural and rural sustainable development while preserving the rural landscape and adding environmental values. The first is the Negev 2015 plan, made to "upgrade" the periphery status of the Negev region, which can be defined as both rural and desert. The second example is the Hula Valley Restoration, which restored drained wetland that supports massive bird migration across the continents.

Israel, who became a FAO member in 1949, has provided valuable expertise, as well as technical assistance to the organization in areas of agriculture and development. FAO is not the only one benefitted from Israel's high technology techniques and discoveries. This innovations are fulfilling rural development and food quality in the world. Potato strains which develop in hot, dry climates and that can be fed with salty water, can be an example of this. Prof. David Levy intends his innovation to reach Jordan's, Egypt's, Lebanon's and Morocco's hands. All of this to give the opportunity of building information and technological bridges.

Israel shares and commits itself to build bridges between countries by its technological innovation, and believes farther countries should be able to have contact as deep and close with the State as neighbor countries do. Trades could be organized between such countries in need of this technological advances, from which Israel found itself benefitted. Mexico, a country which shares the same poverty rate as Israel, owns many territories with agricultural issues due to its desert climate. Owning Israel's technology could help this country improve, not only in the agricultural sector but in the economic and social areas as well, reducing in this way its poverty gap, and thus improving life quality.

### Turkey

I. Turquía en la actualidad está pasando por un problema bastante serio. Esto gracias a su país vecino el cual es Siria, ya que Turquía cuenta con la cantidad más grande de refugiados (1.9 millones), por lo que es necesario producir una cantidad mayor de alimentos y otros productos indispensables para ellos. Es por esto que Turquía está dispuesta a aceptar la ayuda de los países que así deseen hacerlo, ya que bajo éstas situaciones es cuando más se necesita.

Proteger y garantizar la pesca en pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo:

En este momento Turquía se encuentra en un problema serio ya que su atención se enfoca en cuidar y proteger a sus refugiados y si ésta población sigue aumentando, la escasez de alimentos puede estar a pie de flote y la pesca podría estar en riesgo de sobreexplotación.

II. Actualmente el país está atravesando una crisis porque la población en diversas áreas está sobrepasando los límites, y esto conduce a que una parte de nuestra comunidad afectada pueda caer en riesgo de hambre, por lo que actualmente Turquía necesita la ayuda de los demás países que deseen brindar su apoyo ya sea con víveres o de cualquier otra índole.

III. Desarrollar recomendaciones para preservar y mejorar la seguridad alimentaria:

Turquía es un país con la capacidad de producir alimentos para su comunidad, pero gracias a la sobredemanda, la producción no está logrando lo necesario para su demanda, por lo que es importante apoyar al sistema agrícola, brindándole una cantidad adicional de recursos, así como implementar los alimentos transgénicos, a través de estudios necesarios y especialistas aptos ya que es una excelente alternativa para la escasez de alimentos.

### United Kingdom

I. Small Island Developing States are small bodies of land surrounded by a large body of water. SIDS usually exploit their marine natural resources due to their limited proportions of land. Overfishing and mass emissions of carbon dioxide are putting the flora and fauna, especially endangered species, at risk.

The United Kingdom proposes industrialization in these islands to stop the exploitation of natural resources. The United Kingdom also encourages the international community to take care of the environment in order to reduce carbon dioxide levels.

II. More than one billion people in the world earn less than \$1.25 USD per day. Inhabitants in the countryside mainly depend on agricultural activities to sustain themselves. Rural poverty also causes mass migration to urban areas. The main causes of rural poverty are the absence of job opportunities and gender inequality. The United Kingdom suggests the establishment of schools and other educational institutions and strengthen rural organizations to boost economic activities. The United Kingdom promotes the industrialization of rural communities to create more job opportunities. The United Kingdom also seeks the empowerment of women through employment and the need of sanctions for those who promote gender inequality.

III. The world population is expected to grow rapidly in the next few years, which calls for an increase in food production. Agriculture plays an essential role in food production. However, in many areas of the world, soils are infertile due to pollution, overexploitation, and natural disasters, such as droughts.

The United Kingdom recommends a worldwide law to take care of the environment in order to prevent climate changes. The United Kingdom also wants to provide small farmers with updated machinery to produce crops faster and support local economies. The United Kingdom emphasizes the need of solutions to make infertile soils useful once again. The United Kingdom also wants to provide meals to those who suffer from chronic hunger and extreme poverty.

#### United States Of America

I. Los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo, son países insulares pequeños que tienden a compartir los mismos desafíos en lo que se refiere a desarrollo sostenible, estos están divididos en tres grandes regiones, el Caribe; Pacífico; África-Mediterráneo-Mar de China-Océano Índico. Cada una de estas regiones tiene un órgano de cooperación regional: Comunidad del Caribe, el Foro de las Islas del Pacífico y la Comisión del Océano Índico respectivamente, con muchos miembros SIDS son miembros o miembros asociados. Sabiendo que el 10 por ciento de la población mundial depende de la pesca para su sustento, y 4 300 millones de personas obtienen de la pesca el 15 por ciento de la proteína animal que consumen, y para muchos países en desarrollo, el pescado es su producto alimentario más comercializado, se tiene que promover la pesca sostenible y combatir la pesca ilegal, poniendo énfasis en la conservación y la gestión sostenible que se base en la premisa del ecosistema oceánico y como objetivo conseguir que sea más productivo y representar la única manera de garantizar economías sostenibles basadas en el mar.

II. Muchos de los pobres rurales son productores de subsistencia, agricultores familiares o trabajadores agrícolas sin tierras. A ellos se añaden los pescadores, pastores y las poblaciones que viven de los bosques con un acceso limitado a los medios de producción, para reducir esto se necesita emplear programas y proyectos emprendedores y a la vanguardia con el objetivo de crear oportunidades de empleo, elaborar programas de protección social y dar metas hacia el futuro para disminuir esta problemática.

III. Se define por lo general como el acceso permanente de todas las personas a los alimentos que necesitan para una vida activa y saludable, para lograr una seguridad alimentaria se necesita: Suministro suficiente de alimentos, Estabilidad en el suministro de alimentos, durante todo el año y de un año a otro, Acceso físico y económico a los alimentos, lo que requiere capacidad y recursos para producir u obtener todos los alimentos necesarios para el hogar y cada uno de sus miembros, para que esto mejore necesitamos tener una mentalidad con iniciativas llena de proyectos e ideas que sostengan este desarrollo que influye tanto en la sociedad como en la economía.