**FORUM**: Human Rights Panel

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to reduce food insecurity in LEDCs

THE HUMAN RIGHTS PANEL,

*Pointing out* the basic right of everyone to access sufficient and nutritious elements and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, in order to be capable of completely developing his or her physical capacities,

*Expressing* the need of underscoring the need to make special efforts to meet the nutritional needs, especially, of women, children, older persons,

*Noting with deep concern* that food loss is almost 1.3 billion tons annually, which affects developed and developing countries, and being conscious that the adoption of urgent actions to decrease all instances of the food processes that might be conducive to inadequate utilization of food,

*Designating* the importance of national and international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United, whose main aim to enhance food security where needed,

*Recognizing* that there are over 925 million people facing food and nutrition insecurity and malnutrition, causing 2.6 million children to die every year,

*Noting with alarm* that the majority of the world’s countries that are hungry (Asia and the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa) do not have any economic growth in their nation because of the bad living conditions,

*Taking into account* that in 2000 the UN made eradicating extreme poverty and providing people with clean food and water a pledge in the eight Millennium Development Goals,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the United Nations initiated “World Food Day’ in October the 16th of 1981, in order to fortify the political determination to eradicate hunger,

*Confirming* that 826 million people suffer from hunger and malnutrition and many millions more are not able to reach basic food supplies as estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

*Recalling* all the previous resolutions and decisions on the right to food that have been adopted by the member states, particularly Resolution 62/164 of the General Assembly and Resolution 7/14 of the Human Rights Council,

*Reminding* the World Food Summit held in 1996, when the Rome Declaration on World Food Security was declared, aiming to ensure food security for all,

1. Encourages all member states, especially MEDCs, to fight against hunger and strengthening food security in LEDCs, by implementing measures such as but not limited to:
	1. Investing in cutting-edge scientific and technological agricultural research to develop stronger seeds and greener fertilizers so farmers can grow more,
	2. Helping farmers access capital, so they can expand their farms and buy equipment,
	3. Offering extension services, so farmers can learn the best techniques to grow and store their crops,
	4. Developing sustainable agriculture strategies, so countries can feed their populations without exhausting their natural resources,
	5. Providing emergency food assistance, so vulnerable populations and malnourished can survive and quickly bounce back in times of crisis;
2. Proposes a UN body that will encourage, using financial incentives, the following to be created for all members of the United Nations including the following principles:
	1. All economically developed member states should provide aid for the less economically developed member states, this could be in the form of;
	2. Advice, on law to affectively, efficiently, and sustainably grow crops, this could be done through;
		1. Governmental meetings,
		2. A public speaking for the agricultural community,
		3. Media displaying modern farming techniques,
	3. All member states governments should distribute land fairly amongst their population when distributing the land fairly amongst their population, when distributing the land the following factors must be taken into consideration;
		1. Fertility of the soil,
		2. Size of the land,
		3. Accessibility of the land,
	4. Family planning education must be advisory for all people living in the member states of the UN. This education would be given through;
		1. Documents distributed by doctors and midwives,
		2. Public educational courses,
		3. The media;
3. Emphasize the need to increase food production in order to ensure access to food at the international, regional, national and local level as well as recognizing the importance of maintaining a stable source of production through:
	1. The avoidance of an over-independence on the external markets that would increase demand by:
		1. The simulation of a nations own economy and agricultural industry,
		2. An emphasis of international food production to ensure food stability in order to meet demand,
	2. Regulation of domestic production and the utilization of food,
	3. Reduction of any agricultural taxes:
		1. To ensure more production,
		2. To guarantee that there are more employment opportunities available,
	4. Measures to implement agricultural products and improve seeds as well as to ensure the protection of animals,
	5. Efforts to endorse farm mechanization to promote the use of agricultural machinery in order to achieve the goal of urbanization, through the investment in such technology by national government to ensure faster and plentiful production to meet increasing demands.

**FORUM**: Human Rights Panel

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to protect religious freedom and the “right to believe”

THE HUMAN RIGHTS PANEL,

*Declaring* that Article 18 of the 1948 UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that “everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, either alone or in a community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”,

*Keeping in mind* that many member stateshave passed laws that hinder this basic human right,

*Noting with regret* that approximately 75% of the global population live in areas where levels of religious restrictions are high,

*Recognizing* that the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief of 1981, states that “religions or belief, for anyone who professes either, is one of the fundamental elements in his conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed”,

*Reaffirming* the resolution 36/55 of 25th November 1981 by which the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as the resolution 48/128 of 20th December 1993 on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance,

*Recognizing* that “religions or belief, for anyone who professes either, is one of the fundamental elements in his conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed”, as stated in the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief of 1981,

*Pointing out* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that everyone has the right to freedom of religion or belief, including the liberty to select the religion he or she might wish or like, as well as the freedom to manifest his religion or belief in practice and teaching,

*Congratulating* member states that in 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) required its signatories to respect the rights of individuals, including their rights to religious freedom,

*Noting with deep concern* the cases of discrimination against followers of specific religious groups and the enforcement of events that discriminate against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

1. Calls upon every state’s internal religious bodies, NGOs, regional associations and the media to collaborate with the government, coordinate their action and take robust measures to achieve religious tolerance, peace and balance by:
	1. Creating advanced strategies of detecting areas of religious tension in order to accelerate its alleviation,
	2. Encouraging the active involvement of all individuals in all aspects of society, irrespective of religious doctrine and creating nation-wide networks which will:
		1. Promote respectful debate of opinions at a national level,
		2. Inhibit religious defamation, stereotyping, stigmatization and negative profiling,
		3. Contribute to the integration of religious minorities within the country,
		4. Encourage the existence of religious pluralism;
	3. Investing in the development of sound educational system which act as a foolproof measure in order to:
		1. Curb religious intolerance and endorsement of religious hatred, both of which instigate discrimination, violence and social hostilities,
		2. Instill the of deference and acceptance of religious diversity in the new generation,
		3. Effectively curb the perturbation of religious freedom by consolidating in the minds of the youth the moral way of practicing a religion without repressing or causing the infringement of the “right to believe” of others,
	4. Regulating legislation in order to encompass the respect of religious sites and areas of worship in the legislative framework and incorporate it in the basic civic duties, thus:
		1. Reversing the vulnerability of such “sacred zones” to vandalism,
		2. Criminalizing the provocation of any sort of violence on the base of belief or creed,
	5. Reinforcing the efforts of ensuring the respect of inalienable human rights by all citizens in order to tackle inter alia religious intolerance and promote the harmonious coexistence of the faithful of all religions;
2. Approves of the utilization of NGOs to seek refuges for asylum seekers that are escaping religious persecution to provide them with regal representation, housing, and other fundamental resources through;
	1. The establishment of refugee camps to provide shelter and housing to asylum seekers and refugees,
	2. Close cooperation between NGOs and national governments in order to convey goals and work that is being done to ensure maximum efficiency by providing as much as possible through government and UN funds,
	3. Sharing of statistics and numbers of asylum seekers that were serviced on the formation of refuges and housing centers;
3. Encourages the creation of the UNIRT (United Nations International Research Team) to conduct research in countries where breaches of article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which would:
	1. Enlist the help of other organizations dealing with this issue such as the international coalition for religious freedom or the U.S commission on international religious freedom,
	2. Work closely with the “Special Rapporteur on Freedom of religion or belief,
	3. Differentiate legitimate religious branches and organizations from terrorist groups,
	4. Collect, analyze, and present the information back to each country’s government;
4. Promotes a secular and non-biased educational system, which would include;
	1. Ensuring that state schools do not promote a favor of any particular religion, practice, or organization,
	2. Unifying children from all religious backgrounds so that they can benefit from the diversity of their classmates,
	3. Teaching students from 12 years old onwards the basic principles and history of the major global religions,
	4. Teachers who will have previously been specially formed to avoid any kind of religious influence on the students.