



Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: Republic of Austria, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Croatia, Republic of India, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Mozambique, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates

Topic: Empowerment of Rural Women

Alarmed by the lack of pay rural women receive by the government in rural areas,

Deeply disturbed by the gender inequality made by citizens that rural women face globally in all areas,

Fully aware of the lack of resources given to rural women worldwide,

Realizing that with better resources, rural women can increase their quality of life,

Fully alarmed by the lack of education due to the limited resources in rural areas,

Keeping in mind that education is a key tool to empower rural women globally,

Confident that the funding from organizations and governments will successfully support women worldwide,

Noting with approval, many organizations are working tirelessly to bridge the gender equality gap,

Noting with deep concern that one out of six women today are sexually assaulted,

Alarmed by the salary difference between rural men and women in most countries,

Fully alarmed by the lack of resources for technology access globally,

Observing the necessity of safety spaces for women,

Anxious for women to receive working equipment,

Realizing the violation of human labor rights,

Investing in Rural Women's Rights and Resources

1. Strongly encourages organizations like FAO and UN Women to invest in rural women's agricultural education and resources to introduce them to new agricultural activities in rural areas;
2. Calls upon all Member States to provide rural women with ideas for better food security;
3. Suggests countries invest in organizations for creating new laws to empower rural women;
4. Invites governments to invest in schools and hospitals for women in rural areas to provide them new topics and better healthcare;
5. Draws the attention to small businesses run by rural women so they can provide for themselves;
6. Further recommends that government increase the minimum wage for rural women so that they can provide for their families;
7. Welcomes governments to introduce rural women to more opportunities and to participate in different fields;

How Education and Funding Impacts Rural Women

8. Invites the governments to build more schools in rural areas, rural women can get education they need and deserve as soon as possible;
9. Encourages global organizations to collaborate and raise funds for rural people/citizens in the next 2-5 years;
10. Welcomes governments to fund "Generating Rural Opportunities for Women (G.R.O.W.)", which consists of creating women empowerment centers so they can get the educations, training, and tools to transform the agriculture, it also provides microloans and business support;
11. Calls for developed governments to supply other nations with resources to build schools for rural communities;

12. Urges countries to create a program funded by sponsors to build schools globally for rural communities;
13. Encourages partnerships between private enterprises and schools in which private enterprises invest in schools in exchange for students joining their work as qualified individuals;
14. Requests that fully developed governments exchange materials that other nations lack, in return for other tools that they do not have so that they have the resources they need to build schools;

Observing the Gap Between Rural Men and Women

15. Calls for national organizations to establish an organization globally that protects women and shelters at risk of violence of any kind;
16. Encourages citizens to spread awareness on the issue of unequal inheritance by means of finding supporters, like influential role models, outside of rural communities;
17. Recommends for rural schools to implement mandatory assemblies where influential people spread awareness of the topic of inequality;
18. Reminds women of their rights and to not settle for less by advertising women's rights on commonly used items;
19. Authorizes job offers to include a fixed salary rate for both men and women to prevent pay gaps;
20. Urges rural women to sell plants they have grown themselves as a business paid for by microloans;
21. Instructs schools globally to include the topic of women's rights in the curriculum;
22. Adopts the idea of contracts with terms and conditions applying to the topic of gender inequality in which countries have the option to sign, and once signed, countries must follow the listed requirements;

The Importance of Technology for Rural Women's Wellbeing

23. Affirms the financial investigation about the technology resources women need, to make food accessible for everyone in the next five years;
24. Encourages governments, with the help of Member States and other organizations, to create safety spaces for agriculture so rural women can be safe;
25. Emphasizes the necessity of better working schedules in factories where people work, as soon as possible;

26. Adopts a friendly system for women to understand the rights they have;
27. Recommends governments improve transportation in order to bring better quality work equipment;
28. Confirms the necessity to implement doctors and medical services in rural areas;
29. Calls for acquiring better equipment to improve all transportation, digital services, manual and material labour results.