

JUNA

**JUNIOR UNITED NATIONS
ASSEMBLY OF ALABAMA**

www.junaofalabama.com

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JUNA Committee: Katy Kiser, Julia Peterson, Paula
Thompson

Director of Technologies: Patrick Trammell

Senior Assistant: Madalyn Rosenthal

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Krisha Amin *Gadsden City High School*
Rachel Bennett *Hueytown High School*
Cassandra Holland *Ramsay High School*
Zachary Horn *Ramsay High School*
Jack Martin *Mountain Brook Junior High*
Kiana Perkins *The Altamont School*

committee chairs

Taylor Bowley *Gadsden City High School*
Anna Elizabeth Byrne *Mountain Brook Junior High School*
Gram Denning *Mountain Brook Junior High*
Kenya Harris *Ramsay High School*
Audrey Junior *Oxford High School*
Olumeka Mejeidu *Alabama School of Fine Arts*
Cayla Riehl *Decatur High School*
Caitlin Sims *Hueytown High School*
Jordan Torch *The Altamont School*
Sophia Warner *Vestavia Hills High School*

security council monitors

Jenna Bennett *Pelham High School*
Taylor Bowley *Gadsden City High School*
Gram Denning *Mountain Brook Junior High*
Rachel Estreicher *Mountain Brook Junior High*
Madelyn Hoffman *Decatur High School*
Kenya Harris *Ramsay High School*
Audrey Junior *Oxford High School*
Olumeka Mejeidu *Alabama School of Fine Arts*
Cayla Riehl *Decatur High School*
Caitlin Sims *Hueytown High School*
Jordan Torch *The Altamont School*
Sophia Warner *Vestavia Hills High School*
Hannah Williams *Westbrook Christian School*

display board video and
chairmen photography

Ashleigh Goodwin *Oxford Middle School*
Audrey Millhouse *Homewood Middle School*

Ashleigh Goodwin *Oxford Middle School*
Anshuman Sinha *Gadsden City High School*

mini-grant
chairs

Taylor Bowley *Gadsden City High School*
Rachel Estreicher *Mountain Brook Junior High*
Cayla Riehl *Decatur High School*

ambassadors

Jenna Bennett *Pelham High School*
Harsh Sinha *Gadsden City High School*
Ashleigh Goodwin *Oxford Middle School*
Kambria King *Gadsden City High School*

senior
assistants

George Keller *Mountain Brook High School*
Cailyn Levant *Vestavia Hills High School*
Madalyn Rosenthal *Mountain Brook High School*
Stacey Reimann *Vestavia Hills High School*
Madalyn Rosenthal *Mountain Brook High School*
Lucy Kornegay *Hueytown High School*
Morgan LaFoy *Hueytown High School*

Harrison Clark *Technology Specialist, Mountain Brook Junior High*
Gilbert Amason *Technology Assistant, Mountain Brook Junior High*

Sydney Fairchild *Banquet Assistant, Westbrook Christian School*
Arman Niknafs, Amin Niknafs *Security Council consultants*
Point Loma High School, Correia Middle School, San Diego



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www.junaofalabama.com & click on "Student Jobs"

2014 Delegations

NATION- RESOLUTION #, School

ANGOLA-1

Phillips Academy

Marshall Brown
Arrington Harper
Sebastian Sanders
Diamond Smith
Jarvis Westery
**Sponsor: JohnMark
Edwards**

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## **ARGENTINA-2**

### ***Phillips Academy***

Alana Burke  
Michael Howard  
Caleb Humphrey  
Devoria Mathews  
Trinity Perdue  
**Sponsor: Jessica  
Jones-Wedgeworth**

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AUSTRALIA-3

Phillips Academy

Matthew Dale
Nicole Deloach
Isabel Ferguson
Israel Mason
Tatianna Sanders
Zoe Spencer
Kenndy Wynn
Sponsor: Amy Doll

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## **BOLIVIA-4**

### ***Wilkerson Middle***

Carlos Garcia  
Adrian Salmeron  
Shanya Chapman  
Taryn Tansil  
Grace Dozier  
**Sponsor: Jerry  
Strickland**

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BRAZIL-5

Homewood Middle School

Reed Swope
Gretchen Kellen
Connor Smith
Ella Grace Ivey
Joseph Falconer
**Sponsor: Briana
Morton**

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## **CANADA-6**

### ***Zora Ellis Junior High***

Tristan Wells  
Cecily Duncan  
Jakenya McCord  
Chance Beavers  
Tommy Wilcox  
Christian Buckhanon  
DeAndre Brand  
**Sponsor: Andrea  
Taylor**

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CHAD-7

Cherokee Bend

Elementary
William Cox
Libby Kerr
Hattie Noden
Audrey Osborne
Maxie Sansom
Brennan Scott
Vann Stewart
**Sponsor: Meagan
Saia**

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## **CHINA- 8**

### ***Oxford Middle School***

Samantha Adams  
Dylan Haynes  
Ian Jobst  
Emily Louque  
Ozioma Ozor Ilo  
Ashleigh Reaves  
Ethan Whitley  
**Sponsor: Dottie  
Armstrong**

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CUBA-9

Chelsea Middle

Walker Busby
Connor Grim
Casey Leigh McAbee
(Historian)
Sarah Noah
Madison O'Connell
Regan Rauch
Patrick Shaw
Keyanna Stokes
**Sponsor: Kathleen
Collins**

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# 2014 Delegations

## **CYPRUS-10**

### ***Homewood Middle School***

Ian Crawford  
Lydia Bloodworth  
Anna Katherine Pitts  
John Phillip McMullan  
Grace Ann Thomas  
**Sponsor: Dylan Ferniany**

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## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-11**

### ***Florence Middle School***

Darralyn Beckwith  
Valerie Chobot  
Sam James  
Britton McCreless  
Will McMurtrey  
Katherine Pitts  
**Sponsor: Susan Christy**

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## **ECUADOR-12**

### ***Emma Samson***

Maggie Battle  
Kaelyn Harris  
Hudson James  
Riley Kerr  
Jordan Singleton  
Sara Margaret Waits  
Savanna Williams  
**Sponsor: Jim McGuire**

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## **EGYPT-13**

### ***Liberty Park***

Rachael Brooks  
Chandler Clemmons  
Grayson Gale  
Bess Gordon  
Nate Gordon  
Lauren Laughlin  
Kanely Lemke  
**Sponsor: Linda Rummell**

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## **EL SALVADOR-14**

### ***Brookwood Forest Elementary School***

Emily Bebenek  
Reid Freeman  
Minna Goldberg  
Harrison Hitson  
Danny Long  
Claire Tucker  
Lillie Young  
**Sponsor: Katy Caughran**

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## **FRANCE-15**

### ***Helena Middle***

Alfredo Guzman  
Taylor Knight  
Barrett Bowling  
Shanden Thompson  
Tiffany McIver  
Britney White  
Noah Cobb  
**Sponsor: Abby Day**

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## **GAMBIA-16**

### ***Phillips Academy***

Zakariya Grayson  
JaKira Hall  
India Johnson  
Sydney Urquhart  
Kennedy Whisenant  
**Sponsors: JohnMark Edwards**

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## **GHANA-17**

### ***Phillips Academy***

Eric Cheng  
Hope Ekundayo  
A'Zhariya Ellis  
Michael Joseph  
Cedric Sparks  
**Sponsors: JohnMark Edwards**

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## **GREECE-18**

### ***Hueytown Middle School***

Erica Anderson  
Elizabeth Bennett  
Troy Hoffman  
Madison Humes  
Kristin Reach  
Savanna Scoggins  
**Sponsors: Michelle Wilson**

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## **GUATEMALA-19**

### ***Highlands Schools***

Alexandra Lohrke  
Logan McFadden  
Ford McInnis  
Megan Seidel  
Livia Wilson  
**Sponsor: Bo Garrett**

# 2014 Delegations

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## **HAITI-20**

***Emma Samson***  
Katie Cheaves  
Cooper Hill  
Ajani Lavendar  
Karson McElroy  
Jaden Reid  
Angela Roblero  
Riley Waller  
**Sponsor: Rissa  
Stephens**

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## **JORDAN-23**

***Mountain Brook  
Elementary***  
Chloe Kinderman  
Jane Margaret  
Turner  
Elizabeth Hanaway  
Ian Chandler  
Ella McDonald  
**Sponsor: Mandi  
Lybrand**

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## **THE MALDIVES-26**

***The Altamont School***  
Kyle Hsu  
Malcolm Larkin  
John O'Brien  
Sojo Rouco-  
Crenshaw  
Samson Sands  
Shawn Goyal  
**Sponsor: Robby  
Ballard**

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## **HONDURAS-21**

***Oxford Middle  
Schools***  
Mariah Fudge  
Emily Holderbein  
Katie Jackson  
Bethany Roberts  
Haiden Sells  
Chloe Stephens  
Heavyn Leigh  
Whiteside  
**Sponsor: Dottie  
Armstrong**

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## **LIBERIA-24**

***Brookwood Forest***  
Catherine Belser  
Reaves Gardner  
Virginia Gray  
Lilly Martin  
Pavel Shirley  
Wilson Tynes  
**Sponsor: Katy  
Caughran**

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## **MOROCCO-27**

***Gadsden Middle  
School***  
Tobi Akisanya  
Davis Brown  
Isabella Kiani  
Anne Roberts  
Mary Emery Skelton  
Kathryn Sparks  
Mae Stacey  
**Sponsor: Leigh Ann  
Johnson**

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## **MALAYSIA-25**

***Gadsden Middle  
School***  
Cameron Bowley  
Lindsey Cotton  
Ben Hester  
Sarah Jaggears  
Emma Kamran  
Linton Roberts  
Emily Snow  
**Sponsor:  
Demetria Works**

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## **MYANMAR-28**

***Crestline***  
Lil Balogh  
Logan Brewer  
Anne Carlton Clegg  
Mary Grace Lorino  
Tess Patton  
Crawford Poynor  
Lily Rowe  
**Sponsor: Julia  
Peterson**

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## **INDIA-22**

***Gadsden Middle  
School***  
Emma Billingsly  
Rachel Bowley  
Lyndsey Brooks  
Alex Cook  
Carter Cooper  
Hunter Robinson  
Casey Rickles  
**Sponsor: Zac  
Skidmore**

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# 2014 Delegations

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## **NIGERIA-29**

### ***Wilkerson Middle School***

Breanna Doss  
Alencia Lamb  
Jaelynn Andrews  
Jayetina Reynolds  
Delilah Averhart  
**Sponsor: Jerry Strickland**

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## **NORWAY-30**

### ***Oxford Middle School***

Nathan Stewart  
Jordan Rhodes  
Katelyn Barnett  
Landon Macoy  
Jarín Turner  
Lisie Saxman  
Orlando Rodriguez  
**Sponsor: Hayley Loeken**

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## **PAKISTAN-31**

### ***Mountain Brook Elementary***

Ben Harris  
Alex Pitts  
Turner Cole  
Isabella Long  
**Sponsor: Mandi Lybrand**

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## **PARAGUAY-32**

### ***Riverchase Middle School***

Jeremy Cornett  
Caroline Doughty

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Isabella Finley  
Addison Fuller  
Arshnoor Grewal  
Hope Love  
Hannah Walsh  
Marcellous  
Washington

**Sponsors: Hannah Rodgers and Beth Crawford**

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## **PERU-33**

### ***Oak Park Middle***

Patricia Alcaraz-Ramirez  
Noah Blackney  
Lawson DeMent  
Nathaniel Henderson  
Sarah Alice Limbaugh  
Neely Miller  
Stuart Thornton  
Hali Tyler

**Sponsor: Robin Gillespie**

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## **PHILIPPINES-34**

### ***Homewood Middle School***

Max Breeden  
Avery Stansell  
Noah Gentry  
Audrey Nabors  
Jacqueline Villanueva

**Sponsor: Mary Binkley**

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## **ROMANIA-35**

### ***Columbia Middle***

Lakelyn Bentley  
Brittan Kelley  
Havlyn Mallory  
Tyler Morris  
Brittney Nix  
Hope Rush  
Joci Smith  
**Sponsor: Sheikla Blount**

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## **RUSSIA-36**

### ***Zora Ellis Junior High***

Brandon Adams  
Dylan Bradford  
Kevin Williamson  
Anna Davis  
Amber Flowers  
Casey Humphrey  
Caitlyn Layfield  
**Sponsor: Andrea Taylor**

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## **SIERRA LEONE-37**

### ***Oxford Middle School***

Ridge Hayden  
Kiesha Lee  
Madison Moore  
Drew Harkins  
Edward Cortez  
Asia Strong  
KaMaria Colon  
**Sponsor: Maria Hall**

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# 2014 Delegations

## **SOMALIA-38**

### ***The Altamont School***

Sara Catherine Cook  
Yun Ya Fong  
Chandni Patel  
Samuel Lee Pugh  
Vivek Sasse  
Sameer Sultan  
**Sponsor: Robby Ballard**

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SOUTH AFRICA-39

Mountain Brook Junior High

Alec Johnston
Harrison McDonald
Everett Fasking
George Davis
Ela Weintraub
Sponsor: Ginny Bakken

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## **SOUTH SUDAN-40**

### ***Homewood Middle School***

Eliza Angelo  
Sam Janas  
Chloe Bloodworth  
Colin Yelton  
John Robert Wallace  
**Sponsor: Austin Bonds**

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SUDAN-41

Phillips Academy

Jamir Brown
Lawrence Fencer
Monroe Hargrove
Lauryn Holman
Yancey Williams
Sponsor: JohnMark Edwards

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## **TAJIKISTAN-42**

### ***Westbrook Christian***

Bailey McCray  
Autumn Ingle  
Mary-Reid Goodwin  
Josh Buchi-  
Ahiabuike  
Katie Leonard  
Lilly Keene  
Tucker Moore  
**Sponsor: Jolynn Streip**

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THAILAND-44

Washington School

Jalaah Blue
Amber Fernandel
Amauri Pettaway
Anniemae Pride
Monae Rowser
Shania Shelby
Sponsor: Marshae Black

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## **UGANDA-45**

### ***Hueytown Middle School***

Emma Boissel  
Ashlyn Hamrick  
Reid LaFoy  
Rachael McClinton  
Ashley Stanford  
Bailey Walker  
**Sponsor: Michelle Wilson**

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USA-45

Westbrook Christian School

Lorie-Brooke
Haygood
Alley McSizemore
Christian Penny
Alex Dugger
Jonathon Hall
Baden Kemp
Declan Godfrey
Sponsor: Jolynn Streip

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## **VENEZUELA-46**

### ***Phillips Academy***

Indya Anderson  
Justin Bennett  
Khiara Bush  
DeVaun Jemison  
Dasia Primus  
**Sponsor: Jessica Jones-Wedgeworth**

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2014 Delegations

ZAMBIA-48

Highlands School

Grant Bend

Carolyn Calvert-

Grimes

Anna Lisa Goodman

Cecilia Reisner

Sarathi Shah

Tate Shuttlesworth

Sponsor: Bo Garrett



Zimbabwe-49

Crestline

Hadley Bryant

Bebe Holloway

Madeline Huh

Stephen Malone

Tate Record

Lauren Walston

Sponsor: Julia

Peterson



JUNA was a wonderful process for my students and myself as an educator. In just a few months my students went from smart kids to students of the world.

JUNA has exposed my students to the both the wonders and hurts of the world.

-Sponsor

JUNA enables students from across Alabama to learn more about each other and the international community through open discussion regarding global issues; the participants debate the best way to solve these problems.

- delegate

JUNA is a great experience for any student who wants to learn more about how the world works and wants to see what being a world leader is like.

-student leader

"JUNA has taught me that problem solving isn't always black-and-white. You have to look at all sides of the issue before making a decision."

"The most valuable thing about JUNA is the sense of what is going on in other parts of the world and that we are extremely lucky." -delegate

2014 Committee Assignments

Committee topic	resolution #s	chair & monitor	room
1) Human Rights A	27, 16, 15, 44, 29	Taylor Bowley	Harbert 102
2) Health	39, 47, 17, 7, 20	Anna Elizabeth Byrne	Harbert 225
3) Poverty	13, 1, 28, 37, 46	Gram Denning	Harbert 228
4) Various Topics	31, 19, 3, 48, 21	Kenya Harris	Harbert 327
5) Education	11, 5, 41, 24, 18	Audrey Junior, Cayla Riehl	Stephens Conf. A
6) Human Rights B	40, 23, 22, 32, 35	Olumeka Mejeidu	Stephens Conf. B
7) Environment	14, 34, 26, 36, 30, 12	Caitlin Sims	Harbert Theater
8) International Law	10, 33, 45, 4, 38, 8	Jordan Torch	SGA Room
9) Trafficking	42, 2, 6, 9, 25	Sophia Warner	Norton Theater

Bloc Meetings & Security Council

Friday, 10:30-12:00

<u>Bloc /</u>	<u>student / adult monitor (TBA)</u>	<u>location</u>
American	Jordan Torch, Audrey Junior, Sophia Warner	Greensboro study room
African	Olumeka Mejeida, Gram Denning, Caitlin Sims	SGA room
Mid East/Asian	Taylor Bowley, Rachel Estreicher, Madelyn Hoffman	Norton Theater
European	Hannah Williams, Jenna Bennett, Cayla Riehl, <i>Kenya Harris</i>	Owenton study room

A bloc is a regional bipartisan group of nations acting together in a common cause. One delegate from each nation will attend their bloc meeting to discuss an international issue and write a brief resolution outlining their bloc's response. At 11:20, bloc meetings adjourn to the Security Council meeting in Norton Theater. Security Council member nations (*Angola, Argentina, Australia, India, Nigeria, Philippines, South Sudan, Venezuela, China, France, Russia, UK, USA*) will sit at their assigned spots on the stage; remaining delegates from bloc meetings will sit in the first two rows of the theater as close to the center as possible. Parents and sponsors are welcomed to watch the proceedings.

Countries in bold are voting members of Security Council this year.

American Bloc:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, **United States of America**, **Venezuela**

European Bloc:

Cyprus, **France**, Greece, Norway, Romania, **Russia**, Tajikistan, **United Kingdom**

Mideast / Asian Bloc:

Australia, **China**, Egypt, **India**, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, **Philippines**, Thailand

African Bloc:

Angola, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Morocco, **Nigeria**, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, **South Sudan**, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Resolution # 1

Representing: ANGOLA

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY BY INVESTING IN FOOD SECURITY AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

1. Regretting Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger, UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) #1,
2. remains one of the most difficult challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century and far from
3. complete,
4. Noting with grave concern nearly half of the world's population (nearly three billion people) live on less than
5. \$2.50 a day, furthermore, 1.3 billion live in extreme poverty (less than \$1.25 a day) according to the *World*
6. *Bank*,
7. Acknowledging the food crisis is growing worse, leading to even greater pressure on the developing nations,
8. especially ones in sub-Saharan Africa,
9. Keeping in mind despite its immense natural wealth, Angola has one of the highest rates of poverty in the
10. world at 41% according to the *CIA World Factbook*,
11. Concerned Angola does not yet produce enough food to meet the needs of its own population, much less
12. contribute to the global food crisis,
13. Realizing the brutal, 27-year civil war directly caused an economic collapse, a major increase in poverty, a
14. breakdown in the health and education systems, and endemic government corruption – according to the *BBC*,
15. Conscious although the war ended in 2002, conditions remain extremely difficult for the average Angolan;
16. housing is rudimentary and health services cover only 30% of rural areas, the majority of households have no
17. electricity and no adequate sanitation, and access to safe drinking water is incredibly limited – serving less
18. than 40% of rural households,
19. Recognizing impoverished soils, poor farming practices, and competition for farmland combine to diminish
20. productivity and aggravate food insecurity,
21. Reaffirming Ban Ki-moon's declaration, "Investing in African farmers is a vital part of a comprehensive global
22. response to the crisis brought on by high food prices,"
23. 1. Authorizes the United Nations to increase its overall investment in Africa's farmers by 50%, based on
24. Ban Ki-moon's recommendation;
25. 2. Invites CARE, an NGO fighting extreme poverty since 1945, to collaborate with the UN Environment
26. Programme (UNEP) to provide Angolan farmers with training in sustainable agricultural practices, financial
27. skills, money management skills, marketing networks, and engaging with community stakeholders (\$10
28. million, five-year project);
29. 3. Requests the collaboration focus on overcoming environmental and climate challenges through greater
30. access to land (specifically for women agricultural workers/owners), water management, and selecting
31. strategic crops;
32. 4. Calls upon UNEP to invest in Africa's farmers by guaranteeing and providing greater access to heartier
33. seeds, more effective tools and farm management practices, locally relevant knowledge, emerging digital
34. technologies, and reliable markets;
35. 5. Endorses Angola and other African nations to generate agricultural policies that support farmers in their
36. efforts to better feed themselves and their communities, which will greatly reduce the effects of the current
37. food crisis and overall food security;
38. 6. Urges all member nations to consider the fact, before taking action, that according to UNICEF, 25,000
39. people are dying every day from hunger/starvation, while the food crisis only gets worse and Africa's
40. agricultural potential is vastly underutilized.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #: 3: Poverty

Action in Committee:	Favorable	Unfavorable	
GA votes (if applicable)	For	Against	Abstain

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO FIGHT HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON A GLOBAL SCALE USING THE 4 P'S - PROTECTING, PROSECUTING, PREVENTING, AND PARTNERSHIPS

1. Affirming UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) #3, promoting gender equality and empowering women,
2. Alarmed according to the UN crime-fighting office, 2.4 million people worldwide are subject to human trafficking at
3. any given time,
4. Taking into account the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Human Trafficking of 2000 laid down the a
5. universal definition of trafficking,
6. Further deploring the fact that individual traffickers (and ultimately the nations that turn a blind eye to the problem)
7. are violating articles 4 and 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "No one shall be held in slavery or
8. servitude"(Article 4) and "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment" – both
9. in and of themselves perfectly good reasons for global outcry,
10. Deeply disturbed the global human trafficking industry, according to the best estimates of the International Labour
11. Organization (ILO), generates close to \$32 billion of annual profit, giving an incredible incentive to continue the
12. horrific practice, not to mention the financial incentive for entrepreneurs worldwide to join the industry,
13. Regretting traffickers target the most vulnerable groups: the poor, women, children and those looking for work,
14. Having examined further 70 percent of Argentine human trafficking is linked to drugs according to *Insight Crime*,
15. Deeply concerned trafficked victims come from all over the world and traffickers use Argentine ports and port cities
16. as major hubs and redistribution centers,
17. Fully alarmed Argentina has become one of the largest gateways for human trafficking in Latin America,
18. Fully aware the United Nations' International Protocol against Human Trafficking has been signed by 117 nations,
19. including Argentina and it obligates all signee nations of the Protocol to combat human trafficking and assist and
20. protect the victims,
21. Emphasizing this is a worldwide problem of the greatest magnitude and utmost importance,
22. Recalling former UN General Assembly President Srgjan Kerim declared we should fight human trafficking using
23. the three P's – Protect the vulnerable targeted groups, Prosecute the traffickers, and finally Prevent trafficking from
24. gaining footholds in vulnerable communities,
25. Further realizing many UN departments, agencies, and independent NGOs are fighting human trafficking, but lack
26. the collaboration mechanisms to make significant strides and push back against the rise of global human trafficking,
27. 1. Adopts a Four P Strategic Attack Plan, or 4P-SAP as official UN Human Trafficking policy (whereby the
28. fourth P, Partnership, is the crucial key ingredient added to the previous plan laid out by Kerim),
29. 2. Authorizes the UN to invest \$1 million annually to fund small "Partnership Cell Groups" within the following
30. agencies with the sole purpose of coordinating overall UN strategy to curb human trafficking in the 21st century: UN
31. Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), UN
32. Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP),
33. International Labor Organization (ILO), and UN Women;
34. 3. Calls upon the UN Protocol, Prevent, Suppress and Punish of 2000 to be updated to provide greater
35. accountability of individual nations as well as harsher consequences for nations turning a blind eye, or corruptly
36. endorsing the practice with public funds;
37. 4. Recommends UN.GIFT focus its Partnership Cell Group on reducing the vulnerability of potential victims as
38. well as supporting the prosecution of the criminal traffickers involved;
39. 5. Further urges UN.GIFT to share its database, knowledge, and awareness of sex trafficking to major media
40. outlets to spread important information to the general public;
41. 6. Further Requests the UNICEF Partnership Cell Group to create a global initiative that would highlight one
42. week out of every year as "Human Trafficking Awareness Week," specifically designed to educate kids about human
43. trafficking, its dangers, and how to stay safe in their specific community;
44. 7. Designates the UNDCP Partnership Cell Group to focus their time and resources to the investigation and
45. prosecution of human traffickers;
46. 8. Confirms working together we are stronger and can eradicate sex trafficking faster than attacking the problem
47. in an uncoordinated effort and in small pockets around the world, which unfortunately represents the current
48. strategy;
49. 9. Demands full re-evaluation of the 4P-SAP program annually to determine both its strengths and weaknesses as
50. well as how much money should continue to be allocated to the collaboration process;
51. 10. Reiterates all signee nations of the International Protocol are obligated to fight human trafficking and that
52. this resolution is a logical next step in that process.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #: 9: Trafficking

Action in Committee:

Favorable

Unfavorable

GA votes (if applicable)

For

Against

Abstain

Resolution # 3

Presented by Australia

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE A MEANS TO ALLEVIATE WATER SHORTAGE.

1. Fully aware water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet
2. the demands of water usage within a region,
3. Noting with regret water scarcity currently affects around 2.8 billion people around the world, on all
4. continents according to *Aquanui*,
5. Deeply concerned the majority of all the people on Earth will live with severe pressure of
6. fresh water limitations within the space of two generations as climate change, pollution and
7. overuse of resources take their toll warns *The Guardian*,
7. Emphasizing about 4.5 billion people globally already live within 50 km of an "impaired"
8. water resource – one that is running dry, or polluted,
9. Deeply disturbed if these trends continue, millions more will see the water on which they depend
10. run out or become so filthy that it will no longer support life states *The Guardian*,
11. Taking into account Australia is the earth's driest inhabited continent, and according to the
12. *Queensland Water Commission* suffers from chronic water shortage resulting from drought,
13. 1. Calls upon the U.N. (United Nations) to enter into cooperation with industry and academia,
14. the end goal being water production in drought stricken areas;
15. 2. Declares accordingly a byproduct of this water production would be clean, cost efficient
16. nonpolluting electricity in compliance with the Kyoto Protocols;
17. 3. Recommends U.N.I.D.O. (United Nations Industrial Development Office) to collaborate
18. with *Essential Energy* and *Riverina Water County Council* of Wagga Wagga, Queensland
19. to implement the modification of current facilities to create the production of water and
20. electricity;
21. 4. Requests the U.N. to provide funding for a thermodynamic engineering team (\$8 million),
22. a chemical engineering team (\$8 million), and conversion materials (\$3 million) to facilitate
23. the following processes: (a) replace coal, oil and gas combustion equipment with hydrogen
24. burners, (b) develop water extractors and nitrogen concentrators in the combustion chambers,
25. (c) erect pipelines to conduct water into collection cisterns, (d) build filtering equipment to
26. direct the water from cisterns into domestic water supply, (e) build pipelines from the nitrogen
27. concentrator into holding tanks, (f) build chemical reaction chambers to extract hydrogen gas,
28. (g) build the hydrogen gas processor and storage vessels, (h) develop a method of removing
29. and disposing of the residues from the chemical reactions;
30. 5. Solemnly affirms the result of the successful completion of this pilot program in Wagga
31. Wagga, Queensland could be transportable to developing nations and other countries facing
32. this dilemma.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:

Favorable

Unfavorable

Resolution # 4

Representing: Bolivia

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO HELP STEM THE FLOW OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS IN BOLIVIA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA

1. Concerned by Bolivia's status as the second largest producer of coca, and third largest
2. producer of cocaine
3. Informing that Bolivia is the transit country for Peruvian and Columbian cocaine to enter
4. the rest of South America, parts of North America, and Europe
5. Keeping in mind the drug war policies which have led to an increase in the poverty level
6. Noting further that coca production can be an only means of survival for Bolivia's poor
7. Observing the local opposition to the anti-drug actions led by Bolivia's army under the
8. guidance of the United States
9. Apprehensively optimistic about the small decreases in coca cultivation due to voluntary
10. participation policies implemented by Bolivia's government
11. Recognizing that the issue of drugs and drug trafficking is an issue that effects not only
12. Bolivia, but many other countries around the world as well
13. Taking note that while the economics of illegal drugs is alluring, with estimated values in
14. the hundreds of billions of dollars; it is also illusory, hurting the legitimate government's,
15. and the economy's ability to provide for its people
16. Encouraged by the United Nations' designation of Bolivia as the only one of three Latin
17. American countries that have reduced coca cultivation
18. Invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to incorporate President
19. Evo Morales' policy of negotiated eradication, with both financial and moral support for
20. Bolivia's policy of alternative crop development into their six year Country Programme
21. Urges this resolution be passed to be effective immediately in an effort to bring further
22. success to Bolivia and its surrounding countries' efforts to combat the drug problem.

Assigned to Committee # 8: International Law

Action in Committee	Favorable	Unfavorable	Abstain
GA votes (if applicable)	FOR:	AGAINST:	ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 5

Presented by: Brazil

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO END THE REIGN OF DRUG LORDS AND CARTELS IN BRAZIL AND AROUND THE WORLD BY EMPOWERING CITIZENS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS.

1. Applauding the United Nations for its commitment to solving the world drug problem with the passing
2. of resolution A/RES/67/193 in December 2012,
3. Deeply concerned that Brazil has become the world's largest corridor for cocaine, 60% of which is
4. consumed in the United States, even with the commitment of member states,
5. Aware that, according to the UNODC World Drug Report 2013, Brazil is a transit country for cocaine
6. and has generated \$300 billion dollars in revenue,
7. Deploring that 100,000 Brazilian workers are employed in the manufacture of drugs and 150,000
8. people are employed in the sale and distribution of drugs, according to the UNODC World Drug
9. Report 2011,
10. Grieved by the fact that many of the drug plantation's workers live in semi-slavery conditions,
11. Bearing in mind that ninety percent of Mariana's 300,000 street children have a drug problem and
12. the use of these children in the drug trade has increased fourfold in the last two years,
13. Reaffirming a bill passed by the lower house of Congress declaring the drug user a medical social
14. problem with no jail time and drug traffickers, pushers, etc. are being judged more harshly with fines
15. such as 25 year jail sentences,
16. Noting with satisfaction Pope Francis' remarks stating the legalization of drugs is not the answer,
17. "Rather, it is necessary to confront the problems underlying the use of these drugs, by promoting
18. greater justice, educating young people in the values that build up life in society, accompanying
19. those in difficulty and giving them hope for the future....",
20. 1. Recognizing the UNODC for launching a 2013 pilot program that strives to strengthen family
21. bonds. This is an effective way to stop juveniles from buying illegal drug products, therefore giving
22. drug cartels less income and a smaller client base;
23. 2. Calls upon the UN and its member states to further fund and expand the aforementioned
24. program, using confiscated drug monies, as well as a 2011 program, *Brasil Sem Miséria* (Brazil
25. without Destitution), which has already provided benefits to over 22 million individuals below the
26. absolute poverty line;
27. 3. Seeking a treaty among member states to administer stiffer penalties to convicted cartels, in
28. which the financial penalties and confiscated monies will be used fund educational and social
29. programs to rehabilitate current drug users;
30. 4. Requesting a redistribution of funds to help create sustainable programs to educate youth on the
31. dangers of drug use and abuse, as well as provide them an outlet for building 21st century skills;
32. 5. Urging the UN to pass this resolution in order to empower Brazilian citizens and those of
33. member states to eradicate drug lords and cartels through education and social programs.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE: 5: Education

Action in Committee: FAVORABLE UNFAVORABLE

GA votes (if applicable) For: Against: Abstain:

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO TERMINATE "MODERN-DAY SLAVERY" AND TO FIGHT THE OUTLAWS THAT COMMIT THIS TRAGIC CRIME DAILY.

1. Deeply disturbed that humans are being trafficked throughout Canada and
 2. across Canadian borders for sexual exploitation and organ harvesting,
 3. Having considered further that around 20.9 million adults and children
 4. worldwide are bought and sold into commercial sexual servitude,
 5. Having examined that human trafficking is modern-day slavery,
 6. Alarmed 15,000 Canadians are effected each year by human trafficking,
 7. Recognizing human trafficking is the second largest source of illegal income
 8. worldwide exceeded only by drug trafficking,
 9. Regretful that the International Labor Organization estimates \$31.6 billion
 10. in annual profit worldwide from human trafficking,
 11. Having devoted attention to the fact that victims are also used for forced
 12. labor and organ harvesting,
 13. Taking into consideration the negative effects of human trafficking such as:
 14. depression, malnourishment, STDs, deprivation of education and basic human rights,
 15. Taking into account the Canadian's Women's Foundation is trying to stop this
 16. horrific crime but its resources are decreasing rapidly,
 17. Bearing in mind that victims from Cambodia, Vietnam, China, South Korea, the
 18. Philippines, and Russia are transported into Canada's border,
 19. Realizing victims are often trafficked because of Canada's quick friendship
 20. offerings which takes place in airports, bus stations, or malls,
 21. Recognizing that trafficking of persons violates the most basic human rights of its
 22. victim and is a criminal offence under the Criminal Code and Immigration and
 23. Refugee Protection Act,
 24. 1. Calls upon the UN agency, IMF (International Monetary Fund) as a sub
 25. organization of NAP-CHT (National Action Plan) to stop human trafficking;
 26. 2. Requests 100 million US Dollars from the World Bank for start-up costs
 27. that would include building four shelters across Saskatchewan to help victims;
 28. 3. Authorizes the NAP-CHT to set up a Twitter and Facebook as a place
 29. where citizens can report human trafficking in their neighborhoods;
 30. 4. Further requests that the NAP-CHT provide intelligence and experience
 31. to train local officers of their organization;
 32. 5. Affirms that Canadian taxes will be used to maintain the program in Canada;
 33. 6. Requests shelters serve as a place to educate people on deception techniques;
 34. 7. Recommends cooperation from all nations through online discussion
 35. forums, sharing pertinent surveillance and intelligence;
 36. 8. Urges that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage to terminate
- human trafficking.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #9: Trafficking

Action in Committee:	Favorable	Unfavorable	
GA votes (if applicable)	FOR:	AGAINST:	ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 7

Presented by: **Chad**

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE TRAINED MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS TO EDUCATE AND SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF CHAD DUE TO THE HIGH LEVEL OF ILLNESS AND LACK OF VACCINES.

1. Deeply Disturbed that according to IRIN Africa, from 2000-2010 there were
2. only 345 doctors in Chad, which equates to 0.4 qualified healthcare workers for every 10,000 people,
3. Alarmed by the fact that the highest incident of disease in Africa is in the Meningitis
4. Belt, which is a section in the middle of the continent that includes Chad,
5. Having considered that the people of Chad have poor knowledge about diseases and vaccines,
6. Emphasizing that many diseases such as meningitis can be prevented with vaccines,
7. Realizing that vaccines are available, just not being provided to Chad due to poor government funding,
8. Fully alarmed that according to UNICEF, 42 % of the households in Chad have at
9. least one person who has malaria especially if they have not been vaccinated,
10. Deeply concerned that only 23 % of births in Chad are handled by skilled personnel,
11. Noting with regret that Chad has the 4th highest under 5 mortality rate in
12. the world according to UNICEF,
13. Emphasizing that according to the WHO 65 % of physicians and 35 % of midwives work in N'Djamena,
14. the capital of Chad, which leaves rural areas without support,
15. Deeply disturbed that Chad is isolated from necessary medical support and supplies,
16. Keeping in mind that there are only 4 hospital beds for every 10,000 people in Chad,
17. Having studied that according to the WHO, the government only spent 4.3%
18. of its budget on healthcare in 2011,

19. 1. Calls upon the WHO to encourage doctors in Chad to distribute the new and successful meningitis
20. Vaccine, known as the MenAfriVac, which has reduced meningitis cases by 94 %;
21. 2. Desires the UN to send medical officials to help educate the people of Chad about vaccines and
22. diseases;
23. 3. Supports the WHO and the UNICEF organizations in working to lower child mortality rates by
24. providing skilled health personnel;
25. 4. Calls upon the WHO and the government of Chad to provide the country with a minimum of 25
26. health care clinics in rural areas;
27. 5. Requests that recent graduates from medical schools facing unemployment, or volunteers, visit
28. Chad to help provide education and support in the medical field for a minimum of 6 months;
29. 6. Recommends that Chad's government spends at least 12% of its budget on healthcare which would
30. be almost three times the amount it is currently spending;
31. 7. Further recommends other countries around the world to recognize that diseases could spread from
32. Chad to their countries if the problem is seen just as a local issue;
33. 8. Urges the member nations to support this resolution so that Chad can have medical professionals
34. educating and supporting the people of Chad due to the high level of illness and lack of vaccines.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 2: Health

Action in Committee:
 GA Votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
 FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
 AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 8

Introduced by: China

Subject: A resolution to decrease the air pollution in China

1. **Deeply concerned** that many of the member nations are becoming polluted by
2. urbanization,
3. **Expresses our appreciation** of China's State Council announcing a new action plan to
4. combat air pollution in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou,
5. **Emphasizing** that under China's new standards, more than 80 percent of the new
6. projects are currently exempt from the ban of coal and special standards.
7. **Keeping in mind** we can minimize the environmental impact of coal-fired power plants
8. by adopting technologies that significantly reduce coal pollution and global warming
9. emissions,
10. **Bearing in mind** the Millennium Development Goal 7 is to ensure environmental
11. sustainability,
12. which is directly affected by air pollution,
13. **Noting with satisfaction** that according to General Assembly Resolution 44/228,
14. Operative Clause 7, a country has the right to exploit its own resources, and also has the
15. responsibility to ensure that the activities do not cause to the environment,
16. **Noting with deep concern** that air pollution has a direct effect on the quality of the crops
17. which also has an affect on the quality of life,
18. **Having studied** that the World Health Organization has classified air pollution as the
19. leading cause of lung cancer,
20. **Reaffirming** that China is undergoing a rapid industrialization involving many power
21. plants producing smoke and smog in the air,
22. **Deeply disturbed** that there has been 3,600 deaths in Hong Kong alone and nearly
23. 4,000 cases of asthma in children in 2011 linked with 96 coal-fired power plants,
24. **Having examined** that China alone burns half of the coal consumed in the world,
25. **Alarmed** that China gives off more carbon dioxide than three United States put together,
26. **Noting further** that China's warm air from the carbon dioxide will cause many rain
27. storms, landslides, and cause fires to spark and burn extremely easy which will add to
28. the environment issue of air pollution,
29. **Taking note** that people in China have a greater chance of getting diseases related to
30. their lungs,
31. **Pleased to know** according to the UN Environment Programme, China's government is
32. Creating policies that can result to a cleaner, greener China,
33. 1. **Reaffirms** the need for experts to work to analyze practical, cost-effective strategies
34. for lowering China's coal use,
35. 2. **Requests** that the World Bank match China's \$55 billion every year for the next five
36. years to improve air quality, which will be reevaluated in 2019.
37. 3.. **Calling upon** the World Health Organization to assist China in their efforts to reduce
38. the number of coal-powered power plants in China to reduce the air pollution;
39. 4. **Recommends** that the United Nations Environment Programme establish a program
40. to provide eco-friendly alternatives to this developing nation;
41. 5. **Seeking further** commitment from the citizens of China, businesses and future
42. businesses of China to support any and all programs to improve air quality for the future;
43. 6. **Urges** this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 8: International Law

ACTION IN COMMITTEE: Favorable _____ Unfavorable _____
GA votes (if applicable) YES _____ NO _____ ABSTAIN _____

Resolution #: 9

Presented by: Cuba

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO ERADICATE THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CUBA

1. **Declaring** that the human trafficking of women and children in Cuba needs to be stopped,
2. **Alarmed** by the fact that 40,000 to 50,000 people are trafficked in Cuba every year,
3. **Confirms** that eliminating human trafficking can help stop the spread of sexually transmitted diseases,
4. **Deeply angered** by U.S. ignorance towards Cuba's plea for help to stop human trafficking,
5. **Deeply disturbed** that approximately 80% of human trafficking worldwide is for sexual exploitation,
6. **Taking into account** that the Cuban government is not complying with the minimum standards of the
7. **Trafficking Victims Protection Act** of 2000 to prevent human trafficking in Cuba,
8. **Appalled** by the lack of attention the Cuban government and civilians have put forth to prevent further
9. trafficking of women and children,
10. **Fully Aware** of strong evidence indicating that the Cuban government punishes victims for speaking out
11. against for unlawful acts as a part of being trafficked,
12. **Recognizing** that since December 25, 2003, *The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in*
13. *Persons, especially Women and Children* has helped to combat human trafficking in other countries and
14. can assist Cuba in their endeavor to terminate human trafficking,
- 15.
16. 1. **Calls upon** the UN to stop human trafficking;
17. 2. **Requests** the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons take a
18. special interest in Cuba;
19. 3. **Draws attention to** the Polaris global project's attempts to stop trafficking by sending in funds to
20. take children in off the streets so they are not trafficked;
21. 4. **Recommends** the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and the Polaris
22. Global Project, team up to stop human trafficking in Cuba by providing financial and tactical
23. support;
24. 5. **Encourages** the UN to take action in Cuba to stop child prostitution and human trafficking in
25. women and children;
26. 6. **Asks** the UN governments to take steps to eliminate the demand for trafficked women and girls,
27. and to reduce factors leading to victims' vulnerability to trafficking, including poverty,
28. underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunities, lack of equal access to education, and lack of
29. equal access to decent jobs;
30. 7. **Further invites** the Global Plan of Action to help establish a comprehensive, concerted and
31. coordinated mechanism in order to improve the effectiveness of the fight against trafficking in
32. persons;
33. 8. **Supports** UNICEF's (United Nation's Children Fund) efforts to save and improve children's lives
34. by providing healthcare and immunizations, clean water and sanitation, nutrition, education,
35. emergency relief, and more;
36. 9. **Suggests** Stop The Traffik Foundation initiative to take a declaration of 1 million signatures to the
37. UN and present it during their Human Trafficking Conference, (the Stop the Traffik declaration is
38. a program to prevent the sale of people, protect the victims, and prosecute the traffickers);
39. 10. **Reinforces** the efforts of the Polaris Project in the distribution of funds to keep Cuban children off
40. the streets, which reduces their chances of being trafficked;
41. 11. **Further recommends** the UN intervene to stop the Cuban government from punishing victims for
42. speaking out against unlawful acts committed as a part of being trafficked;
43. 12. **Urges** that this resolution to stop human trafficking of women and children in Cuba take effect
44. immediately.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 9: Trafficking

Action in Committee:
GA Votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST: ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 10

Presented by: Cyprus

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO UNIFY THE GREEK CYPRIOTS AND TURKISH CYPRIOTS BY HAVING ONE NATIONAL PERSONALITY WITH A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY.

1. Emphasizing that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots are two separate ethnic groups
2. that split the island of Cyprus, and have not coexisted for thirty years,
3. Recognizing that the North is populated by Turkish Cypriots, the South by Greek
4. Cypriots, divided by the Green line, a United Nation's buffer zone that separates
5. the two sections,
6. Acknowledging that on August 16, 1960 the Republic of Cyprus became an
7. independent state where the Greek and Turkish Cypriots agreed on a constitution,
8. Keeping in mind that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is only nationally
9. recognized by Turkey,
10. Aware that in 1964 the UN Security Council recommended the establishment of
11. the UNFICYP the first peacekeeping troops arrive in Cyprus, and in 1974 intense
12. fighting happens in the Nicosia International Airport, and the UNFICYP declares
13. the area a United Nation's Protected Area,
14. Aware that the government of the Republic of Cyprus has limited control over the
15. North section,
16. Draws attention to the clear division of ethnic and racial groups in Cyprus as an
17. increasing challenge as the racial composition of Cyprus becomes more diverse,
18. mirroring the European Union,
19. Fully aware that reunification under Turkey or Greece would perpetuate existing
20. racial tensions, division of the state, and political strife,
21. Recognizing the Cyprus economy is still struggling after their bailout and
22. unemployment has jumped 43% in the past year,
23. 1. Expresses its hope that the United Nations will revisit the possibility of the
24. reunification of Cyprus;
25. 2. Emphasizes that in light of the economic crisis on both sides of Cyprus, there is
26. renewed incentive to re-open discussions of unification so that economic benefits
27. could be applied to both Turkish and Greek Cyprus;
28. 3. Declares accordingly that tourism is a prime economic driver in Cyprus but the
29. conflicts between North and South Cyprus make travel to and from the island
30. challenging and unappealing to foreign tourists. Reunification as one united state
31. would help to improve perception of the country to the rest of the world.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:8: International Law

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

GA votes (if applicable)

For:

Against:

Abstain

Resolution # 11

Presented by: Dominican Republic

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO ERADICATE ILLITERACY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. Deeply concerned that the mean years of schooling or the average time spent in
2. school in the Dominican Republic is only 7.2 years, when Dominican children are supposed to
3. go to school for 12 years to be well educated,
4. Realizing that only 87% of Dominicans are literate, over 1 million people cannot read or
5. write out of the total population of approximately 10,000,000,
6. Acknowledging that UNICEF has reported that 14.6% of students repeat a grade giving
7. rise to the problem of over-aged children in the classroom, and that 6.4% of children and
8. adolescents drop out of school in many cases to work at a job,
9. Regretting that in the Dominican Republic there are not enough teachers, facilities or
10. funding to meet the demands of the unusually large Dominican school-age population,
11. Disturbed by the fact that according to UNESCO and the World Forum in 2010
12. primary education in the Dominican Republic was the worst in Central America and the
13. Caribbean region,
14. Emphasizing that the poor infrastructure mainly in rural areas in the Dominican Republic
15. plays a devastating role in the amount of time students spend in school which is on average
16. only two hours 36 minutes a day according to the organization Save the Children,
17. Saddened by the fact that there will be a deficit of human development in the
18. Dominican Republic due to the lack of children completing their education,
19. Concerned that due to the lack of education in the Dominican Republic poverty is a
20. huge problem,
21. Noting with regret that 14.6 percent of the people in the Dominican Republic are
22. unemployed, which is directly related to the lack of education,
23. Horried that the crime rate is very high in the Dominican Republic,
24. Fully alarmed that 62% of reported crimes take place in the streets of the
25. Dominican Republic which is directly related to a lack of a formal education,
26. 1. Supports the UN's second millennium goal to achieve universal primary
27. education;
28. 2. Confirms that the Dominican Republic will contribute more money towards
29. education;
30. 3. Calls upon nations who have had success in raising their literacy rates beyond
31. 95% to give access to their reading programs and their teachers to come and
32. teach in the Dominican Republic under the new program: L.E.A.R.N. or
33. Looking at Every Available Resource Now;
34. 4. Draws attention to the fact that the benefits of those learning to read will be
35. enormous and life changing for citizens of the Dominican Republic;
36. 5. Urges that this resolution be passed immediately to help eliminate illiteracy,
37. and in the future provide us the opportunity to help other nations with illiteracy problems.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 5: Education

Action in Committee:
 GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
 FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
 AGAINST: ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 12

Presented By: Ecuador**Subject: A RESOLUTION TO SAVE RAIN FORESTS AND WILDLIFE
IN ECUADOR FROM AN OIL SPILL**

1. Noting with regret on May 31st 420,000 gallons of oil came flowing out of
2. Ecuador's
3. Trans-Andean pipeline, spoiling a whole civilizations way of life.
4. Aware the spill left the major port city of Coca without water, and indigenous
5. peoples and farmers along the Napo River and its tributaries who bathe, drink,
6. and fish from the river, scrambling.
7. Deeply concerned Coca Mayor Ana Rivas told the Sonarama radio station that the
8. spill "has left us without water because the river we take potable water from is
9. contaminated.
10. The people are indignant because there is no water to drink."
11. Realizing the Ecuadorian Oriente, located on the western edge of the Amazon
12. rainforest, is considered the most bio-diverse place on Earth.
13. Taking into account oil extraction efforts have taken place are now considered
14. threatening the wildlife in the rain forests.
15. Noting one way to protect Ecuador from these harmful oils is that we could use
16. dispersants to break up the oil and speed its natural biodegradation.
17. Dispersants act by reducing the surface tension that stops oil and water from
18. mixing.
19. Small droplets of oil are then formed, which helps promote rapid dilution
20. of the oil by water movements.
21. Keeping in mind the formation of droplets also increases the oil surface area,
22. increasing the exposure to natural evaporation and bacterial action.
23. 1. Benevolent organizations could be asked to help fund this environmental
24. clean up.
25. 2. In the long run the government should be made more responsible to the
26. danger of an oil spill.
27. 3. Require the oil companies to monitor their pipeline and provide adequate
28. monitor.
29. 4. Criminal and monetary penalties should be enforced if the pipeline fails.
30. 5. Urges this resolution to take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 7: Environment**ACTION IN COMMITTEE:****FAVORABLE:****UNFAVORABLE:**

GA votes (if applicable)

FOR:

AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 13

Presented by: **Egypt**

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO RAISE AWARENESS OF POVERTY AND HELP SOLVE MALNUTRITION

1. Fully aware that Egypt as well as other countries throughout the world will
2. not meet the Millennium Development Goal of Eradicating Extreme Poverty
3. by 2015,
4. Emphasizing that even though poverty levels have been halved in some areas of
5. the world, the World Bank states that more than 1.3 billion people are still
6. living below the poverty line, and living on less than \$1.25 US dollars per day,
7. Alarmed by the fact that 31% of children under the age of five are still suffering
8. from extreme malnutrition because of poverty,
9. Deeply concerned that despite the Millennium Development Goals the
10. amount of citizens in Egypt in poverty has risen in the last three years from
11. 16.7% to over 40%,
12. Taking note that ration cards are used worldwide to disperse food but that
13. the World Food Programme has reported that it is low on funding,
14. Realizing that 70% of Egypt's population receives ration cards that do not
15. cover their basic diet needs,
16. Noting with regret that there has been sharp drops in the International
17. Food Reserves, which are used as part of the ration cards program,
18. Deeply disturbed that 19% of the most vulnerable of the population is
19. excluded from ration cards because they are not able to obtain them,
20. 1. Reminds that although progress has been made, malnutrition and
21. poverty are still an issue throughout the world;
22. 2. Recommends that donor countries double their donations to the
23. World Food Programme over the next five years;
24. 3. Calls upon the World Health Organization, (WHO), to provide a
25. supplement to ration cards so that people will receive the basic
26. dietary needs;
27. 4. Further requests that the United Nations Development Program
28. (UNDP) provide business training to farmers and help improve
29. planting, practices and marketing techniques;
30. 5. Draws attention to the fact that in 2008, the World Bank and China
31. launched a knowledge hub based on techniques, listed above, that have
32. successfully decreased poverty in China for the last 30 years;
33. 6. Urges that this resolution takes place immediately upon passage so
34. together we can combat poverty and help solve malnutrition throughout the
35. world.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 3: Poverty

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST:

UNFAVORABLE
ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 14

Presented By: El Salvador

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING MINING COMPANIES AND THE GOVERNMENT TO WORK TOWARDS AN AGREED PLAN THAT BENEFITS THE GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WATER SOURCES.

1. Convinced that water is the basis for all human life and without it humans cannot survive,
2. Emphasizing that the highest cause of death and disease worldwide is water pollution,
3. Believing that over half of the population in El Salvador consumes water that is
4. impure and much of it is the result of the large-scale industrial metal mining,
5. Observing that the future development of the gold and silver Cerro Blanco mine
6. will greatly endanger the quality of water found in the Lempa River, which supplies
7. water not only to El Salvador, but to Guatemala and Honduras,
8. Alarmed that water from the Lempa River is used in hydroelectric projects as well for
9. human consumption, including in 13 municipalities in San Salvador's metropolitan area,
10. Fully aware twenty-five percent of the rural population do not have access to potable
11. water, and an estimated ninety of El Salvador's surface water is believed to be "heavily
12. contaminated,"
13. Noting with regret the effects of gold mining on El Salvador's water supply reveals that
14. in areas where mining was conducted, local populations experienced high rates of cancer,
15. kidney failure, and diseases of the nervous system,
16. Extremely alarmed that the San Sebastián river contains 9 times the acceptable level of
17. cyanide, and 1,000 times the acceptable level of iron and that the river is now famous for
18. its unnaturally orange-colored contaminated water,
19. 1. Accepts the need for the mining industry to thrive in our country as a means to keep
20. the economy running, while still working towards UN Millennium Goal #7, to insure
21. environmental sustainability;
22. 2. Requests that the UNEP (UN Environment Programme) work with the government
23. Of El Salvador in helping citizens and the mining industry to become informed on how to
24. Improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations;
25. 3. Calls Upon the WSH (Water Sanitation and Health) sector of the WHO (World
26. Health Organization) for guidance in developing and implementing a systematic,
27. comprehensive and cost-effective method of managing drinking water systems for small
28. communities;
29. 4. Further requests that the UN provide strict enforcement of sanctions on mining
30. corporations who do not strictly adhere to policies regarding prevention of water
31. contamination, such as but not limited to: mining companies be certified by the
32. International Cyanide Management Code for the Gold Mining Industry;
33. 5. Encourages the support of other countries in placing restrictions on mining
34. companies, while still allowing operation and clean drinking water sources.

Assigned to Committee #7: Environment

Action in Committee:

Favorable

Unfavorable

GA votes (if applicable)

FOR:

AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 15

Presented by: France

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF ROMA IN EUROPE

1. Fully aware that according to the Council of Europe, there are 10-12 million Roma
 2. living in Europe, making them Europe's largest minority,
 3. Understanding the term "Roma" refers to a variety of groups of people who describe
 4. themselves as Roma, Gypsies, Travellers, Manouches, Ashkali, Sinti, and other titles,
 5. Recalling their turbulent history, including slavery; forced assimilation; extermination
 6. by the Third Reich; and expulsion,
 7. Further Recalling that the fall of Communism led to many Roma seeking asylum and
 8. work in Western Europe,
 9. Understanding few Roma have citizenship, causing many Western Europeans to
 10. view them as a drain on Western European social welfare systems,
 11. Having studied that 90% of Roma families live below national poverty lines due to
 12. unemployment, that many live in camps that have no electricity or running water,
 13. and that they have a lower life expectancy than most Europeans,
 14. Realizing that many Western Europeans blame Roma for increases in begging,
 15. prostitution, stealing, and other crimes,
 16. Fully believing these perceptions promote the continued discrimination against the
 17. Roma,
 18. Deeply concerned that the Roma will become the scapegoat for Eastern European
 19. nations who face difficulties in joining the European Union and/or Schengen Plan
-
20. 1. Calls upon the U.N. to improve the plight of Roma in Europe;
 21. 2. Draws attention to the efforts of the United Nations Regional Working Group
 22. on Roma to strengthen the effective exercise of human rights by Roma and
 23. Travellers;
 24. 3. Requests the U.N. to team up with the European Roma Rights Centre and the
 25. Decade of Roma Inclusion Organization to establish a plan to provide
 26. employment, education, and citizenship for the Roma people;
 27. 4. Recommends the U.N. organize a Roma Rights Summit for members of the
 28. United Nations Regional Working Group, Human Rights Council, and country
 29. leaders to finalize a plan of action and determine a realistic timetable;
 30. 5. Requests any amount of available funding from the World Bank for the start-up
 31. costs of any proposed program(s);
 32. 6. Recognizing that enacting a plan to promote the acceptance of Roma into
 33. European society will better Eastern and Western European relations;
 34. 7. Urges that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage to improve the
 35. lives of the Roma people.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 1: Human Rights A

Action in Committee:
GA Votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR: AGAINST:

UNFAVORABLE
ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 16

Representing: GAMBIA

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO ERADICATE THE HORRIFIC PRACTICE OF FEMALE MUTILATION

1. Noting with concern UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) #3, promoting gender equality and
2. empowering women, completely fails to address female mutilation (FGM),
3. Conscious FGM is demanded by villagers in rural Gambia and other African and Middle Eastern nations,
4. Emphasizing that according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the practice violates a person's
5. right to health, the right to be free from torture and cruel treatment, and the right to life,
6. Appalled approximately 100-140 million African women have undergone FGM, while currently 3 million
7. girls are estimated to be at risk of the practice in Africa and the Middle East,
8. Aware FGM has lifelong health consequences including long-standing infection, severe pain on a daily basis,
9. and psychological trauma,
10. Approving the 26 November 2012 adoption of Resolution L21, Revision 1, on Female Genital Mutilation by
11. the UN General Assembly's human rights committee,
12. Mindful all the nations that currently practice FGM signed the previous resolution and that the resolution
13. calls upon states to implement proactive laws eliminating FGM,
14. Affirming the UN General Assembly Plenary for passing the resolution in December 2012, which represents
15. the first time the General Assembly has agreed to include the elimination of FGM on its agenda,
16. Reiterating FGM is recognized internationally as inequality between the sexes, and constitutes an extreme
17. form of discrimination and violates multiple rights set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
18. Noting with satisfaction no religion mandates this procedure,
19. Noting further with conviction that scientifically, FGM does not make a woman whole or more complete – an
20. argument often fabricated by elders in certain communities where the practice is widespread,
21. Demands the next set of UN Development Goals (scheduled to be announced in 2015) include the eradication
22. of FGM as a component of promoting gender equality worldwide;
23. Further demands Gambia and other African and Middle Eastern nations create laws requiring all citizens
24. abandon this horrific practice in accordance with the signed and authorized UN Resolution L21;
25. Allocates \$5 million over the next two years to fund a traveling investigation committee created out of the
26. General Secretary's UNiTE program to End Violence against Women;
27. Recommends the committee investigate the adoption and enforcement of the national laws that should already
28. be in place, assess the situation, and determine what further actions each national government should take;
29. Further recommends the committee consult national and local governments on adopting and implementing
30. action plans, establishing data collection and analysis systems on the prevalence of FGM in the area, and
31. establishing national and local campaigns to coincide with the UN's media campaign to End Violence against
32. Women;
33. Requests the committee to generate health campaigns to meet and talk to village elders, women, and civic
34. leaders about the dangers of FGM, including the spread of disease as well as the psychological and physical
35. impacts it has on a woman and her community;
36. Suggests holding village-wide forums to deliberate on how a village can maintain tradition without
37. continuing the practice of FGM;
38. Instructs the committee to file a complete report of their findings, forums, and meetings with the UN and
39. made public on the UN website (this will provide program accountability as well as lessons learned that might
40. be used in similar situations);
41. Endorses greater consequences for nations that continue to allow the FGM practice to continue, including
42. international trade sanctions and removal from various UN committees (depending on the nation);
43. Urges all nations to pass this resolution, and thereby building upon the fundamental principals that all
44. member nations share.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #: 1: Human Rights A

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

Favorable
FOR

Unfavorable
AGAINST

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 17

Representing: GHANA

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO INCREASE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN GHANA, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, AND IN DEVELOPING NATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

1. Bearing in mind one of the most essential UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is Environmental
2. Sustainability,
3. Noting further a key component of environmental sustainability is providing habitats that are relatively safe
4. from preventable diseases and have access to fresh drinking water,
5. Fully alarmed one in five people in Ghana still do not have access to safe drinking water and a staggering 86%
6. of the population (or approximately 22 million people) still lack improved sanitation, according to the *Green*
7. *Cross*,
8. Fully aware inferior sanitation exposes a population to a plethora diseases according to the World Health
9. Organization (WHO), such as Fluorosis, Cholera, Typhoid, Yellow Fever, and Malaria,
10. Further confident these diseases, though preventable, are difficult to manage in developing nations and directly
11. contribute to the poverty cycles that keep generations of people living in extreme poverty,
12. Noting with deep concern there are almost 4 billion cases of diarrhea every year, which cause 1.8 million deaths;
13. 90% of those being children under 5 yrs. old, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
14. Anxious to improve sanitation and safe drinking conditions in Ghana, because children are dying at an
15. unnecessary pace from water-related, but preventable diseases according to the United Nations Development
16. Program (UNDP),
17. Keeping in mind Cholera (a bacterial infection that causes severe attacks of diarrhea and dehydration), Fluorosis
18. (a serious bone disease that is caused by high concentrations of fluoride occurring naturally in groundwater),
19. and Yellow Fever are major causes of death in Ghana and other tropical nations,
20. 1. Authorizes a UNDP pilot program (UN Water for Life) to open up Sanitation Resource Centers (\$1
21. million per center, requiring 20 centers, one in every major city in Ghana) to provide the citizens with good,
22. clean, sanitized water and a sanitation network designed to eliminate waste from habited areas;
23. 2. Emphasizes Ghana's community leaders would be in full cooperation with the United Nations and each
24. village would provide the labor to accomplish the greater community need and build the water purification
25. plants (that would be a significant component of the Sanitation Resource Centers) as well as operate the plants
26. once they are functional – this would build a sense of ownership, whereby each community is responsible for
27. maintaining the center, while UN Water for Life would oversee the process;
28. 3. Further recommends developing water catchment systems, which collect rainwater from a roof or other
29. surfaces before reaching the ground and storing it for future use;
30. 4. Invites *Water Project* and *Neverthirst* to join in partnership with UN Water for Life to build wells and
31. provide everyone in the region of the pilot program access to fresh water;
32. 5. Recognizes UN Water for Life would be empowering local communities;
33. 6. Calls upon UN Water for Life to supply working materials (included in the initial costs), while the
34. community would supply the workers to help build better sanitation facilities and more clean water systems
35. using modern techniques and strategies in plumbing;
36. 7. Confirms UN Water for Life will train a core of local leaders in water safety and purification, building and
37. repairing latrines in homes, schools, and public spaces, and lobbying local governments to denote public
38. resources to water infrastructure projects, so they can lead workshops throughout the community and build a
39. strong knowledge base within the given community;
40. 8. Further urges the latest water conservation techniques be used in the process, such as mobilizing
41. communities to initiate drip irrigation projects, which minimize the use of water and fertilizer by allowing water
42. to drip slowly to the roots of the plants;
43. 9. Welcomes a continuation of the program that would target the poorest nations in the world as well as
44. nations that cannot afford improved sanitation facilities;
45. 10. Trusts if this pilot program proves successful that it should be replicated, expanded, and further resources
46. allocated to overcoming this crucial component of the UN's MDGs.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #: 2: Health

Action in Committee:	Favorable	Unfavorable	
GA votes (if applicable)	FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN

RESOLUTION # 18

REPRESENTING: Greece

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION REQUESTING ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES IN DEVELOPED AND UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. Alarmed by the fact that nearly one in six people throughout the world are illiterate,
 2. Emphasizing that two-thirds of the world's illiterate people are women, many of whom live
 3. in developing countries,
 4. Deeply regretting that uneducated citizens have fewer marketable skills and are often left with
 5. low wage jobs or no employment at all, which makes them less likely to have access to valuable
 6. health information and services,
 7. Having devoted attention to the fact that currently 65 million girls around the globe are denied
 8. their right to an education,
 9. Noting with deep concern that 113 million children in the world are not being properly
 10. educated in their communities,
 11. Fully alarmed that in developing countries one in three children do not complete five years of
 12. primary education,
 13. Aware of rural areas of the world where 80% of the young girls and women are illiterate and
 14. lack access to proper education,
 15. Realizing in Africa 60% of the children who do not attend school are female,
 16. Deeply concerned that Greece and other countries have seen an increasing debt which has
 17. accumulated over the years and has forced these countries to make drastic budget cuts in
 18. government programs,
 19. Noting with regret that one of the hardest hit job communities is the educational programs,
 20. along with the teachers, professors and other educational support personnel,
 21. Deeply disturbed that Greece has closed hundreds of schools and vocational programs and
 22. placed thousands of teachers on reserve,
 23. Keeping in mind that thousands of students are deprived of their basic educational rights,
 24. Fully aware that without a complete and structured education, it is difficult to procure jobs that
 25. will provide enough income to support families,
 26. Observing that the poor educational structures of many countries has affected the economy of
 27. those countries,
-
28. 1. Encourages the member nations of the United Nations to address the need for quality
 29. educational programs and instruction in the world;
 30. 2. Calls upon the member nations to promote the educational program, **I. N. S. P. I. R. E.**,
 31. (**Introducing New Study Programs In Reading and Education**) to develop educational programs
 32. and increase educational possibilities for our young people;
 33. 3. Further invites educators to volunteer their time and resources to provide quality
 34. education for young people in need;
 35. 4. Recommends the creation of learning centers by using existing buildings and resources;
 36. 5. Expresses its appreciation that the member nations will join Greece in continuing
 37. efforts of creating inspiration to achieve educational goals worldwide;
 38. 6. Urges the member nations to continue utilizing and supporting the current network of
 39. educational programs and that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 5: Education

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 19

Presented by: Guatemala

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN GUATEMALA

1. **Deeply concerned** that one of the most pressing issues in Guatemala is the availability of clean
2. drinking water,
3. **Acknowledging** that the UN has declared access to clean water a human right,
4. **Alarmed** that Guatemalan people, mostly women and children, spend many hours each
5. day walking to collect and carry water,
6. **Recognizing** that the lives of these people would be greatly improved if they had access to clean
7. water and were able to engage in meaningful work or get an education,
8. **Regretting** that the water they do collect frequently contains contaminants such as bacteria,
9. parasites, and pollutants which can cause dehydration, diarrhea, and even death,
10. **Noting** that according to a UNICEF publication, only 47% of the population of
11. Guatemala have access to proper sanitation,
12. **Expressing concern** that children are the most affected by this contaminated water,
13. **Deeply disturbed** that every nineteen seconds a child dies due to unsafe water sources worldwide,
14. **Keeping in mind** that 50% of the population of Guatemala, 8 million people, are mired in poverty,
15. **Noting that** spending less time gathering drinking water, women will have more
16. time to work and or go to school, helping Guatemala pull out of poverty,
17. **Taking into account** that money spent to cure illnesses due to contaminated water could be spent on
18. education,
19. **Bearing in mind** that if a water source is near a school it will increase attendance, especially in young
20. women,
21. **Alarmed** that approximately 55,000 people died in the Central America from unsafe water and poor
22. sanitation in 2000,
23. 1. **Recognizing** that while wells and rainwater catchments are currently being used in some areas,
24. Guatemala needs more help throughout the country;
25. 2. **Seeks** assistance from the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to send in
26. engineers to expose Guatemalans to the latest technologies in building wells to access groundwater
27. and in constructing gravity-fed systems for mountainous areas;
28. 3. **Calls upon** the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to
29. provide educational classes to teach Guatemalans about the relationship between clean water,
30. sanitation, and good hygiene;
31. 4. **Expresses hope** that the UNEP engineers and other experts will provide Guatemalans with
32. information on the latest technology in household rainwater catchment systems and in single family
33. water filtration systems (e.g. the Ecofiltro system, a way to filter unsafe water).
34. 5. **Declaring** that Guatemala would be willing to lend help, such as education and equipment, to
35. other Central American countries who are experiencing water and sanitation problems ;
36. 6. **Urges** that the solutions outlined in this resolution take effect immediately upon passage to
37. promote better water quality in Guatemala, leading to a higher quality of life, enhanced educational
- opportunities, and expanded economic possibilities.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:

4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

GA votes (if applicable):

FOR

AGAINST

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 20

Presented By: Haiti**Subject: A RESOLUTION TO HELP REDUCE THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN HAITI.**

1. Drawing attention to help end the cholera epidemic in Haiti by having all source
2. of water checked and made sure the virus is not in them. The government should
3. set up fresh water stations for citizens to get fresh water to help slow the
4. epidemic.
5. Endorses to make a vaccination for the disease to keep it from spreading.
6. Reminds that there should be multiple benevolent organizations world wide in
7. and to provide more fresh water.
8. Requests that the people who don't have the cholera virus should be separated
9. from the people who have it and the ones who have it should be isolated in
10. one area on Haiti to slow the spread of the disease.
11. Recommended money fund raised should also be used to help the people who
12. have the virus and to help them become healthy again.
13. Encourages the government should set up stations so that once
14. every week the citizens of Haiti can be checked to see if they have the virus.
15. Confirmed more than 470,000 people have had cases of cholera and more than
16. 8,000 have died from cholera.
17. 1. Suggests all water should be checked and purified for traces of cholera
18. disease.
19. 2. Calls upon all benevolent organizations; such as, Charity Water, Miya,
20. Water.org, Columbia Water Center (CWC), Three Avocados, WATERisLIFE, and
21. PureMadi to combine together to provide more water and stop the virus and save all
22. of the victims of this disease.
23. 3. Urges this resolution to take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 2: Health

Action in Committee
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 21

Introduced by: HONDURAS

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO CREATE AWARENESS AND DECREASE THE CHILD MORTALITY RATE IN HONDURAS.

1. **Fully aware** that the mortality rate for children under 5 years of age is every
2. 24/100 children,
3. **Believing** that because poverty is so great within the country that many
4. children are malnourished,
5. **Aware** that Honduras is ranked one of poorest countries along the Caribbean
6. and Latin America,
7. **Aware** of the fact that the leading cause of death in Honduras is blood
8. infection caused by tooth decay,
9. **Understands** that the United Nations Millennium Development Goal 4 is to
10. reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate,
11. **Affirming** that the mortality rate of infants from 2003 to 2012 has depleted
12. from 28 to 19 for every 1,000 live births given each year,
13. **Noting with concern** that the children of Honduras have an inconsistent diet,
14. lack of proper hygiene, exposure to the natural elements, and an inability to
15. follow medical care,
16. **Fully believing** that chronic diarrhea is the cause for child related deaths,
17. 1. **Encourages** UNICEF to work to reduce child mortality rates, by their goal,
18. in 2015;
19. 2. **Draws attention** to Save the Children, a nonprofit organization that works
20. to improve the health of children around the world;
21. 3. **Requests** the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to create a plan
22. to provide food to the children of Honduras;
23. 4. **Calls upon** UNICEF to form a partnership with The Partnership Maternal,
24. Newborn, and Child Health (PMNCH) to insure the health of mothers and
25. children alike;
26. 5. **Calls upon** UNICEF to create the HCHP (Healthy Children of Honduras
27. Program) which will provide the Gift 4 You Box with resources and supplies
28. for the crucial first-five years of a child's life;
29. 6. **Trusts** that the PMNCH continue ring relief to Honduran hunger when
30. given the chance;
31. 7. **Urges** that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

Assigned to Committee # 4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:	Favorable		Unfavorable
GA action (if applicable):	Yes	No	Abstain

Resolution # 22

Introduced by: India

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA AND AROUND THE WORLD.

1. Alarmed by the fact violence against women includes acid attacks, dowry related deaths,
2. burnings, and rape.
3. Taking into account that violence against women is one of the most widespread
4. violations of human rights.
5. Noting with regret that 70% of women in India experience physical and/or sexual
6. violence from men in their lifetime.
7. Fully aware 88.9% of honor killings are perpetrated by family members.
8. Deeply disturbed that bride burning and other dowry crimes take the life of a woman
9. every hour in India.
10. Shocked that registered rape cases in India have increased by almost 900% over the past
11. 40 years.
12. Deeply regretting that 56 complaints of acid attacks were reported in the first quarter of
13. 2013.
14. Keeping in mind that women are considered weaker and not as worthy as men in
15. India.
16. Deeply concerned that 39% of men and women in India think that it is sometimes or
17. always justifiable for a man to beat their wife.
18. Disturbed that India's police officers are some of the main exploiters of this crime.
19. Regretting women in India say that they are more frightened to walk the streets at night
20. when police officers are around.
21. Emphasizing that the treatment of women by police is such a concern that laws now
22. forbid officers to arrest women or bring them into questioning during nighttime hours.
23. 1. Calls upon the UN to help train India's police officers to recognize the signs and
24. affects of violence
25. 2. Requests \$50,000 US dollars from the UN each year for the next five years for the
26. necessary supplies and equipment to properly train our officers.
27. 3. Encourages citizens around the world to participate in "Orange Day" which takes
28. place on the 25th of each month to raise awareness of violence against women.
29. 4. Further proclaims that women in the UN are working to make public places
30. safer for women as part of the Global Safe Cities Programme.
31. 5. Expresses its hope that when this resolution passes, it will help other countries with
32. a major violence against women problem including South Africa, Guatemala, Congo,
33. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mali, Sudan, Iraq, Morocco, and the many other countries with
34. this problem.
35. 6. Urges that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # _____

Action in Committee:

GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE

FOR

AGAINST

UNFAVORABLE

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 23

Presented by: Jordan

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE BASIC NEEDS FOR THE REFUGEES OF THE ZAATARI CAMP IN JORDAN.

1. Immensely concerned that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports there
2. are 10.4 million refugees globally, including 2.9 million in Africa and 5.2 million in Asia,
3. Aware that many of these refugees are crowded into overpopulated refugee camps like the Zaatri camp
4. in Jordan which houses over 130,000 refugees, despite only being built to house 60,000 refugees as
5. proclaimed by Jordan's Ministry of Health,
6. Noting with regret that UNHCR and Aljazeera declare the Zaatari camp is now the second largest
7. refugee camp in the world as a result of some 600, 000 Syrians flooding into Jordan since the Syrian
8. conflict began thirty months ago,
9. Deploing that the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, reveal that in Syria an average of 196 people
10. died each day in April 2013, which is an increase from 190 per day in March,
11. Alarmed that if the trend of violence in Syria generating this number of refugees continues, the UNHCR
12. predicted that the Zaatari camp is on track to be the largest refugee camp worldwide by December 2013,
13. Recognizing that Jordan's minister of planning and international cooperation re-counted that Jordan's
14. government is currently spending \$1 billion annually to host refugees,
15. Observing that refugees camps are dependent on foreign aid such as the World Food Programme (WFP)
16. for food and unfortunately these agencies cannot sustain the needs of the abundant number of refugees,
17. resulting in many people failing to receive the minimum amount of required calories per day,
18. Deeply disturbed that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR, report that
19. fewer than 50% of refugees have access to clean water and 30% of refugee camps lack adequate waste
20. disposal systems which leads to diseases and malnutrition,
21. Noting that World Health Organization (WHO) disclosed that roughly 50% of refugees experience trauma
22. and have mental health issues as result of witnessing violence and starvation,
23. Having considered that UNHCR proclaimed that most refugees are not allowed to leave their isolated
24. camps to seek education, jobs, or permanent housing,
25. 1. Calls upon the UN to improve life of refugees in the Zaatari camp and in refugee camps worldwide;
26. 2. Draws attention to the boisterous efforts of the WFP and recommends they organize a donation
27. campaign to raise funds to help feed the millions of hungry people, including refugees, around the world;
28. 3. Requests UNHCR partner with organizations that provide clean water using their own funds, such
29. as NeverThirst, 10/40 Connections, and Life Today, to build wells to supply water to refugee camps;
30. 4. Urges the United Nations Child's Fund (UNICEF) partner with Agency for Technical Cooperation and
31. Development (ACTED) to further participate in providing basic necessities like clothing, shoes, personal
32. hygiene items, and waste management services for refugees through donations from businesses;
33. 5. Invites trained volunteers from the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNVP), to serve in refugee
34. camps as teachers, counselors, doctors, and life-skills trainers;
35. 6. Encourages refugee camps to require residents to attend counseling provided by UNVP;
36. 7. Requests any amount of available funding from the World Bank for necessary supplies for UNVP
37. volunteers;
38. 8. Recommends the UN organize a Refugee Summit with refugee host countries and leaders of the
39. UNHCR to encourage those countries to welcome refugees into their local communities which will
40. improve local economies and give the refugees a new start at life;
41. 9. Recognizes that allowing refugees into local communities will help eliminate overcrowding in
42. refugee camps;
43. 10. Urges that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage to improve the lives of refugees
44. worldwide.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 6: Human Rights B

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 24

Presented By: Liberia

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO LESSEN THE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR OF THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT AND TO WORK TOWARDS PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR ALL.

1. Fully aware that education serves as a means to strengthen personal integrity, and
2. proper education is essential for addressing corruption effectively,
3. Noting with deep concern that there is corruption in all forms: favoritism, nepotism,
4. influence, and bribery that are peddling in the education sector,
5. Bearing in mind that the corruption within the education sector of the Liberian
6. government is one of the first in the corruption ranking,
7. Keeping in mind that corrupt educational practices include bribes and
8. illegal fees for admission, examination frauds, preferential promotions, teacher
9. placements, and charging students for "tutoring services" to cover mandatory curriculum
10. needed to pass exams that should have been taught in the classroom,
11. Deeply concerned that 86% of the Liberian government is considered to be corrupt,
12. Believing that corruption undermines an entire generation's core values and learning,
13. Worried that some educators have up to 100 students at a time and that education is not
14. personalized enough to make necessary gains,
15. Having examined that 59% of children in Liberia who are eligible according to age are
16. not actually enrolled in school,
17. 1. Requests that the OIOS (Office of Internal Oversight Services) respond and take
18. action against the emerging risk of corruption in the Liberian Education sector of the
19. government by conducting a thorough investigation;
20. 2. Further Recommends that the Liberia Transparency Organization continue to work
21. with the education sector of the Liberian government in developing workable programs
22. and projects that will educate people to be more transparent and accountable;
23. 3. Endorses the GATEway Project of Transparency International, a UN Development
24. Program, in order to further map and analyze the range of corruption assessment tools
25. in existence in order to fill in the gaps and make a much needed change;
26. 4. Supports UN Millennium Development Goal #2 of achieving universal primary
27. Education for all, but aware that the goal is in danger of not being met by 2015 and more
28. must be done;
29. 5. Calls Upon UNICEF and USAID to collaborate with the Liberian Government and
30. the international development community in creating a self-sufficient teacher training
31. program in Liberia in accordance with the UN MDG's by 2015 and continue to be
32. implemented once the UN MDG's expire;
33. 6. Urges other nations to support our efforts so they may also have
34. successful guidelines to follow to ensure that future generations will reach their potential.

Assigned to Committee # 5: Education

Action in Committee:

GA votes (if applicable):

Favorable

FOR:

Unfavorable

AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 25

Introduced by: Malaysia

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO RAISE THE RANKING OF MALAYSIA AND OTHER TIER 2 COUNTRIES IN THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT TO TIER 1.

1. Noting with regret that Malaysia has been on the Tier 2 Watch List in
2. the Trafficking in Persons Report for multiple years.
3. Observing that 44 countries are ranked under the Tier 2 Watch List in the
4. 2013 TIP Report.
5. Taking into account that human trafficking involves sex trafficking, slavery, and
6. forced labor.
7. Deeply concerned that human trafficking is the fastest growing criminal
8. industry in the world.
9. Keeping in mind that human trafficking is the second most profitable
10. illegal industry in the world.
11. Fully aware that human trafficking is prevalent in Malaysia and Indonesia, Nepal, India,
12. Thailand, China, the Philippines, Burma, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Vietnam.
13. Deeply disturbed that in 2013, an estimated 27 million people were
14. trafficking victims around the world while only 40,000 victims were
15. found.
16. Recognizing that approximately 50% of human trafficking victims are
17. children.
18. Noting with deep concern that every minute, two children are sold into
19. the sex industry.
20. Emphasizing the fact that most of the children in slavery have been sold by their
21. parents.
22. Bearing in mind that some parents believe their child will be taken care of while
23. others know they are selling them to offenders.
24. Saddened by the fact that about two thirds of the world's slaves in forced
25. labor are in the South Asia region.
26. 1. Requests that a schooling program **H.O.P.E (Hope and Optimism Prevailing through**
27. **Education)** be introduced into Malaysia and other countries so that we can prevent
28. children from being sold into slavery.
29. 2. Expresses its hope that this organization will be used as an alternative
30. to children being sold into human trafficking by compensating their
31. parents in exchange for an education for that child.
32. 3. Invites volunteers from the UN and UNICEF to work as educators until
33. we can provide a sufficient salary for them.
34. 4. Recognizing that we will need an estimated \$10 million from the UN
35. for the building of the school and compensations for all of the parents.
36. 5. Desires that UN countries help to donate supplies for the students and teachers to
37. keep **H.O.P.E** going for the first five years or until we can be a self-sustaining
38. organization.
39. 6. Affirms that the education will include but not be limited to finance,
40. computer, arts, engineering, media, marketing, local services, healthcare,
41. education, and sciences.
42. 7. Demands that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 9: Trafficking

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable:

FAVORABLE
FOR

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 26

Presented By: The Maldives

Subject: A resolution to give aid to the Maldives in an effort to counteract the problems that come from global warming.

01. **Deeply disturbed** that, due to global warming, the Maldives could sink in 20-30 years.
02. **Fully alarmed** that since global warming is increasing exponentially, the date for
03. the Maldives sinking is getting nearer and nearer,
04. **Taking Note of** the fact that when global warming occurs, coral reefs perform a
05. process called "coral bleaching" that is extremely hard for reefs to recover from,
06. according to National Geographic,
07. **Observing** that coral reefs house 20% of the world's marine life,
08. **Reminding** that coral is the foundation for the entire reef ecosystem,
09. **Drawing attention** to the fact that, as of 2010, 10-15% of the Maldives' shallow reef
10. coral is completely white and 50-70% has started to pale, according to National
11. Geographic,
12. **Emphasizing** that coral bleaching affects the fishing industry in the Maldives because
13. the fish leave when their shelter deteriorates, according to National
14. Geographic,
15. **Stating** that the Maldives is home to many coral reefs and they are already suffering;
16. 70-90% of all coral reefs in the Maldives have begun to bleach,
17. **Bearing in mind** that these coral reefs are essential to human life as we know it; they
18. sustain tens of thousands of people,
19. **Fortunate** that in the past three years, the world's use of renewable energy has
20. increased by 5%,
21. **Needing** money to implement a plan to create renewable energy and stop global
22. warming before the Maldives sinks and coral reefs die out,
23. **Requiring** 100 million dollars total from the IMO and The World Bank to create a safer
24. environment for communities and people all over the world,
25. **Ready** to use 90 million dollars directly given to the Maldives to build 100,000
26. solar panels costing about \$400 US Dollars each,
27. **Generously** distributing 10% of all profits raised to other countries that are also in
28. need of clean energy and to build 10,000 wind turbines, that cost about \$4,000 each, in
29. the sea,
30. **Confident** that this new plan to fight climate change will lower the impacts of global
31. warming on communities worldwide,
32. **Implementing** this plan by 2020,
33. **Hoping** this plan will be considered so the world is a more eco friendly place,
34. **Asking for** the United Nations to help enforce our plan.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #: 7: Environment

Action in Committee:
GA Votes (if applicable)

Favorable:
FOR:

Against:

Unfavorable:
Abstain:

Resolution # 27

Representing: Morocco

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO ERADICATE DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS WOMEN IN MOROCCO AND ITS SURROUNDING AREAS.

1. Shaken that Morocco's women face illiteracy and violence in their everyday life.
2. Alarmed that 6 million or 1 out of every 3 women in Morocco face violence issues at
3. Home.
4. Noting with deep concern that it is not rare or illegal for men to force sex, or rape women
5. In Morocco.
6. Aware of the fact that women do not have the right to divorce their husbands even if
7. Violence towards the woman is present in the marriage.
8. Recognizing that more than 41,000 marriages in 2010 in Morocco involved female
9. Minors. The number continues to grow.
10. Affirming that Morocco's 2011 constitution provides for men and women to enjoy
11. equally the same civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights and
12. Freedoms.
13. Declaring that these efforts have failed.
14. Reaffirming that illiteracy is also another big issue Morocco's women face.
15. Noting with deep concern that illiteracy rates are as high 85% in some of Morocco's
16. Rural areas.
17. Fully alarmed that an average of around 55% of Morocco's women are illiterate.
18. Noting with regret that tens of thousands of Morocco's young women under the age of 15
19. Drop out of secondary school, 89% percent come from rural areas and 50% from urban.
20. Having examined that most of the drop outs are due to the high child labor rates
21. Among young women, and they work to keep themselves and their children from poverty.
22. Reminding that school drop-out rates, violence against women, and illiteracy all stem from
23. Discrimination toward women.
24. Bearing in mind that these problems are all spread through the MENA area and that the
25. Eradication of 1 issue will cause a chain reaction that knock out the rest.
26. 1. Encouraging the programs and centers already established that are helping
27. women and providing them with counseling, training, information, psychological
28. support, and legal advice
29. 2. Asking for \$50,000 to accelerate these existing centers for violence in Morocco.
30. 3. Stating that the money will be used to implant reading and other educational
31. Programs into the centers.
32. 4. Requesting for the UN to send the World Health Organization (WHO) and the
33. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to oversee
34. The new programs and usage of the money.
35. 5. Expects the new programs to change the lives of the whole MENA area's young
36. women
37. 6. Urges the resolution to take effect immediately upon passage.

Assigned to Committee # 1: Human Rights A

Action in Committee:
 GA votes (if applicable)

Favorable
 FOR

AGAINST

Unfavorable

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 28

Presented by: Myanmar

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO DECREASE THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON CHILDREN

1. Acknowledging that poverty is defined by humanium.org as "a state of existence in which
2. one lacks life's basic necessities or what is needed to survive,"
3. Recognizing that the causes of poverty are overpopulation, loss of job, lack of education,
4. disease, environmental degradation, disasters, family size, political and social unrest,
5. physical/mental health problems, greed, high taxation, and globalization,
6. Disturbed that 3 billion people worldwide live on \$2.50 a day and 1.3 billion live on \$1.25,
7. Alarmed that according to UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Education Fund),
8. of the 2.2 billion children in the world, 1 billion live in poverty and 22,000 die each day,
9. Concerned that since families in poverty spend 68% of their income on food, parent stress
10. levels may negatively affect their parenting, resulting in harsh treatment to their children,
11. Deeply Disturbed that the effects of poverty on children include susceptibility to disease
12. and death due to low birth weight and lack of prenatal care, decreased brain development,
13. negatively affecting mental ability and achievement, increased stress and lack of food
14. resulting in an inability to focus in school, and lack of education due to the need to support
15. the family resulting in early marriage/childbirth for girls,
16. Understanding that according to girleffect.org, delaying child marriage and early birth for
17. one million girls in some Asian countries could add \$69 billion in lost income over a lifetime,
18. Noting that 32% of the population of Myanmar live in extreme poverty, 60% of the children
19. are underweight, and 90,000 children under the age of five die every year,
20. 1. Affirms the UN Millennium Development Goal #1 to reduce poverty and #4 to reduce
21. child mortality, as well as Myanmar's Network Early Childhood Development Project for
22. preschool education which helps reduce the achievement gap for children in poverty;
23. 2. Calls upon UNICEF to collaborate with the Burmese Women's Union to create all girl
24. schools to teach basic skills, leadership, job readiness which will result in raising the
25. marriage age for girls, reduce poverty for future generations, and become a model for other
26. countries;
27. 3. Requests that WHO give \$1,000,000 USD (United State Dollars) to create *Myanmar*
28. *Moms*, an organization to educate and give medical care to pregnant mothers and teach
29. mothers of young children appropriate parenting skills to help them reduce the
30. psychological effects of poverty on their children;
31. 4. Urges developing countries to increase investment in rural infrastructure to improve
32. access to fertilizers, seeds, and credit, to enhance productivity of farms and decrease
33. poverty, which will increase adequate nutrition for children;
34. 5. Strongly requests that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage to reduce
35. the negative effects of poverty on children worldwide.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 3: Poverty

Action in Committee:

GA Votes: (If Applicable)

FOR

FAVORABLE

AGAINST

UNFAVORABLE

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 29

Representing: Nigeria

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO ADDRESS THE PERSECUTION OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN NIGERIA

1. Gripped by the horrible shooting deaths of ministers, youth ministries, and other
2. groups that occur “weekly” in Nigeria
3. Noting that seventy percent of the publicly reported religious casualties worldwide in
4. 2012 happened in Nigeria
5. Concerned by the violence that erupted, and has not abated, since the 2011 election of
6. Nigeria’s Christian President, Goodluck Jonathan
7. Disturbed by the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Nigerians as a direct
8. result of religious intolerance and violence
9. Alarmed by the rise of Boko Haram, a radical Islamist group, who have claimed
10. responsibility for attacks on federal institutions, police stations, and Christian villages
11. in the country
12. Worried by these radical groups’ calls for civil war and secession of northern Nigeria,
13. that could lead to further bloodshed
14. Noting with regret Nigeria’s own army’s culpability in the violence

15. Affirming the work of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and
16. the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) in leading short and long term relief
17. operations
18. Supporting the Kampala Conventions and its provisions
19. Calling upon the NCFR to review its mandate in order to clarify its responsibilities
20. Recommends the NCFR keep displacement camps operational in central and northern
21. parts of the country
22. Requesting the assistance of countries such as Pakistan and India who have
23. experienced many of the same problems we are facing
24. Urges the United Nations to support the efforts of both our country and others in
25. quashing the violence and destabilizing efforts of fringe groups within our borders

Assigned to Committee # 1: Human Rights A

Action in Committee
GA votes (if applicable)

Favorable
FOR:

Unfavorable
AGAINST:

Abstain
ABSTAIN:

Resolution #: 30

Presented by: Norway

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO ELIMINATE ACID RAIN DAMAGING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NORWEGIAN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL EXPORTS.

1. Acknowledging that acid rain is a form of rain, snow or sleet, with high chemical levels,
2. Recognizing that acid rain is severely hurting Norway's resources as well as exports,
3. Alerting that the fish in Norway are being damaged by acid rain, by getting exposed to
4. acidic bases in the water that they live in,
5. Devastated that some streams have up to 75% acidity,
6. Drawing attention acid rain is not only affecting exports and water resources trees are 7. also dying,
8. Alarmed that a large amount of forests have been ruined by acid rain,
9. killing the precious wonder of nature,
10. Observing that the air quality is extremely low in some regions,
11. which as stated can hurt trees,
12. Furthermore the soil quality is extremely low, which prevents cash crops from 13. producing,
14. Deeply concerned that the exports are being affected by lack of care,
15. and are losing money on supplies like fish,
16. Emphasizing that the ships transporting the goods are adding to acidic precipitation,
17. Drawing attention to the U.K for using factories that pollute Norway's air,
18. 1. Congratulates the U.K, Poland, and Germany for doing so much to help end acidic,
19. air/rain, by installing equipment to remove sulphur,
20. 2. Observing that a way to help the already existing conditions is to plant trees,
21. this will not only improve the air quality, but also soil quality,
22. 3. Examining that this will also reverse deforestation, which will help even more,
23. 4. Appreciates the NILU (Norwegian Institute for Air Research) for helping reduce acid pollution,
25. by finding and locating the problem;
26. 5. We recognize them for helping set regulations on factories and boats;
27. 6. Calls upon assistance from WMO and other countries to help reduce acid pollution;
28. by setting more regulations for factories and transports;
29. 7. Requests the WMO to invest and or find a nature friendly fuel for shipping and fishing vessels,
31. 8. Further Requests that the WMO invests in sending volunteers to Norway and planting trees, to
32. improve air quality,
33. 9. Recommends that these organizations will find an alternative fuel, as well as, fund massive tree
34. production;
35. Requests that action for this be immediate beyond passage;
36. Trusts that the U.N will carry out these operations.

Assigned to Committee # 7: Environment

Action in Committee
 GA votes (if applicable)

Favorable
 FOR:

Unfavorable
 AGAINST:

Abstain
 ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 31

Presented By: Pakistan

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE SANITARY DRINKING WATER IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE PREVELANCE OF WATERBORNE DISEASES.

1. Fully alarmed that according to World Health Organization, every 15 seconds, someone in the world dies of
2. waterborne diseases such as cholera, malaria, hepatitis, and dengue,
3. Deploring that UN Water reveals 6 to 8 million people die annually from the consequences of disasters and
4. water related diseases, with 83% of these waterborne disease spreading disasters occurring in Asia,
5. Deeply concerned that World Health Organization (WHO) declares 1.2 million Pakistanis die annually due to
6. waterborne diseases,
7. Recalling WHO reports that diarrhea is a leading cause of malnutrition in children under five years old,
8. Taking note that WHO's Global Burden of Disease report divulges that 67% of deaths of children under five
9. years old in Pakistan are caused by diarrheal diseases, which is more the number of children who die as a
10. result of HIV/AIDS and measles combined annually,
11. Observing that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states diarrheal disease is the second leading
12. cause of death in children less than five years old killing around 760,000 children annually,
13. Having considered that Millennium Development Goal 4 aims to reduce the mortality rate for children under
14. five by 2015,
15. Realizing that a significant proportion of diarrheal disease can be prevented through safe drinking water,
15. Emphasizing that WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme proclaim that only 19% of Pakistanis have
16. access to clean and safe drinking water,
17. Noting that the target of Millennium Development Goal 7 is to reduce the percentage of people without
18. access to clean drinking water in half by year 2015,
19. Recognizing that "Health through Clean Drinking Water" is a project of the Institute of Rural Management
20. (IRM) that attempts to establish direct access to clean drinking water by providing Bio-sand Filters (BSF) to
21. prevent health problems like cholera, malaria, hepatitis, and dengue, but the need for filters exceed
22. the reach of this program,
23. Further considering that BSFs cost only \$5.50 on average and can provide clean drinking water to a
24. family of seven for up to five years, this technology has the power to radically improve the health of
25. individuals, families, and communities according to the Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation
26. Technology (CAWST),
26. 1. Recommends the WHO to partner with Life and Water Development and Thirst Relief International to
27. work together to ensure that there is clean drinking water for Pakistanis and all in need globally;
28. 2. Reminds that Thirst Relief International is already working a project to distribute BSFs throughout third
29. world countries that lack clean water, but has not expanded to Pakistan and many other countries;
30. 3. Requests that WHO help the State of Pakistan transport and distribute BSFs throughout the country;
31. 4. Calls upon the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNVP) to provide volunteers and professionals to
32. teach the Pakistani public how to use and repair filters;
33. 5. Urges that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage to improve the lives of Pakistanis and all
34. at risk worldwide.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST: ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 32

Representing: Paraguay

SUBJECT: A REQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE ACTION TO MAKE A SAFE HOUSE IN ASUNCIÓN FOR HOMELESS OR ABUSED CHILDREN.

- 1 **Deeply concerned** that the Paraguayan government does not adequately provide
- 2 for the homeless or abused children within their borders.
- 3 **Informing** the United Nations' General Assembly of the seriousness of this matter.
- 4 **Deeply disturbed** there are countless homeless children living in this area.
- 5 **Keeping in mind** that 1 out of 5 children between the ages of 5 – 17 have to work
- 6 9 or more hours a day to support their family.
- 7 **Noting further** that in 2007 53% of children ages 5 - 17 went into the labor force.
- 8 **Fully alarmed** that these children who support their families may eventually end
- 9 up homeless.
- 10 **Noting with regret** that the homeless/abused children have no means of support.
- 11 **Recognizing** that safe houses in Mexico and Brazil have been successful with
- 12 homeless and abused children.
- 13 **Observing** that a safe house may be the only way to provide the skills necessary
- 14 for these children to become productive members of their society.
- 15 **Further affirming** that safe houses will offer security and support for those who
- 16 are least able to provide for themselves.
- 17 **Calls upon** the Bill and Melinda Gates Fund, World Food Programme (WFP),
- 18 United Nations International Child Emergency Fund, UNICEF, and United Nations
- 19 Commission on Human Settlements to help provide our supplies.
- 20 **Requests** our safe house be built in Las Lomas barrio with the support of the UN.
- 21 **Encourages** the Bill and Melinda Gates fund to donate \$250,000 to help our safe
- 22 house get underway.
- 23 **Keeping in consideration** that volunteers will be needed to carry out this action.
- 24 **Expresses its hope** to create a safe and nurturing environment for the poverty-
- 25 stricken of Asunción.
- 26 **Urges** this resolution to take action immediately.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST:

UNFAVORABLE
ABSTAIN

Resolution# 33

Presented by: Peru

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO STOP THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL ARTISANAL GOLD MINING

1 Alarmed that Peru is the world's largest producer of illegally mined gold,
 2 Noting that approximately three billion dollars of illegal gold was exported from
 3 Peru in 2011,
 4 Deeply concerned that illegal mining camps are a breeding ground for human
 5 rights violations, including forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking,
 6 Calling attention to environmental dangers that occur as a result of illegal mine
 7 operations, such as loss of food sources and loss of sanitary water sources,
 8 Observing that around 50,000 small-scale mines are operated at the foot of the
 9 Andes, in Peru, and most are without permits, or government oversight,
 10 Concerned that in "low-governance" areas of Peru, police lack the resources, or
 11 are afraid, to visit the mines.
 12 Deploring that gold lords of illegal mines often exploit workers by making them
 13 handle mercury and other toxic chemicals without adequate safety measures,
 14 Shocked that Peru's informal miners release an estimated thirty tons of mercury
 15 into the country's streams and rivers,
 16 Aware that mercury is a powerful neurotoxin and an environmental contaminant
 17 that accumulates in the tissues of fish where artisanal scale gold mining exists,
 18 Shaken that consuming contaminated fish is a primary pathway for human
 19 mercury poisoning, and that in 2013, 76.5% of people living in Madre de Dios, a
 20 region of Peru, had mercury levels above acceptable limits in their bodies
 21 1. Acknowledging that gold mining is a global industry, with no single
 22 country producing more than 14% of the world's supply,
 23 2. Understanding that mining positively impacts the economy and
 24 populations when conducted appropriately
 25 3. Encouraged that the United Nations launched the Minamata
 26 Convention, which regulates the mercury in products and industrial processes,
 27 4. Calls upon the UNEP, WHO, USAID, and other UN agencies to join
 28 together to enforce the August 2014 deadline for illegal miners to either formalize
 29 their claims or leave.
 30 5. Requests monetary support in the amount of \$5,000,000, along with
 31 volunteer services from NGOs to adopt, and implement, the Ministry of Labor's
 32 2013-2017 National Plan to Combat Forced Labor, and also to fund clean water
 33 projects that will assist populations affected by the Amazon mercury poisoning,
 34 6. Expresses its appreciation for consideration of this proposal and urges
 35 that this resolution be put into effect upon its passing.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 8: International Law

Action in Committee:	FAVORABLE	UNFAVORABLE
AG VOTES (if applicable)	FOR:	AGAINST: ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 34

Presented by: Philippines

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO SAVE THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIVING ALONG COASTAL REGIONS SUBJECT TO WEATHER RELATED DISASTERS BY UPDATING THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK TO INCLUDE EVACUATION PLANS AND COASTAL EMBANKMENT PROJECTS.

1. Aware that Typhoon Haiyan is just one of hundreds of typhoons/hurricanes/cyclones that
2. have devastated impoverished coastal areas,
3. Realizing that hours before Typhoon Haiyan hit, Philippine authorities moved 800,000
4. people to sturdy evacuation centers — churches, schools and public buildings,
5. Expressing deep sadness that the brick-and-mortar structures were no match for the
6. jet-force winds and massive walls of waves that swept ashore devastating cities, towns and
7. villages and killing thousands, including many of those who had huddled in government
8. shelters,
9. Deeply disturbed that the Philippines' disaster preparation and relief capacities were
10. hampered by political factors,
11. Having examined further that such catastrophes are not limited to poor countries like the
12. Philippines. When Hurricane Katrina plowed ashore near New Orleans in 2005, more than
13. 1,400 were killed, many of whom ignored orders to evacuate before it hit,
14. Declaring that poor urban planning by ineffective governments can be blamed for the massive
15. flooding in impoverished coastal areas,
16. Affirming the Head of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Margareta Wahlström's,
17. statement, "The Philippines has borne the brunt of this extreme weather event but the fact
18. of the matter is that it could be repeated in many other coastal locations around the world
19. and especially in Asia,
20. Deploring that loss in terms of economic and human capital is exacerbated by poverty and
21. poor infrastructure in impoverished coastal areas,
22. 1. Appreciates Member States continuing the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for
23. Action, and collecting data on losses and damages, strengthening the resilience of schools
24. and hospitals, and ensuring that any new critical infrastructure is disaster resilient;
25. 2. Urges Member States to update, without delay, the Hyogo Framework for Action to
26. include evacuation plans for high density populations, how to effectively use the military,
27. educating residents and conducting drills;
28. 3. Calls upon the United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) develop a
29. plan to provide all major officials in the relevant areas with satellite phones to prevent a
30. breakdown in communications;
31. 4. Further Recommends the UNISDR investigate the costs coastal embankment projects
32. to include the development, repair and maintenance thereof, and reforestation programs to
33. slow storm surge;
34. 5. Expresses its hope that this resolution be passed and measures put in place to reduce
35. the loss of life due to weather related disasters.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE: 7: Environment

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

GA votes (if applicable)

For:

Against:

Abstain:

Resolution # 35

Presented by: Romania

Subject: **A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF ORPHANS IN ROMANIA**

1. Alarmed by the *Global Post's* report of an estimated 70,000 children under the care of
2. Romania's Department of Child Protection and,
3. Taking into consideration that living conditions have improved since 1990 when UNICEF
4. estimated more than 200,000 children living in state run institutions,
5. Fully Aware that the children still live in inhumane institutions with poor nutrition,
6. shared beds, squalid environments with very little human contact, and inadequate health
7. care as stated by The National Public Radio,
8. Further Recalling that children develop to their fullest when nurtured, loved, clean, and fed,
9. Taking into account that many children live in orphanages as a result of family abandonment
10. for lack of being able to feed the children,
11. Noting that Operation Help the Children, a nonprofit group, is currently aiding the orphans,
12. Aware that UNICEF's mission is to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help
13. meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential,
14. Calls Upon the Romanian UNICEF field office to assist with efforts to improve living
15. conditions for the orphans of Romania;
16. Requests UNICEF to train and send volunteers from the United Nations to Romania to
17. train the directors of orphanages on how to provide proper care to the orphans;
18. Encourages that the directors attend annual training sessions to better equip them to
19. train orphanage workers, the first one to occur six months after resolution passes;
20. Urges that periodical orphanage site visits – at least four per year - be performed to
21. ensure that training is being implemented;
22. Further recommends the U.N. to aid Operation Help the Children in providing the basic
23. necessities including, but not limited to: food, bedding, and medical care for the orphans;
24. Expresses its appreciation of the generosity of Americans in times of need and asks that
25. UNICEF organize a donation campaign to collect basic items to contribute to Operation
26. Help the Children's work in Romania with orphans;
27. Proclaims that with proper training the directors and workers of orphanages will help
28. improve the living conditions of orphans in Romania;
29. Solemnly affirms with the passage of this resolution living conditions of Romanian
30. orphans will improve.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 6: Human Rights B

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

AGAINST:

UNFAVORABLE
ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 36

Representing: Russia

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO LOWER THE DANGEROUS LEVELS OF URBAN OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION DETERIORATING RUSSIA'S CORE AND TO INFORM THE WORLD'S CITIZENS THAT THIS IS A GLOBAL ISSUE.

1. Startled by the fact that eighty four of Russia's largest cities have ten times the
2. accepted safety levels of pollution,
3. Affirming that urban outdoor air pollution is caused by industrial development and
4. nuclear reactors in Russia,
5. Deeply concerned that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), urban
6. outdoor air pollution causes 1.9 million deaths each year,
7. Taking note that it is estimated that 219,000-233,000 people die each year prematurely in
8. Russia due to unhealthy air,
9. Disturbed that the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and
10. Development) reported "by the year 2050, outdoor air pollution is projected to become
11. the top cause of environmentally related deaths worldwide",
12. Fully aware that according to the article "Russia and the Environment," more Russians
13. die from air pollution than from tuberculosis or traffic accidents,
14. Having heard that residents living in Novosibirsk, Vladimir, Novgorod, and Moscow are
15. at highest risk for developing cancer from air pollution,
16. Observing that according to the Earth Policy Institute Russia is the fourth highest
17. polluted country in the world,
18. Noting with deep concern that although this problem is occurring in Russia, the global
19. levels of air pollution makes this issue a contributor to global warming,
20. Recalling that according to the WHO, exposure to air pollutants is largely beyond the
21. control of individuals and requires action by public authorities at the national, regional,
22. and international levels,
23. Noting further that recent facts show that this problem still exists due to industrial
24. development,
25. Emphasizing 60% of Russians live in an environmental harmful to their health,
26. 1. Calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assist Russia in
27. installing alternative energy sources such as wind, geothermal, and solar energy in
28. Moscow, Novosibirsk, Vladimir, and Novogorod to improve the air quality in Russia and
29. in other parts of the world;
30. 2. Requests a loan of 2 million U.S. dollars from the world bank annually for the next
31. 15 years to install alternative energy sources in Russia's greatest polluted cities;
32. 3. Declares that the money used to install these alternative energy sources will be paid
33. back, in full within the next twenty five years or less by the Russian government;
34. 4. Calls the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to gather industries
35. and other UN agencies to a yearly meeting to discuss ideas about other ways to help
36. reduce air pollution levels globally;
37. 5. Urges all countries to help end this plague on each of our homes and create
38. safer lives for our children;
39. 6. Expresses hope that this resolution will be passed and take effect to improve
40. the lives and air quality for all citizens worldwide.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 7: Environment**Action in Committee:****Favorable****Unfavorable****GA votes (if applicable)****FOR:****AGAINST:****ABSTAIN:**

Resolution: # 37

Representing: Sierra Leone

SUBJECT: A resolution to reduce poverty not only in Sierra Leone, but also Western Africa by educating farmers in agricultural development.

1. Grieved that Sierra Leone is not meeting their Millenium Development Goal,
2. unfortunately, citizens are earning less than \$1.25 a day,
3. Appalled that 70% of all Sierra Leoneans are either unemployed or underemployed,
4. Consider the demand for food is high as a result of the civil war, food prices
5. increased 400%,
6. Horried that people in Sierra Leone are still feeling the effects of their civil war,
7. Cautioned that 66% of people in Sierra Leone do not have a source for clean
8. drinking water,
9. Recognizing that sources of water leave Sierra Leoneans with bad health,
10. Advise that children born in Sierra Leone have a 1 in 4 chance making it to their 5th
11. birthday,
12. Mortified that Sierra Leoneans are only expected to live for 40 years,
13. Taking Note that nearly 30% of all children in Sierra Leone are uneducated,
14. Conscious that there has been flooding in Sierra Leone which is causing crops to
15. die,
16. Deeply disturbed that farmers have very little food, which is also the cause of
17. malnutrition,
18. Realizing that poverty is the key problem in the lack of medication, causing
19. sickness to be uncured,
20. Fully deploring that children work because their parents cannot obtain jobs, as a
21. result of the severity of poverty,
22. Notice that Sierra Leone contains many diamonds, but the Sierra Leoneans do not benefit
23. from this resource,
24. 1. Calls upon the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to improve
25. agricultural productivity, nutrition, and raise the standard of living in the rural
26. population,
27. 2. Adopts the idea that Sierra Leoneans be taught about agricultural
28. education such as mining for diamonds and how much they are worth, to
29. improve their economic situation,
30. 3. Recommend the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to contribute to the
31. promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and help reach the
32. Millenium Development Goal of making over \$160-\$200 a year,
33. 4. Further asks the World Bank (WB) for financial assistance to build schools
34. and hire teachers,
35. 5. Seeking further commitment from the FAO to instruct Sierra Leoneans in
36. mining, obtaining diamonds safely, and making profit,
37. 6. Proposes a meeting immediately with the WB to buy diamonds that the Sierra Leoneans
38. mine to afford the FAO's assistance,
39. 7. Urges the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to offer and
40. create more jobs,
41. 8. Communicate with FAO to improve Sierra Leone's health by making high quality food
- available through modern farming techniques,
42. 9. Implores that this plan goes into effect immediately so that poverty is of the past in Sierra Leone.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 3: Poverty

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

GA Votes (if applicable)

FOR:

AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

Resolution #38

Presented by: Somalia

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO SAVE THE COLLAPSING GOVERNMENT IN SOMALIA AND RESTORE PEACE TO THEIR REGION IN AFRICA.

01. **Pointing** out that Somalia has not had a functioning government since 1991,
02. **Drawing attention** to the fact that since late 2006 thousands of citizens in Somalia
03. have been killed and ten of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes,
04. **Take note of** the fact that because of the government not functioning, Somalia is in a
05. state of turmoil,
06. **Alarmed that** terrorists, such as Al Shabab, and the Somali government are constantly
07. fighting for power,
08. **Calling attention to** the the fact that people need to rebuild the government for the 09.
- good of the country.
10. **Noting** that the situation in Somalia is threatening the security of other countries in the
11. surrounding area,
15. **Taking into account** that the citizens of Somalia were forced to flee from war and
16. now live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions,
17. **Building** a federated parliamentary republic has so far failed to solve ongoing
18. problems of piracy and corruption,
19. **Noting** that the US is actively recruiting Asia's support in the rebuilding of Somalia's 20.
- government,
21. **Declaring** that the government will only continue to get worse without help from
22. other countries,
23. **Drawing attention to** other countries , such as Canada and the US, who are trying to
24. help Somalia but failing,
25. **Showing** that we need to help set up a stable and productive government in Somalia,
26. **Understanding** that peacekeeping soldiers need to be brought in for peace,
27. **Expressing** that armed forces need to make peace among the clans and grow the
28. government,
29. **Realizing** forces need to control terrorists such as Al Shabab,
30. **Expressing that** funding from the IMF is necessary to helps establish a stable,
31. functioning government
- 32.. **Taking note of** surrounding countries will help Somalia build a stable government
33. because they want to keep their countries safe from terrorists from Somalia.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 8: International Law

Action in Committee:
GA Votes (if applicable)

Favorable:
FOR:

Unfavorable:
Against: Abstain:

Resolution # 39

Presented by: **South Africa**

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE SUB-SAHARAN REGION BY IMPROVING POLICE TRAINING AND INCREASING PHYSICAL SECURITY OF WOMEN

1. Recognizing, Africa contains only 15% of the world's population,
2. Highlighting that the sub-Saharan section alone contributes more than 70% of the world's AIDS count,
3. Emphasizing the fact that 91% of the world's HIV/AIDS infected children live in Africa and that 71% of the deaths in Africa in 2011 were related to AIDS,
4. Aware that the WHO identifies that women in South Africa have low levels of physical
5. security and the women of many neighboring nations lack physical security all together,
6. Deeply disturbed that violence against women is a commonly used weapon of war and thus a significant means to spread the disease,
7. Convinced that some of the offenders are people of political or military power and
8. therefore leave the women no way to fight back,
9. Noting that 59% of African women are infected with HIV/AIDS and therefore thousands
10. of children are diagnosed with HIV transmitted from their mothers,
11. Alarmed that this disease creates over 5.5 million orphans each year,
12. Noting further that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has drastically decelerated economic growth
13. and social development in Africa because hundreds of thousands of people are not able
14. to get a job or be properly schooled,
15. Expressing satisfaction that through South Africa's AIDS Healthcare Foundation, the
16. country has gained 5 years in life expectancy and the national prevalence rate has
17. stabilized at 17%,
18. Celebrating research that indicates the HIV infection is falling in South African women
19. under age 20,
20. Deeply concerned that in 2005 The Global Fund, an organization built to fight AIDS and
21. other diseases, stopped its funding in South Africa, questioning the practicality of money
22. to stop AIDS in South Africa,
23. Guided by the targets and elimination commitments of the 2011 UNAIDS Political
24. Declaration, such as eliminate new infections among children and eliminate gender
25. inequalities,
26. 1. Congratulates Ethiopia on the progress it has made regarding HIV/AIDS and
27. the Health-related Millennium Development Goals;
28. 2. Requests a grant for \$1.2 million from the World Bank to further gender equality programs
29. within South Africa;
30. 3. Calls upon the UNODC for help developing a police training and incentive
31. program, much like the one used in Vietnam, to effectively deal with cases of violence
32. against women;
33. 4. Encourages other African nations to implement both prison sentences and
34. monetary fines as punishment for violent crimes against women in an effort to lessen the
35. number of attacks against them;
36. 5. Urges all member nations to vote for this resolution so that through education and
- protection of women, South Africa can lead the fight in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Assigned to Committee # 2: Health

Action in Committee:
GA votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST: ABSTAIN:

Resolution # 40

Presented by: South Sudan

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE STREET CHILDREN IN SOUTH SUDAN.

1. Aware that, according to South Sudanese government officials, there are more than 2,000
2. homeless children wandering the streets of South Sudan,
3. Acknowledging the situation in Sudan has been a constant concern, most clearly explicated
4. in UN Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005),
5. Alarmed that over the last two years the number of street children in Unity state has increased
6. by 80%
7. Concerned that South Sudan's street children pose a serious challenge to regional authorities
8. and to the future stability of South Sudan,
9. Applauding the Social welfare minister Awut Deng Acuil's statement that the national solution
10. is anchored on "every citizen in South Sudan having the feeling that the fatherless and
11. motherless children roaming the country's cold streets are the leaders of tomorrow,"
12. Deeply concerned that recently six states in South Sudan were hit hard by flooding leaving
13. more than 50,000 people homeless and in need of urgent aid, many of which are now
14. street children,
15. Emphasizing that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and other actors from the civil
16. society, such as the Vulnerable Children Care Service Organization (VCCSO) are
17. becoming increasingly aware of the situation of South Sudan's street children,
18. Deeply disturbed that in South Sudan, teenage girls are more likely to die in childbirth than
19. complete their schooling causing a decrease in annual childbirths,
20. Noting with grave concern that one-third of all children are stunted because they don't have
21. enough food and that three-quarters of South Sudanese, including 3 million children, get no
22. health care including street children,
23. 1. Calls upon UN General Assembly to offer logistical aid and security to the NGO
24. Veterinarians Without Borders in their efforts to purchase and distribute female goats to
25. street children in South Sudan;
26. 2. Recalling its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), and 2109
27. (2013) and presidential statements of 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9), 16 June 2010
28. (S/PRST/2010/10) and 17 June 2013 (S/PRST/2013/8) on children and armed conflict, and
29. taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in
30. Sudan dated 29 August 2007 (S/2007/520), 10 February 2009 (S/2009/84), and 5 July 2011
31. (S/2011/413), and the conclusions endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on
32. Children and Armed Conflict in the Sudan (S/AC.51/2008/7 and S/AC.51/2009/5) and by the
33. Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan
34. (S/AC.51/2012/2);
35. 3. Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on
36. the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) on the protection of
37. humanitarian and United Nations personnel;
38. 4. Acknowledges that the current pilot program has reduced the number of street kids in
39. South Sudan's Northern Bahr el Ghazal by 50%;
40. 5. Urges that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE: 6: Human Rights B

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

GA votes (if applicable)

For:

Against:

Abstain:

Resolution # 41

Representing: SUDAN

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO ELIMINATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER IN SUDAN BY EDUCATING FARMERS WITH MODERN AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES

1. Noting with great concern over 16 million Sudanese still live in extreme poverty according to the *CLA World Factbook*,
2. Fully Alarmed 870 million people worldwide suffer from chronic undernourishment according to the Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),
3. Being convinced UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) #1, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
4. remains the most important goal of the United Nations and directly impacts all other Development Goals,
5. Deeply Disturbed 39.4% of Sudan's population is living below the minimum level of dietary energy
6. consumption determined by the United Nations and recorded in the latest version of the country's MDG
7. Progress Report,
8. Acknowledging Sudan has approximately 40 million heads of cattle which makes it the sixth largest cattle
9. producing nation in the world and with incredible agricultural potential,
10. Realizing Sudan has been devastated by drought, famine, genocide, rebel insurgencies, two major multi-decade
11. civil wars, and a border war after South Sudan gained their independence,
12. Understanding this devastation has expounded economic and agricultural problems within the country,
13. Emphasizing Sudan is in a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human rights #25 - Everyone has the
14. right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food,
15. Fully aware Sudan is the 19th poorest country in the world, and in desperate need of long-term solutions,
16. Noting the average annual growth of production declined between 1990 and 2012,
17. Cognizant some farming communities are currently receiving some help in planting trees and shrubs that
18. create critical "shelterbelts," which reduce sand encroachment onto their farming and grazing lands,
19. Observing all over the world, specialized training in sustainable farming methods have given beneficiaries the
20. tools to plan for the future in the face of escalating climate change effects,
21. 1. Authorizes the FAO to send a team to Sudan (\$2 million over a six years, whereby the team revisited the
22. situation on an annual basis) to facilitate the creation of a national plan with attainable goals, which will be
23. posted on the FAO website and would identify specific village-level needs and connect donors to those villages;
24. 2. Requests the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in coordination with FAO, oversee in every
25. village (\$2 million allocated from the UNICEF budget) a campaign spreading awareness and offering technical
26. assistance for the program (both connecting donors to the villages and the government services/aid to the
27. villages);
28. 3. Decides accordingly UNICEF will help Sudan carry out assessment research to define and measure
29. poverty, and then help put a system in place to monitor the results;
30. 4. Recommends the FAO invest in strategic seeds and crops for Sudan, giving Sudanese farmers their own
31. crop system capable of producing enough food to feed their the entire nation, thereby becoming sustainable at a
32. national level and with the hope of becoming a net exporter of agricultural products;
33. 5. Instructs FAO to help Sudan build strategically placed food packaging centers (funded by Sudanese oil
34. revenue) in order to reduce wasted food and increase the amount of food that can travel to poorer regions;
35. 6. Confirms FAO will support both the farming and the herding communities in Sudan and give equal
36. resources to the two groups in order to avoid causing more tension than already exists;
37. 7. Supports a focus on farming, herding, and economic development through peace rather than civil war and
38. fully expects as people's food security increases conflict with South Sudan will decrease;
39. 8. Further proclaims FAO will run workshops for local government officials and community elders to teach
40. improved farming techniques, strategic planting, and water management, as well as how to safely package and
41. prepare food for trade;
42. 9. Encourages the UN to analyze the success of the program and apply the most successful components to
43. other programs and other nations that like Sudan are among the most impoverished in the world.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #: 5: Education

Action in Committee:

Favorable

Unfavorable

GA votes (if applicable)

FOR

AGAINST

ABSTAIN

Resolution # 42

Presented by Tajikistan

Subject: A resolution to protect Tajikistan after the NATO pullout in 2014 by initializing a security agreement between the U.S. and Afghanistan.

1. **Aware** of the UN Security Council's unanimous decision to withdraw NATO
2. from Afghanistan in December 31, 2014.
3. **Appreciate** Russia's base agreement to leave 7,000 troops in Tajikistan after
4. NATO's 180,000 troops leave.
5. **Believing** that 7,000 troops in a country where half of the population is under age
6. 14 will leave Tajikistan vulnerable to terrorists again.
7. **Alarmed** that Al Qaeda, Taliban, and IMU groups hold 2/3 of Afghanistan.
8. **Distressed** at the threats made by these terrorist to rule the Middle East.
9. **Troubled** about the IMU threats on the Winter Olympics 2014.
10. **Startled** at reports of drug trafficking and terrorists training camps in Tajikistan.
11. **Noting** that Russia is pleading with the U.S. to leave troops in Afghanistan after
12. NATO pulls out.
13. **Disappointed** that Afghanistan would not sign a security agreement with the
14. Obama Administration thus leaving Tajikistan, the Middle East, and Western
15. Civilization vulnerable to terrorist attacks and possible global war.
16. **Understands** that Afghanistan citizens lack trust in U.S. soldiers and blame them
17. for the militant attacks by retaliating terrorists.
18. **Calls upon** the UN to facilitate a culture of trust between the USA and
19. Afghanistan.
20. **Asks** the UNESCO to promote a trust campaign throughout the Afghan nation by
21. diplomatic exchange and cultural emersion studies abroad.
22. **Requests** that the WTO to promote trade incentives that would build trust
23. between the USA and Afghanistan.
24. **Petitions** the UN to have the USA fund all efforts of the security agreement to
25. extend diplomatic courtesy to Afghanistan.
26. **Recommends** that this resolution be passed by the assembly to prevent hostile
27. terrorists acts by establishing diplomatic relations between US and Afghanistan
28. and for this resolution to take effect immediately.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 9: Trafficking

ACTION IN COMMITTEE
GA/ VOTES

FAVORABLE
FOR _____

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST _____ ABSTAIN

Resolution # 43

Presented by Thailand

Assigned to committee # 4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:
GA Votes (if applicable)

FAVORABLE
FOR:

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST:

ABSTAIN:

RESOLUTION # 44

REPRESENTING: Uganda

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION REQUESTING ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS
TO PREVENT THE PRACTICE OF CHILD SACRIFICES

1. Aware of the fact that child sacrifice is the killing, mutilation or removal of the body parts of a child
2. for witchcraft, ritual practices or sale, and is closely related to other human rights violations such as selling
3. children, abduction and kidnap,
4. Keeping in mind that child sacrifices are illegal in Uganda, and many other countries have been
5. identified as countries that have a significant child sacrifice problem,
6. Affirming that, although child sacrifices are illegal in Uganda and other countries, child sacrifice
7. ceremonies still continue because of traditional, cultural, and mystical beliefs of their ancestors,
8. Fully deploring that some people wrongly believe that sacrificing a child will bring them good
9. fortune, wealth, employment or good health,
10. Deeply disturbed that there has been a recent increase in fake healers and witch doctors who have
11. been advertising their services,
12. Noting with regret they exploit the desperation of others by telling them that sacrificing children will
13. lead to prosperity,
14. Further recalling in response to recent reports of child sacrifices allegedly conducted by some
15. traditional healers, other healers have spoken out against child sacrifices, arguing that those practices are
16. a disgrace to the history and culture of African medicine men and healers,
17. Deeply regretting that some television programs and movies watched by millions of people glorify
18. witchcraft, and this makes harmful practices seem to be acceptable and has led people to copy them,
19. Having examined the report of the Anti-Human Sacrifice Police Task Force many more cases of
20. child sacrifice go unreported,
21. Noting with approval members of the task force are visiting churches and mosques trying to dispel the
22. growing belief in the power of child sacrifice, and that the act of child sacrifice is not a spiritual act,
23. but a crime against children,
24. Deeply convinced that witnesses are afraid to testify against the kidnapper in fear of their own
25. children's lives,
26. Noting with deep concern that many caregivers of children do not understand or respect the rights
27. of a child and do not pay enough attention to the welfare of children,
28. Having considered that UNICEF believes child sacrifice is a crime against our whole society and that
29. people who carry out the crime have no respect for the rights of others or for the laws of the country,
30. Noting with satisfaction the anti-sacrifice organization, Lively Mind, has established an office in
31. Uganda to help end the practice of child sacrifices and promotes action strategies for prevention and
32. protection of these children,
33. 1. Requests the United Nations support the program, E. M. B. R. A. C. E. (Educational Mentors
34. Bring Respect for All Children Everywhere) to educate the parents of young children as well as the
35. children themselves and to promote a greater understanding of how to protect children from abduction ;
36. 2. Emphasizes that more educated parents will help diminish the amount of child sacrifices in Uganda
37. and other countries;
38. 3. Urges the member states to encourage community mobilization as an effective way in initiating
39. change and discouraging the harmful practice of child sacrifices;
40. 4. Recommends the member states promote legislation that would allow for the regulation of
41. traditional healers and provide protection for individuals seeking care from traditional healers;
42. 5. Expresses its hope that the member states will support Uganda's efforts to prevent child
43. sacrifices and that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE #1- Human Rights A

Resolution # 45

Presented by United States

Subject: A resolution to constitute an international law that prohibits harboring cybercriminals.

1. **Recognizing** a need for the International Law Commission of the UN to make it
2. illegal to harbor a cybercriminal.
3. **Believe** that Edward Snowden is a cybercriminal who has jeopardized the peace
4. between the US, its citizens, foreign, allies, and nations of opposition.
5. **Alarmed** at reports that Snowden leaked information about a new
6. mathematical discovery that could damage the global banking systems beyond
7. repair, causing poverty and widespread despair.
8. **Reporting truthfully** that Edward Snowden is a cybercriminal who has stolen
9. intellectual property and a mathematical discovery that belongs to the USA and is
10. the result of years of research; in addition, this project costs billions of dollars to
11. fund by US citizens and all discoveries rightfully belong to their government.
12. **Denying** all claims that the US has violated international law because the NSA
13. spy operations is a clandestine mission.
14. **Believing** Senator John McCain's evidence that Snowden has no military training
15. to resist Russian interrogations and has leaked secrets to opposing nations.
16. **Noting with regret** that Edward Snowden is a criminal - not a whistleblower;
17. Snowden has violated the Cyber Security Act of 2012 SEC. 105 and 107 by
18. voluntarily sharing critical infrastructure information that is protected by US law.
19. **Realizing** the urgent need for the CICC (Coalition for International Criminal
20. Court)and the ILC to give immediate attention to the growing problems of
21. cybercriminals.
22. **Appreciate** the United Kingdom for hosting an international convention to debate
23. international cooperation to prosecute cybercriminals.
24. **Respect** Google's appeal to the United Nations to set global rules for privacy.
25. **Humbly applaud** the USA Congress for developing the Cyber Security Act of
26. 2012.
27. **Noting** that Snowden is one of many cybercriminals that are a threat to global
28. peace as evidence shows that the Chinese have also stolen intellectual property
29. from the USA.
30. **Understanding** that individuals are not prosecuted by international law because
31. these laws apply to nations only.
32. **Calls upon** the ILC to do its job which is to address the needs of legal issues
33. that arise as our society progresses into new technological advancements.
34. **Expecting** the ILC to make it illegal for any nation to harbor a cybercriminal.
35. **Urging** the UN to vote yes and make this resolution effective
- immediately (especially before killer robots enter the debate).

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 8 International Law

ACTION IN COMMITTEE
GA/ VOTES

FAVORABLE
FOR _____

UNFAVORABLE
AGAINST _____ ABSTAIN

Resolution # 46

Representing: **VENEZUELA**

Subject: A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR SLUM DWELLERS OF VENEZUELA, LATIN AMERICA, AND AROUND THE WORLD

1. Noting with regret UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) one (eradicating extreme poverty and hunger),
2. six (combating diseases), and seven (ensuring environmental sustainability) remain incomplete,
3. Emphasizing target MDG 7D aspires to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020,
4. Concerned over one billion people still live in extreme poverty according to the *World Bank*,
5. Grieved Venezuela's poverty rate remains at an appalling 31.6% despite a drop over the last decade,
6. Fully believing structural poverty has a deep impact and is profoundly impacted by education, economic growth,
7. and productivity, ultimately creating cycles of poverty that are incredibly difficult to break,
8. Keeping in mind that 32% of Venezuela's urban population still lives in slums representing about 9 million
9. people that are living in unsafe, inadequate, and un-resourced housing according to the latest UN MDG
10. Progress Report (compared to 23.5% in Latin America and 33% in all Developing Nations),
11. Realizing Venezuela's slums, like most slums around the world, lack adequate shelter and basic everyday
12. services (such as electricity, proper public lighting, water, sewage, Internet, and community centers),
13. Stressing Venezuela is in need of 2 million housing units by 2017 just to keep up with demand according to
14. Mision Vivien de Venezuela (MVV), a Venezuelan NGO focused on improving living conditions in the slums,
15. Deeply Disturbed major food and waterborne diseases such as bacterial diarrhea and Hepatitis A, and vector-
16. borne diseases such as Dengue Fever and Malaria (diseases the UN has emphasized in their sixth MDG) have
17. much greater negative impact on people living in densely populated slums with poor sanitation,
18. Cognizant the crime rate in Venezuelan slums is incredibly high, averaging 15,000 murders per year according
19. to *InSight Crime*,
20. Recognizing the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) invests nearly \$1 billion in fighting extreme
21. poverty,
22. Expressing deep appreciation Slum Dwellers International continues to invest in service projects focused on
23. water and sanitation, housing, livelihoods, land tenure and security, infrastructure, and public amenities,
24. 1. Instructs the UN to create a pilot advisory committee (\$5 million over five years, whereby after the initial
25. evaluations and assessments returns on an annual basis to re-evaluate) under the UNDP umbrella; the
26. committee will be responsible for collaborating with the Venezuelan government to identify and develop an
27. action plan to dramatically improve the lives of individuals living in the slums of Venezuela;
28. 2. Encourages the advisory committee to deliberate with national and local governments on the best
29. approaches to improve and promote sanitation and fresh water supply within the existing slums, while providing
30. expert assistance;
31. 3. Recommends Venezuela's national and local governments strongly consider including child-care centers,
32. schools, and social services as major components and human investments in the fight to improve the living
33. conditions in the slums;
34. 4. Endorses the advisory committee to hold workshops in Venezuela for civic leaders as well as government
35. officials to promote the welfare of children and the importance of servicing the slums with public amenities as
36. well as community centers;
37. 5. Expressing the hope the UNDP will promote inclusive and sustainable human development that actually
38. works to reduce poverty in all of its dimensions;
39. 6. Calls upon UNICEF to invest \$4 million purchasing and distributing vaccinations and micronutrients
40. (such as Iron and Vitamin A, essential for healthy immune systems) to children living in slums, anticipating the
41. reality that healthy kids become healthy adults, therefore increasing the likelihood of breaking the vicious
42. poverty cycles and further allowing other investments to make their expected positive outcomes;
43. 7. Suggests Slum Dwellers International, an NGO dedicated to improving the lives of those living in extreme
44. poverty, add Venezuela to its list of official affiliates;
45. 8. Directs UNHABITAT to focus its attention and resources on Venezuela, specifically building the 2 million
46. houses needed in the next four years to meet the growing demand as well as create the infrastructure needed in
47. anticipation of future generations moving upward out of extreme poverty;
48. 9. Further invites the National Electrical Manufacturers Association to send engineers to Venezuela to
49. consult alongside the advisory committee, specifically in designing new efficient housing, plan the layout for
50. plumbing, electrical grids, and sewage systems;
51. 10. Demands the advisory committee complete a full report of the situation, the advice given and taken, and
52. the successes and failures of the program;
53. 11. Urges all member nations to pass this resolution immediately, therefore setting a precedent for improving
54. the lives of the poorest of the poor;
55. 12. Trusts that if this resolution should prove to be successful, then the advisory committee could be a model
56. for nations around the world entrenched in similar circumstances.

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE PRACTICES IN ZAMBIA

1. Gravely concerned that in Zambia, a nation of more than 14 million people,
2. approximately half of its people have no access to proper sanitation.
3. Deeply concerned that 52% of Zambians do not have access to adequate
4. sanitation, reducing the average life expectancy to 38 years.
5. Grieving for the health of children with fatal waterborne diseases, such as
6. typhoid, cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea, one of the leading causes of death.
7. Aware that the Central Intelligence Agency states that risk of these illnesses in
8. Zambia is extremely high due to dreadful sanitation.
9. Alarmed that 90% of the 1.8 million deaths every year from diarrhea related
10. diseases are children under the age of 5, and that substandard sanitation
11. conditions cause the deaths of tens of thousands of Zambian children each year.
12. Deeply disturbed that there approximately only 600 doctors to treat illnesses
13. related to unsanitary conditions for 14 million people in the country.
14. Regretting that 25% of schools do not have access to sanitation and good
15. Hygiene practices.
16. Fully acknowledging that over 80% of illnesses in Zambia are related to poor
17. sanitation.
18. 1. Gratefully proclaiming the UN General Assembly's designation of 2008 as
19. the International Year of Sanitation.
20. 2. Expressing appreciation that the UN has created Millennium Development
21. Goals (MDG) which state sanitation is a fundamental human right and that the
22. proportion of people without access to sanitation should be halved by 2015.
23. 3. Drawing attention to the fact that, at its current rate, Zambia will not reach
24. its 2015 MDG related to sanitation until 2072.
25. 4. Calling upon the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) to provide
26. professional assistance from engineers and other experts who can empower local
27. communities in Zambia to develop drainage systems and design waste
28. management projects.
29. 5. Recognizing that according to the Central Statistics Office (CSO), latrines
30. and composting toilets are considered adequate sanitation technologies.
31. 6. Seeking engineering assistance from the United Nations Environment
32. Program (UNEP) to collaborate with communities to form sanitation action
33. groups,
34. which can develop sanitation facilities, latrines, and composting toilets in villages
35. and especially in schools throughout Zambia.
36. 7. Expressing hope that the United Nations Children's Education Fund
37. (UNICEF) will assist Zambian citizens in developing community-based hygiene
38. and sanitation education programs.
39. 8. Further requesting diffusers and wastewater-cleaners to accompany latrines
40. and composting toilets to ensure that the waste is not recharged into the
41. drinking water.
42. 9. Expressing our desire to provide sanitation equipment and knowledge to
43. other surrounding countries in Sub Saharan Africa, who need such help.
44. 10. Urging that this resolution take effect immediately upon passage.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 2**Action in Committee:****GA votes (if applicable):****For****FAVORABLE****Against****UNFAVORABLE****Abstain**

Resolution # 48

Presented by: Zimbabwe

SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION TO INCREASE FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA AND AROUND THE WORLD

1. Noting that according to the World Food Summit, 1996, food security is, "when all people,
2. at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that
3. meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life,"
4. Concerned that according to a collaborative UN report, 842 million people in 2011-13 are
5. estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger,
6. Deeply concerned that, according to the WFP (World Food Program), food insecurity, causing
7. hunger, kills more people than tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS combined every year,
8. Understanding that food insecurity is caused by harsh weather conditions, wildfires, agro
9. pests, and livestock diseases; lack of seeds, fertilizers, and agrochemicals; civil unrest and
10. human/wildlife conflicts; high cost of food, lack of emergency plans, and cash crop
11. dependence; AIDS, corruption, and rapid population growth,
12. Disturbed that 1 in 12 people is malnourished, and the world needs 50% more food by 2050,
13. Further declaring that there is enough food in the world for all people to have 2700 calories
14. and 75 grams of protein daily, but it doesn't always go to the most desperately hungry,
15. Deeply concerned that Zimbabwe is now suffering from food insecurity with 1.5 million
16. people presently in need of assistance and expected to rise to 2.2 million in early 2014,
17. Concerned that sub-Saharan farmers are only producing 20% of what could be produced
18. due to lack of equipment, fertilizer and seeds, and developing countries may not have food
19. storage facilities close enough for all people to access preserved food in rough seasons,
20. 1. Affirms the United Nations Millennium Development Goal #1 to eradicate poverty and
21. hunger and the WFP (World Food Program) Food for Assets projects;
22. 2. Calls upon UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) to
23. educate farmers about GMF (Genetically Modified Foods), the cloning of vegetables through
24. the use of tissue culture reproduction, and the use of solar powered irrigation systems;
25. 3. Recommends that UNU (United Nations University) agricultural researchers partner
26. with local farmers, specifically women, to find solutions to local problems of food insecurity;
27. 4. Suggests developed countries reduce beef consumption since it requires 6x more
28. land to grow cattle than to grow plants which could be used to feed the hungry;
29. 5. Encourages IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) to create farm
30. subsidies of \$250 per farmer (not to exceed \$1.5 million USD) to reduce commercial farming
31. in favor of using a larger portion of their land for growing food for consumption;
32. 6. Suggests that the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) provide farm equipment,
33. seeds and fertilizer for farmers, as well as create local storage facilities closer to rural
34. communities in order for people to access saved food in times of need;
35. 7. Urges passage of this resolution to reduce food insecurity so people will have the food
36. they need to survive and thrive.

ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE # 4: Various Topics

Action in Committee:

FAVORABLE

UNFAVORABLE

GA votes: (If Applicable)

FOR

AGAINST

ABSTAIN