



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Economic & Social Plenary Resolutions



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Economic & Social

1. Addressing Global Economic Inequality
2. Peace-Building and Post Conflict
Recovery
3. Eradicating Forced Labor



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Submitted To: EcoSoc Plenary

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post Conflict Recovery

Submitted By: Economic and Social

2/1

1 Noting the situation in Iraq and Nigeria, among other places, which have seen victories in the
2 fight against ISIL and Boko Haram and have been heavily affected by warfare, but

3
4 Bearing in mind that peacebuilding is not just achieved by obtaining political control over an
5 area, but also requires achieving a stable social and economic situation, and

6
7 Aware that many conflicts are fueled in part by economic and social divided present within
8 region, as many inhabitants of these formerly contested regions may view terrorist groups and
9 other non-state actors as ways to improve their economic and or socio-political situation, and

10
11 Fully acknowledging the steps that United Nation and other NGO's have already taken towards
12 addressing these underlying issues, including the establishment of the Peacebuilding Fund and
13 Peacebuilding Support Office, but

14
15 Stressing the post-conflict recovery programs need to address economic and socio-political
16 differences present within regions in order to be successful by dissuading inhabitants of these
17 countries from committing violent actions, and

- 18
19 1) Calls upon member nations to contribute to the Peacebuilding Fund and to the
20 peacebuilding support office, so to further the work that the United Nations has
21 already begun;
22
23 2) Promotes the expanded use of reconciliation and dialogue programs to improve
24 relation in between former combatants, and to help lessen misunderstandings that can
25 contribute to future conflicts;
26
27 3) Urges for the expansion of economic reconstruction programs in areas previously
28 affected by conflict, such as programs that will rebuild roads and other transportation
29 infrastructure that have been destroyed by conflict;
30
31 4) Suggests for the creation of vocational training programs for former combatants and
32 displaced persons so that they are able to be better integrated back into the society
33 and are able to contribute to the economic rebuilding of the affected areas;
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35 5) Recommends that the United Nations convene an annual international summit of
36 member nations to coordinate the distribution of international aid as well as share
37 strategies on economic development;

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- 6) Suggests that the Peacebuilding commission add the nations of Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and Tajikistan to their agenda to be discussed; with potential aid being sent in their direction;
 - 7) Establishes a committee focused on the temporary placement of displaced persons, allocation of resources, and funding towards them, and eventually assisting their integration back to their homeland when conditions are safe;
 - 8) Requests a UN subcommittee be created to monitor voluntary funding in the Peacebuilding Fund in order to ensure that contributions are being properly used;
 - 9) Reemphasizing the Economic and Social Council's role in adding nations to the Peacebuilding Commission based on need for post-conflict recovery;
 - 10) Supports the adoption of security systems through which refugees are screened by the countries they are entering to ensure that they do not pose a security risk.



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Submitted To: EcoSoc Plenary
Topic: Eradicating Forced Labor
Submitted By: Economic and Social

3/1

1 Reaffirming that the International Labor Organization's (ILO) definition of forced labor, as
2 states in the Forced Labor Convention of 1930 (C029) is "all work or service which is exacted
3 for any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or
4 herself voluntarily," since this definition was adopted by the ILO in a convention, it is therefore
5 considered an international labor standard, regardless of ratification, and
6

7 Alarmed by the fact that in 2016, 24.9 million people were trapped in forced labor, this number
8 being comprised of 16 million individuals that were being exploited by the private sector, 4.8
9 million persons in forced sexual exploitation, and 4 million persons in forced labor imposed by
10 state authorities, according to the International Labor Organization, and
11

12 Recognizing that the ILO is a specialized agency, coordinated by the Economic and Social
13 Council, within the United Nations, that allows the representation of countries, as well as workers
14 and employers, to solve international economic and social issues, with the eradication of forced
15 labor being well within their purview, and
16

17 Fully Aware That the ILO has had a long and successful history of combating forced labor thus
18 far, through both the Forced Labor Convention of 1930 (C029) and the Abolition of Forced
19 Labor Convention of 1957 (C105); the ILO has also recently approved the Protocol of 2014 to be
20 added to the Forced Labor Convention on 1930 (P029), and the Forced Labor (Supplementary
21 Measures) Recommendation (R203) to assist with the prior protocol, and
22

23 Deeply concerned by the fact that as of March 6, 2018, only 22 member nations of the ILO have
24 ratified the P092, and international agreement that has not been denounced by a single nation,
25 that combats forced labor through several means, including, but not limited to: education,
26 strengthening labor inspections, addressing the root cause and factor that heighten the risk of
27 forced labor, protecting victims from punishment, ensuring compensation, etc;
28

- 29 1) Encourages the Economic and Social Council to work with and through the
30 International Labor Organization on order to implement potential ideas and policies;
31
- 32 2) Urges the ratification of the Protocol of 2014 (P029), by all ILO member states,
33 which would efficiently and effectively combat forced labor through several means;
34
- 35 3) Supports the Forced Labor (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation (R023) to be
36 reconsidered by the International Labor Organization and be resubmitted as a
37 Protocol to be added to the Forced Labor Convention of 1930, thus making the ideas

38 and strategies highlighted in the recommendation compulsory by all ratifying
39 members;

- 40
- 41 4) Recommends that the 6 UN states not currently in the ILO becomes members of the
42 organizations by accepting the obligations put forth in the ILO's constitutions;
- 43
- 44 5) Requests that the Economic and Social Council hold a summit to discuss ideas related
45 to the abolition of state imposed labour;
- 46
- 47 6) Suggests the Security Council consider placing sanctions upon nations who
48 knowingly use state imposed labour;
- 49
- 50 7) Suggests that the U.N. provide legal aid and funds to held prosecute those accused of
51 human trafficking
- 52
- 53 8) Urges for the creation of a U.N. lead task force that targets human traffickers with the
54 consent of the nation through which the traffickers are traversing



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Science & Technology

1. Energy Exploration
2. Water Purification
3. Sustainable Agriculture Practices



Subject: Water Purification
Submitted By: Science and Technology
Submitted To: EcoSoc Plenary

2/1

1 **Noting** with grave concern that over 844 million people worldwide do not have access to
2 clean water, and that more than 35% of the world's population does not have access to
3 improved sanitation, and

4
5 **Emphasizing** that clean drinking water, improved sanitation practices, and proper hygiene
6 are essential for all human beings so that they can lead healthier and more dignified lives, and
7 believing that all people deserve a reliable and convenient water source, and

8
9 **Grieved** by the enormous number of people that suffer from preventable waterborne illnesses
10 each year, making water related diseases one of the world's leading causes of death and
11 causing over 502,000 diarrheal related deaths annually, but

12
13 **Recognizing** that, due to growing populations and significant lifestyle changes, many nations
14 face an overwhelming and increasing demand for water that they struggle to meet on their
15 own without the assistance and guidance of other nations, and

16
17 **Encouraged** by recent United Nations agreements, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
18 Development, which emphasizes the goal of all nations working together towards achieving
19 clean water and sanitation, and the recently ending 'Water for Life' International Decade for
20 Action 2005-2015, which helped to increase recognition of the water crisis on a global scale,
21 and

- 22
23 1) **Invites** all capable nations to voluntarily allocate funds and resources so that research
24 can be conducted to find the most economically feasible and reliable way to provide
25 the world's citizens with purified water;
26
27 2) **Suggests** that nations with outdated or inadequate water purification systems receive
28 education and aid on proper, widespread sanitation practices;
29
30 3) **Requests** that all nations work to reduce their contribution to global pollution levels in
31 an effort to decrease water contamination;
32
33 4) **Recommends** that the United Nations establish procedures to promote the proper
34 sanitation of the systems which provide water and to set standards regarding water
35 purification levels for all nations to follow
36
37 5) **Implores** that developed nations support lesser developed nations in implementing
38 methods of water purification such as exchange in research and development
39

- 40 6) **Suggests** the sanctioning of an international summit focusing on the developing and
41 sharing technological advancements that increase the availability of clean water
42
- 43 7) **Suggests** that member states financially and otherwise support and encourage
44 non-governmental organizations like Charity : Water, water.org, WaterIsLife, in order
45 to most properly, effectively, and efficiently provide short and long term water
46 purification methods, such as iodine, bleach, filter, and water pumps and wells to
47 nations that request this aid



Subject: Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Submitted By: Science and Technology

Submitted To: EcoSoc Plenary

3/1

1 CONSIDERING that sustainable agricultural practices includes building and maintaining
2 healthy soil, managing water wisely, minimizing air, water, and climate pollution as well as
3 promoting biodiversity, and

4 MINDFUL that by 2050 the global population is projected to reach 9 billion which means
5 that farmers will need to produce 70% more food on less land than ever before, and
6

7 AWARE that in order for the population to sustain itself it would need to improve crop yields
8 while using less water sources in conjunction with producing crops with a high nutritional
9 value, and
10

11 RECOGNIZING agroforestry as an efficient way to protect plant, animals, as well as water
12 resources by integrating trees and shrubs into fields along with introducing livestock in order
13 to enhance agricultural production, and
14

15 TAKING NOTE that in 2011 the amount of CO2 saved by herbicide-tolerant biotech crops,
16 such as corn, equated to removing 10.2 million cars from the road for one year according to
17 croplife.org, and
18

19 EMPHASIZING that planting cover crops such as clover during the off-season when the soil
20 might not be in usable condition will protect and build soil health by preventing erosion and
21 nutrient loss as compared to the use of tillage which has a negative impact due to the soil loss
22 which in turn causes erosion of the land;
23

24
25 1) WELCOMES the practice of integrated pest management (IPM) as well as
26 integrating livestock and crops in order to keep pest population under control,
27 minimize the use of chemical pesticides, as well as create an overall more
28 efficient farm;

29
30 2) INVITES nations to begin exploring agroforestry practices in order to
31 increase crop yield, save energy, as well as improve the soil quality in regions
32 dry or depleted fields;

33
34 3) SUGGESTS that the nations start using crop tax incentives to promote the
35 planting of crops in the off season, which will produce nutrients in the soil, or to
36 inject nutrients which will in turn aid further plants and soil.

37
38 4) SUGGESTS providing education for nations that request help to develop
sustainable agricultural practices

5) RECOMMENDS the creation of an organization to promote the education of wastefulness of food around the world and specifically in countries with surpluses of agricultural production



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World Health Organization

1. Post-Conflict Mental Health
2. Addiction Crisis
3. Vaccines



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Submitted To: ECOSOC Plenary

Topic: Vaccines

Submitted By: WHO

3/1

1 MINDFUL that world vaccination coverage has stalled at 86% for the last three years, and

2
3 TAKING NOTE how 65 nations have run out of vaccines for a month or longer due to
4 insufficient stockpiles, companies leaving the market, and manufacturing or production
5 problems, and

6
7 AWARE of the fact that the Global Immunization Action Plan is behind schedule of its goals to
8 reach a vaccination coverage of 90% by 2020, and

9
10 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT an estimated 700,000 people die each year from drug-resistant
11 infections around the world, and

12
13 MINDFUL that several diseases such as Guinea Worm, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Polio,
14 Lymphatic Filariasis, River Blindness, and Tuberculosis are almost eradicated in developed
15 nations but are still prevalent in developing nations, and

16
17 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that in developing nations about 40% of Haemophilus
18 influenzae type B and Meningitis cases are fatal, and 15-35% of children who survive are left
19 with permanent disabilities, with only one in five children worldwide having been immunized
20 against Hib during the first year of life in 2001,

21
22 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN with the fact that research has shown that 80 percent of those
23 administering injections had at least one needle-stick injury during recapping, along with the fact
24 that diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and all strains of Hepatitis are
25 prevented by using one needle per person, and

26
27 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that the traditional syringe to administer vaccines has a low
28 cost of 0.03 USD, and

29
30 BELIEVING in the United Nations Declaration of Universal Human Rights, which states in
31 article 25 that all people deserve access to an adequate standard of living that provides for their
32 health and well-being for both them and their families, and

33
34 ENCOURAGED by programs such as United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
35 that have procured 2.71 billion doses of vaccines through organizations led by the WHO such as
36 Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System, Global Antibiotic Research and

Development Partnership, and the Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, to name a few, and

GRIEVED that many companies that manufacture these vaccines use harmful substances such as formaldehyde, aluminum, and lead, and

CONSCIOUS that for herd immunization to work, there needs to be immunization of around 72-92% for the most common diseases, with exact numbers varying by the disease in question, and

ALARMED that we have lost four billion hectares of land, thirty-one percent of the total land on Earth, thus far and 18.7 million acres per year, which leads to increased exposure to new strains of diseases, and

CONCERNED about racial disparities regarding the access to vaccinations, and

RECOGNIZING some individuals' unwillingness to vaccinate due to religious beliefs, personal preferences, health conditions, or misinformation that prevents the protection and immunization coverage of the majority of populations worldwide, and

STRESSING the global financial impact of lacking immunization of estimated USD 350 billion from 2001 to 2020;

- 1) REITERATES those countries that have achieved or made forward progress towards achieving the goals must work to sustain those efforts over time, so that no person goes without life-saving vaccines;
- 2) RECOMMENDS nations participate in Global Immunization Week and implores the long lasting success by:
 - a. Educating citizens on the importance of immunization and correcting common misinformation and social stigmas,
 - b. Universal research shared by nations willing to participate to further advance the technology used to create effective vaccines,
 - c. Application and distribution of vaccinations;
- 3) STRESSING the need for trained professionals to administer the vaccines to prevent injuries and diseases from spreading along with:
 - a. Creating an organization to regulate the process of the vaccination in the way of:
 - i. Implementing a program for the safe disposal of syringes,
 - ii. Requiring a mandatory training program for everyone administering vaccines to cut down on injuries,
 - iii. Ensuring that no syringe or needle is used for more than one person to prevent the spread of HIV and all strains of Hepatitis;

- 82 4) RENEWS its appeal for organizations to continue to supply fresh syringes and
83 vaccines to ensure all people have access to safer basic health needs;
84
- 85 5) INVITES organizations and nations to increase stockpiling of vaccines for United
86 Nations to collect and regulate distribution of vaccines for emergencies,
87 categorized as outbreaks and diseases that are still prevalent as previously
88 mentioned
89
- 90 a. To take immediate action by supplying financial resources and technical
91 support, such as doctors, nurses, and supplies to name a few needs;
92
- 93 6) REQUESTS nations to work with international and national organizations that
94 provide one to one vaccine programs, which provides a vaccine for someone in a
95 developing nation for every vaccine provided to someone in a developed nation;
96
- 97 7) CALLS UPON the United Nations to enact a set of restrictions on the fillers and
98 needles that are allowed to be used universally in vaccines to prevent the negative
99 stigma surrounding immunization due to harmful chemicals present;
100
- 101 8) CONFIRMS the need for herd immunization to protect those who cannot receive
102 vaccinations and individuals with weaker immune systems to help lower their
103 susceptibility to life threatening diseases;
104
- 105 9) STRESSES the need for national government and local governments to focus
106 efforts into environmental protection preventing deforestation and consequential
107 increased vulnerability to infection due to contact with wild life;
108
- 109 10) URGES funding programs such as Global Alliance for Vaccines and
110 Immunization to modify their requirements that prevent nations deeply in need of
111 vaccines to receive this type of aid by adding focus to frequency of illness and
112 poverty.