



*McKendree Invitational*

**MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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# Third SCH

1. Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict
2. Women's Access to Healthcare
3. Natural Disaster Aid
4. Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/1

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Colombia

1 **Recognizing** that a multitude of nations engaged in armed conflicts divert large portions of their  
2 expenditures that had been allocated to civic duties into armed forces and military supplies, and  
3 that this diversion inadequately funds the civic systems and education of these countries, and  
4

5 **Aware** that 28 million young children in conflict affected countries are not attending primary  
6 school, becoming twice as likely to die, compared to children in similar non-conflict engaged  
7 nations, resulting in over 57,000 deaths each year, and  
8

9 **Expressing deep concern** that a lack of funds for civic systems and education often fails to  
10 provide the 'youth bulge', an explosion in the youth population in many countries, with the skills  
11 required to escape poverty and that many of these impoverished and uninformed youth may  
12 contribute to the conflict through various terror groups or militaries, and  
13

14 **Alarmed** that only 2% of humanitarian aid goes towards education in countries of conflict, and  
15 about 10% for the reconstruction of their civil infrastructure, while a large percentage of the  
16 general aid has had a tendency to be granted to countries where the donor has been shown to  
17 possess a certain strategic advantage, and  
18

19 **Noting** that even though the UN Millennium Project, which implores the world's wealthiest  
20 countries economically to donate .7% of their gross national income to developing nations, has  
21 helped several developing nations, much aid is wasted due to conditions by the donor nations  
22 such as the developing nation being coerced into using overpriced goods and services from the  
23 donor nation, and  
24

- 25 1.) **Urges** all nations to disregard personal strategic benefit in the allocation of aid  
26 resources to areas of armed conflict;
- 27
- 28 2.) **Calls upon** donor nations to direct a larger percentage of humanitarian aid towards  
29 education and rebuilding infrastructure;
- 30
- 31 3.) **Emphasizes** that countries utilize aid in conjunction with good governance and the  
32 effective deployment of new technologies;
- 33
- 34 4.) **Recommends** that more caution is exercised in the allocation of aid, as too much to  
35 the wrong area has been shown to cause more harm than good.  
36



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/2

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Human Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Kuwait

1 Realizing that armed conflicts of any kind places the citizens of all countries involved in these  
2 battles in danger of losing the safety and protection that the United Nations strives to guarantee  
3 for all people, and

4  
5 Noting with great concern that mass human rights violations occur in countries that are  
6 engaged in wars, and

7  
8 Taking into account that civilians are not only placed in unsafe conditions during these times  
9 but are also deprived of the necessary items that are needed for a country to achieve the United  
10 Nation's Millennium Goals, but

11  
12 Recognizing the United Nations Charter, which acknowledges the need for all countries to work  
13 together to ensure a secure world, and

14  
15 Appreciating the efforts of the many humanitarian organizations set up by the United Nations,  
16 such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health  
17 Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the many other  
18 committees whose main missions are to fulfill the needs of every human being and better society  
19 as a whole, but

20  
21 Grieved that these organizations' great actions are being inhibited by groups who do not allow  
22 afflicted people from receiving aid, but

23  
24 Bearing in mind that members of the United Nations will do anything to ensure that a peaceful  
25 agreement can be reached between any parties currently preventing humanitarian assistance from  
26 reaching those in need;

- 27  
28 1.) Requests that the United Nations oversee all aid given to countries in need to guarantee  
29 that civilians aren't at risk of being placed into more danger;  
30  
31 2.) Urges more of the United Nations' efforts and resources be put into helping any groups  
32 in conflict resolve their differences since intervention will ultimately ensure that less lives  
33 are lost;  
34  
35 3.) Calls upon all governments and/or militant groups that are involved in armed conflict to  
36 immediately allow established humanitarian groups access into the region(s) where  
37 fighting is taking place.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/3

Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

1 **EMPHASIZING** the fact that that it is every able country's duty to supply aid to any nation that  
2 cannot support itself in times of conflict, and

3  
4 **NOTING** that in order for a country to keep its government and economy intact, it must be able  
5 to support themselves in times of armed conflict, and

6  
7 **FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING** that while member nations do have problems of their own, they  
8 can provide shelter, medical supplies, or money to any country that is in an armed conflict and  
9 cannot aid itself, and

10  
11 **RECALLING** the 2014 Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP6), brought together more  
12 than 155 actors, including host governments, UN agencies, IOM, NGOs, foundations and donors  
13 to respond to the protection and assistance needs of Syrian refugees and of the local communities  
14 hosting them, and agencies such as World Health Organization (WHO) who have greatly helped  
15 countries by providing humanitarian aid and services;

16  
17 **1) INVITES** member-nations to join organizations such as the World Health  
18 Organization (WHO) in promoting and increased aid to countries whose economy has  
19 been crippled by armed conflicts;

20  
21 **2) ASKS** for the help of more developed member-nations in the UN to help countries  
22 specifically classified in the 2014 OECD Fragile states report;

23  
24 **3) SUGGESTS** that the UN create an organization that convenes every year to collect  
25 donations from country's who are aiding countries in armed conflicts and distribute the  
26 funded money accordingly with the OECD Fragile states report.  
27  
28



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/4

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Greece

1 ADDRESSING the necessity of aid during both civil and international conflicts, and

2  
3 RECOGNIZING the transformation of Humanitarian Assistance throughout the past decades  
4 from a necessary action in order to ensure basic human rights to intervention of several countries  
5 whether justified and requested or not, and

6  
7 VIEWING the misuse of the word "humanity" when countries are bombarded by foreign nations  
8 with the hopes of "helping," and

9  
10 ALARMED by the unorganized humanitarian organizations trying to elevate the United Nations  
11 above both national sovereignty and government in order to personally advance their  
12 associations;

13  
14 WORRIED about the uneducated countries interfering with different cultures and societies  
15 without knowledge of the basic rules of those areas as well as their needs and wants for a safe,  
16 organized society, and

17  
18 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the ways of helping countries in conflict may or may  
19 not interfere with each individual countries sovereignty by giving the United Nations supreme  
20 authority, and could potentially cause permanent change- change that may only be necessary for  
21 the time of the armed conflict;

- 22  
23 1) ENCOURAGES all plans made to interfere with countries during times of armed  
24 conflict are made post conference with the government officials of all countries  
25 involved in the disputes in order to ensure each countries national sovereignty is  
26 met;
- 27  
28 2) ADVISES that a written and formal invitation for aid is given to foreign nations  
29 before the humanitarian associations come in to help as they see fit for the current  
30 situation in order to prevent citizens of nations internationally from getting  
31 involved in battles that could cause an addition of countries to the clash with the  
32 hope of a strong line of communication outside of the United Nations alone;
- 33  
34 3) BEGS the United Nations to closely monitor any and all humanitarian action  
35 going in and out of countries during instances when there is violence between  
36 individuals in order to prevent any unfriendly fire.
- 37  
38  
39



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/5

Submitted To: Third Social

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance In Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Syria

1 ALARMED by the amount of refugees being displaced in the Middle East region, and

2  
3 NOTICING WITH GRAVE CONCERN at the inhumane living conditions in the refugee camps,  
4 and

5  
6 UNDERSTANDING that refugees face natural and man-made problems, such as freezing  
7 temperatures and harsh conditions; when UN researchers visited homes in the camps they found  
8 that less than half of the refugees had adequate heating and electricity, and 20% had no  
9 functioning toilet, and

10  
11 EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN the violation of basic human rights for these poverty  
12 stricken citizens, and

13  
14 APPLAUDING the Jordanian people for their selfless contribution and support by  
15 accommodating over 620,000 refugees, but

16  
17 CONCERNED with the pressure on Jordan's economy, and

18  
19 PLEADING for a broader support base for the people fleeing for their safety and living in these  
20 camps, and

21  
22 NOTING WITH REGRET that this has been a nearly 5 year epidemic of around 3 million people  
23 fleeing between civil war and terrorist attacks, and

24  
25 CONDEMNING al-Dawla al-Islamiya al-Iraq al-Sham (DAESH) attempts to put innocent  
26 citizens of Syria and her neighboring nations in danger, disrupt commerce in the region, and  
27 prevent progress in peace talks between the Middle Eastern Governments and it's people;

- 28  
29 1. BESEECHES countries to control their trade more so to keep food, arms, and  
30 other necessities out of DAESH hands;  
31  
32 2. URGES that we provide assistance in unity with the Middle Eastern Governments  
33 and the surrounding countries to help with the refugees by supplying food,  
34 clothes, housing, and medical aide;  
35  
36 3. CALLS FOR productive peace talks between the Middle East governments and  
37 its people.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/6

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Pakistan

1 CONCERNED that not enough people are getting the resources they need due to corruption,  
2 which is starving the very people the resources are meant for, and  
3

4 ANXIOUS that potential beneficiaries of assistance are within zones that are too dangerous for  
5 aid to be sent, which makes it almost impossible to send help, and  
6

7 ALARMED that in some regions, humanitarian assistance is not only ineffective, but also  
8 helping the militants who are causing the problem fight longer because they are supplied with  
9 resources, and  
10

11 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that some countries are getting significantly more resources  
12 than other countries that might need these resources even more;  
13  
14

- 15 1) Urges that people who are receiving aid also be given the amount that they are to  
16 receive, so that they will be able to determine if they are missing some parts of the  
17 aid;  
18
- 19 2) Suggests that local governments defend their supplies by sending additional forces  
20 with the supplies to discourage militants taking the supplies that are meant for non-  
21 combatants;  
22
- 23 3) Promotes the implementation of outposts set inside defended bases near warzones,  
24 where non-combatants can come for the resources they need;  
25
- 26 4) Recommends setting up a group that can monitor the effects of humanitarian aid and  
27 adjust accordingly so that no country receives too much or too little aid.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/7

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Japan

1 ACKNOWLEDGING that everyone is entitled to the basic human needs such as food and water,  
2 but they are also entitled to things like healthcare, homes, clothes, and education so they can help  
3 society, and  
4

5 RECONGIZING that armed conflicts due to religion, political, or economic issues can take away  
6 some of these rights that are entitled to every individual, and  
7

8 EXPRESSING sincere appreciation to the several worldwide agencies that are helping those who  
9 were not giving a chance at these entitled rights or have had them taken away due to Armed  
10 conflict, those agencies are World Food Program (WFP), International Committee of the Red  
11 Cross (ICRC), Action Against Hunger (AAH), and one of the largest private international  
12 humanitarian organization, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), and  
13

14 REALIZING that while these originations are doing an exponentially good job at giving need to  
15 the needy and helping those who cannot help themselves and giving them their entitled rights,  
16 unfortunately due to recent conflicts, more assistance is required of the United Nations to help  
17 serene these Armed Conflicts that are taking away the very things these organizations are  
18 fighting to protect and uphold, and  
19

20 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that if the United Nations do anything to help assist these  
21 organizations or make a new global organizing, or ease the Armed Conflicts, that they will  
22 spread and tear away at the rights and necessities that everyone is entitled to;  
23

- 24 1) URGING that the United Nations come together to form a fair agency funded by the  
25 United Nations and will share information about these Armed conflicts and offer  
26 solutions to help the people affect by these conflicts;  
27
- 28 2) PLEADING that the bigger and more fruitful nations put in a larger sum funding and  
29 donating aid compared to that of the smaller and less productive nations only because the  
30 smaller ones may not always be able to hold up there end;  
31
- 32 3) SUGGESTING that certain rules, regulations, and security be implemented so that the aid  
33 that is being sent goes to the intended receiver and arrives safely to the people its  
34 intended for;  
35
- 36 4) CALLS UPON not only the organization created by the united nations but also volunteer  
37 workers and agencies that can assist the larger created agency to help increase the  
38 working power and extend the larger organizations reach to all places.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/8

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Honduras

1 RECOGNIZING that much of the humanitarian aid sent to areas of conflict end up in the hands  
2 of the combatants and not the afflicted, and

3  
4 ALARMED that humanitarian assistance lacks the ability to enter a country and help the  
5 population effected by the conflict due to State regulations, and

6  
7 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that Humanitarian Assistance organizations are growing  
8 more corrupt as they receive money from a government yet a final result of money transferring to  
9 the wrong people and less food going to the area distressed with conflict, and

10  
11 REITERATING that Humanitarian Aid is not something that begins and ends quickly but rather  
12 is long processes in helping an area or nation recover from a conflict;

- 13  
14 1) Urges the corporation of international associations to combat the problem of  
15 humanitarian aid distribution;  
16  
17 2) Advocates that more financial regulation to be placed on humanitarian organizations  
18 to prevent money and resources from going astray;  
19  
20 3) Authorizing that aid be allowed to be administered to a needy population for a set  
21 period of time so as a maximum recovery can occur in that area;  
22  
23 4) Expresses the belief that measures must be taken to prevent financial assistance from  
24 being stolen from organizations by combatants;  
25  
26 5) Welcomes more cooperation between Humanitarian organizations and National  
27 governments to allow more effective measures to be taken in aid to disagreed areas.  
28  
29



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/9

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Chad

1 CONCERNED that there is not adequate Humanitarian Assistance given towards failing  
2 nations—ones that have endured severe hindrances due to regional and domestic instabilities,  
3 and,  
4

5 ANXIOUS that humanitarian assistance lacks effective techniques of implementation and  
6 enforcement, so that it often remains a mere desideratum rather than a real exercisable right, and,  
7

8 ALARMED that Humanitarian Assistance tends to be conceptualized as a short-term  
9 intervention, and planning cycles tend to be short and designed to respond to immediate needs  
10 which is not the case for most humanitarian assistance goes to chronically poor nations that have  
11 a recurring theme armed conflict, and,  
12

13 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that few nations are receiving tremendous, prodigal  
14 humanitarian assistance while many nations are receiving insufficient and/or irrelevant means of  
15 aid, and,  
16

17 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the corruption that takes places during humanitarian  
18 assistance—essentially depleting striving nations of essential resources;  
19

- 20 1. Urges the access of information for improving resource allocation,  
21 planning, coordination, local ownership and empowerment to minimize corruption;  
22
- 23 2. Advocates financial transparency to enable nations to exercise greater choice over  
24 what is delivered, how it is spent and whether it is relevant to them;  
25
- 26 3. Supports the establishment of a donation standard that must be met by regulatory  
27 policies in all positive-revenue nations for the purpose of increasing capital in  
28 Humanitarian Aid;  
29
- 30 4. Promotes enhanced capital contribution towards terror-resilience in a country to  
31 mitigate risks of long-term impacts on a nation;  
32
- 33 5. Recommends the creation of international laws to ensure that humanitarian aid  
34 reaches the source its intended for;  
35
- 36 6. Suggests the enactment of a list of precedent nations that require the most immediate  
37 attention or need of a resource.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/10

Submitted To: 3rd Social

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Thailand

1 EMPHASIZING the importance of aiding individuals in dangerous situations, such as armed conflict 2  
and natural disasters, due to the hazardous threats on their lives and homes, and

3

4 CONCERNED that violence and danger will continue to grow and take the lives, homes, and culture  
5 of individuals, and

6

7 UNDERSTANDING that each armed conflict situation is different and must have a unique solution  
8 to help the individuals in the region, and

9

10 ACKNOWLEDGING the help already put in place by United States, United Nations, and Turkey, and

11

12 RECOGNIZING the multiple conflicts occurring presently such as, Iraq, Syria, and South Africa

13

14 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the safety of women and children living in these threatening 15  
conditions;

16

17 1) REQUESTS that the United Nations increases the amount of security and help for the  
18 individuals in need of help;

19

20 2) SUGGESTS the United Nations sends peace keepers to the nations in need;

21

22 3) PROMOTES the donations of medical supplies, professionals, and education to the  
23 in dangered population

24

25 4) RECOMMENDS helping individuals displaced by the armed conflict through camps and  
26 other alternative methods;

27

28 5) ADVOCATES that sanctions be placed on countries involved in the conflicts.



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# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/11

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Ukraine

1 STRESSING to all able member nations to provide assistance to those fleeing from otherwise  
2 unsafe and unlivable nations, and

3  
4 APPRECIATING those countries who have already been helping and assisting people residing in  
5 countries such as Ukraine and Syria to get to a more stable place, and

6  
7 CONCERNED that some supplies and necessities get misdirected to enemy combatants in a said  
8 state where civilians rely on these necessities due to their war-torn state, and

9  
10 ALARMED at the fact that several thousand Ukrainians must leave almost everything and start  
11 from square one by leaving their homes in which they have lived for years because of the heavy  
12 armed conflict heading closer by the day, and

13  
14 STRESSING THE FACT that with several thousand civilian refugees, sickness may occur and  
15 put the state in a more serious matter than it was previously before;

16  
17 1) REQUESTS all member countries to allow refugees a more prolonged visa so they  
18 may have protection and a state to rely on for an unspecified and temporary amount of  
19 time;

20  
21 2) PROMOTES the need for financial assistance in the Middle East and Ukraine to allow  
22 for more civilians trapped in tragic matters to receive an assortment of necessities;

23  
24 3) URGES educational programs for children made up of volunteers to better enrich the  
25 minds of this worlds' next generation and to show the youth that they can make a  
26 difference;

27  
28 4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that with the help and assistance from eligible member  
29 countries, such conflicts will come to an end and war zones be turned back into thriving  
30 communities;



**Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social**  
**Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict**  
**Submitted By: Argentina**

1 **APPALLED** by the severe acts of terrorism against civilians and militants, and

2  
3 **ENDORISING** all groups who fight extreme terrorism across the globe as well as the many efforts all  
4 over the world to bring assistance to areas in conflict, and

5  
6 **NOTING** that there is little progress being made toward the fight against terrorism though millions of  
7 people are being forced from their homes because of threats from terrorist groups and fanatical religious  
8 organizations, and

9  
10 **ALARMED** that a relatively large portion of aid, supplies, and basic necessities that are supposed to be  
11 directed to civilians and refugees, fall in the hands of combatants, and

12  
13 **EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** by the fact that some member states are paying ransom to terrorist  
14 organizations, which could be used to finance terrorist activities and purchase weapons that are likely to  
15 be used against civilians, and

16  
17 **AWARE** that the States have a duty to ensure that the population affected by a crisis is adequately  
18 supplied with goods and services essential for its survival and, if they are able to do so or their efforts fail  
19 to allow third parties to provide the required relief supplies, and

20  
21 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** by the fact that the sovereign nations including Yemen, Syria,  
22 and Libya are suffering immense pressure from terrorist organization and that thousands of civilian will  
23 be displaced around the world;

- 24  
25 1. **EMPHASIZES** the need for member nations, public and private organizations, and other third  
26 parties to create a plan to find a way to make the transportation of humanitarian aid much easier  
27 to facilitate;  
28  
29 2. **CALLS UPON** member states to increase in resources, such as food, medical supplies, and pure  
30 drinking water in countries with displaced civilians and refugees;  
31  
32 3. **REQUESTS** that members come up with alternative measure to paying ransom to terrorist  
33 organizations;  
34  
35 4. **DEMANDS** that terrorist organizations cease all forms of violence against non-combatants and  
36 organizations participating in humanitarian operations;  
37  
38 5. **DEMANDS** member states and organizations to allow full access by humanitarian personnel  
39 under the terms of international humanitarian law;  
40  
41 6. **EXPRESSES THE HOPE** that humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross and NGO's to  
42 help fund these countries for the proper supplies that refugees and civilians need to maintain their  
43 environment and proper health.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1/13

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Armed Conflict

Submitted By: Panama

1 **CONCERNED** by the fact that much of the relief supplies end up in the hand of combatants,  
2 and

3  
4 **BEARING IN MIND** that humanitarian assistance as a right of the civilian population is  
5 guaranteed under both IHL and IHRL, and

6  
7 **AWARE** that in some cases, the international community tries to compensate for the lack of  
8 safety against serious violations of international law by sending more relief supplies for the  
9 victims and thereby prolonging their suffering, and

10  
11 **REALIZING** that terrorists have been attacking and killing civilians wishing to flee areas of  
12 armed conflict, and

13  
14 **MINDEFUL** of the fact that there are many gaps in the regulation of humanitarian assistance for  
15 the general civilian population, and

16  
17 **HEARTENED** by the fact that great strides have been made in improving social and  
18 humanitarian conditions as a result of increased cooperation among member states and  
19 international organizations, and

20  
21 **NOTING CONCERN** that numerous countries undergoing armed conflict have experienced  
22 instance of violations of the Geneva prisoner of war convention;

- 23  
24 1.) **DIRECTS** extra security on the relief supplies they send to ensure they get where they  
25 are needed;  
26  
27 2.) **INSTRUCTS** humanitarian groups to avoid sending extra supplies if they know that the  
28 combatants are taking the supplies and using the supplies against the victim;  
29  
30 3.) **URGES** the U.N to send more peacemakers to nations undergoing armed conflict;  
31  
32 4.) **RECOMMENDS** that the U.N help fill the gaps in the regulation of humanitarian  
33 assistance for the general civilian population;  
34  
35 5.) **SUGGESTS** that the IHL become stricter at enforcing the law to avoid the serious  
36 violations of to Geneva prisoner of war convention.  
37



*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



**Submitted To: THE 3RD SOC COUNCIL**

**Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare**

**Submitted By: China**

**FULLY AWARE** of the fact that many women in developing countries do not have access to healthcare, leading to more deaths due to illness, cancer, and maternal complications,

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that healthcare provided in developing countries is only available to the men of the family; therefore, women must receive permission from the men to undergo healthcare, even in dire circumstances.

**NOTING** the quality of the healthcare available to women in developing countries is often deficient and should be improved with more equipped personnel and higher quality supplies,

**EMPHASIZING** the need of easy and equal access to healthcare for women around the world who have illnesses that could lead to death or disease,

**UNDERSTANDING** that although providing access to healthcare for women may not be inexpensive or easy, it is a topic that must be discussed to maintain a satisfied lifestyle for women,

**STATING** that women in many developing countries are not fully aware of the benefits and longevity that healthcare can provide,

1. **SUGGESTING** that countries advertise and emphasize the importance of healthcare to women who are ignorant about whether healthcare is a priority,
2. **IMPROVES** the use and selection of essential medicines by strengthening reliable supply systems and taking precautions to ensure affordable prices,
3. **PROPOSES** that public sector institutions in developing countries be strengthened in their liability to provide successful healthcare delivery,
4. **DECLARES** that developing countries should raise awareness of local nonprofit organizations that are vitally important and often provide a delivery in healthcare that is less expensive and often superior to that of a public sector institution.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Ireland

1 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that there is a lack of medical supplies and skilled  
2 workers in underdeveloped and developing nations resulting in approximately 800 female deaths,  
3 during labor, each day in those rural areas that cannot be reached by substandard medical  
4 attention, and

5  
6 ALARMED that almost 215 million women worldwide wish to control their pregnancies and are  
7 in need of contraceptives and that in a few countries more than fifty percent of women say their  
8 last pregnancy was undesirable or unplanned, and

9  
10 TAKING NOTE that these women could have stopped their child from coming into a financially  
11 unstable household or a household that was inadequate for a child, and

12  
13 MINDFUL that for a stable economy and society to exist, everyone must have access to effective  
14 and affordable medical treatment for the curing of ailed persons, prevention of diseases, the  
15 prevention of STDs, and specifically relating to women, the stability of population through birth  
16 control, and

17  
18 RECOGNIZING that Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of  
19 Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) states that actions shall be taken by abiding member  
20 states to ensure that women are given equal access to healthcare services, including services  
21 connected to reproduction, and information regarding women's health, and

22  
23 EMPHASIZING that the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights,  
24 Article 12, inaugurates the right of all persons to profit from the "highest attainable standard of  
25 physical and mental health,";

- 26  
27 1) INVITES all nations that are willing to help to form a group of volunteers to go to  
28 different countries and speak on behalf of this problem; the volunteer's objective  
29 will be to try and inform leaders of governments as to how providing at least  
30 reproductive healthcare would be helpful to their society;  
31  
32 2) SUPPORTS the formation of a program, through the cooperation of NGOs and  
33 the United Nations, to educate women and health care providers on the medical  
34 care of common afflictions pertaining to women's health and to supply basic  
35 examinations and vaccinations with regards to a member states' cultural and  
36 religious beliefs, with the productiveness of such a program to be overseen by a  
37 division of the United Nations.





McKendree Invitational

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



2/3

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Egypt

ADDRESSING the lack of supervision while giving adequate healthcare to women of underprivileged nations, and

WORRIED that all care provided for these struggling mothers and citizens is not what it is intended to be, and

ALARMED by the large numbers of mothers that do not live to see the birth of their children due to inadequate technology during the birthing process, and

CONCERNED that if money is transferred to these economically struggling nations, it will all be invested in medical supplies that could be used for men and women, but are commonly only used for the males due to their reported superiority, and

AWARE that the only way to ensure the proper use of this support would be to send citizens of the countries financially aiding to the countries in need;

- 1) ENCOURAGES all financial aid to countries needing it for medical assistance to be directly watched in order to ensure that women get part of the supplies;
- 2) HOPES that women who go to seek medical attention can be protected by a group of some sort so they do not have to be fearful of men that do not feel they are worthy;
- 3) BEGS any and all nations that have the money to do so will directly take it to aid women needing the aid;
- 4) URGES a separate committee of the United Nations to monitor all money being sent internationally and guards the humanitarians that go over to further watch the assistance to the women needing the healthcare;
- 5) ADVISES countries with any unused medical supplies, particularly maternal, to send them overseas to countries in need in order to make it impossible for men to take away the medical supplies;
- 6) DEEPLY FEELS that a large part of getting women proper medical care requires educators to be sent over to teach them what the woman body needs and how it works.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/4

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Belarus

1 RECOGNIZING that the position of women significantly varies from region to region in  
2 developing and developed countries when it comes to healthcare access, and

3  
4 NOTING that services developed specifically for women are essentially limited to reproductive  
5 needs, especially childbearing, and

6  
7 BEARING IN MIND that services addressing other women's health problems have been  
8 underdeveloped, or are non-existent or inaccessible within public health care, and

9  
10 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the highest maternal mortality rates are found in the Central  
11 Asia Republics and in Romania in which the rates fell dramatically after the legalization of  
12 abortion in 1989, and

13  
14 REALIZING that a recent study in a medical journal, the *Lancet*, estimated that more than  
15 100,000 women could be saved from maternal deaths each year if they simply had access to  
16 healthcare, and

17  
18 HAVING EXAMINED the high number of maternal deaths in some areas of the world reflects  
19 inequities in access to health services and highlights the gap between rich and poor;

- 20  
21 1) SUGGESTS the United Nations create a list of all the countries that do not have the  
22 proper healthcare facilities so that other nations can contribute and resolve this issue;  
23  
24 2) PROMOTES laws and policies that facilitate full recognition and respect of human  
25 rights and the fundamental freedom of women;  
26  
27 3) CONSIDERS creating prevention programs for rape, domestic violence and teen  
28 pregnancy in secondary school, colleges and communities set by the United Nations  
29 to teach the issues that follow;  
30  
31 4) DETERMINED to find solutions while acknowledging that certain nations have  
32 religious views against abortion and healthcare;  
33  
34 5) URGES nations to not only develop programs for abortion to prevent maternal  
35 mortality, but to train medical professionals on how to do so when said programs are  
36 established.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/5

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Georgia

1 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that often times the poorest populations of people have  
2 the greatest amount of need for healthcare, but have the least amount of access to adequate  
3 healthcare, and

4  
5 ALARMED by the amount of women that are not able to access healthcare in the world, and

6  
7 ACKNOWLEDGING that studies show women routinely forgo needed services and care which  
8 in 2008 stated, that one in four women reported going without needed healthcare because they  
9 could not afford it, and

10  
11 REALIZING that in order for a woman to live a long, healthy life she needs to have monthly  
12 medical check-ups and should receive the same amount of healthcare as a man would, and

13  
14 RECOGNIZING that access to quality health services is a critical part of gender equality and  
15 women's empowerment, and

16  
17 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that in 2013 an estimated 140 million women that want to  
18 stop or delay childbearing did not have family planning access, and

19  
20 MINDFUL that the Millennium Development Goal 5 (MDG 5) is by many accounts likely to be  
21 the last goal met;

- 22
- 23 1) CALLS UPON all Member States to prioritize women's health, including  
24 reproductive health and family planning;
  - 25 2) ENCOURAGES all nations come together and support one another in getting the  
26 right amount of healthcare every woman deserves to have;
  - 27 3) SUGGESTS the United Nations help create a list of all nations that do not have the  
28 proper healthcare facilities so that other nations can contribute and resolve this issue.  
29  
30



Submitted To: Third Social

Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare

Submitted By: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1 BELIEVING that all women, regardless of origin, have a basic fundamental right to safe and reliable  
2 healthcare, and

3  
4 NOTING that for a stable society and economy to thrive, all persons must have clear access to  
5 affordable and effective medical treatment, for the betterment of the society as a whole, and

6  
7 DEEPLY CONCERNED that many women are still denied necessary access to healthcare in many  
8 regions of the world, especially in developing nations whose medical industries are unable to provide  
9 these basic rights due to a lack of resources such as proper equipment and trained medical personnel,  
10 and

11  
12 NOTING FURTHER that only half of women in developing countries receive the recommended  
13 amount of healthcare during their pregnancies, and

14  
15 APPALLED BY THE FACT that because of pregnancy and childbirth complications, over 1,000  
16 women die daily due to a lack of adequate prenatal and postnatal care, these complications being the  
17 leading cause of death for women of reproductive age, and

18  
19 EXPRESSING CONCERN that an increasing amount of women are infected with the HIV/AIDS  
20 virus each year and that as of 2012, 38% of pregnant women with the virus lacked access to  
21 antiretroviral medications which would reduce the rate of transmission from mother to child to less  
22 than 5%, and

23  
24 APPLAUDES the UN and the progress made with the fifth Millennial Developmental Goal, which  
25 aims to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters and to achieve universal access to  
26 reproductive healthcare by 2015, and

27  
28 INSPIRED by progress made by the International Medical Corps (I.M.C), an organization dedicated  
29 to dispatching trained medical professionals to impoverished regions and providing training to local  
30 healthcare providers;

- 31
- 32 1.) ENCOURAGES member nations to offer monetary incentives for trained medical  
33 professionals to travel to, work, and educate in developing nations;
  - 34
  - 35 2.) FURTHER INVITES nations with developed medical industries to share relevant  
36 medical techniques and to donate excess medical supplies to nations in need;
  - 37
  - 38 3.) URGES fellow member states to establish educational facilities where women can be  
39 informed on proper hygiene, birth control options, prenatal and postnatal care, and the  
40 treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.



2/7

**To: Third Committee-Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian**

**Topic: Women's access to healthcare**

**Submitted By: Myanmar**

TAKING NOTE of the fact that for strides in gender equality to be made, a worldwide lack of access to sufficient maternal care for women must be corrected, especially in areas where the high cost of such care is an issue, such as those in which households make less than \$51 US dollars per month, or where there is a maternal mortality rate of 2/1000 births and an under 5 mortality rate of 52/1000 births,

STRESSING the fact that, in order for care to be effectively ensured around the world, efforts must be made by the nations within the United Nations to supply tools and training to the above mentioned areas,

ACKNOWLEDGING past efforts by the United Nations organization of WHO to meet MDG 4 to reduce infant mortality and MDG 5 to increase global maternal health,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN, however, that progress towards meeting MDG 5 has been slow, and in some nations, CEDAW is largely ignored, as there are still 222 million women who are unable to time and space their pregnancies due to a lack of quality family planning services, 800 women die of childbirth each day, and there are still 3.1million newborn deaths each year,

EMPHASIZING that an increase in global access to healthcare for women will decrease infant mortality, as well as promote good health for new generations;

- 1) APPEALS to UN member nations to increase funding of WHO for another \$25 billion per year, in order to fund training programs and provide necessary tools and medicines to target areas;
- 2) STRESSES the importance of sharing information on the necessity for reproductive care for women, in order to locate areas that need the most assistance;
- 3) PROMOTES the improvement of policy regarding gender equality in order to increase the capability of women to receive healthcare from the state;
- 4) ENCOURAGES the cooperation of UN member nations to identify and tailor advances in medical technologies for low-cost application in less developed nations;
- 5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations sanction an annual International Summit which would focus solely on communication to identify areas in which access to healthcare for women is not met, to discuss developments in medical technologies and how to apply them to the necessary areas, to discuss the degree of gender equality in targeted areas, and to discuss the involvement of WHO in such locations.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/8

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Qatar

1 NOTING WITH REGRET that hundreds of thousands of women in developing countries are  
2 frequently confronted with a myriad of socio-cultural factors which negatively impinge upon  
3 physical well-being and accessibility to appropriate health care services and,  
4

5 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that these socio-cultural factors comprise of I.E.E (Institutional,  
6 Economic, and Educational) barriers and,  
7

8 APPRECIATING countries where laws require that care be evidence based, reflecting medical  
9 and social science, rather than religious ideology or morality and,  
10

11 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the women who are deprived of health care with children  
12 that must be cared for as well and,  
13

14 COGNIZANT of laws that provide applicable measures to ensure fairness in women's access to  
15 services, both general services and those only women require and,  
16

17 AFFIRMING the problem of homeless women throughout the globe who are denied healthcare  
18 due to their social status among their community and,  
19

20 HAVING REVIEWED countries who base their political standpoint off of a particular religion,  
21 therefore possibly socially denying women health care in these countries;  
22

- 23 1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to meet every year to discuss and attempt to prevent  
24 the I.E.E barriers from ceasing women to obtain healthcare;
- 25
- 26 2) CONSIDERS clear and transparent legal guidance throughout the globe to women who  
27 socially have consequences for obtaining healthcare;
- 28
- 29 3) SUGGESTS that legal rights should be created for women throughout the globe which  
30 allow women to get an education in their country, improving their educational standpoint.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Nigeria

1 EMPHASIZING that Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that,  
2 "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for [their own] health,...including...  
3 medical care and necessary social services," and  
4

5 AFFIRMING that according to the Population Studies Center Research Report, females'  
6 mortality rate is much higher than males, in addition, women are ten times more likely to receive  
7 a sexually transmitted diseases, and for every one male that gets diagnosed with malnutrition,  
8 five women get diagnosed; moreover, women are two to three times more likely to develop a  
9 mental illness such as depression, and  
10

11 BEARING IN MIND that traditional belief structures of some nation states at worst prohibit, and  
12 at best stigmatize, women's access to basic healthcare—particularly reproductive healthcare—  
13 over the course of their lives, and  
14

15 NOTING that access to healthcare is also limited by lack of information, transportation and  
16 available facilities, and  
17

18 RECOGNIZING that a lack of education plays a vital role in healthcare, and that more than 220  
19 million women worldwide want access to education about Healthy Timing and Spacing  
20 Pregnancies (HTSP) but do not have it; also, if just 120 million of these women had access to  
21 HTSP education, 200,000 lives of women and girls would be saved by 2020, and  
22

23 ALARMED that every day, approximately 1,000 women die from preventable causes related to  
24 pregnancy and childbirth, and, moreover, children who have lost their mothers are 10 times more  
25 likely to die prematurely;  
26

- 27 1. ENCOURAGES funding from different organizations like NGO's to:  
28 a. educate women in undeveloped nations on HTSP, considering every dollar  
29 spent on this saves up to six dollars that can then be spent on improving  
30 health, housing, water, and other public services  
31 b. increase the number of facilities and improve transportation in  
32 underdeveloped nations;  
33  
34 2. REQUESTS that all nations where traditional belief structures prohibit or stigmatize  
35 women for proper healthcare come to an understanding so women can be protected;  
36  
37 3. WELCOMING all developed nations, who can afford it, to come up with a fund that  
38 goes directly to assisting all aspects of women's access to health care.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/10

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: The Republic of India

1 RECALLING that women's access to healthcare has been a reoccurring issue that has not been  
2 solved for many years so that women are not getting the high quality of life they deserve, and  
3

4 NOTING that the maintenance and importance of physical and mental health through medical  
5 services has not been guaranteed in many nations, and remembering that the lack of women's  
6 access to healthcare can lead to future problems such as HIV/AIDS, sexual or physical violence  
7 and malaria, and  
8

9 EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the gap will expand without the help from more  
10 developed nations and organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) or Doctors  
11 Without Borders, and  
12

13 KEEPING IN MIND that developing nations lack of resources such as food and medical  
14 equipment does not help with the increasing numbers of countries dealing with poverty and  
15 malnutrition, and  
16

17 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the number of women that do not have equal rights or  
18 healthcare, and knowing that 63.2 million unintended pregnancies could have been prevented or  
19 even helped with the access to healthcare and contraception;  
20

21 1) URGES developed nations and organizations such as Doctors Without Borders who  
22 are there to help even when times are atrocious, to donate medical supplies and  
23 technology to the countries that do not have proper equipment;  
24

25 2) CALLS UPON all nations to notice the importance of the WHO efforts and future  
26 goals such as their budget plan that expands until 2019;  
27

28 3) SUGGESTS volunteers like the Red Cross to travel to these nations to help improve  
29 the clinics and health care centers in hopes of possibly decreasing death rates and  
30 improve all citizens' health;  
31

32 4) REQUESTS nations to take health care costs into consideration because developing  
33 countries cannot afford high priced procedures or visits, therefore, having outrageous  
34 costs would  
35

36 6) ENCOURAGES all countries to recognize the date of March 8<sup>th</sup>, which is Women's  
37 International Day, a day to celebrate the achievements of all women across the globe and  
38 hold parades, fundraise in communities, and spread the word to honor women.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



2/11

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Netherlands

1 EMPHASIZING the fact that women in developing countries are subjected unique socio-  
2 economic and socio-cultural facets that effect accessibility to healthcare services and physical  
3 well-being, and  
4

5 STRESSING that in order to improve the access to healthcare services and assistance within  
6 rural and poor areas with little to no accessibility, all nations must be willing to aid in the efforts  
7 to improve healthcare globally, and  
8

9 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the existing organizations aimed to assist women in rural and  
10 poor areas, and  
11

12 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN, however, the lack of trained assistance for maternal needs,  
13 overall contributing to the high rate of mother and infant deaths, and  
14

- 15 1) URGING that all able nations coordinate meetings yearly to conduct specific  
16 guidelines to break down socio-economic and cultural barriers which prevent access  
17 to healthcare services;  
18
- 19 2) CALLS UPON the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs to pronounce  
20 this issue more among the nations and plead for assistance;  
21
- 22 3) REQUESTS that all nations assist organizations, such as the Ministry of Health,  
23 which is aimed at improving the maternal and nutritional care for women of poorer  
24 socioeconomic status, with funding higher paid and more qualified assistants and  
25 workers;  
26
- 27 4) ENCOURAGES all relevant agencies check available resources that could potentially  
28 aid the problem of female access to healthcare services, especially access to maternal  
29 services and assistants.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/1

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social

Topic: Natural Disaster

Submitted By: Portugal

1 Noticing whenever there is a disaster or a humanitarian catastrophe, the UN is on the ground  
2 providing relief, support and assistance.

3  
4 Acknowledging when men, women and children are trapped in the midst of war, the Secretary-  
5 General and his representatives help negotiate "zones of peace" for the delivery of humanitarian  
6 aid.

7  
8 Stressing the need for more national disaster aid with the unpredictable weather that is active in  
9 our world today.

10  
11 Emphasizing the danger of war and the uncertain affect that a deadly war can have on the nations  
12 in that war.

13  
14 Noting that people still remain ignorant to the many dangers a natural disaster can cause to the  
15 nation.

16  
17 1) Implores that the United Nations take more in to concern the uncontrollable tragedy  
18 that are natural disasters can cause.

19 2) Suggesting the idea of adding a natural disaster aid personal to help those affected by  
20 the tragedy.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/2

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Poland

1 **STRESSING** that economic costs of disasters associated with natural hazards has greatly  
2 increased since the 1950s and 1960s, and

3  
4 **EMPHASIZING** that the goal for natural disaster aid to affected countries is only possible by  
5 the participation of all the countries in the UN, and

6  
7 **TAKING NOTE** that the cost of providing natural disaster aid to other countries that have been  
8 affected is not easy and is expensive, but

9  
10 **CONCERNED** that many of these underdeveloped countries are poorly equipped to handle  
11 powerful natural disasters, and

12  
13 **CALLING UPON** more stable countries whose financial situation may enable them to cover the  
14 financial burden of the destruction of impoverished nations, and

15  
16 **NOTING** that Poland's preparation of the National Progress Report has been undertaken within  
17 the framework of the 2011-2013 HFA Monitoring and Progress Review process, facilitated by  
18 UNISDR and the ISDR partnership, and

19  
20 **AFFIRMING** that the progress report assesses current national strategic priorities holding  
21 disaster risk reduction actions, and establishes baselines on successful progress, and

22  
23 **BELIVING** that nations damaged by disaster can only be achieved through strategy of stable aid  
24 by financially able countries;

- 25  
26 1) **URGES** the need for humanitarian assistance without discrimination of culture of  
27 language;  
28  
29 2) **WELCOMES** the generosity of developed nations to contribute, and supply  
30 undeveloped countries with attention and aid until nation returns to high standard;  
31  
32 3) **EXPRESSES IN HOPE** that the United Nations to annually seek out help from  
33 financially able countries and fund struggling countries, whether the country has  
34 currently been affected by a natural disaster or is in an ongoing process of rebuilding.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/3

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Australia

1 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the fact that natural disasters such as wild fires, cyclones, heat waves,  
2 droughts, floods, tornadoes, and earthquakes are uncontrollable and can occur anywhere at  
3 anytime and,  
4

5 **CONFIRMS** that millions of people's lives, homes, and communities have already been lost and  
6 completely devastated by these occurrences such as instances in Japan and Haiti and,  
7

8 **STRESSES** that natural disasters can not be stopped and will continue to cause millions of  
9 dollars in reconstruction unless actions are taken to prevent and warn citizens and,  
10

11 **ENCOURAGES** that any country with the power to do so helps other nations bounce back from  
12 these disasters and teams up with organizations such as the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery  
13 Arrangements and the Natural Strategy for Disaster Resilience and,  
14

15  
16 1) **IMPLORES** that nations give their full and direct attention to this devastating  
17 issue in hopes that they understand that this issue cannot be overlooked, and  
18

19 2) **URGES** that all able U.N nations come together and set aside a relief fund for  
20 countries devastated by natural disasters by supplying information and looking further  
21 into disasters that have happened in the past , and  
22

23 3) **SUGGESTS** that the U.N send delegates to the afflicted countries ensure that the  
24 funds are being used strictly for relief aid.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: United Kingdom

1 CONCERNED about the care when it comes to natural disaster aid, natural disasters happen all  
2 the time throughout the world, they can happen anywhere at any time, it takes years to rebuild a  
3 town that was destroyed, and

4  
5 TAKING into consideration that 90% of natural disasters related deaths occur in undeveloped  
6 countries, on December 6, 2014 the Typhoon Hagupit hit the Philippines, an underdeveloped  
7 country, Typhoon Hagupit has greatly affected four million people in the Eastern Visayas, and

8  
9 BEARING IN MIND that these people need immediate health care, these underdeveloped  
10 countries don't have the access to the healthcare they need if they are destroyed or if they don't  
11 have them yet, we need to get people over to the country in need as fast as we can, when they  
12 can't get healthcare they get infected wounds and such, then they die, and

13  
14 STRESSING that people go without houses for years if they even ever get it built back up, also  
15 some go without food or clean water going without water for at max 3 weeks, unclean water can  
16 lead to diseases and death, because the undeveloped countries don't have healthcare they need  
17 healthcare there at those specific times, and

- 18  
19 1) URGES that we all help as one to get to the places that need homes rebuilt,  
20 healthcare, food, water etc.;
- 21  
22 2) SUGGEST that we respond to the disaster faster so we can help the people that are in  
23 need of healthcare so we can drop the numbers of how many deaths happen in a  
24 natural disaster;
- 25  
26 3) IMPLIMENT an international disaster response team, so that all countries are  
27 instantly prepared ahead of time so they can react efficiently, and under developed  
28 countries could be educated on how they too can help in natural disasters.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Committee Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Lithuania

**Realizing** that "Natural Disaster Aid" entails the supplies and labor donated in efforts of helping the affected country after the disaster has occurred and to reduce the possibility of damage and that in no way is it prevention of the natural disaster, and

**Mindful** that Natural Disaster Aid is needed globally for victims of natural disasters, be it a flood, earthquake, tsunami, hurricane, wildfire, drought, heat wave, tornado, or volcanic eruption, and

**Noting with grave concern** that the Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 2004 killed more than 230,000 people and displaced another 1.7 million people, and China's Tangshan Earthquake (1976) with a 7.5 magnitude killed at least 255,000 people, and

**Recognizing** that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) coordinates international efforts in disaster risk reduction, campaigns to create global awareness disaster risk reduction benefits, advocates for greater investment in disaster risk reduction to protect lives and assets, and informs and connects people by providing practical services and tools, and

- 1) **Calls for** monetary aid to be donated to organizations dedicated to providing resources and support for victims of natural disasters;
- 2) **Instructs** countries to help nearby countries suffering from natural disasters as to provide relief and build an alliance with those countries;
- 3) **Urges** countries to educate their citizens of emergency procedures and encourage them to donate to relief funds;
- 4) **Recommends** building and supporting relief centers and shelters for victims of natural disaster that are left homeless;
- 5) **Suggests** countries start and/or maintain government organizations dedicated to helping victims and preparing for natural disasters.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/6

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Brazil

1 Mindful that many countries around the world have faced devastating natural disasters in the  
2 recent years, and

3  
4 Bearing in mind that natural disasters not only impact the population of the affected country,  
5 but bring destruction to towns and cities as well as massive economic loss, and

6  
7 Appreciating the hard work put in by some countries and organizations, such as The World  
8 Health Organization and The United States Agency for International Development, who, for  
9 natural disaster aid, has helped with the heavy burden on the economic and social aspects of  
10 these countries, and

11  
12 Having considered that not all countries, because some may still be progressing, have the  
13 economic abilities or particular necessities that devastating natural disasters often require, and

14  
15 Taking into account that efforts to prepare and prevent the devastation by taking steps ahead of  
16 the disaster could save the livelihood of many communities and potentially save numerous lives,  
17 and

18  
19  
20 1.) Urges nations around the world to do what they can, whether it be donating money or  
21 sending help, when other countries are facing the devastation and destruction of natural  
22 disasters to aid their country back to solace;

23  
24 2.) Recommends that all countries put forth their best efforts to have opportunities  
25 available for people that have been hit with the damage of a disaster, possibly by  
26 constructing safe, durable disaster shelters for times of great need in one's individual  
27 country;

28  
29 3.) Calls upon individual nations to seek methods of prevention for natural disasters, as  
30 an effort to avoid great economic damage, to lower the death tolls, and to create an  
31 overall more reliable environment, by taking precautionary measures with building  
32 materials and safety procedures ahead of the disaster itself;

33  
34 4.) Requests other nations to recognize the significance of natural disaster aid, and the  
35 importance of all countries to work together to help those in need of relief.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Guatemala

1 Mindful that providing natural disaster aid to every nation can be an immense financial burden  
2 on any state, however, it may improve the economy, society, and infrastructure of the state, and  
3

4 Taking Note of the United Nation's 2012-2013 Budget of the \$1,083 million 6.3% went to  
5 Human Rights and Humanitarian affairs, it should be increased to speed up the process of  
6 reconstruction, and  
7

8 Recognizing however, that providing aid to any nation could result in fraudulent charities or  
9 organizations that could interfere with the disaster aid process which could lead to withdrawal of  
10 funds from that nation; also the fact that some governments refuse to help when a disaster or  
11 epidemic strikes would allow more aid to be provided to another country who would actually use  
12 it responsibly, and  
13

14 Recalling the efforts of the United Nations along with their organizations known as the World  
15 Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, and the  
16 United Nations Development Programme to ensure disaster aid is used efficiently, and  
17

18 Emphasizing the goal of humanitarian assistance to improve the lives of the nation's people and  
19 provide necessities to disadvantaged youth and refugees, and  
20

21 Inspired by resolutions 44/236 and 64/100 which have provided awareness of natural disaster  
22 aid, and the humanitarian aid provided to nations so far in response to earthquakes, landslides,  
23 hurricanes, severe flooding, and other natural disasters, and  
24

25 Reaffirming that nations have benefitted from the response of the UNICEF providing relief after  
26 a major tropical storm or other natural disaster like teaming up with the International Save the  
27 Children Alliance to provide food for Southeast Asia and South Asian children and their families  
28 after the devastating Indian Ocean Tsunami in December 2014, and  
29

- 30 1.) Requests nations to join the United Nations Development Programme, and  
31 establish local and national emergency committees;
- 32 2.) Suggests advanced detection and warning systems to be created in areas without  
33 it prior to this resolution;
- 34 3.) Urges nations to reform a national disaster aid budget to ensure relief can be  
35 provided toward another nation.  
36  
37  
38





**Submitted To: 3rd SCH**  
**Topic: Natural Disaster Aid**  
**Submitted By: The Italian Republic**

**KEEPING IN MIND** the fact that Sardinia, Italy had been hit by floods in August of 2014, and

**FULLY AWARE** that Italy turned away help after the L'Aquila earthquake of 2009 after Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi believed that we had sufficient resources to deal with the crisis, and

**RECOGNIZING** the many countries such as the United States, Japan, and Australia for their work with natural disaster aid, and

**REMINDS** the countries of the horrors of the 2010 Haiti earthquake crisis and how many countries bonded together to help, and

**TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION** that some countries might not have the funds to sponsor this deeply needed foundation, and therefore;

- 1) **CALLS UPON** all countries to form a natural aid program to help your home country and other countries to quickly rise from the slump they might be in; and
- 2) **REQUESTS** that some of the wealthier countries rise to the occasion to help some of the third world countries to create a natural disaster aid program;
- 3) **REMINDS** nations that this could happen to anyone and that we all need to be prepared;
- 4) **EXPRESSES ITS HOPE** that one day programs will be instantly available to any country in need of assistance;
- 5) **DEEPLY CONVINCED** that all countries should have the services to offer aid to natural disasters in their country plus others;
- 6) **TRUSTS** that all countries will come together as one to help make this world prepared for any disasters that might occur.



*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



3/9

**Topic: Natural Disaster Aid**  
**Submitted To: Third Social**  
**Submitted By: The Republic of Kazakhstan**

1 AWARE that natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and volcanic  
2 eruptions are some of the deadliest events in history, and

3  
4 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that there is on average 392 disasters each year, according  
5 to the Annual Disaster Statistical Review of 2009, as published by the International  
6 Disaster Database (EM-DAT), and

7  
8 ALARMED that there is around 230.8 million people who are victims of natural disasters  
9 every year, and

10  
11 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the Center for American Progress released a  
12 report saying that congress spent \$136 billion (USD) on disaster relief for the years of  
13 2011 to 2013, and

14  
15 EMPHASIZING the fact that poverty is such an important factor in all natural disasters  
16 because the people that live in slums are more vulnerable to all types of disasters  
17 including earthquakes, flooding, and landslides, and

18  
19 CONCERNED that many countries are not prepared to deal with natural disasters;

20  
21 1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to create a world summit where countries  
22 can donate an allotted amount for different aid programs;

23  
24 2) ENCOURAGES nations to take actions to prepare their citizens on how to  
25 respond to a natural disaster before it happens to them;

26  
27 3) EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION for groups and volunteers that take the  
28 time to assist people with disaster preparedness;

29  
30 4) INSTRUCTS nations to have a contingency plan in place so when a natural  
31 disaster occurs, the country might be well prepared in an emergency situation;

32  
33 5) EXPRESSES ITS THANKS for the organizations and programs that already in  
34 operation to assist in times of natural disaster.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/10

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Republic of Iraq

1 CONSCIOUS of the fact that a natural disaster is a natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or  
2 hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life, and  
3

4 BEARING IN MIND that from 2002 to 2011 a total of 9,655 people lost their lives due to a  
5 natural disaster, and a total of 124.5 million people have become victims for the same reason,  
6 and  
7

8 MINDFUL that over the last decade China, the United States of America, the Philippines, India,  
9 and Indonesia were the most frequently hit by natural disasters, and  
10

11 REALIZING that thanks to the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture  
12 Organization of the UN (FAO) food is provided to those who don't have access to it otherwise,  
13 and  
14

15 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
16 and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has camps and other facilities set up for  
17 those who have lost their homes and have nowhere else to go, and  
18

19 AWARE of the fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) helps men, women, and children  
20 who have been misplaced by natural and man-made disasters from the devastation of disease;  
21

- 22 1) URGES member states to support the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as it  
23 brings together all the major humanitarian agencies to divide the  
24 responsibilities between them so as to make sure everything runs smoothly  
25 and efficiently;  
26
- 27 2) INVITES nations that wish to make more of a difference to assist in funding  
28 the many humanitarian agencies out there trying to make a difference in the  
29 world;  
30
- 31 3) APPLAUDS all nations who have already taken significant steps to aid  
32 victims of natural disasters and provide safety, comfort, shelter, and care for  
33 refugees.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/11

Submitted to: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Natural Disaster Aid

Submitted By: The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

1 RECOGNIZING that a natural disaster is a natural hazard such as a flood, tsunami, tornado,  
2 hurricane, cyclone, earthquake, heat wave, drought, wild fire, landslide, blizzard, ice storm,  
3 avalanche, or volcanic eruption, 90% of which are a result of extreme weather, and  
4

5 CONSIDERING that these natural disasters are usually unexpected and can occur at any  
6 moment, in any region on the globe, and  
7

8 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that Natural disasters affected over 258.2 million people  
9 in the last decade and resulted in 250,000 deaths annually in all parts of the world, and  
10

11 STRESSING that most natural disasters are not preventable and a natural disaster can  
12 produce widespread destruction, loss of life, devastation of ecosystems, property damage,  
13 injuries, and financial issues but preparing for these different forms of destruction can help  
14 lessen the amount of damage that happens, and  
15

16 MINDFUL that not all people affected by these natural disasters receive the aid that is  
17 needed which results in more deaths, illnesses, and malnutrition, and  
18

19 DETERMINED to prepare people of all nations against these natural disasters as much as  
20 possible while also being respectful of a nation's sovereignty;  
21

- 22 1) URGES all nations to make natural disaster plans and prepare their citizens against  
23 possible natural disaster situations by getting involved in planning, organizing,  
24 training, interacting with other organizations and related agencies, and making a  
25 resource inventory in order to minimize possible damage and loss of life;  
26
- 27 2) ENCOURAGES organizing a committee to relocate survivors of natural disasters to  
28 be taken care of in a safer environment;  
29
- 30 3) INVITES nations to utilize the use of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator  
31 (UNDRO) and The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to  
32 assist countries that have been affected by a natural disaster receive aid and donations  
33 from other countries;  
34
- 35 4) SUGGESTS that a committee be formed specifically designed to assist countries  
36 recover from natural disasters and the financial, economical, and social problems it  
37 causes to consider various possible solutions;  
38
- 39 5) APPRECIATES nations that are cooperative in the effort to help plan, respond, and  
40 recover from any form of natural disaster.



*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



3/12

**Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social**  
**Topic: Natural Disaster Aid**  
**Submitted By: The Republic of Korea**

1 STRESSING that all countries throughout the world, some more than others, are vulnerable to  
2 catastrophic weather conditions: tornadoes, hurricanes, droughts, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes  
3 or volcanic eruptions, and their after effects, and  
4

5 EPHASISING that in 2012, 24.5 million victims were killed by natural disasters around the  
6 world, and economic damages from these disasters showed an increase from previous years with  
7 estimates placing the figures at \$157 billion (US), and  
8

9 REALIZING that natural disasters are a leading cause of world hunger due to the damage caused  
10 to a community's access to food sources and food production facilities, and  
11

12 TAKING NOTE that organization such as the World Food Programme and Direct Relief  
13 International, and were created to help relieve the devastating effects of natural disasters, as well  
14 as non-governmental organizations such as Mercy Corps, Convoy of Hope, and Relief  
15 International aid the restoration of damaged nations, and  
16

17 RECOGNIZES the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who not only assists  
18 nations who bear the after effects of natural disasters, but who also help nations prepare for the  
19 unstoppable forces;  
20

21 1. BELIEVING that not only helping countries recover from disaster, but also preparing  
22 nations who are more likely to be impaired by natural disasters would be not only  
23 effective, but also an inexpensive way to assist them;  
24

25 2. RECOMMENDS the promotion of organizations like the UNDP to raise awareness so  
26 citizens within all nations know of these organizations that aid in the recovery and  
27 preparation of countries susceptible to natural disasters;  
28

29 3. INSTRUCTS the United Nations Development Programme and other non-governmental  
30 organizations to focus on equipping nations for possible impending disasters, which, in  
31 turn, will decrease a nations' dependence on these organizations;  
32

33 4. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that these organizations can become widely known  
34 throughout the world and that they can become a primary way for nations to prepare,  
35 and recover from natural disasters.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/13

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Latvia

1 **KEEPING IN MIND** that many nations do not have the financial security necessary to handle  
2 natural disasters on their own, and

3  
4 **NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN** that ultimately manmade precautions towards  
5 protecting against natural disasters will never completely protect against the inevitabilities of  
6 destruction at the hands of natural disasters, and

7  
8 **EMPHASIZING** That the only way to truly succeed in offering aid to victims of natural  
9 disasters is to unite in actively pursuing the relief to these victims, and

10  
11 **STRESSING** that the main focus of these relief efforts should be to provide absolute necessities  
12 to victims of natural disasters that are in dire, desperate circumstances to help protect them and  
13 give them support during unpredictable, unavoidable natural disasters;

- 14  
15 1) **URGES** the nations of the United Nations to aid in helping nations such as Latvia which  
16 do not have the financial assets to support itself in the wake of an unavoidable,  
17 destructive natural disaster by actively aiding countries who have been victims of natural  
18 disasters through monetary support;  
19  
20 2) **REQUESTS** that action be taken place to physically aid the victims of unavoidable  
21 natural disasters in absolute necessities such as food, water, and shelter in the event that  
22 they are left helpless and desperate from factors out of their control;  
23  
24 3) **CALLS UPON** nations to educate their citizens in protecting against and preparing for  
25 natural disasters so as to limit the suffering caused by such events;  
26  
27 4) **APPLAUDS** the work of such organizations as the Red Cross in their relieve efforts  
28 towards victims of natural disasters who are truly in need of dire, desperate assistance;  
29  
30 5) **EMPHASIZES** the importance of actively seeking to aid those who have become the  
31 victims of destructive, unavoidable natural disasters.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/14

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: Venezuela

1 CONSIDERING that in 2013 there was more than 22 million people had been displaced from  
2 their homes, and  
3

4 RECOGNIZING there are natural disasters occur everywhere and are unpredictable, and  
5

6 NOTING that the United States spent 136 million alone in 2011 to 2013 to help with damages  
7 from disasters, and  
8

9 ALARMED that in the last two decades the cost went from 100 billion to almost twice that  
10 amount, which continues to rise, and  
11

12 EMPHASIZING the lack of needs such as water and food supplies in undeveloped countries may  
13 prolong any progress, and  
14

15 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the disasters are increasing each year because of the climate,  
16 and  
17

18 UNDERSTANDING that not all countries can provide the money for the cost for rebuilding, and  
19

20 REALIZING that it takes time to recovery and may take several decades, the support is gradually  
21 going away as time goes on;  
22

23 1.) ENCOURAGES that nations are prepared at any time in case a disaster occurs;  
24

25 2.) REQUESTS that the countries that are financial stable should give as much support as  
26 they can that could help with funding or even supplies;  
27

28 3.) SUGGESTS that more organizations like the Red Cross can be made in help of the time  
29 of need.



3/15

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social

Topic: Natural Disaster Aid

Submitted By: Belgium

1 Realizing that not all countries have the needs nor the means to help protect their citizens from  
2 natural disasters and do not have the aid to help their citizens once the natural disaster happens,  
3 and

4  
5 Knowing that floods and storms, like the flood of 2002, effected over 1,200 lives at a time in the  
6 country of Belgium, and

7  
8 Bearing in mind that all of the disasters that have happened in the last 30 years have cost of two  
9 million dollars to the country of Belgium and have killed or effected thousands upon thousands  
10 of people;

- 11  
12 1) Demands that all able countries that have monetary donations or materialistic  
13 donations help other countries in need;  
14  
15 2) Suggests setting up a monthly or yearly monetary or a supplies donation from every  
16 country so that when a natural disaster does strike there can be help from this set- up;  
17  
18 3) Encourages all countries to participate in this program because if a country does not  
19 want to participate they will not be eligible to receive any donations from this set-up  
20 and no one can prepare for this type of disaster by themselves;  
21  
22 4) Considers that not every country can donate the same amount, but any amount can  
23 help another country in need.



**Submitted To: Third Social**  
**Topic: Natural Disaster Aid**  
**Submitted By: Lebanon**

- 1 CONSIDERING how natural disasters can occur at any given moment regardless of any  
2 other circumstances regarding a country, and  
3
- 4 RECOGNIZING how a single conflict can threaten and deeply affect the lives of thousands  
5 in just moments, and  
6
- 7 REALIZING that natural disasters can have permanent effects on the surrounding  
8 environment causing the need for even more assistance, and  
9
- 10 SEEING as how Lebanon alone must spend around \$5,323,000 yearly on natural disasters  
11 with \$165,000,000 being spent in the last 30 years, and  
12
- 13 NOTING that this is a large sum of money for any country, but especially for smaller  
14 countries who lack an abundance of resources;  
15
- 16 1) ENCOURAGES countries to immediately donate money and resources upon  
17 any natural disaster regardless of the country;  
18
- 19 2) SUGGESTS to instruct basic instructions to all countries who need it on how  
20 to protect themselves in the occurrence of a natural disaster;  
21
- 22 3) INSISTS that all countries provide a shelter for residents to go in case of a  
23 hurricane, tornado, or such disasters in every town;  
24
- 24 4) PROMOTES countries to ask their own citizens to branch out and help an  
25 affected country if a disaster should take place;  
26
- 27 5) DEMANDS that we use our own technology to predict if a natural disaster  
28 could occur and inform all other countries as soon as possible;  
29
- 30 6) REQUIRES that surrounding countries of a natural disaster stricken country  
31 provide temporary citizenship should conditions be so bad that people  
32 were forced to leave their country.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3/17

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social

Topic: Natural Disaster Aid

Submitted By: Canada

1 CONSIDERING that there were 296 natural disasters last year costing insurers around 45 billion dollars total,  
2 and  
3

4 AWARE that Canada is a country exposed to a number of different natural disasters each year as well as its  
5 venerable climatic changes each year, and  
6

7 RECONIZING that natural disasters not only affect the lives of the people, but also produce negative effects  
8 on the environment, economic infrastructure, and essential services, and  
9

10 NOTING that natural disasters have a much more disrupted economic affect on developing countries than they  
11 do on countries that are not in the process of development do to their governments lack of the appropriate  
12 mechanism to aid with logical resources in response to an emergency, and  
13

14 NOTING the need to improve coordination and response times by regional powers in targeted areas, and  
15

16 APPRECIATING the efforts of the Bretton Woods institutions and other nongovernmental organizations to  
17 mitigate the effects of natural disasters, and  
18

19 TAKING NOTE that the United Nations has already formed a Disaster Assessment and Coordination  
20 committee as part of the international emergency response system in the case of a sudden emergency;  
21

- 22 1.) CALLS UPON member states take preventative measures in order to prevent future natural  
23 disasters from occurring;  
24
- 25 2.) SUGGESTS that member states share best practices and technologies in order to mitigate the  
26 effects of natural disasters by:  
27
  - 28 a. Creating a committee to observe and study previous patters and effects of natural  
29 disasters;
  - 30 b. Finding a way to fund these such actions to try and mitigate effects of natural disasters;  
31
- 32 3.) REQUESTS that member states increase levels of financial support and technical support in  
33 order to improve disaster preparedness;  
34
- 35 4.) SUGGESTS that member states enhance disaster related mechanisms though the use of  
36 technology to increase the strategic placement of resources and materials;  
37
- 38 5.) CALLS UPON member states to increase the use of disaster preparedness systems and  
39 preventative measures in order to reduce the severity of future natural disasters;  
40
- 41 6.) RECOMMENDS member states in cooperation with non-governmental organizations initiate  
42 education and training programs to increase levels of disaster readiness;  
43
- 44 7.) URGES member states coordinate efforts with NGO's to help reduce disaster costs  
45 internationally.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/1

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Human Rights of the Incarcerated  
Submitted By: Jordan

1 RECOGNIZING the fact that there continue to be facilities used to imprison convicts around  
2 the world that are below the standard set in the Universal Declaration of Human, and  
3

4 BELIEVING that every individual is born free and equal in dignity and in rights, should be  
5 treated with respect due to their value as a human being, whether or not their country's  
6 government personally agrees with that statement, and  
7

8 EMPHASIZING the fact that although a person is arrested for a crime for whatever the case  
9 may be, that individual still deserves to be treated humanely, which includes being provided  
10 with a minimum standard of living, and  
11

12 ALARMED BY the fact that such basic human rights are being denied to imprisoned people  
13 around the world, such as abusive, degrading, and dangerous methods of torture, and  
14

15 STRESSING the importance of how the negative conditions in confinement can affect an  
16 individual's ability to successfully transition back into society;  
17

18 1) URGES all countries to support laws that will protect the prisoners' rights, making  
19 such acts illegal and therefore more easily prosecuted;  
20

21 2) RECOGNIZES that the increase in prison numbers has a direct correlation with the  
22 abusive treatment in prisons, due to the overcrowding, inadequate conditions, and  
23 prison violence;  
24

25 3) SUGGESTS increasing the number of staff and resources available to every  
26 confinement to ensure the basic needs of each prisoner is met;  
27

28 4) CALLS UPON the United Nations to discuss what should be defined as discipline  
29 versus what is cruel and unusual punishment, so there are clearly set limits on the  
30 matter.



4/2

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted to: Third Social

Submitted by: Republic of Rwanda

1 **NOTING** that in 1955 the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners was  
2 approved to be a guideline for nations for the humane treatment of prisoners in any form of  
3 custody;

4  
5 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that the aforementioned resolution gives standards for  
6 registration, food, bedding, medical services, discipline and punishment, religion, and many  
7 other important services for those in custody, and

8  
9 **CONCERNED** that many countries have not fully adopted these standards and their  
10 incarcerated peoples may be living in inhumane conditions, and

11  
12 **EMPHASIZING** that the necessary medical and psychological needs for prisoners must be met  
13 for them to remain in a healthy condition, especially for transgender people and people with  
14 physical and mental disabilities, and

15  
16 **COMMENDING** the UN for creating the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities  
17 to promote appropriate training for prison officials and others to care for disabled persons and  
18 the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or  
19 Punishment to watch for prisons torturing inmates, but

20  
21 **MINDFULL** that many prisons still do not properly care for disabled persons and continue to  
22 torture inmates;

- 23  
24 1) **EXPRESSES** that all prisoners deserve humane treatment;  
25  
26 2) **SUGGESTS** that prisons adopt the guidelines set in the 1955 UN resolution to preserve  
27 the humanity of inmates;.  
28  
29 3) **INSTRUCTS** prisons to teach officials how to care for persons with disabilities;  
30  
31 4) **ENSURES** that all medical and psychological needs of inmates are met.



4/3

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social, Cultural & Humanitarian Committee

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: Russian Federation

1 ACKNOWLEDGING numerous UN documents, including the International Declaration Of Human Rights,  
2 the Geneva Convention of 1949, and UN *Resolution 45/111* regarding the "Basic Principles for the  
3 Treatment of Prisoners" already adopted in an effort to establish basic political and humanitarian rights, and  
4

5 COMMENDING the UN body of nations that passed these conventions, treaties, and documents to improve  
6 recognition and the implementation of these universally acknowledged rights, and  
7

8 NOTING, however, that such diplomatic measures have yet to be universally recognized and that every year  
9 the rights of the incarcerated and the conditions of detainment are often ignored or violated, and  
0

1 CALLING ATTENTION TO the many violations of international treaties still occurring in both developing  
2 and developed nations and the known methods of incarceration violating international law as well as  
3 unsanitary and unsafe conditions posing unjust threats to the incarcerated in a majority of the world's prisons,  
4 and  
5

6 FURTHER NOTING the Human Rights Watch's (HRW) finding that as of 2012 an estimated 12,000 youth-  
7 offenders around the world are serving "life-without-parole" sentences and that an alarming estimated 55% of  
8 those incarcerated in developing nations are under the age of 25, and  
9

10 REALIZING that the rights thereby stated in UN Resolution 45/111 and aforementioned documents are often  
11 violated not only in practice but even in policy among UN states and non-member states alike, and  
12

13 COGNIZANT, however, of the necessity of maintaining diplomacy and respect of sovereignty among nations  
14 regarding prison reform and practices drawing specifically on clauses 3) and 11) of GA *Resolution 45/111*,  
15 and  
16

17 DETERMINING that such basic violations of basic rights are unacceptable and seeing potential in diplomatic  
18 cooperation to fix this issue;  
19

- 20 1) PROPOSES the founding of an annual convention among current representatives of Security  
21 Council nations and the IWG to discuss and review the HRW's findings in an effort to take  
22 a more global view of various nation's situations regarding prisoner treatment;
- 23 2) URGES the UN to carefully analyze and review the International Declaration of Human  
24 Rights and aforementioned Geneva Convention and to re-establish and find potential room  
25 for improvement regarding efficiency and implementation of these defined rights in an effort  
26 to establish more defined diplomatic relations and sounder policy regarding prisoner  
27 treatment;
- 28 3) CALLS FOR the implementation and consideration of revisions and practices, bearing in  
29 mind both the rights of the incarcerated and the sovereignty of UN member states;
- 30 4) RECOMMENDS the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue  
31 reviewing practice and policy regarding nations' incarcerated and consider working with  
32 aforementioned nations for stronger implementation of lawful practice and policy regarding  
33 these UN-declared rights.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/4

Submitted To: Third Social Cultural and Humanitarian

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: Luxembourg

1 AWARE that the United Nations has not updated its policy of the rights of the Incarcerated since  
2 1955, and

3  
4 UNDERSTANDING that since then such matters have greatly heightened, seeing as torture of  
5 prisoners and the conditions in which these prisoners are living are not only inhumane, but  
6 greatly preventable under guidelines in which treating any beings deprived of liberty constitutes  
7 the simple matter of dignity and humanity and,

8  
9 APPRECIATIVE of the United Nations' efforts to enforce a code of standards amongst such  
10 facilities, as well as facilities that offer programs for prisoners' suffering from mental instability  
11 or other mental abnormalities and,

12  
13 ENCOURAGING the progressive attitude towards Post-Incarceration Syndrome thanks to post-  
14 detainment programs including rehabilitation and probationary supplements and,

15  
16 COGNIZANT of the breaches of prisoners' rights in places such as Guantanamo Bay,  
17 Afghanistan and Iraq where prisoner abuse is very prevalent, under the notion that the Geneva  
18 Convention is not covering such facilities;

19  
20 1.) SUGGESTS a meeting through the Third Social Cultural Humanitarian Committee every  
21 five years to discuss policy reform regarding the rights of prisoners, standards of facilities  
22 present in all member states, as well as reform in order to better equip those working and  
23 handling prisoners at the facilities;

24  
25 2.) PROMOTES constant improvement through allocations and awareness of the post-  
26 detainment programs in order to improve the lives of the incarcerated, thus instilling a  
27 sense of worth in them to prevent generational crime, and multiple incarcerations;

28  
29 3.) HOPES for a solution to the growing Post- Incarcerations Syndrome (PIS) problem, such  
30 as additional allocation to rehabilitation centers in equipping the programs to develop  
31 better prevention and aid of those in need;

32  
33 4.) DEMANDS review of the reports of abuse at the prisons such as in Cuba to identify the  
34 sole problem of the situation, as well as form a consequence for those in violation of the  
35 United Nations' standard rules for treatment of prisoners.  
36



*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



4/5

**Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH**

**Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated**

**Submitted By: Iceland**

**STRESSING** the fact that there are countries still currently promoting and/or actively participating in the torture, mistreatment, and neglect of the incarcerated, and that there are many reported cases of rape and sexual harassment in prisons, and

**EMPHASIZING** that the United Nations stance on the rights of the incarcerated is for the respectable treatment, care, and housing of, and that United Nations has made clear their position by passing many resolutions on the matter, and

**UNDERSTANDING** that when any of the prisoners' rights (such as equal protection, freedom of religion, visitation, outside/fresh air time, adequate housing requirements, medical treatments for short term or long term illnesses, women's pre-natal and post-natal care, etc.) are taken away it is usually under the guise of maintaining discipline and safety, but

**QUESTIONING** the prison officials, who deem it necessary to take away fundamental rights in order to procure a safe environment for that particular prisoner as well as the others, and

**RECOGNIZING** the United Nations' efforts to create a safe and equal place of detainment while facing many hard regulations and trying to uphold the needs of individuals, but

**STRESSES** that while incarcerated, unless under the death penalty, the people are meant to learn and rehabilitate themselves into a better state, not be further punished and;

- 1) **PROMOTES** the use of more guards, to not only serve as a means of protection from outside harms, but as well as a barrier for fights that may occur inside the walls and overall help with the safety of the incarcerated;
- 2) **SUGGESTS** the United Nations pass resolutions that promote a wider range of pre natal informational or instructional classes, as well as post natal checkups;
- 3) **ENCOURAGES** the UN promotion of incarceration time as a period meant for self-help and development, rather than just a waiting period or punishment;
- 4) **REQUESTS** that more consideration be given to the inmates suffering from long term or short term illnesses, and that they be treated with the mindset that their health is of the upmost importance regardless of their status.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> Social  
Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated  
Submitted By: Cuba

4/6

1. RECOGNIZING that the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of
2. Prisoners (SMR) has already established common rules for issues such as
3. food, medical care, physical activity, personal hygiene, etc., and
- 4.
5. DEEPLY CONCERNED that prison populations have risen dramatically and that the
6. prison population rate has risen by about 6% from 136 per 100,000 of the world
7. population to the current rate of 144 per 100,000, and
- 8.
9. GRIEVED that not all countries provide basic humanitarian rights for their
10. incarcerated citizens;
- 11.
12. 1) CALLS UPON nations to adhere to guidelines established in the SMR and the
13. World Health Organization (WHO);
- 14.
15. 2) INVITES all nations to commit to annually train and retrain prison personnel
16. on the SMR;
- 17.
18. 3) SUGGESTS that an oversight committee be established to collect data, review
19. and research reports of humanitarian violations during incarceration;
- 20.
21. 4) RECOMMENDS that member nations use imprisonment as a last resort and
22. not as the sole form of punishment.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/7

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: Somalia

1 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of  
2 Prisoners whereby rights to registration, personal hygiene, clothing and bedding, food, exercise  
3 and sport, medical services, discipline and punishment, instruments of restraint, information to  
4 and complaints by prisoners, contact with the outside world, books, religion, retentions of  
5 prisoners' property, notification of death, illness, transfer, removal of prisoners, institutional  
6 personnel and inspection of facilities are humanely protected, and  
7

8 **EMPHASIZING** the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which state that prisoners of war must at all  
9 times be treated humanely, and  
10

11 **FURTHER RECOGNIZING** that the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) defines minimum  
12 conditions of detention such as food, accommodation, clothing, hygiene and medical care, and  
13

14 **EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** of the suffering and torture in detention centers throughout  
15 the Syrian Arab Republic, and  
16

17 **NOTING** the complaints of overcrowding, tragic health care, restrictions to family visits,  
18 unsuitable food, begrimed sanitary conditions and polluted and scarce water in prisons in  
19 Colombia, and  
20

21 **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the presence of torture, reprisals and corruption in prisons  
22 worldwide;  
23

24 1) **DEMANDS** that independent monitors be allowed to frequently visit detention  
25 facilities;

- 26 a. thereby keeping the United Nations Human Rights Council aware of  
27 conditions in detention prisons;  
28 b. therefore restricting opportunities for mistreatment;  
29

30 2) **CALLS UPON** an International conference to be held in 2015 with the intent of  
31 strengthening the IHL to address and prioritize issues such as;

- 32 a. conditions of detention;  
33 b. deprivation of liberty;  
34 c. transfers of detainees;  
35

36 3) **ENCOURAGES** annual 'Human Rights of Inmates' education to be compulsory for  
37 prison guards and wardens.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/8

Submitted To: Third Committee  
Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated  
Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Iran

1 RECOGNIZING, the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
2 (UDHR) passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, that globally  
3 expressed inalienable human rights as being inherent to all humans regardless of  
4 status and,

5  
6 EMPHASIZING, the preamble of the UDHR which encouraged social progress  
7 and freedom, as well as the cooperation and development of civil relations between  
8 nations and,

9  
10 BEARING IN MIND, the frequent condemnation of non-western interpretations  
11 of inalienable rights by other nations due to a biased western perception and,

12  
13 KEEPING IN MIND, that these empathetic human rights are protected by  
14 fundamental law and remain egalitarian, only to be removed as a result of due  
15 process in certain situations.

- 16  
17 1. STRESSES the necessity of mutual respect and understanding between  
18 nations in order to promote civil relations;  
19  
20 2. REQUESTS the acknowledgement and respect of laws that supersede the  
21 western definition of human rights by the UN;  
22  
23 3. URGES, the collaboration of both western and non-western nations in  
24 order to expand the narrow definition of human rights created within the  
25 UDHR;  
26  
27 4. CALLS for a global convention between member nations to better  
28 coordinate and revise portions of the UDHR to be universally applied;  
29  
30 5. URGES the Commission on Human Rights or the Human Rights Council  
31 to further investigate human rights violations based on the unbiased  
32 revised version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/9

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: United States of America

1 **Noting with regret** that our unified, peaceful world contains thousands of people currently  
2 incarcerated due to infractions of their country's laws or capture during wartime, and  
3

4 **Realizing** that some of these individuals remain incarcerated for years on end before being  
5 released from their jailors or captors, some even dying before they can be freed, but  
6

7 **Alarmed** that some of these captors and jailors violate The Universal Declaration of Human  
8 Rights by subjecting the incarcerated to torture or not providing the prisoners equal protection of  
9 the law, yet  
10

11 **Confident** that members of the United Nations can pull together to combat this vile abomination  
12 which plagues our world and eradicate it to provide justice for all, and  
13

14 **Encouraged** by the mammoth efforts put forth by the Office for the Coordination of  
15 Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Commission on  
16 Human Rights, and other organizations that are protecting those who are unable to defend  
17 themselves, but  
18

19 **Mindful** these organizations may currently not be able to deal with all the violations regarding  
20 humanitarian rights of the incarcerated, and  
21

22 **Stressing** that every second not working to help those suffering from these violations may result  
23 in permanent physical, mental, or emotional damage to these individuals, and;  
24

- 25 1.) **Suggests** the United Nations create international guidelines that will help nations  
26 understand how to deal with prisoners in accordance to the Universal Declaration of  
27 Human Rights;  
28
- 29 2.) **Urges** fellow member nations to ramp up support for current organizations such as  
30 UNOCHA, ICC, and the Commission on Human Rights by providing more funding,  
31 supplies, or manpower;  
32
- 33 3.) **Recommends** fellow nations to be transparent and open with how they treat their  
34 prisoners so that the United Nations will be able to recognize whether or not a  
35 country's procedures dealing with the incarcerated is in direct violation of the  
36 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/10

Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: Vietnam

1 Expressing deep concern over the fact that today approximately 9 million people  
2 worldwide are kept imprisoned, while nearly 100,000 inmates in the United States alone  
3 are kept in solitary confinement, and  
4

5 Emphasizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), as adopted in 1949  
6 by the United Nations General Assembly, condemns "cruel, inhuman, or degrading  
7 treatment or punishment" such as solitary confinement as stated in Article 5 of the  
8 UDHR, and  
9

10 Considering how along with the UDHR, Article 7 of the Basic Principles for the  
11 Treatment of Prisoners also denounces the use of solitary confinement as it calls for the  
12 abolition of solitary confinement seeing as how it violates basic human rights, and  
13

14 Recognizing because of the continued use of solitary confinement as a punishment in  
15 prisons many prisoners are denied their basic human rights given by the UDHR and  
16 are punished in cruel and inhumane ways, and  
17

18 1) Suggests the United Nations take action in supporting alternatives to long term  
19 solitary confinement such as limiting sentencing for maximum solitary time in  
20 prisons insuring, in that aspect, that the incarcerated are guaranteed their basic  
21 human rights;  
22

23 2) Emphasizes the belief that all incarcerated persons retain their basic human  
24 rights by denouncing the use of solitary and other cruel, inhumane punishments  
25 by encouraging and supporting programs that help reform inmates instead of  
26 psychologically damaging them;  
27

28 3) Invites all nations to reevaluate and reform their prison systems to the  
29 standards that are up to par with the UDHR and Basic Principles for the  
30 Treatment of Prisoners;  
31

32 4) Urges nations who still use the practice of solitary confinement to seek  
33 different methods of correction and evaluate their stance on the rights of  
34 the incarcerated.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/11

Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: Chile

1 EMPHASIZING the fact that, international human rights law is binding on all states including  
2 agents such as prison officials and guards, and  
3

4 AWARE that the human rights of any peoples are a legitimate subject for international law and  
5 scrutiny, and  
6

7 STRESSING the fact that, all prison agents are obliged to know and apply the international  
8 standards for human rights, and  
9

10 FULLY ADKNOWLEDGING the effort put forth by nations in the form of substantial economic  
11 aid, and  
12

13 EMPHASIZING FURTHER the need of education for prisoners and prison agents  
14 internationally;  
15

16 1)STRESSES the importance of education in prison systems internationally;  
17

18 2)PROMOTES the endorsement and teaching of prisoners and prison agents worldwide;  
19

20 3)IMPLORES the cooperation of more developed countries in the United Nations to aide  
21 in the education of prisoners and prison agents;  
22

23 4)ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the cooperation between underdeveloped and developed  
24 nations in sharing and providing information on their prison systems;  
25

26 5)SUGGESTS the United Nations sanction an international committee, for the  
27 humanitarian rights of the incarcerated, enforcing international human rights laws.



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



4/12

Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated

Submitted By: Switzerland

1 BEARING IN MIND that some prisoners do not have the opportunities for equal rights based on  
2 the constitutions and beliefs of the diversification of governments throughout the globe, the  
3 convicts that are held in prisons deserve the entitlement of certain freedoms and rights, and  
4

5 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT all prisoners in these detention centers are present due to a variety  
6 of criminalities which do express the divergent levels based on how critical the misconducts are  
7 in a body of government, and  
8

9 BELIEVING that no matter how nefarious an offense to the government is, the capital  
10 punishment or any other act of violence executed by the government of a nation should not be  
11 tolerated, even in the most extreme situations, and  
12

13 STRESSING that the prisoners in these penitentiaries need equal rights, we, as a committee,  
14 need to take small, but gradual steps in order to achieve this goal of allowing better conditions  
15 for the incarcerated and enforce their privileges, but we must push for these actions reforms  
16 immediately, and  
17

18 1) CALLS UPON the expansion of facilities that focus on correcting the problems, such  
19 as psychiatric hospitals, to liberate the environment and society, rather than punishing the  
20 detainees on their injustice;  
21

22 2) URGES more funding and spending on prison maintenance and upkeep due to the  
23 overcrowding of these detention centers, considering that the United States alone obtains  
24 a total prison population of 2,228,424;  
25

26 3) ENCOURAGES the action of using the spending to construct more juvenile courts and  
27 correctional facilities in order to mend the issue of pairing minors with adults in  
28 penitentiaries and giving more occupancy space to the prisoners;  
29

30 4) DEMANDS that the committee shall agree to this solution to the issue of the poor  
31 conditions of the incarcerated by expanding facilities, putting more funding and spending  
32 on prison sustenance, and attracting more attention to the focus of fixing the problem by  
33 increasing the number of centers that treat criminals with mental illnesses.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH  
Topic: Equalized Primary Education  
Submitted By: South Africa

1 CONCERNED that in 2012, 58 million primary school age children were out of school and in  
2 2010, an estimated 45 million African children were not in school, and

3  
4 APPRECIATING that the gender gap in youth literacy rates have narrowed and large strides  
5 have been made in primary school enrollment, and

6  
7 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that in 2014 there was an estimated 250 million children  
8 of primary school age worldwide who were illiterate or could do basic math, and

9  
10 MINDFUL that in sub-Saharan Africa nearly four out of five poor rural girls are not completing  
11 primary school and for every 100 boys out of school there are 117 girls in the same situation, and

12  
13 CONSCIOUS that at the current rate, the poorest girls in sub-Saharan Africa will only achieve  
14 universal primary completion in 2086, and

15  
16 BELIEVING that achieving universal equalized primary education will speed up progress  
17 towards other UN goals such as gender and poverty equality and lowering child mortality rates;

- 18  
19 1) URGES countries to put more financial resources into public educational institutes and  
20 look for pre-existing ventures in those countries that will lend toward this cause without  
21 relying on just one source;  
22  
23 2) EMPHASIZES that teachers are given the information on the most efficient ways to  
24 teach their students and supporting this with monetary effort and having certifications and  
25 creating qualifications that teachers to meet;  
26  
27 3) CALLS UPON the UN to engage in further outreach and advocacy and accompany  
28 countries in policymaking and implementation;  
29  
30 4) SUPPORTS promoting early child care and development that would prepare the children  
31 for primary education.



Submitted To: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

Topic:

Submitted By: Germany

1 **TAKING NOTE** goals are being set and achieved by countries around the globe to improve  
2 primary education and education overall, and

3 **DETERMINED** to bring forth new goals and ideas for the future, and

4 **DRAWS ATTENTION TO**, the problems that still occur right now, and

5 **ALARMED** by the overwhelming number of girls who are not able to attend school or continue  
6 through school because of their gender, and

7 **STRESSING** approximately 1/3 of girls are still denied the right to education around the world,  
8 and

9 a.) more then 50% of females in third world countries are illiterate

10 **REITERATING** in some primary schools 100 boys are enrolled and only 60 girls are allowed  
11 admission, and

12 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** while more children are attending school globally many  
13 are failing to meet learning standards or are dropping out, and

14 **EMPHASIZES** that education is an essential part of our world and daily lives, and

15 **DIRECTS** all countries to try and equalize education opportunities and,

16 1.) **DESIGNATES** countries with high literacy and efficient education systems to assist  
17 other countries falling behind with several aids, and

18 2.) **SUGGESTS** countries put forth approximately 1/5 of funds received to a committee  
19 of representatives that will distribute this money to countries education systems

20 3.) **REQUESTS** all countries to try and make primary education systems as similar as  
21 possible, and

22 4.) **EXPRESSES HOPE** towards a future of equal and stable education systems that can  
23 continue to bring countries closer together.