Third SCH

1. Equalized Primary Education
2. Women’s Access to Healthcare
3. Natural Disaster Aid
Submitted To: 3rd SCH  
Topic: Equalized Primary Education  
Submitted By: The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

AFFIRMING that, in order for education to be equalized for all people, that means that all people must have access to said education, and

ALARMED by the 2010 statistic that states around 61 million children at the primary school age did not attend any sort of school in that year, and

CONCERNED that, according to the World Demographics Profile of 2013, that 15.9% of the world’s population over the age of fifteen is illiterate, and

EMPHASISING the economic, social, and medical benefits of having an educated population, and

a) STRESSING the fact that children born to educated mothers are less likely to be stunted or malnourished, and

b) RECOGNIZING that women who received a primary education are 13% more likely to know the benefits of using condoms, such as prevention of HIV/AIDS, and

RECALLING Article Twenty-Six of the Declaration of Human Rights which reads, “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”, and

BELIEVING firmly that in most countries where citizens do not receive a compulsory free primary education it is because the governments of these countries simply lack the funding and resources to be able to provide their citizens with an education, and

NOTING WITH REGRET however, that there are some nations in which a free primary education is provided, but is not available to all citizens because of their race, gender, religion, etc., and

GRIEVED to hear that, according to UNESCO, 60.7% of illiterate persons around the world are women, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN with how, in some nations, a person can be denied a chance at an education because of their religious beliefs, and

REITERATING the benefits of having educated citizens and pledging this committee’s dedication to solving this very pressing issue, and

1) AUTHORIZES the formation of a committee whose main purpose will be to raise money by different means to buy educational supplies to be sent to nations in need of it;

2) CONSIDERS an incentive program that will award more supplies to nations that have a diverse amount of students to ensure that all children are getting an opportunity at an education regardless of their race, religion, gender, etc;

a) AFFIRMING that each nation’s own entire diversity will be considered when determining diversity of schools, seeing that every nation has different types of people in it.
ALARMED by the more than one billion people lacking basic education, and

GRIEVED by the 72 million children in the developing world who do not attend primary school, and

RECOGNIZING one in five people in Third World countries do not attend school past the 5th grade, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN nearly a billion people entered the 21st century unable to read a book or sign their name, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT many children in developing countries who do enroll in school are unable to graduate with the basic reading and math skills because of the lack of teachers, books, or facilities to provide a quality education, and

BEARING IN MIND that increasing the average number of years spent in school by just one year, a developing nation would see their gross domestic product increase by twenty-three percent, and

CONCERNED children that desire an education may live a great distance away from the school or may be incapable of getting to school, which enables them to receive an education;

1) AUTHORIZES the provision of incentives to willing nations that wish to provide funding for primary education in the less developed nations to raise $10 billion annually for primary education;

2) CALLS UPON the construction of facilities in rural areas for universal access to primary education, or the funding for transportation to the nearest school by bus;

3) EXPRESSING ITS THANKS to the volunteer teachers though many more are needed.
CONCERNED that approximately 120 million children worldwide are not able to receive primary education or drop out before they are finished, and

ALARMED by the fact that 250 million primary-school-aged children, including children who have spent 4 or more years in school, are not able to read or write well enough to meet minimum standards, due to education they are receiving, and

REALIZING primary education is the start of success for a person, and without it they will not have as much success in life if they do not have primary education, rather than if they do have primary education, and

RECOGNIZING that sixty-one million children were not enrolled in school in 2010 and from that sixty-one million, forty-seven percent were never expected to start school at any time, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN in many nations the education for women is very different from the education for men, if the women even are allowed to receive education, and for women to receive education would in turn help them make smarter decisions in their life, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that throughout the globe there is a huge difference in the amount of trained teachers and supplies in private and public schools, allowing some children to get better education due to the amount of money their families can pay to send them to school, and

ALARMED that the future of our world depends on the children and their education, if we are to provide better equal education around the world then the economy globally will be better impacted, rather than if we provide less education not equally the global economy will become worse;

1) INVITES nations to take actions in further educating their children regardless of their race, gender, or economic status;

2) CALLS UPON nations with more functional education systems to help these developing nations by setting up programs and sending supplies and volunteer teachers;

3) ENCOURAGES nations with both public and private schools to better train teachers, so that all students receive the same amount of education regardless of their economic status.
Mindful of the fact that having a primary education is a right that should be granted to every child no matter the race, creed, sex, social stance, or nationality, and

Confident that if every child was to obtain an acceptable primary education that it would be of great benefit to society and would decrease poverty across the world, and

Expressing with grave concern that the number of children throughout the world that were of primary school age but were not receiving an education in 2011 was over 57 million and that most of these children are from developing nations in the Middle East and Africa, and

Recognizing that the majority of these countries do not have the finances to devote to the effort of ensuring that every child with in the nation is receiving and satisfactory education which greatly affects the poor in this country who do not have the financial resources to supply their children with an education and rely on government run public schools and educational programs which are unavailable even though these children would have the most to gain by obtaining and education, and

Concerned with the fact that the majority of children that do not receive a satisfactory education are young women, and

Mindful of the fact that there has been a strong effort to remove this gender gap and also to ensure that every child has a right to an education which has increased the number of children who are receiving a primary education in almost every nation over the past ten years, and

1) **Suggests** the providing of financial aid to countries that are unable to build and staff schools for their children with the specification that they are used specifically for these purposes;

2) **Impleads** that developed nations assist in providing these schools with the technologies and supplies need to ensure their success while bearing in mind that by providing these technologies while help to ensure a world with less poverty which is beneficial for every nation;

3) **Demands** that before developing nations can receive these funds and technology they must prove that their schools provide an education for every child no matter the race, creed, sex, social stance, or immigration status of the child.
Recognizing that giving an equal primary education to all citizens of a nation can be a tremendous financial burden, as well as difficult due to location and population size, but

Stressing that a solid and equal early childhood education is necessary for the growth and creation of a nation’s labor market, advancement in technology, and their economic standard, and

Expressing deep concern that even in this advanced age, many nations continue to have literacy rates lower than 50%, and that some of these illiterate citizens are refused their education simply because of their gender, religion, race, and/or non-urban lifestyle, and

Applauding the United Nations for their work through the Declaration of Human Rights, the addition of providing primary education access to the 2015 Millennium Development Goals, their attempts to make education mobile in nations with more dispersed populations, and their Millennium Declaration that both boys and girls should receive equal primary educations, but

Appalled by the fact that even with these valiant attempts to broaden the spectrum of education many nations continue to restrict or completely refrain from giving all citizens an opportunity to further their education, and

1.) Urges nations base education on children’s intellectual capabilities, and should contain no discrimination;

2.) Suggests that member nations increase the amount of their national finances that they dedicate to public education;

3.) Appeals that nations not only focus on the gender, ethnicity, religion or race of a child but to also keep in mind location, and not deny children in more rural areas their right to an education;

4.) Calls Upon nations that have established primary education systems in their own country to join together with the UN and send monetary aid and teaching assistance to struggling countries;

5.) Requests that any organization created by the United Nations to provide monetary aid for educational purposes also contain a sub-committee to ensure that all monetary aid does go to a pursuit of an equal educational system for all, and is not misused.
Alarmed that in 2011, fifty-seven million children of primary school age throughout the world continued to lack access to a public school system, and

Appreciating the fact that the Millennium Development Goal of closing the gender gap in education has made steady progress, but

Concerned that this portion of the goal was not entirely met by its intended date of 2005, and

Recognizing that by 2013, ninety percent of students of primary education age were enrolled in schools, which is impressive progress towards meeting the MDG’s 2015 target date for all children to be enrolled in a form of primary education, and

Endorsing the WASH program which has been working to teach and improve hygiene in schools of developing countries in order to increase attendance and positively impact the students’ performances in the classroom, and

Cognizant of the UNICEF program and its generous donation of $233 million to promoting education and assisting schools in providing safe water and sanitation in their facilities, and

1) Urges all nations to be supportive and cooperative in actively working towards the MDGs by expanding the reach of primary education in their own country as well as globally;

2) Supports the spread of WASH or similar programs in developing nations in order to continuously reach a larger body of students in the area of the education center and produce better results in student performance;

3) Expresses its belief that in order to provide children with a proper level of education, nations must continuously focus on training teachers, maintaining educational facilities, and providing technology for the students and educators when it is necessary or available;

4) Recommends increased usage of technology is classrooms where it is available in order to improve the level of education provided as well as prepare students for life in the world outside of the classroom.
Believing that providing the equal opportunity to access a functioning primary education system to every citizen of a nation is important, but

Mindful that being able to provide the equal access to primary education for every single citizen of a nation is sure to place a large financial burden on that nation and may be difficult to achieve, but

Stressing that in order to become a productive individual in any modern society a basic level of quality primary education is required and should be available to all, and

Appalled by the fact that worldwide 72 million children lack the opportunity or resources they need to become successful and productive in any modern society, and

Taking into account the establishment of the second Millennium Development Goal in 2000 which stated a desire to give equalized education for everyone, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or intelligence by the year 2015, and

Bearing in mind that the goals mentioned above can only be achieved with complete cooperation from member nations, and

Inspired by organizations such as the United Children's Fund and the organizations attempt to increase the ease of access to quality primary education in every nation through an increased knowledge of the need to have access to primary education, and

1) Calls upon willing and able member nations to contribute to the United Children's Fund either through monetary donations or through spreading the knowledge of why an education is essential to all;

2) Demands that everyone in a nation has equal access to education, regardless of race, gender, or class;

3) Requests that all member nations attempt to contribute in order to achieve the goal of education for all;

4) Invites the United Nations to create a foundation dedicated to establishing quality education and maintaining standards for all;

5) Expresses the belief that through a multinational effort it is possible to provide a quality education for all.
Bearing in mind that, in less-fortunate countries, as little as 50% of citizens complete primary school and only 52% progress onward to secondary schooling, and

Alarmed by the fact that certain countries have upwards of 5 million children not currently enrolled in school whether due to financial problems, availability, or eligibility and are not being assisted by countries with almost 95% of children enrolled in education programs, and

Aware that, in 1995 and despite record population growth, UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) helped raise primary school enrollment from 48 percent 1960 to 77 percent in developing countries, and

Taking into account that the World Bank, in March of 2013, approved $450 million for two projects in Nigeria, SEPIP (Stat Education Program Investment Project) and YESSO (Youth Employment and Social Support Operation), to improve education and employment for children and adults, and

1.) Expresses the belief that countries succeed through cooperation with larger organizations and it is asked that countries make strong efforts to fund education programs and cooperate with foreign operations if necessary to educate the citizens as best as possible;

2.) Suggests that, with primary school enrollment rates as low as 52%, education is pushed as a required program for children below specific ages and some form of free or inexpensive education program is made available for those who cannot afford it;

3.) Emphasizes on more-fortunate member nations with better education programs helping struggling countries nearby in hopes of spreading knowledge to native and foreign children;

4.) Instructs all member nations to advertise the importance of proper education and stress the difference it can make in life along with emphasizing how much the citizens should make an effort to get educated and educate others whether older or younger;

5.) Welcomes any and all member nations with the funding available to take part in programs such as EFA, the Education For All movement to provide basic education worldwide, or fund its own education program, whether national or international, and to put forth a dedicated sum of money annually to assist education programs.
Believing that primary education is essential for the growth and development of children across the world, and

Noting that primary education is needed for children, so they can learn to think critically, solve problems, and learn ways to attain high standards for a better future, and

Expressing deep concern to the fact that in 2011 there were more than 57 million children around the world of primary school age who are not in school, most of these children living in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, and

Noting with grave concern that girls are severely disadvantaged in their efforts to access primary education in ways that boys are not, and

Realizing that education is a basic human right that should be given to people of all genders, ethnicities, religions, classes, and intelligence levels, and

Recognizing organizations such as Global Campaign for Education, UNICEF, Peace Corps, Child Aid, Fast Track Initiative (FTI), and Building Tomorrow that have tried to raise the educational standard all around the world, and

Encouraged by Ghana, Kenya, and other countries who have raised attendance by cutting school fees, and

Wishing that the United Nations along with other global organizations such as UNICEF can continue their efforts to reach the second 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reaching universal, equalized primary education, and

1) Directs nations to strive for achieving universal, equalized primary education by putting forth all effort necessary to achieve this goal;

2) Invites every nation to prioritize achieving equalized primary education by the year 2015;

3) Recommends that the United Nations work with other aid organizations such as Peace Corps and Building Tomorrow to supply $1 billion U.S. dollars and encourage all countries to eliminate school fees to raise attendance and ultimately achieve universal, equalized primary education by 2015.
ALARMED that over 50 million primary school aged children are not enrolled in or attending primary schools, and

REALIZING that many of these children do not have access to a school; drop out of school; do not enroll, despite a school being available; and face many other obstacles preventing them from necessary primary education, and

EXPRESSING that an educated population of states is gravely important to the future of each state, and

NOTING the efforts of programs such as UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), and

RECALLING the goals made by Millennium Development Goals, of having all children able to complete primary education by 2015, and

AWARE that not all member states have the means to provide primary education to their population;

1) URGES all primary school aged children to enroll and attend school in order to better their own future, and the future of each state;

2) ENCOURAGING states with low primary education rates to reform education systems based on individual needs and reasons of educational absence;

3) ASKS developed states with stable and successful educational systems and abundant resources to aid developing states, and provide direction to broken primary education programs.
Reminding that North Korea's math and science scores are second in the world because of our rigorous and refined educational system which was put into place by our benevolent leader Kim Il-Sung in 1975, and

Having studied the trend in successful education it has been made clear that low budget successful education is achievable, as shown by countries such as North Korea and Singapore, and

Noting with deep concern that other developed countries with higher expenditures per pupil still are underachieving, and

Confident that teaching all students obedience and loyalty to their superiors as and their country is key to any successful educational endeavor, and

Believing that loyal students are calmer and more complacent to their studies, making a more intelligent, hard working, and patriotic adult and worker;

1) stresses that mathematical and scientific studies are the back bone of any successful school system, because these studies adhere to analytical thinking and problem solving skills;

2) suggests that a more advanced and less costly school system may work in a system of tracking, allowing more prosperous students to excel on a college bound track and less productive students to be allowed on a less costly trade route allowing each student to rise to his/her best placement within society;

3) deplores the wasteful western idealism of encouraging individuality and unfaithfulness to one's country through improper and unregulated literature and media within school, and through unpatriotic and unsuitable artwork;

4) further invites the appointment of schools throughout the world that rely upon correct matters of study as well as the education of all children to be loyal, country driven adults and citizens which may only be brought about by a appropriate educational system which is as strong, hard working, and country devoted as said institution wishes it's pupils to be.
ACKNOWLEDGING that many member states do not provide equalized primary education to their citizens, whether it be because of differences in social class, skin color, gender, or other discriminating factors, and

MINDFUL that the more education available to an individual, the more proactive they will become in society, and

AWARE that the number of children in developing countries receiving primary education has increased from 82 percent in 1999 to 90 percent in 2010, and

CONCERNED that this improvement has slowed almost to a screeching halt in the past three years, causing nearly 69 million children within primary school age to be refused education, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that 61% of the children not enrolled in school are female, and

REALIZING that some member states have done a remarkable job in improving the education of their citizens, and

CONFIDENT that member states are open minded about providing primary education to the children of their region, and being proactive about furthering their education, and

DETERMINED to do our best to achieve the UN millennium goals to acquire universal primary education by 2015;

1) APPLAUDS member states who have taken initiative to provide primary schooling for the children of their region;

2) ENCOURAGES nations to donate until our goal of $11 million is achieved to aid our efforts of equalizing primary education;

3) PROMOTES the abolishment of school fees for those who cannot afford to pay them and sustain the rest of their family’s needs;

4) URGES governments to provide meals and transportation for the children attending school.
NOTING WITH CONCERN that as of 2011, 57.2 million children worldwide are without any type of primary education, and

STRESSING that education is essential for the growth and development of a productive society, and is vital for our future, and

REALIZING that globally, 123 million youth, (15 to 24), lack basic reading skills and that 61 percent of them are women, and

RECALLING that the second Millennium Development Goal is to establish a system of universal primary education, and

CONCERNED with the lack of educational progression as of 2008 due to the lack of funding, some solutions to this problem include;

1. INCREASED funding to organizations whose primary intent is creating assessable primary education;

2. URGES more organizations to try and reach this goal of universal primary education.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that the universal declaration of human rights states “education shall be compulsory” and also saying “education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms”, and

RECOGNIZING that every nation should abide by these common standards set forth by the universal declaration of human rights such as it stresses when the declaration of human rights later states “…both among the peoples of member states themselves and among peoples of territories under their jurisdiction”, and

REALIZING that in order for countries to grow more intelligent and gain technological, pharmaceutical, scientific, and environmental advancements quicker there must be a higher number of educated people at least getting the primary level of education in order for them to move on to a form of higher education, and

TAKING NOTE that not every country is doing so which would allow us to ask if not everyone is getting equalized primary education how do we expect the nations of the world to learn and grow together as one to help aid the improvement of human kind;

1) PROMOTES funding to help third world countries with costs that are not able to be paid in order to achieve equalized primary education in all countries to help humanity grow together as a whole;

2) SUGGESTS more of a insisted equalized chance of primary education for all the civilians who never have had an equalized primary education opportunity because this rule was not imposed as much as it should have been;

3) URGES that there would be officers appointed to look over and guide the funding in order to promote and help the problem of bias and discrimination in education become more known and therefore helped with these officers in place;

4) REQUESTS there also being officers in each nation appointed to inform the population and leadership of equalized primary education in their country that will make sure that no matter what religion, gender, race, or status each and every person is given the opportunity to have equalized, primary education.
AWARE of the disparities in primary education, especially in Sub-Saharan and Northern Africa and Western Asia, and

ALARME the disparity of 62% of the 123 million illiterate youth worldwide are female, and

BEARING IN MIND the quality of education, especially in parts of Africa, is presenting a challenge even though attendance is becoming the usual. There is still a low completion rate and a high grade-repetition rate due to late entry, poverty, lack of stress on education, and early marriage of girls, and

MINDFUL that household poverty and location, rural or urban, can affect the educational career of youth worldwide, and

APPRECIATING school feeding programs implemented in problem areas like Africa and access to preschools, and

RECOGNIZING the United Nation's strides in achieving the Second Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education including UNESCO and the Brookings Institution collaboration on developing learning standards and implementation practices to improve learning outcomes, and

COGNIZANT of the recent Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework published and implemented by many countries to attack problem areas, and

1) AUTHORIZES implementation of global literacy rate bolstering for youth programs concentrated in Africa and Asia;

2) SUGGESTS programs to stress to various cultures the importance of education, especially for women as this is the main problem in off-track areas.
Applauds previous efforts by the UN to improve Universal Primary Education which have been effective in steps towards a brighter future and

Notes that there has been great progress achieved since 1999 in the achievement of the millennium development goal and

Recalls that net primary enrollment in Africa rose from 58% to 74% from 1999 to 2007 and that the UN Millennium Development Goal is still in progress and plans to be completed by 2015 and

Aware more efforts must be made in order to make it possible for members of both genders to receive equal education and

Encourages programs similar to the UNMDG be developed and put into use in places other than Africa and expand this kind of education to areas in South America and Asia with low literacy rates and

Believes measures should be taken to ensure that development continues and expands even after the UNMDG is finished

1) Proposes a permanent committee be formed to continue to create programs similar to the UNMDG that will keep education on the rise throughout the world

2) Suggests that this committee will work on where education is most needed, how it will be distributed, by whom and that will be their only objective.
Recognizing the need for equalized primary education in all areas around the world, and

Conscious of other programs around the world that focus on equalized primary education, and

Bearing in Mind the estimated 61 Million children of primary school age that are not attending school, and

Realizing the benefits of having a primary education in a majority of the population, and

Noting with grave concern that some children are given more opportunities for education around the globe;

1. Urges the involvement of the United Nations to ensure equalized education is held in the same regard to countries all around the world;

2. Directs the United Nations to take note off all the children around the world denied to their right of equalized education;

3. Requests the United Nations to make all countries aware of the benefits of equalized primary education and the opportunities those with a primary education have.
EMPHASIZING that equalizing primary education would set students off on the right foot to help them reach higher education and,

DRAWS THE ATTENTION to the fact that 67 million children around the world are not enrolled in primary education and,

NOTES that 53 percent of the children not enrolled in primary education are girls and,

PROCLAIMS that 61% of girls are married by the age of 18 in Africa and the Middle East and,

CONDEMNNS the nations who support the use of children as soldiers as it hurts their chances at a education and,

REMINDS people that in low-income countries, every additional year of education can increase a person’s future income by ten percent

1) ENCOURAGES the member nations of the UN to work to improve their primary education;

2) SUPPORTS member nations who continue to invest in their country’s education system;

3) CALLS UPON member nations to help African nations that cannot fund a public school system;

4) REQUESTS that countries not only help their children enroll in school but also make sure they have the resources to graduate;

5) FURTHER RECOMMENDS that member nations should work toward a free public school system;

6) ENDORSES nations who lower interest rates on student loans.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the number of out-of-school is substantially lower than it was in 2000, but quality education still is elusive for millions more, and

CONSCIOUS that out of the estimated 93 million children not receiving education 80 percent live in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and

EXPRESSING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that 123 million youth from ages 15-24 lack basic writing skills with 61 percent of them being young women, and

BEARING IN MIND that there have already been resolutions passed and even a millennium goal set to help aid equalized primary education;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES the work that current organizations like the GPE and UNGEI have been doing;

2) CALLS UPON other NGOs to aid the school effort in developing countries;

3) ASKS all countries that have solid school systems already set in place to help create them in other countries;

4) APPLAUDS the World Food Program (WFP) for feeding 22 million children in 60 countries while they are at school;

5) EXPRESSING THE BELIEF that Millennium Goal 2 will not be reached by 2015, but will be reached in the near future.
REALIZING that there is a need for primary education for the basis of every community and for humanity, and

UNDERSTANDING that not all countries are in the financial state to have many primary schools for young children to attend every day, and

CONCERNED for the lack of emphasis on other subjects than just the ones that will help with the government and the economy, and

ENCOURAGING that a bigger emphasis be put on younger kids going to school and more subjects be put in place for kids to learn about, and

MINDFUL of the fact that there are many reasons why kids cannot stay in school like disease, or poverty in the country or in the family, or gender discrimination within the schools like girls not being able to go for more than six years or so; and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that equalized education is a big thing, should be taken seriously and put as more of a priority;

a) STRESSES in the importance that every kid should have an equal opportunity in the educational world, especially primary education so that it would not only help the country, but it would help the world;

b) PROMOTES the expansion on the subjects taught in the primary school to broaden their views in the political and work field so they can develop their own opinion about things going on in the world;

c) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY in the country to promote fundraising to help build the fundings for the schools to not only better the education for the kids, but to build a safe and healthy environment to learn and play and be themselves;

d) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the fact that girls do not always get to attend school because they do not have as many rights as the boys, should have the same rights as the boys to learn and go the same length of time;

e) REPEATS that for a country to be successful in the future and have many years of prosperity equalized primary education is key, because it is the foundation for all things.
RECONIZING the unsteady economy and that those less fortunate have a lesser chance at a
better education, and

CONCERNED that 6% of children are not getting the education they need and that only 81.1%
of the country is literate, and

EMPHAZING the importance of education to all civilians so that the future generations can
improve the world;

1) ENCOURAGES members to enforce equalized primary education and better their
   education systems;

2) RECOMENDS that the United Nation continues to enforce education;

3) APPLAUDS all countries who are working to improve education throughout the
   world who have the resources to improve;

4) EMPHAZISES the need for higher education throughout the world to continue
   the expansion of knowledge and technology.
Submit To: 3rd Social
Topic: Equalized Primary Education
Submitted By: Iraq

STRESSING the importance and value of an equal opportunity to education for all, and

MINDFUL of the many costs and sacrifices required for educational programs especially in
many undeveloped countries, and

CONCERNED DEEPLY that many students around the world may not receive equal educational
opportunities based on race and gender, and

REALIZING that the future and success of a country greatly depends on new technology,
research, and medical knowledge which are skills only education can give;

1) ENCOURAGES every country to understand the great necessity for everyone in the
country to receive equal educational opportunities;

2) INVITES organizations such as EFA and UNESCO to take action and show
themselves all across the world so that others will be inspired to create their own
groups to help equalize education;

3) STRONGLY URGES for the removal any laws or regulations against education
because of the gender or race of an individual.
Submitted To: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee
Topic: Equalized Primary Education
Submitted By: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

AFFIRMING that equalized primary education is an essential building block for the success of individuals and the world population as a whole, and is needed to maximize human achievement and,

RECALLING its resolution 56/2002 of 18 January 2002 which discusses the right of all people worldwide to an equal education as an inalienable right and,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/29 of 20 April 2001 on the right to an education and,

MINDFUL that the world as a whole requires a stronger foundation of education beginning in the primary levels, yet that the United Nations faces large financial obstacles in achieving this critical goal;

1. CALLS UPON all United Nations agencies to work more closely with the governments of countries that have the most obstacles to overcome to reach the goal of equalized primary education;

2. STRESSES that all member nations cooperate jointly with the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee towards the attainment of its goal for the betterment of education;

3. RECOMMENDS the development of a subcommittee within the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee with the specific goal of improving equalized primary education for all people regardless of gender, ethnic background, or socioeconomic strata for the betterment of all classes and races around the world;

4. DESIGNATES the formation of a United Nations trust fund or a partnership with the World Bank in order to raise and collect voluntary donations for the development and growth of this beneficial subcommittee;

5. APPLAUDS any state or nation that takes an active and prominent role in this strive for the benefit of education; and

6. EMPHASIZES the importance of this subcommittee the members of the United Nations as it will benefit genders and all races, classes, people, economies, and nations all over the world.
CONSCIOUS of the fact that equalized primary education is important to the success of all people in every nation, and

BEARING IN MIND also of the fact that education systems are expensive to nations and not every nation can afford to uphold their system especially in underdeveloped countries, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the “wealth gap” which reported by the World Bank is a difference in educational attainment between the rich and poor that gives the wealthy a higher advantage in the education systems and ultimately an advantage in competitive job markets, and

CONSCIOUS that the United Nations is gathering panelists and experts to examine the use of universal primary education to eradicate poverty and mortality rates of mothers and children, also to promote gender equality and promote sustainable development, and

APPLAUDING the countries who have eradicated the primary-level school enrollment fees thus improving the rate of student enrollment since 1999, and

AWARE that the Second Millennium Summit Goal in 2000 was, “By 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”, and

BELIEVING that with the support from every United Nations members, and actions taken towards equalizing primary education for all boys and girls no matter how wealthy or poor they are, the Second Millennium Summit Goal can still be achieved;

1.) INVITE every nation to adopt a Ministry of Education to make decisions regarding the educational systems in a bureau where education is priority;

2.) RECOMMENDS that United Nations members make access to schooling for children easier by reducing enrollment fees, possibly abolishing them completely;

3.) REQUESTS that learning materials such as textbooks, notebooks, and anything else needed would be provided by the schools for students who wouldn’t be able to afford school supplies as initiative for underprivileged children.
MINDFUL about the gender and socio-economic role playing in unequal education, and

RECOGNIZING that nearly two thirds of Moroccan women are illiterate, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that the situation for women in rural areas remains significantly poorer with rates of illiteracy standing at 87 percent, and

BEARING IN MIND that cultural norms and the level of economic development continue to give rise to the obstacles these women face in their educational pursuit, and

AWARE of the fact that the school attendance rate in urban areas is 90 percent as compared to 48 percent in rural areas, and

ALARMED by the fact that out of the 75 million illiterate adults in Middle Eastern and North African countries, more than half live in Egypt, Iraq, and Morocco;

1) REQUESTS the incorporation of the United Nations Millennium Goals (MDGs), which include goals for improved education, gender equality, and women’s empowerment, into national development plans and the implementation of education policies and programs;

2) APPLAUDS compulsory education laws and tuition-free primary education which have had sustainable effects on women’s status and future opportunities;

3) RECOMMENDS making schools more accessible in rural areas and encouraging higher quality by ensuring teachers’ education are up to standards.
Stressing the need that every nation must make every effort to make all citizens feel welcome in their own nation, including those not financially capable to do so has every nation on the verge of providing high quality hospitality to all and,

Taking into account that not all countries, especially those that are poverty stricken, can afford some of the luxuries of other nations to accommodate their guests and citizens accordingly leaves many realizing that some nations may be asked to provide financial support for the bettering of the world and,

Realizing those nations who already are treating the civilians of their nation with the utmost respect they deserve and accommodating them the best that they can at this point in time and,

Concerned that many nations may not be treating everyone equally because of race or ethnicity could be a major factor in getting everyone on board to treating everyone in their respective nations appropriately and,

Emphasizing that if every nation complies with the plan of fair treatment of all citizen, no matter their ethnicity, will the world advance into something bigger and smarter, inviting the fact anon if every nation complies;

1) Promotes the importance to aide internally displaced persons regardless of origination to help other nations get back on their feet;

2) Stresses that all nations take in part to accommodate its citizens and guests and help individual countries that take part in the United Nations that are poverty stricken by providing necessary goods to accommodate their needs;

3) Recommends to the United Nations that they should set up an emergency fund in case of disaster of warfare to avoid a lot of civilian fatalities;

4) Suggests that the United Nations hold a monthly conference to explore individual country’s needs which in turn will hold an exchange between different countries and their goods;

5) Draws attention to the United Nations to bring all nations together to discuss this topic into depth and look further to see more options we may have to better ourselves and other corners of the world.
Submitted To: 3\textsuperscript{rd} SCH  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Spain

\textbf{REALIZING} that for women to have a healthful life and healthful reproduction they must have the same amount of healthcare as men receive, and

\textbf{EMPHASIZING} that the third Millennium Development Goal, to promote gender equality and empower women worldwide, wishes that both men and women receive equality in not only healthcare, but also in all aspects of life, and

\textbf{AWARE} in some nations more than fifty percent of women's pregnancies were unplanned and about 215 million women worldwide are in need of contraceptives but have no access to them, and

\textbf{BEARING IN MIND} the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agreed that equality and empowerment of women must be a global priority, this not only concerns universal human rights, but also population growth, and

\textbf{TAKING INTO ACCOUNT} that over 980 million people worldwide do not have proper healthcare and over half of these people are suffering from an illness that requires proper healthcare, and

\textbf{NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN} many women suffer with long term injuries caused from pregnancy and child birth, without appropriate healthcare these injuries could increase;

1) \textbf{SUGGEST} that nations without healthcare work on coming up with solutions to improve equalized healthcare;

2) \textbf{ENCOURAGES} nations in which religion plays a role in the amount of healthcare which women are allowed to receive to come to an agreement so that women can receive the proper healthcare they deserve;

3) \textbf{RECOMMENDS} the UN to set up a volunteer based foundation that focuses on women's rights especially in the aspect of healthcare.
ENDORSING primary care to all Cuban women for an affordable price of $0 reinforces the myriad importance held on diagnosis, concluding the mortality rate exceeds the average because of the many men able to give themselves fully with little paid in return for their services, and

BELIEVING that good women's healthcare starts at the diagnosis by a trained professional and knowing that this is privilege is being withheld for these men who deserve more than the lowest paid doctorial funding than any such profession, and

MINDFUL of medical personnel delivering their services toward depressed countries overseas in an effort to get experience in cultures and environments abroad in return for revenue, it becomes imperative the power possessed, and

HAVING REGARDED in fact the possibility of recreating a positive and informative environment for newly developing doctors, it only seems plausible to put forth the best of interests in making this a reality;

1) DEMANDS adequate attention from the United Nations to implore instruction of advertisement for the exportation of goods created in Cuba to be initiated globally to stimulate growth and development;

2) INVITES countries to participate in exercising doctors internationally so as to give patients of numerous countries the opportunity to receive willing men to serve in return for better salary opportunities;

3) DESIGNATES, furthermore, to trade not only goods, but services with cooperative countries to give initiative to willing Cuban men, who have been neglected in pay, and instituting motivation to achieve higher rank and uplift oppression;

4) EXPRESSES IN HOPE the advances in technology put forth to years past, invites a new initiative to open a school to teach the world's doctors the most precocious progress made in patient care, so as to open up further discoveries in the future.
Expressing deep concern that women throughout the world have a need, and have a human right to proper healthcare, and that many nation’s medical industries are unable to provide these basic rights due to a lack of trained personnel, and a lack of equipment, and

Noting that in order for a stable society and economy to exist, all persons must have access to affordable, and effective medical treatment for the prevention of diseases, curing of ailed persons, and specifically relating to women, the stability of population through birth control, and prevention of STDS, and

Appalled by the fact that 1,000 women die every day as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications, due to a lack of access to healthcare, and a woman in a developing country is 25 times more likely to die from pregnancy related complications than a woman in a developed country, women in developed countries also live an average of 24 years longer than women in developing nations, and

Recalling the noble work of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) which has done much work in accomplishing regional increases for women’s healthcare access, but

Stressing that in order for women across the globe to have their healthcare needs met, it will require the cooperative efforts of all, and

Inspired by the work of the International Medical Corps (I.M.C.) an international organization dedicated to supplying medical professionals to impoverished regions, and to providing training to local healthcare professionals in order to grow these nation’s medical fields, and

1.) Invites all nations to assist in the eradication of the global healthcare access deficiency for women, by providing funds to the I.M.C. and by educating citizens as to the I.M.C.’s cause;

2.) Urges nations with women’s healthcare access problems to search for solutions to these problems on a local level, and to seek assistance if needed from the UN and NGOs;

3.) Calls Upon nations to provide incentives for their medical professionals to travel to, and work in impoverished nations;

4.) Suggests that the U.N. work with I.M.C to create a priority list of nations where women have the least access to healthcare, and they oversight committee to supervise the progress made in eliminating healthcare access problems for women.
BELIEVING that all women deserve equal primary and reproductive healthcare, and

CONCERNED that in many developing countries, country-wide healthcare and health insurance are unavailable to most people or completely non-existent, and

BEARING IN MIND that many countries lack the knowledge are resources to offer sufficient healthcare to many women, and

ALARMED that pregnancy and childbirth complications are the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in developing countries, and

GRIEVED that health and maternal care of women is often neglected or overlooked, and

APPLAUDS the UN and there work to achieve the Fifth Millennium Goal which focuses on improving maternal health world wide;

1.) SUGGESTS outlining any act that may be considered a violation of women’s basic human rights, corresponding with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2.) REQUESTS adequate healthcare for women around the world, regardless of religious and cultural restrictions;

3.) URGES member states to renew their commitments to the Millennium Development Goals and consider new ways of achieving them, especially improving maternal health of mothers everywhere;

4.) CALLS UPON the WHO and other world wide organization for their help in solving this worldwide problem;

5.) EMPHASIZES the fact that basic healthcare is not available to many women, including contraceptives and prenatal care, and suggests forming a committee responsible for distributing these necessities to countries that need them most;

6.) ENCOURAGES member states to contribute monetary resources to close the healthcare disparity between men and women in emerging nations;

7.) CONFIRMS the belief that women should receive adequate healthcare resources to improve maternal and infant healthcare.
BEARING IN MIND many Middle Eastern countries reject women from health care and women have no one else to turn to for help, and

RECOGNIZING that the family planning project funding has been reduced to 2.6 percent over the last thirty years, and

ALARMEDEFamilies that the family plan is what helps the mothers and other women recovering for injuries, sickness, and etc., and

EMPHASIZING that the women in the Middle Eastern countries are treated different in healthcare in many areas, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that seventy percent of women do not or refuse to get help when injured or having other health problems;

1)REQUEST that we have some funding for women to have annual checkups to make sure that everything is alright in their bodies;

2)RECOMMENDS that there are some type of banquets for women to get vaccinations from donations we have received in the past and to come;

3)SUPPORTS charities and other resources that are allowing women to have the same access to health care with donations and all the banquets that have occurred;

4)REACHES OUT to anyone willing to help fight for equal rights on healthcare and to all doctors willing to help as well;

5)APPROVES all the women that have been fighting for the equality they need along with everyone else fighting for the equality.
BEARING IN MIND that the traditional culture of many member states render women unable
to receive basic healthcare over the course of their lives, and

RECOGNIZING that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Article 25, establishes that,
“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health [of themselves]…
including… medical care and necessary social services,” and

RECALLING that Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) states that action shall be taken by abiding member
states to ensure that women are given equal access to healthcare services, including services
connected to reproduction, and information regarding women’s health, and

MINDFUL that the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Article 12,
establishes the right of all people to benefit from the “highest attainable standard of physical and
mental health,” and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women also affirms
that, “Women have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and
mental health,” but appreciates that they often have, “different and unequal access to and use of
basic health resources, including primary health services for the prevention of childhood
diseases, … among others,” and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the differences between the mental and physical health care
needs of men and women often make it difficult for member states to provide adequate
healthcare for women, thereby limiting their access to proper health care services, and

REALIZING that women in rural or underdeveloped regions face particular problems in finding
access to adequate health due to a lack of available facilities and information, despite the
affirmation in Article 14b of the CEDAW that rural women shall be guaranteed the right to
accessible health care including counseling, family planning, and information on health;

1) SUPPORTS the progressive actions of many member states in creating and maintaining
opportunities for women to receive adequate health care and the work of many NGOs
working in a similar fashion;

2) ENCOURAGES the creation of a program, through the cooperation of NGOs and the
United Nations, to educate women and health care providers on the treatment of common
afflictions affecting women’s health and to provide basic examinations and vaccinations
with respect to a member states’ cultural and religious beliefs, with the effectiveness of
such a program to be monitored by a division of the United Nations.
EMPHASIZING the present studies examines how growing socio-economic inequalities in transitional countries that have followed different health policy paths affect women’s access to reproductive health care, and

RECOGNIZING that by all measure, access to reproductive health services was most problematic for the low-income women, household income was the most powerful predictor of self-perceived health and differences in education had a significant effect on women’s access to reproductive health services too, and

STRESSING that women have the right to use contraception, but women in rural areas also have difficulty in obtaining contraception, due to cost and poor provision of services, and

REALIZING that free access to health care appears to be no longer available to all women, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the same report argues that recent reforms to healthcare have made it more difficult for women to access all health care services, not just those relating to reproductive health, and

WELCOMING the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urges the Government to maintain free access to adequate health care and to improve its family planning and reproductive health policy, including availability and accessibility of modern contraceptive means;

1) **ENCOURAGES STRONGLY** the educational programs to combat alcohol and drug abuse among women;

2) **URGES** the elaboration and implementation of reproductive health programs (raise health awareness among women, family planning);

3) **SUPPORTS** the design and implementation of sound environmental policies aimed at protecting the health of women and children;

4) **SUGGESTS** the provision of information to the population via Mass Media on available health resources;

5) **RECOMMENDS** to provide support for the work of women’s non-governmental organizations and UN specialized agencies regarding possible donations to women’s organizations.
Submitted To: 3rd SCH
Topic: Women’s Access to Healthcare
Submitted By: France

1. APPALLED how women are continuously denied healthcare in developing countries, and
2. ACKNOWLEDGING that if women are not treated equally in their own country, then they can’t be viewed equally in their own countries, and
3. ADMITTING how most attempts to equalize women have greatly failed;
4. 1) ENCOURAGES all nations with an equal healthcare system to help other nations that strive for an equal healthcare system so as to provide women with an equal source of healthcare;
5. 2) ADMONISHES any member nation with the resources to provide women’s access to healthcare yet chooses to neglect this most basic human need.
Keeping in mind the original purposes of the United Nations as stated in its charter, "‘To achieve international co-operation … in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,” and,

Noting with regret that many women still lack necessary access to healthcare in many parts of the world, especially developing nations in Africa, leading to tuberculosis and pregnancy-related conditions being the major killers of women aged between 15 and 45, and,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that women and girls are being stricken of basic human rights because of extremely limited access to healthcare which in turn causes teenage pregnancies, early marriage, and higher risk of contracting HIV and AIDS,

Alarmed that in many countries, more than 30% of women who want to use contraception are unable to get it and it is estimated that maternal deaths could be cut off by ⅕ if all women wishing to avoid future pregnancies had access to effective contraception,

1) **RECOMMENDS** that women who have access to healthcare to take full advantage of these services, and

2) **ENCOURAGES** the World Health Organization (WHO) to not lose focus on issues such as women's access to healthcare in places where it is desperately needed,

3) **FURTHER INVITES** WHO to increase the number of skilled health workers and women's health establishments worldwide, provide contraceptives to women who wish to have access to them, and provide educational classes and sessions so that women can learn about HIV, AIDS, pregnancy, and other such issues.
MINDFUL that health care arrangements across the world is difficult task due to many obstacles such as economic problems, cultural perspectives, and an affordability, and

RECOGNIZING public spending on health services truly serve the wealthy (ones who are able to afford health care) more than the poor in high- and low-income countries everywhere, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the pervasiveness of HIV infection is rapidly increasing, and

GRIEVING that women all across the world are great risk from the HIV pandemic, and

CONFIDENT that promotion and protection of the sexual rights of women are necessary to success in decreasing of the HIV/AIDS, and

IMPLORING that equal health care would save the lives of many women and children around the world, especially in under developed countries;

1) ENCOURAGES all forms governments to review and revise any laws, policies, or practices that inquire the full recognition and respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women;

2) URGES to provide and promote prophylactic treatment to women who been under sexual assault and also to women who are about to give birth and are HIV-positive;

3) STRESSES to empower women at any age to have equal access and rights to all health services;

4) RECOMMENDS organizations to be created to teach everyone around the world the risks of sexual activity in hopes of lowering the spread of deadly diseases.
AWARE that in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) states that all States should use “all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning” and “ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.”, and

EMPHASIZING that about 19 million unsafe abortions took place in 2000, and

ALARMED by the fact that AIDS and HIV in women have exceed fifty percent since 2002, and

CONFIDENT that Millennium Development Goal five will improve maternal health by the year 2015, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that having the same access to healthcare as men women would be more empowered;

1) CALLS UPON member nations to recognize the effects no or little healthcare for women can affect the children of that nation;

2) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that nations with religious conflicts will come to an agreement to help their women become provided with equal healthcare as men are;

3) STRESSES that member States send volunteers to different countries to provide health education to women.
Submitted To: 3rd Social
Topic: Women’s Access to Healthcare
Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

ALARMED by the number of women not getting the healthcare they are needed because of the little access, and

REALIZING for women to undergo any medical care requires women in many nations to obtain permission from male guardians, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN women are treated as minors by not allowing them to make decisions about their own healthcare, and

STRESSING without good health women can’t be efficient mothers, wives or citizens and also cannot help in the development of this country, and

TAKING NOTE A network of about 2,000 primary health care centers have set up across the country, and

RECOGNIZING that only 60% of the hospitals are in use for the public and only 31% are private limiting the healthcare women can get;

1.) ENCOURAGES the government to give more rights to the women to help them get the healthcare they are needed;

2.) INVITES a better plan for more public healthcare centers being more available;

3.) SUGGESTS more voluntary work to help women get healthcare that is more available;

4.) INSTRUCTS the UN to with the help of neighboring countries to help get women the healthcare they are needed.
APPRECIATING the fact that women in the United Kingdom gained most rights in the nineteenth century, and

CONFIDENT that women’s rights will not be in jeopardy any time in the near future, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the push for women’s right first appeared in the early nineteenth century when women started becoming involved in politics, and

HAVING ADAPTED to the pattern of women having equal rights, it is accepted by most modern citizens, and

FULFILLING the expectations of ‘Representation of the People Act 1918,’ which gave men and women equal voting right;

1) CONFIRMS the fact that women currently share rights with men, including the right to vote, hold government jobs, practice religion of choice, own property, and own businesses;

2) RECOMMENDS that the UK spread the idea of gender equality to countries that don’t currently offer full rights to women;

3) SUPPORTS the decision to give full rights to women;

4) ENCOURAGES developed and underdeveloped countries to follow their example by offering gender equality;

5) FURTHER RECOMMENDS that a program is started to convince other countries to follow the United Kingdom’s example. This will provide an opportunity to spread the word of gender equality.
Considering the probability of natural disaster striking the Netherlands, due to the geographical location and increasing possibility of a flood, and

Appreciating the efforts previously put forth to protect and safeguard countries located on the coast, including walls and barriers built to offer a form of defense against unpredictable and destructive floods, and

Stressing, however, the minimal amount of defense a manmade structure can sustain against unforgiving calamities, and

Emphasizing the likelihood of such countries bordered by the seas being negatively affected by a flood despite prior attempts to security, and

Noting with grave concern the fact that notwithstanding the manmade barriers, a flood may impact the citizens and structures of such a country, therefore, an organized system set to assist a country after calamity strikes would benefit all countries when financial and/or emotional support is most needed, and

1) **Draws attention to the importance of international peace and support when a nation suffers helplessly by natural destruction;**

2) **Suggests** the creation of a worldwide system of grouped countries devoted to assist a partnering country however needed when struck by a natural disaster;

3) **Expresses in hope** that the United Nations takes into consideration the significance of having the assurance of support in time of destruction;

4) **Welcomes** the idea of providing help for a specific nation’s partnering countries knowing one’s country is also fully supported if disaster were to strike;

5) **Takes note** of the fact that only a limited number of actions can be taken to prevent disaster, therefore, a secure and promising plan is needed to restore a nation after.
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that many of these aforesaid countries previously engaged in internal struggles are poorly equipped to deal with the vicious power of a natural disaster, capable of demoralizing more stable countries whose financial situation may enable them to cover the financial burden of the destruction, a nearly impossible task for impoverished nations, and

APPRECIATING the fervent support from many economically sound nations to countries shaken by various forms of natural disasters by the granting of generous financial gifts, rescue efforts, or human aid in organizations, and

REALIZING the gradual loss of support to the affected country in the months ensuing a tragedy, although the complete recovery and rebuilding of the nation may require several decades, and

AFFIRMING that continued financial and moral aid to disaster stricken lands benefits not only the victim country, but the companionability of international relationships, stability of international trade, and the quality of life for individual people residing in the damaged nation, and

BELIEVING that the rehabilitation of nations distraught by disaster can only be achieved through a collective strategy of sustained aid by financially able countries;

1) EMPASIZES the need for sustained humanitarian assistance without discrimination of religion, race, culture, or language;

2) URGES developed nations to continue their gifts of financial aid to countries suffering from natural disasters for a minimal period of five years or until the affected country decides that they are satisfactorily recovered from the calamity;

3) WELCOMES the more developed nations to contribute generously, and supply underdeveloped countries with increased attention and aid until affairs may return to the standard of the nation;

4) ENCOURAGES the United Nations to annually implore help from financially able countries and distribute the funds among struggling countries, whether the country has been recently affected by a natural disaster or remains in the tedious process of rebuilding their nation.
**BEARING IN MIND** the cost of providing natural disaster aid to other countries who are affected is difficult as well as expensive, but

**EMPHASIZING** that this goal for natural disaster aid to affected countries is only possible by the cooperation of all the countries in the UN, and

**TAKING NOTE** that in 2011 the United States spent 4.3 billion U.S. dollars in natural disaster aid to foreign countries while some countries spent about 100 million or less U.S. dollars on natural disaster aid to foreign countries in 2011, demonstrating the enormity of the cost to rebuild after a catastrophe, and

**CONCERNED** some countries affected by natural disasters have not received enough funds to rebuild themselves completely such as the U.S. affected by Hurricane Katrina, Haiti affected by its earthquake in 2012, or Japan affected by its earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear crisis, and

**RECALLING** how the UN is using organizations such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and numerous other programs help to deal with the problems created by natural disasters, it is still not enough to meet the demand of natural disaster aid to countries in need, and

**INSPIRED** by the hard work put in by those in international organizations to assist nations affected by natural disaster and their good will to help others who are less fortunate, it is crucial for the UN to take a step further in natural disaster aid and work together towards natural disaster aid equality and sufficient aid to restore affected countries, and

1. **URGES** nations to support UN organizations such as WHO and UNICEF in their work towards helping the civilians in affected countries recover from the catastrophe by providing monetary aid;

2. **STRESSES** the importance of nations providing their citizens with information on how to support the cause of international organizations that provide natural aid;

3. **INVITES** the international community to work together in creating a foundation specifically designed to rebuild our fellow nations recovering from the destructive forces of nature.
STRESSING the economic costs of disasters associated with natural hazards has increased greatly since the 1950s, and

NOTING that 168 Member States of the United Nations adopted the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) to make the world safer from natural hazards, and

ENCOURAGED by efforts to discuss the issue of disaster reduction and in particular for defining strategies for international cooperation, and

REALIZING that, due to natural disasters, millions of households are left without electricity and water, and sometimes displaced from their homes, and

AWARE that since 1970 the world's more developed countries agreed to give 0.7% of their gross national income annually, as international developing aid, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that more than 90 percent of natural disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries, where poverty and lack of resources deepen the suffering, and

TAKING NOTE of the work completed by UNISDR's regional offices;

1) **INVITES** NGO's to pool resources for humanitarian crises in the event of a natural disaster;

2) **REQUESTS** that member states make efforts to increase levels of disaster readiness, in order to mitigate the effects of the disaster;

3) **INSTRUCTS** that emphasis should be placed not only on planning, but also building local capacity to operationalize a disaster plan;

4) **RECOMMENDS** that member states make efforts to educate and inform their citizens about prevention and resilience;

5) **CALLS UPON** member states to take efforts to reduce risk factors associated with natural disasters;

6) **URGES** the need to increase response times to areas affected by natural disasters.
Alarmed at how many natural disasters are occurring around the world, the belief that people can allow this to manifest without aid is appalling, the need to help our brethren around the world is growing, and

Stressing the fact that the Earth's climate is changing the amount of natural disasters will go upward and our ability to help in these situations is minimal, and

Realizing that there are many other political and economic issues occurring we must still pay attention and understand the real destruction and human fatalities these natural acts in nature are contributing to the Earth's population, and

Concerned about the recent disaster in the land of Israel where fires painted the land as an apocalyptic scene we realized the necessity and urgency of this problem, and

Draws attention to not only the catastrophic amount of death but also the toll disasters have on a country's economy and spirit, the need of financial aid in times like these are expediential;

1) Demands immediate action and a strong diplomatic solution;

2) Suggests the creation of a sub-committee to create a solution that will benefit everyone in this situation.
AFFIRMING the fact that in 2012 a storm killed dozens of people in Vietnam also, in
the Philippines, and

CONCERNED about the cost of damage due to storms in 2009 which was around
785,000 dollars, and

ALARMED by the number of people affected by disasters from 1890 to 2010 in Vietnam
was estimated to be 73,582,754 people, and

STRESSING the statistics of 2012's disasters 3455 floods, 2689 storms, 470 droughts,
also 395 extreme temperatures worldwide, and

REALIZING in the time between 1980 and 2010 epidemics have killed 3.6 percent of
just Vietnam’s population; and

1. CALLS UPON other countries to volunteer to assist with damage after disasters;

2. WELCOMES more corporations such as the International Red Cross to assist
with damage after disasters;

3. URGES nations of the United Nations to start a disaster relief fund in case a
disaster does happen;

4. SUGGESTS more organizations to teach classes on what to do if a disasters
happens near them;

5. INSTRUCTS other nations of the United Nations to get involved in the clean up
after a disaster has occurred.
RECOGNIZING the natural disasters all over the world and the importance of giving all of them aid and protection from future disasters, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the disasters within 1980-2010 containing floods, droughts, extreme temperature, wildfire, and storms died 2,933 people. An average of 95 people per year and 157,052 people were affected, and

ALARMED during the first eight years of this century the population loss caused by immigration (nearly all young educated Portuguese) was masked by the steady influx of immigrants looking for work, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that in November 1, 1775 there was an earthquake that was a magnitude scale of 9.0 southwest of Cabo de Sao Vicente, and

WELCOMING the idea of how Portugal should receive disaster aid with more quantity and a resolution on how they could prevent these in a better way, and

CALLS UPON COUNTRIES should get the attention for the whole world to stand as one and guide each other to perform aid for one another is reflected on this importance, and

SUPPORTS ADRA helps Portugal for natural disasters and how to support them in any way possible, and

APPLAUDS these are the countries that aid Portugal for a natural disaster downfall: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, S. Tomé and Principe, Mozambique and East Timor, and

1) CONFIRMS that not only does Portugal have a struggling time with natural disasters, but so do countries around the whole world will need aid as well;

2) Expresses the hope that every person in the world should come together and help everyone else in need from a disaster with aid and collective action;

3) Demands the creation of an organization to administrator aid to countries in need.
DRAWS ATTENTION TO the floods in Cambodia in 2013, which have damaged some
230 houses and submerged around 3,000 hectares of rice paddies, and

AWARE these floods usually kill about 100 people annually in Cambodia, destroying
hundreds of millions of agricultural crops per year, and

EMPHASIZES that about 450 families have been displaced this year in Cambodia alone,
and

ACKNOWLEDGES these floods and other natural disasters have caused similar issues
around the world, and

CONCERNED that the economy of Cambodia and other nations will fall immensely with
the destruction of crops, and

EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION that many countries have donated to natural disaster
aid, including Cambodia in 2012 and 2013, and

UNDERSTANDS that many nations do not have the monetary abilities to rebuild or
assist in times of rehabilitation;

1) CALLS UPON other nations to donate monetary compensation for losses that are
out of our control;

2) ACCEPTS any sort of donation including rescue boats and helicopters;

3) AUTHORIZES any country to help aid in rescuing civilians from the dangers of
natural disasters;

4) FURTHER MORE INVITES the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to
overlook our natural disaster committee in Cambodia and the creation of similar
regional committees elsewhere.
EXPRESSIONS DEEP CONCERN for the people of Pakistan whose lives were halted by the two earthquakes which struck the aforementioned nations in September, and

RECALLING the tragic situation which resulted from the earthquakes which, between the two, claimed the lives of at least 520 residents of Pakistan’s south-western Baluchistan province, including women and children, and

EMPHASIZING the destructive power of these quakes which, according to seismologists, had magnitudes ranging between 7.0 and 7.8, and

EXPRESSION SYMPATHY for the residents of villages such as Labash, which is near Awaran, in which over half of the 3,000 mud brick houses had collapsed, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the unstable nature of the region which requires all foreign aid to be do so in as sensitive of a manner as possible

RECALLING that in times of natural disaster it is customary for all nations of the world to come together and assist in the rebuilding of the negatively effective region;

1) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the tension which is present in the region will not hinder the progress of rebuilding;

2) ENCOURAGES all able nations to put aside political differences and work together in the relief effort;

3) RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS that all nations who intend to send aid do so through a third party sanctioned by the United Nations which will encourage foreign aid to remain on the same page with their relief efforts as well as keep calm all nerves which may arise with regards to the intentions of the aiding nation.
Submitted To: Third Committee
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid
Submitted By: Peru

Noting with grave concern that there have been a large number of catastrophic natural disasters in the past years, all located in less wealthier parts of countries,

Understanding the long term negative impacts of these natural disasters could have easily been avoided if other countries would have come together in order to help out those alongside them, and

Emphasizing that every single country has something to give in order to help the countries mentioned above that is dealing with natural disasters, and

Recognizing that there are those countries that have disasters of their own to deal with yet should still assist as much as would be practical as soon as they can, and

Emphasizing further that the cooperation of every country participating in the United Nations under a single organization would benefit and ease the world into an age of better economy and less poverty, and

Expresses the belief that such an organization would need the cooperation of every single nation and group devoted to aiding those struck with disasters no matter the situation that the political world might be in, and

Notes with appreciation that such an organization might be possible in today’s world. The political state we are in is the perfect environment for an organization;

1) Calls upon nations to create a single organization to solely respond to natural disasters;

2) Requests that all nations donate a percentage of their GDP to this organization;

3) Instructs nations to provide a percentage of their population in rebuilding efforts;

4) Designates this committee as the overseer of such an organization.
Notes with great concern the lack of emergency food and water supplies in underdeveloped nations, and

Deplores the unneeded loss of life due to food and water shortages in nations wrecked by natural disasters, and

Reminds present nations that while the entire world economy is suffering, we cannot lose sight of the fact that this is a humanitarian organization that must do everything in its power to protect those who cannot protect themselves, and

Convinced that this organization has the resources and capability to secure surplus food supplies for nations without this capability, and

Further convinced that the funding required for this endeavor can be partially supported through private donations.

Requests that countries who receive these supplies to give importation and exportation tax incentives to those corporations that donate funds to this project in order to encourage others to do same,

Recommends that the supply of clean water must be the highest priority because of the lack of sanitation facilities in underdeveloped nations compounded by a natural disaster’s disruption of basic modes of water transportation,

Urges all nations to create plans not only to support its affected citizens but also UN endeavors to provide crisis provisions, these plans need to provide a safe area to land transport aircraft and vessels including secondary and third locations in case of logistics difficulties,

Suggests that those nations who do not have a comprehensive plan work with UN representatives and systemization experts to at least have an overview strategy of basic steps to take in case disaster strikes,

Calls upon nations to instruct their citizens on how to find government aid during a disaster, how to make sure that their water and foodstuffs are edible with regards to sanitation, and finally make the basics of governmental response public knowledge, this in itself can save thousands.
Acknowledging the need of natural disaster aid in the world, especially in third world countries, and

Noting With Deep Concern that the rate of people dying in natural disasters is ten times higher in developing countries than in developed countries, and

Realizing that the cost of natural disasters in the world was $160 billion in 2012, and

Recognizing that the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) estimates that for each dollar spent on disaster preparedness an average of four dollars is saved on response and recovery;

1. Calls Upon the developed world to realize the importance of Disaster Preparedness in developing countries;

2. Applauds the work being done by organizations like the IFRC to promote the importance of Disaster Preparedness;

3. Encourages all nations to realize the importance of natural disaster preparedness;

4. Calls Upon the United Nations to set up a fund to help developing countries prepare for natural disasters.
Subject: Natural Disaster Aid

Submitted to: 3rd Committee Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian
Submitted By: Rwanda

Keeping in Mind Natural Disaster Aid is needed all over the world to help victims of natural disasters, such as fires, floods, droughts, earthquakes, heat waves, tsunamis, tornadoes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and

Noting with Deep Concern that from 2010 to 2012, over 700 natural disasters were registered, affecting more than 450 million people, and damages have risen from an estimated $20 billion (USD) on average per year in the 1990's to about $100 billion (USD) per year during 2000-10, and

Taking into Consideration that the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) has a long history of supporting relief operations in the aftermath of disasters, from Hurricane Mitch in Central America in 1998, to the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, and organizations such as the American Red Cross, who respond to around 70,000 natural and manmade disasters in the United States every year, help people worldwide find relief from natural disasters, and

Emphasizing Natural Disasters cause the risk of death or physical injury and loss of home or possessions, these stressors may put you at risk for emotional and physical health problems, and women and girls suffer more negative effects than do men or boys, and women with spouses also experience more distress during recovery, and adults in the age range of 40-60 are more likely to be distressed after disasters, and in the 1990's, major catastrophes reported losses averaging $66 billion (USD) a year, and

1) Calls For monetary donations to organizations committed to helping victims of natural disasters so they can further their contributions;

2) Calls Upon countries to help neighboring countries experiencing natural disasters by providing relief and support;

3) Urges countries to educate their people what to do in the case of a disaster, such as standard safety procedures, and remind them how they can help by donating money and supplies to organizations and services dedicated to helping victims;

4) Recommends having relief centers and shelters for people left without belongings and a home after a natural disasters;

5) Requests countries to start organizations and government branches dedicated to helping victims so that they will be prepared for natural disasters.
Submitted To: Corruption
Topic: Third SCH
Submitted By: Bangladesh

Fully believing that for a country to have complete control and to regulate corruption going on inside the government there should be more laws in place to keep from doing so, and

Contemplating new ways to help keep corrupted officials out of the government and to further help other corrupted countries rid of their unjust officials, and

Confident that in doing so, undeveloped countries, that seem to have more corruption than developed countries, will be able to work towards being a more stable and advanced country, and

Fully acknowledging that this will be a difficult step in further developing a country because it is rooted in so many countries already, and

Observing that it was the ones who said it was their goal to help the country, and then they are the ones stealing from the same country, it will only be fair officials elected and instituted into the government from this point forward;

1) Asks that people help in the election to only elect the most qualified officials when voting for the new delegates and to think strictly of what will further help your nation into becoming a higher developed country;

2) Supports actions done by all others in the efforts to help adjust these countries in the hope of ridding all corruption that happens not only in the government, but also throughout the nation in everyday life;

3) Accepts that there will still be some corruption, as there is in all nations, but hopes to cease the actions as soon as they are known of;

4) Confirms that these actions of changing the government will be immediate and we will push as hard as we possibly can to get known corrupted officials out of the government;

5) Strongly condemns all corrupt countries and people from deviating from this idea of helping your country, and the people who live in it, from becoming a stronger, more stable, and more developed country.