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

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

Expressing deep concern that a lack of funds for civic systems and education often fails to provide the ‘youth bulge’, an explosion in the youth population in many countries, with the skills required to escape poverty and that many of these impoverished and uninformed youth may contribute to the conflict through various terror groups or militias, and

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

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

1.) Urge all nations to disregard personal strategic benefit in the allocation of aid resources to areas of armed conflict;

2.) Calls upon donor nations to direct a larger percentage of humanitarian aid towards education and rebuilding infrastructure;

3.) Emphasizes that countries utilize aid in conjunction with good governance and the effective deployment of new technologies;

4.) Recommends that more caution is exercised in the allocation of aid, as too much to the wrong area has been shown to cause more harm than good.
Realizing that armed conflicts of any kind places the citizens of all countries involved in these
battles in danger of losing the safety and protection that the United Nations strives to guarantee
for all people, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.) Requests that the United Nations oversee all aid given to countries in need to guarantee
that civilians aren’t at risk of being placed into more danger;

2.) Urges more of the United Nations’ efforts and resources be put into helping any groups
in conflict resolve their differences since intervention will ultimately ensure that less lives
are lost;

3.) Calls upon all governments and/or militant groups that are involved in armed conflict to
immediately allow established humanitarian groups access into the region(s) where
fighting is taking place.
Submitted To: 3rd SCH  
Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict  
Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) SUGGESTS that the UN create an organization that convenes every year to collect donations from country's who are aiding countries in armed conflicts and distribute the funded money accordingly with the OECD Fragile states report.
ADDRESSING the necessity of aid during both civil and international conflicts, and

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

VIEWING the misuse of the word “humanity” when countries are bombarded by foreign nations with the hopes of “helping,” and

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

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

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

1) ENCOURAGES all plans made to interfere with countries during times of armed conflict are made post conference with the government officials of all countries involved in the disputes in order to ensure each countries national sovereignty is met;

2) ADVISES that a written and formal invitation for aid is given to foreign nations before the humanitarian associations come in to help as they see fit for the current situation in order to prevent citizens of nations internationally from getting involved in battles that could cause an addition of countries to the clash with the hope of a strong line of communication outside of the United Nations alone;

3) BEGS the United Nations to closely monitor any and all humanitarian action going in and out of countries during instances when there is violence between individuals in order to prevent any unfriendly fire.
Submitted To: Third Social  
Topic: Humanitarian Assistance In Times of Armed Conflict  
Submitted By: Syria

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

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

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

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

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

CONCERNED with the pressure on Jordan's economy, and

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

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

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

1. BESEECHES countries to control their trade more so to keep food, arms, and other necessities out of DAESH hands;

2. URGES that we provide assistance in unity with the Middle Eastern Governments and the surrounding countries to help with the refugees by supplying food, clothes, housing, and medical aide;

3. CALLS FOR productive peace talks between the Middle East governments and its people.
CONCERNED that not enough people are getting the resources they need due to corruption, which is starving the very people the resources are meant for, and

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

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

EXpressing deep concern that some countries are getting significantly more resources than other countries that might need these resources even more;

1) Urges that people who are receiving aid also be given the amount that they are to receive, so that they will be able to determine if they are missing some parts of the aid;

2) Suggests that local governments defend their supplies by sending additional forces with the supplies to discourage militants taking the supplies that are meant for non-combatants;

3) Promotes the implementation of outposts set inside defended bases near warzones, where non-combatants can come for the resources they need;

4) Recommends setting up a group that can monitor the effects of humanitarian aid and adjust accordingly so that no country receives too much or too little aid.
ACKNOWLEDGING that everyone is entitled to the basic human needs such as food and water, but they are also entitled to things like healthcare, homes, clothes, and education so they can help society, and

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

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

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

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

1) URGING that the United Nations come together to form a fair agency funded by the United Nations and will share information about these Armed conflicts and offer solutions to help the people affect by these conflicts;

2) PLEADING that the bigger and more fruitful nations put in a larger sum funding and donating aid compared to that of the smaller and less productive nations only because the smaller ones may not always be able to hold up there end;

3) SUGGESTING that certain rules, regulations, and security be implemented so that the aid that is being sent goes to the intended receiver and arrives safely to the people its intended for;

4) CALLS UPON not only the organization created by the united nations but also volunteer workers and agencies that can assist the larger created agency to help increase the working power and extend the larger organizations reach to all places.
Submitted To: 3rd SCH
Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict
Submitted By: Honduras

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

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

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

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

1) **Urge** the corporation of international associations to combat the problem of humanitarian aid distribution;

2) **Advocate** that more financial regulation to be placed on humanitarian organizations to prevent money and resources from going astray;

3) **Authorize** that aid be allowed to be administered to a needy population for a set period of time so as a maximum recovery can occur in that area;

4) **Express the belief** that measures must be taken to prevent financial assistance from being stolen from organizations by combatants;

5) **Welcome** more cooperation between Humanitarian organizations and National governments to allow more effective measures to be taken in aid to disagreed areas.
CONCERNED that there is not adequate Humanitarian Assistance given towards failing
nations—ones that have endured severe hindrances due to regional and domestic instabilities,
and,

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

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

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

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

1. Urges the access of information for improving resource allocation,
planning, coordination, local ownership and empowerment to minimize corruption;

2. Advocates financial transparency to enable nations to exercise greater choice over
what is delivered, how it is spent and whether it is relevant to them;

3. Supports the establishment of a donation standard that must be met by regulatory
policies in all positive-revenue nations for the purpose of increasing capital in
Humanitarian Aid;

4. Promotes enhanced capital contribution towards terror-resilience in a country to
mitigate risks of long-term impacts on a nation;

5. Recommends the creation of international laws to ensure that humanitarian aid
reaches the source its intended for;

6. Suggests the enactment of a list of precedent nations that require the most immediate
attention or need of a resource.
Submitted To: 3rd Social
Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in times of Armed Conflict
Submitted By: Thailand

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5) ADVOCATES that sanctions be placed on countries involved in the conflicts.
STRESSING to all able member nations to provide assistance to those fleeing from otherwise unsafe and uninhabitable nations, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) EXPRESS THE HOPE that with the help and assistance from eligible member countries, such conflicts will come to an end and war zones be turned back into thriving communities;
Submitted To: 3rd Social  
Topic: Humanitarian Assistance in Times of Armed Conflict  
Submitted By: Argentina

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

ENDORSE all groups who fight extreme terrorism across the globe as well as the many efforts all over the world to bring assistance to areas in conflict, and

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

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

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

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

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

1. EMPHASIZES the need for member nations, public and private organizations, and other third parties to create a plan to find a way to make the transportation of humanitarian aid much easier to facilitate;

2. CALLS UPON member states to increase in resources, such as food, medical supplies, and pure drinking water in countries with displaced civilians and refugees;

3. REQUESTS that members come up with alternative measure to paying ransom to terrorist organizations;

4. DEMANDS that terrorist organizations cease all forms of violence against non-combatants and organizations participating in humanitarian operations;

5. DEMANDS member states and organizations to allow full access by humanitarian personnel under the terms of international humanitarian law;

6. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross and NGO's to help fund these countries for the proper supplies that refugees and civilians need to maintain their environment and proper health.
CONCERNED by the fact that much of the relief supplies end up in the hand of combatants,
and
BEARING IN MIND that humanitarian assistance as a right of the civilian population is
guaranteed under both IHL and IHRL, and
AWARE that in some cases, the international community tries to compensate for the lack of
safety against serious violations of international law by sending more relief supplies for the
victims and thereby prolonging their suffering, and
REALIZING that terrorists have been attacking and killing civilians wishing to flee areas of
armed conflict, and
MINDFUL of the fact that there are many gaps in the regulation of humanitarian assistance for
the general civilian population, and
HEARTENED by the fact that great strides have been made in improving social and
humanitarian conditions as a result of increased cooperation among member states and
international organizations, and
NOTING CONCERN that numerous countries undergoing armed conflict have experienced
instance of violations of the Geneva prisoner of war convention;

1.) DIRECTS extra security on the relief supplies they send to ensure they get where they
are needed;

2.) INSTRUCTS humanitarian groups to avoid sending extra supplies if they know that the
combatants are taking the supplies and using the supplies against the victim;

3.) URGES the U.N to send more peacemakers to nations undergoing armed conflict;

4.) RECOMMENDS that the U.N help fill the gaps in the regulation of humanitarian
assistance for the general civilian population;

5.) SUGGESTS that the IHL become stricter at enforcing the law to avoid the serious
violations of to Geneva prisoner of war convention.
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.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: 3rd 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.
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.
RECOGNIZING that the position of women significantly varies from region to region in developing and developed countries when it comes to healthcare access, and

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

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

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

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

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

1) **SUGGESTS** the United Nations create a list of all the countries that do not have the proper healthcare facilities so that other nations can contribute and resolve this issue;

2) **PROMOTES** laws and policies that facilitate full recognition and respect of human rights and the fundamental freedom of women;

3) **CONSIDERS** creating prevention programs for rape, domestic violence and teen pregnancy in secondary school, colleges and communities set by the United Nations to teach the issues that follow;

4) **DETERMINED** to find solutions while acknowledging that certain nations have religions views against abortion and healthcare;

5) **URGES** nations to not only develop programs for abortion to prevent maternal mortality, but to train medical professionals on how to do so when said programs are established.
Submitted To: 3rd Social  
Topic: Women’s Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: Georgia

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

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

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

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

RECOGNIZING that access to quality health services is a critical part of gender equality and women’s empowerment, and

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

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

1) CALLS UPON all Member States to prioritize women’s health, including reproductive health and family planning;

2) ENCOURAGES all nations come together and support one another in getting the right amount of healthcare every woman deserves to have;

3) SUGGESTS the United Nations help create a list of all nations that do not have the proper healthcare facilities so that other nations can contribute and resolve this issue.
BELIEVING that all women, regardless of origin, have a basic fundamental right to safe and reliable healthcare, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.) ENCOURAGES member nations to offer monetary incentives for trained medical professionals to travel to, work, and educate in developing nations;

2.) FURTHER INVITES nations with developed medical industries to share relevant medical techniques and to donate excess medical supplies to nations in need;

3.) URGES fellow member states to establish educational facilities where women can be informed on proper hygiene, birth control options, prenatal and postnatal care, and the treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.
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 3.1 million 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.
NOTING WITH REGRET that hundreds of thousands of women in developing countries are frequently confronted with a myriad of socio-cultural factors which negatively impinge upon physical well-being and accessibility to appropriate health care services and,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to meet every year to discuss and attempt to prevent the I.E.E barriers from ceasing women to obtain healthcare;

2) CONSIDERS clear and transparent legal guidance throughout the globe to women who socially have consequences for obtaining healthcare;

3) SUGGESTS that legal rights should be created for women throughout the globe which allow women to get an education in their country, improving their educational standpoint.
EMPHASIZING that Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for [their own] health, including medical care and necessary social services,” and

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

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

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

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

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

1. **ENCOURAGES** funding from different organizations like NGO’s to:
   a. educate women in undeveloped nations on HTSP, considering every dollar spent on this saves up to six dollars that can then be spent on improving health, housing, water, and other public services
   b. increase the number of facilities and improve transportation in underdeveloped nations;

2. **REQUESTS** that all nations where traditional belief structures prohibit or stigmatize women for proper healthcare come to an understanding so women can be protected;

3. **WELCOMING** all developed nations, who can afford it, to come up with a fund that goes directly to assisting all aspects of women’s access to health care.
Submitted To: 3rd SCH  
Topic: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Submitted By: The Republic of India

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6) ENCOURAGES all countries to recognize the date of March 8th, which is Women's International Day, a day to celebrate the achievements of all women across the globe and hold parades, fundraise in communities, and spread the word to honor women.
EMPHASIZING the fact that women in developing countries are subjected unique socio-economic and socio-cultural facets that effect accessibility to healthcare services and physical well-being, and

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

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

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

1) URGING that all able nations coordinate meetings yearly to conduct specific guidelines to break down socio-economic and cultural barriers which prevent access to healthcare services;

2) CALLS UPON the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs to pronounce this issue more among the nations and plead for assistance;

3) REQUESTS that all nations assist organizations, such as the Ministry of Health, which is aimed at improving the maternal and nutritional care for women of poorer socioeconomic status, with funding higher paid and more qualified assistants and workers;

4) ENCOURAGES all relevant agencies check available resources that could potentially aid the problem of female access to healthcare services, especially access to maternal services and assistants.
Noticing whenever there is a disaster or a humanitarian catastrophe, the UN is on the ground providing relief, support and assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

2) Suggesting the idea of adding a natural disaster aid personal to help those affected by the tragedy.
STRESSING that economic costs of disasters associated with natural hazards has greatly increased since the 1950s and 1960s, and

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

TAking NOTE that the cost of providing natural disaster aid to other countries that have been affected is not easy and is expensive, but

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

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

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

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

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

1) **URGES** the need for humanitarian assistance without discrimination of culture of language;

2) **WELCOMES** the generosity of developed nations to contribute, and supply undeveloped countries with attention and aid until nation returns to high standard;

3) **EXPRESSES IN HOPE** that the United Nations to annually seek out help from financially able countries and fund struggling countries, whether the country has currently been affected by a natural disaster or is in an ongoing process of rebuilding.
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that natural disasters such as wild fires, cyclones, heat waves, droughts, floods, tornadoes, and earthquakes are uncontrollable and can occur anywhere at anytime and,

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

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

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

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

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

3) SUGGESTS that the U.N send delegates to the afflicted countries ensure that the funds are being used strictly for relief aid.
CONCERNED about the care when it comes to natural disaster aid, natural disasters happen all
the time throughout the world, they can happen anywhere at any time, it takes years to rebuild a
town that was destroyed, and

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

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

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

1) URGES that we all help as one to get to the places that need homes rebuilt,
   healthcare, food, water etc.;

2) SUGGEST that we respond to the disaster faster so we can help the people that are in
   need of healthcare so we can drop the numbers of how many deaths happen in a
   natural disaster;

3) IMPLEMENT an international disaster response team, so that all countries are
   instantly prepared ahead of time so they can react efficiently, and under developed
   countries could be educated on how they too can help in natural disasters.
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.
Mindful that many countries around the world have faced devastating natural disasters in the recent years, and Bearing in mind that natural disasters not only impact the population of the affected country, but bring destruction to towns and cities as well as massive economic loss, and Appreciating the hard work put in by some countries and organizations, such as The World Health Organization and The United States Agency for International Development, who, for natural disaster aid, has helped with the heavy burden on the economic and social aspects of these countries, and Having considered that not all countries, because some may still be progressing, have the economic abilities or particular necessities that devastating natural disasters often require, and Taking into account that efforts to prepare and prevent the devastation by taking steps ahead of the disaster could save the livelihood of many communities and potentially save numerous lives, and

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

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

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

4. Requests other nations to recognize the significance of natural disaster aid, and the importance of all countries to work together to help those in need of relief.
Mindful that providing natural disaster aid to every nation can be an immense financial burden on any state, however, it may improve the economy, society, and infrastructure of the state, and

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

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

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

Emphasizing the goal of humanitarian assistance to improve the lives of the nation’s people and provide necessities to disadvantaged youth and refugees, and

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

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

1.) Requests nations to join the United Nations Development Programme, and establish local and national emergency committees;

2.) Suggests advanced detection and warning systems to be created in areas without it prior to this resolution;

3.) Urges nations to reform a national disaster aid budget to ensure relief can be provided toward another nation.
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.
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid
Submitted To: Third Social
Submitted By: The Republic of Kazakhstan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) EXPRESS ITS APPRECIATION for groups and volunteers that take the time to assist people with disaster preparedness;

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

5) EXPRESS ITS THANKS for the organizations and programs that already in operation to assist in times of natural disaster.
CONSCIOUS of the fact that a natural disaster is a natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life, and

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

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

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

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

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

1) URGES member states to support the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as it brings together all the major humanitarian agencies to divide the responsibilities between them so as to make sure everything runs smoothly and efficiently;

2) INVITES nations that wish to make more of a difference to assist in funding the many humanitarian agencies out there trying to make a difference in the world;

3) APPLAUDS all nations who have already taken significant steps to aid victims of natural disasters and provide safety, comfort, shelter, and care for refugees.
Submitted to: 3rd SCH  
Topic: Natural Disaster Aid  
Submitted By: The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) URGES all nations to make natural disaster plans and prepare their citizens against possible natural disaster situations by getting involved in planning, organizing, training, interacting with other organizations and related agencies, and making a resource inventory in order to minimize possible damage and loss of life;

2) ENCOURAGES organizing a committee to relocate survivors of natural disasters to be taken care of in a safer environment;

3) INVITES nations to utilize the use of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) and The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to assist countries that have been affected by a natural disaster receive aid and donations from other countries;

4) SUGGESTS that a committee be formed specifically designed to assist countries recover from natural disasters and the financial, economical, and social problems it causes to consider various possible solutions;

5) APPRECIATES nations that are cooperative in the effort to help plan, respond, and recover from any form of natural disaster.
STRESSING that all countries throughout the world, some more than others, are vulnerable to catastrophic weather conditions: tornadoes, hurricanes, droughts, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, and their after effects, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that these organizations can become widely known throughout the world and that they can become a primary way for nations to prepare, and recover from natural disasters.
KEEPING IN MIND that many nations do not have the financial security necessary to handle
natural disasters on their own, and

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

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

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

1) URGES the nations of the United Nations to aid in helping nations such as Latvia which
do not have the financial assets to support itself in the wake of an unavoidable,
destructive natural disaster by actively aiding countries who have been victims of natural
disasters through monetary support;

2) REQUESTS that action be taken place to physically aid the victims of unavoidable
natural disasters in absolute necessities such as food, water, and shelter in the event that
they are left helpless and desperate from factors out of their control;

3) CALLS UPON nations to educate their citizens in protecting against and preparing for
natural disasters so as to limit the suffering caused by such events;

4) APPLAUDS the work of such organizations as the Red Cross in their relieve efforts
   towards victims of natural disasters who are truly in need of dire, desperate assistance;

5) EMPHASIZES the importance of actively seeking to aid those who have become the
   victims of destructive, unavoidable natural disasters.
CONSIDERING that in 2013 there was more than 22 million people had been displaced from their homes, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.) SUGGESTS that more organizations like the Red Cross can be made in help of the time of need.
Realizing that not all countries have the needs nor the means to help protect their citizens from natural disasters and do not have the aid to help their citizens once the natural disaster happens, and

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

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

1) Demands that all able countries that have monetary donations or materialistic donations help other countries in need;

2) Suggests setting up a monthly or yearly monetary or a supplies donation from every country so that when a natural disaster does strike there can be help from this set-up;

3) Encourages all countries to participate in this program because if a country does not want to participate they will not be eligible to receive any donations from this set-up and no one can prepare for this type of disaster by themselves;

4) Considers that not every country can donate the same amount, but any amount can 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  
25  4) PROMOTES countries to ask their own citizens to branch out and help an  
26 affected country if a disaster should take place;  
27  
28  5) DEMANDS that we use our own technology to predict if a natural disaster  
29 could occur and inform all other countries as soon as possible;  
30  
31  6) REQUIRES that surrounding countries of a natural disaster stricken country  
32 provide temporary citizenship should conditions be so bad that people  
33 were forced to leave their country.
CONSIDERING that there were 296 natural disasters last year costing insurers around 45 billion dollars total, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.) CALLS UPON member states take preventative measures in order to prevent future natural disasters from occurring;

2.) SUGGESTS that member states share best practices and technologies in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters by:
   a. Creating a committee to observe and study previous patterns and effects of natural disasters;
   b. Finding a way to fund these such actions to try and mitigate effects of natural disasters;

3.) REQUESTS that member states increase levels of financial support and technical support in order to improve disaster preparedness;

4.) SUGGESTS that member states enhance disaster related mechanisms through the use of technology to increase the strategic placement of resources and materials;

5.) CALLS UPON member states to increase the use of disaster preparedness systems and preventative measures in order to reduce the severity of future natural disasters;

6.) RECOMMENDS member states in cooperation with non-governmental organizations initiate education and training programs to increase levels of disaster readiness;

7.) URGES member states coordinate efforts with NGO’s to help reduce disaster costs internationally.
RECOGNIZING the fact that there continue to be facilities used to imprison convicts around the world that are below the standard set in the Universal Declaration of Human, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) CALLS UPON the United Nations to discuss what should be defined as discipline versus what is cruel and unusual punishment, so there are clearly set limits on the matter.
NOTING that in 1955 the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners was approved to be a guideline for nations for the humane treatment of prisoners in any form of custody;

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

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

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

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

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

1) EXPRESSES that all prisoners deserve humane treatment;
2) SUGGESTS that prisons adopt the guidelines set in the 1955 UN resolution to preserve the humanity of inmates;
3) INSTRUCTS prisons to teach officials how to care for persons with disabilities;
4) ENSURES that all medical and psychological needs of inmates are met.
Submitted To: 3rd Social, Cultural & Humanitarian Committee  
Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated  
Submitted By: Russian Federation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) PROPOSES the founding of an annual convention among current representatives of Security Council nations and the IWG to discuss and review the HRW’s findings in an effort to take a more global view of various nation’s situations regarding prisoner treatment;

2) URGES the UN to carefully analyze and review the International Declaration of Human Rights and aforementioned Geneva Convention and to re-establish and find potential room for improvement regarding efficiency and implementation of these defined rights in an effort to establish more defined diplomatic relations and sounder policy regarding prisoner treatment;

3) CALLS FOR the implementation and consideration of revisions and practices, bearing in mind both the rights of the incarcerated and the sovereignty of UN member states;

4) RECOMMENDS the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue reviewing practice and policy regarding nations’ incarcerated and consider working with aforementioned nations for stronger implementation of lawful practice and policy regarding these UN-declared rights.
AWARE that the United Nations has not updated its policy of the rights of the Incarcerated since 1955, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.) DEMANDS review of the reports of abuse at the prisons such as in Cuba to identify the sole problem of the situation, as well as form a consequence for those in violation of the United Nations’ standard rules for treatment of prisoners.
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.
Submitted To: 3rd Social  
Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated  
Submitted By: Cuba

1. RECOGNIZING that the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of
Prisoners (SMR) has already established common rules for issues such as
food, medical care, physical activity, personal hygiene, etc., and
4.
5. DEEPLY CONCERNED that prison populations have risen dramatically and that the
prison population rate has risen by about 6% from 136 per 100,000 of the world
population to the current rate of 144 per 100,000, and
8.
9. GRIEVED that not all countries provide basic humanitarian rights for their
incarcerated citizens;
11.
12. 1) CALLS UPON nations to adhere to guidelines established in the SMR and the
World Health Organization (WHO);
14.
15. 2) INVITES all nations to commit to annually train and retrain prison personnel
on the SMR;
17.
18. 3) SUGGESTS that an oversight committee be established to collect data, review
and research reports of humanitarian violations during incarceration;
19.
20.
21. 4) RECOMMENDS that member nations use imprisonment as a last resort and
not as the sole form of punishment.
ACKNOWLEDGING the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of
Prisoners whereby rights to registration, personal hygiene, clothing and bedding, food, exercise
and sport, medical services, discipline and punishment, instruments of restraint, information to
and complaints by prisoners, contact with the outside world, books, religion, retentions of
prisoners’ property, notification of death, illness, transfer, removal of prisoners, institutional
personnel and inspection of facilities are humanely protected, and

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

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

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

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

STRONGLY CONDEMN the presence of torture, reprisals and corruption in prisons
worldwide;

1) DEMANDS that independent monitors be allowed to frequently visit detention
facilities;
   a. thereby keeping the United Nations Human Rights Council aware of
      conditions in detention prisons;
   b. therefore restricting opportunities for mistreatment;

2) CALLS UPON an International conference to be held in 2015 with the intent of
   strengthening the IHL to address and prioritize issues such as;
      a. conditions of detention;
      b. deprivation of liberty;
      c. transfers of detainees;

3) ENCOURAGES annual ‘Human Rights of Inmates’ education to be compulsory for
   prison guards and wardens.
Recognizing, the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, that globally expressed inalienable human rights as being inherent to all humans regardless of status and,

Emphasizing, the preamble of the UDHR which encouraged social progress and freedom, as well as the cooperation and development of civil relations between nations and,

Bearing in mind, the frequent condemnation of non-western interpretations of inalienable rights by other nations due to a biased western perception and,

Keeping in mind, that these empathetic human rights are protected by fundamental law and remain egalitarian, only to be removed as a result of due process in certain situations.

1. Stresses the necessity of mutual respect and understanding between nations in order to promote civil relations;

2. Requests the acknowledgement and respect of laws that supersede the western definition of human rights by the UN;

3. Urges, the collaboration of both western and non-western nations in order to expand the narrow definition of human rights created within the UDHR;

4. Calls for a global convention between member nations to better coordinate and revise portions of the UDHR to be universally applied;

5. Urges the Commission on Human Rights or the Human Rights Council to further investigate human rights violations based on the unbiased revised version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Noting with regret that our unified, peaceful world contains thousands of people currently incarcerated due to infractions of their country’s laws or capture during wartime, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.) Suggests the United Nations create international guidelines that will help nations understand how to deal with prisoners in accordance to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2.) Urges fellow member nations to ramp up support for current organizations such as UNOCHA, ICC, and the Commission on Human Rights by providing more funding, supplies, or manpower;

3.) Recommends fellow nations to be transparent and open with how they treat their prisoners so that the United Nations will be able to recognize whether or not a country’s procedures dealing with the incarcerated is in direct violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Expressing deep concern over the fact that today approximately 9 million people worldwide are kept imprisoned, while nearly 100,000 inmates in the United States alone are kept in solitary confinement, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

4) Urges nations who still use the practice of solitary confinement to seek different methods of correction and evaluate their stance on the rights of the incarcerated.
Submitted To: 3rd SCH
Topic: Humanitarian Rights of the Incarcerated
Submitted By: Chile

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

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

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

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the effort put forth by nations in the form of substantial economic aid, and

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

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

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

3) IMPLURES the cooperation of more developed countries in the United Nations to aide in the education of prisoners and prison agents;

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

5) SUGGESTS the United Nations sanction an international committee, for the humanitarian rights of the incarcerated, enforcing international human rights laws.
BEARING IN MIND that some prisoners do not have the opportunities for equal rights based on
the constitutions and beliefs of the diversification of governments throughout the globe, the
convicts that are held in prisons deserve the entitlement of certain freedoms and rights, and
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT all prisoners in these detention centers are present due to a variety
of criminalities which do express the divergent levels based on how critical the misconducts are
in a body of government, and
BELIEVING that no matter how nefarious an offense to the government is, the capital
punishment or any other act of violence executed by the government of a nation should not be
tolerated, even in the most extreme situations, and
STRESSING that the prisoners in these penitentiaries need equal rights, we, as a committee,
need to take small, but gradual steps in order to achieve this goal of allowing better conditions
for the incarcerated and enforce their privileges, but we must push for these actions reforms
immediately, and

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

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

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

4) DEMANDS that the committee shall agree to this solution to the issue of the poor
conditions of the incarcerated by expanding facilities, putting more funding and spending
on prison sustenance, and attracting more attention to the focus of fixing the problem by
increasing the number of centers that treat criminals with mental illnesses.
CONCERNED that in 2012, 58 million primary school age children were out of school and in 2010, an estimated 45 million African children were not in school, and

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

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

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

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

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

1) URGES countries to put more financial resources into public educational institutes and look for pre-existing ventures in those countries that will lend toward this cause without relying on just one source;

2) EMPHASIZES that teachers are given the information on the most efficient ways to teach their students and supporting this with monetary effort and having certifications and creating qualifications that teachers to meet;

3) CALLS UPON the UN to engage in further outreach and advocacy and accompany countries in policymaking and implementation;

4) SUPPORTS promoting early child care and development that would prepare the children for primary education.
Taking note, goals are being set and achieved by countries around the globe to improve primary education and education overall, and determined to bring forth new goals and ideas for the future, and draws attention to the problems that still occur right now, and alarmed by the overwhelming number of girls who are not able to attend school or continue through school because of their gender, and stressing approximately 1/3 of girls are still denied the right to education around the world, and

  a.) more than 50% of females in third world countries are illiterate
  b.) reiterating in some primary schools 100 boys are enrolled and only 60 girls are allowed admission, and
  noting with grave concern while more children are attending school globally many are failing to meet learning standards or are dropping out, and
  emphasizes that education is an essential part of our world and daily lives, and
  directs all countries to try and equalize education opportunities and,

  1.) designates countries with high literacy and efficient education systems to assist other countries falling behind with several aids, and
  2.) suggests countries put forth approximately 1/5 of funds received to a committee of representatives that will distribute this money to countries education systems
  3.) requests all countries to try and make primary education systems as similar as possible, and
  4.) expresses hope towards a future of equal and stable education systems that can continue to bring countries closer together.