



MMUN 60 General Assembly Plenary

AGENDA

Agenda Item	Considered on the Report of	Draft Resolutions from Committee
Topic A: The Control of Biological Weapons in the Modern Era	GA1	<i>None Reported</i>
Topic B: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development	GA1	GA1-B-1, GA1-B-2, GA1-B-3, GA1-B-4
Topic C: International Migration and Development	GA2	<i>None Reported</i>
Topic D: Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 8	GA2	GA2-D-1, GA2-D-2, GA2-D-3
Topic E: Increasing Access to Preventative Health Services	GA3	GA3-E-1, GA3-E-2
Topic F: International Cooperation to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem	GA3	<i>None Reported</i>
Topic G: Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife	UNEA	UNEA-G-1, UNEA-G-2, UNEA-G-3
Topic H: Responsible and Sustainable Production and Consumption	UNEA	<i>None Reported</i>



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA1-B-1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Topic B: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

- 1 RECOGNIZING the danger that is posed by the conversion of weapons created for
2 non-lethal purposes into weapons used to take the lives of others,
3
- 4 AWARE THAT this activity is present in many different regions of the world such as the
5 Middle East, Africa, and Asia,
6
- 7 1. CALLS UPON all willing and able manufactures the addition of serial
8 numbers to parts of non-lethal weapons such as starter pistols, airsoft guns,
9 and paintball guns which can be used in the weaponization of the non-lethal
10 weapons which otherwise could be used to cause destruction;
11
- 12 2. ENCOURAGES data-sharing regarding the transportation of non-lethal
13 weapons.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA1-B-2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of Sovereignty of every Member State,
- 2
- 3 REAFFIRMING Article 51 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
- 4
- 5 RECOGNIZING that every Member State has the right to regulate arms domestically,
- 6
- 7 AFFIRMING past United Nations disarmament treaties and agreements such as the
- 8 *Treaty on the non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, the *Biological Weapons*
- 9 *Convention (BWC)*, the *Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)* and the *International*
- 10 *Convention for the Suppression of Act of Nuclear Terrorism*,
- 11
- 12 FURTHER AFFIRMING each clause of bloc disarmament treaties such as the *Inter-*
- 13 *American Convention on Firearms*, the *South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty*, the
- 14 *Treaty on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia*, and the *Treaty on Conventional*
- 15 *Armed Forces in Europe*,
- 16
- 17 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*
- 18 and the *Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice in the 21st Century* in expanding on the
- 19 interconnected nature of disarmament and development,
- 20
- 21 DEEPLY CONCERNED with the lack of women's involvement in policy making,
- 22 general disarmament policy discussions, and development initiatives,
- 23
- 24 ACKNOWLEDGING Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and the successful
- 25 role that the promotion of gender parity has on the attainment of the *2030 Agenda for*
- 26 *Sustainable Development*,
- 27
- 28 VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the United Nations Women Training Centre
- 29 (UNWTC), which conducts workshops in women's economic empowerment and
- 30 development,
- 31
- 32 COGNIZANT that women are more susceptible to violence, as outlined in S/2017/1025,
- 33
- 34 DEEPLY CONCERNED with the current level of funding attributed to the
- 35 International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the concern with the lack of
- 36 current communication information technology (ICT),
- 37

38 ACKNOWLEDGING the benefits which transparency and confidence building
39 measures have on international peace and security and the role they play in enhancing
40 verification measures,

41
42 RECALLING A/RES/63/319, *Basic Principles on Sovereign Debt Restructuring*
43 *Processes*, which focuses on the restructuring of debts, as debt becomes an issue
44 when disarming and implementing development activities,

45
46 RECOGNIZING the sovereign right of Member States to pursue biological research
47 for medical, economical, and other peaceful developments for the benefit of
48 human development and security,

49
50 GUIDED BY the purposes and principles outlined in Article 1.1 of the *Charter of*
51 *the United Nations*, and cognizant of the threat that Non-State Actors pose to
52 international peace and security, as well as the need to ensure Member States have
53 the access to the peaceful uses of biological agents without the threat of their
54 proliferation by Non-State Actors,

55
56 REAFFIRMING our commitments outlined in the first pillar of the *United Nations*
57 *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (UNGCTS) and the need to address the root
58 causes of terrorism, especially as it applies to the reintegration of youth in post-conflict
59 environments;

60
61 RECOGNIZING the need to promote the access to advanced marking and
62 tracing technologies,

- 63
64 1. CALLS UPON Members States to reduce overall military spending and
65 expand funding for domestic and international development, while remaining
66 cognizant of the unique challenges faced by each Member State;
- 67
68 2. URGES Member States to partner with the United Nations Office on
69 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and related regional disarmament bodies to
70 ratify and implement disarmament treaties such as the NPT and the Arms
71 Trade Treaty (ATT) while partnering with The United Nations Institute for
72 Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to develop new research methods;
- 73
74 3. REQUESTS that Member States increase technical cooperation between
75 Member States through intelligence sharing and the development of ICT,
76 and employing Interpol as a means to safeguarding national borders;
- 77
78 4. SEEKING to establish and/or expand upon bloc and bilateral agreements,
79 such as the *Inter-American Convention on Firearms* and the *South Pacific*
80 *Nuclear Free Zone Treaty*, between Member States to prevent transnational
81 illicit arms trade;
- 82

- 83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
5. INVITES Member States to participate in bilateral and multilateral information sharing with regards to preventing transnational illicit trade;
 6. ENCOURAGES Bloc agencies and institutions to assist in addressing transnational illicit arms trade and empowering members of the bloc to develop closer ties specifically for addressing illicit arms trade;
 7. ADVISES the General Assembly to expand the statutory funding obligations and contributions from independent governmental organization to increase operation funding for Interpol to allow for increased operational and technical success;
 8. SUGGESTS that Member States work alongside the UNWTC to expand workshops and establish mobile training centers focused on economic development and empowerment through practical skills and literacy training;
 9. CALLS FOR Members States to adhere to pre-existing transparency and confidence building measures and to establish frameworks which address specific bilateral security concerns;
 10. STRONGLY ADVISES that developed countries, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Asian Development Investment Bank (ADIB) review their current financial investment and loans with the goal of implementing debt forgiveness programs, offering lower interest rates, and/or using other tools not listed specifically available for financial relief,
 11. STRONGLY ADVISES Member States which receive a reduced financial and economic burden to reinvest in education, infrastructure development, healthcare, or other development projects;
 12. ENCOURAGES Member States to meet gender equality within domestic and international disarmament discussion and policy implementation
 13. ENDORSES domestic policies designed to enhance women’s involvement in government through funding for leadership selection or involve women in executive committee selection;
 14. RECOMMENDS Member States involve women in all review conferences, treaties, and implementation of disarmament policies such as the NPT, ATT, and the policies of the UNODA;
 15. DECIDES to renew and expand the mandate of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU);

- 128 16. ENCOURAGES the coordination between the ISU and the CWC in 2020
129 and the BWC in 2021 at their respective review conferences;
130
- 131 17. RECOMMENDS that the ISU have the capability to coordinate with the 1540
132 committee to promote the technical capacity of Member States as a means
133 of modernizing relevant infrastructure;
134
- 135 18. SUPPORTS Members States' right to research, development and retain
136 biological and chemical agents for the use of prophylactic and protective
137 measures – such as medicine, vaccine, and personal protective measures –
138 all for peaceful uses only;
139
- 140 19. REQUESTS that Members States work to provide model legislation for the
141 development of educational institutions to combat radicalization and
142 militarization of vulnerable youth populations as it pertains to development;
143
- 144 20. WELCOMES all States directly concerned to seek the assistance of the
145 United Nations Development Programme to develop national policy to
146 ensure the reintegration of youth in post-conflict environments;
147
- 148 21. ENCOURAGES arms manufacturing states to develop partnerships that will
149 further develop a means to improve the cost efficiency of Microprinting serial
150 numbers, Microstamping, and Radio-frequency identification (RFID) chips in
151 weapons;
152
- 153 22. RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS that Member States advance and/or
154 continue their financial contributions to the 1977 Committee Trust Fund in
155 support of developing nations efforts to institute United Nations Security
156 Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA1-B-3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

- 1 REMEMBERING the substantive goals set in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
2 (SDG's), the recognition of the role disarmament plays in development, and the
3 significant work done in the major UN disarmament treaties,
4
5 RECALLING Article 26 of the UN Charter which states that armaments drain human
6 and economic resources that would be better used for development activities,
7
8 EMPHASIZING the importance of preventing nuclear proliferation and the continued
9 need to address the issue of Weapons of Mass Destruction as they relate to the
10 development and relevant arms treaties,
11
12 RECOGNIZING the extensive work UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) has
13 done in developing national action plans,
14
15 ACKNOWLEDGING the accomplishments of the United Nations Mine Action Service
16 (UNMAS) and the continued need to rid the world of landmines which would further
17 increase development,
18
19 NOTING that this resolution holds many advantages to Member States, including but
20 not limited to preserving national sovereignty and working towards accomplishing the
21 goals outlined in the SDGs which will promote a more peaceful and developed world,
22
23 NOTING the Monterrey Consensus and the unanimous commitment for all Member
24 States to donate 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) to development,
25
26 RECOGNIZING Securing Our Common Future and the point that many states spend
27 gratuitous amounts of capital on Armaments where the aforementioned capital would
28 be better spent on development,
29
30 1. URGES all Member States who have not signed the relevant disarmament
31 treaties such as the Biological Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive
32 Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, do so by 2040 to foster cooperation through
33 disarmament;
34
35 2. ASKS the UN Secretary-General to create the UN Organization on Confidence
36 Building in Disarmament (UNOCBD) that would be based on the building of
37 trust, accountability, the promotion of peace and security as a step towards
38 disarmament and development, UNOCBD will be based on the notions of open

39 communications on bilateral and multilateral scales as essential to these goals,
40 with specific regard to Weapons of Mass Destruction,
41

42 a. UNOCBD will be modeled after the United Nations Office on
43 Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) Repository of military confidence-
44 building measures;

45
46 b. And states should join the organization by 2040;
47

- 48 3. RECOMMENDS that nuclear powers take action to stop the vertical and
49 horizontal proliferation of nuclear arms by 2040 and instead focus those
50 resources on development;
51
- 52 4. ASKS all willing and able Member States to coordinate with the UNODA
53 program United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to assist in the
54 implementation of national action plans that set limits on the number of small
55 arms and light weapons that can be manufactured within their borders by 2040;
56
- 57 5. CALLS ON all Member States to commit to removing all active anti-personnel
58 landmines in cooperation with UNMAS by 2040;
59
- 60 6. REQUESTS all countries to begin re-appropriating one percent of their current
61 defense budget by 2030 to the UN Development Programme, which would result
62 in an annual income to the development fund of approximately \$16 billion
63 dollars, which is 67 times the amount in the current UN development budget,
64 which is currently only \$238 million;
65
- 66 7. CALLS upon all Member States directly concerned to uphold their commitments
67 outlined in the Monterrey Consensus, who have not yet done so, by providing
68 0.7% of their GNI to official development assistance, which will ensure
69 developing countries will have the capacity to engage in adequate disarmament
70 processes;
71
- 72 8. REQUESTS countries to meet the goals listed above for disarmament by the
73 outlined dates, or they may become ineligible for the development funding
74 outlined above.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA1-B-4

Committee: United Nation General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

- 1 GUIDED BY Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which states the
2 importance of maintaining international peace and security through collective efforts,
3
4 RECALLING Article 26 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and how it explains the
5 positive relationship between decreased military spending and increased
6 developmental spending for all Member States,
7
8 STRESSING the high amounts of substantive treaties and agreements that have
9 occurred at the Palais des Nations and the importance of creating action plans,
10
11 AWARE of development goals set forth by the *Monterrey Consensus* and the need for
12 Member States to meet agreed upon assistance targets,
13
14 DEEPLY TROUBLED by the lack of compliance measures for all disarmament treaties
15 and agreements as highlighted in the *Guidance for States Implementing*
16 *Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements* and *Additional Protocols* and the positive
17 models currently in use by the International Atomic Energy Association,
18
19 RECOGNIZING the Secretary General's Agenda for Disarmament: *Securing our*
20 *Common Future*, which highlights the imperative nature of disarmament in the modern
21 era for development,
22
23 EMPHASIZING the *United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy (2006)* which
24 ensures that all counterterrorism units in the United Nations operationalize thereto
25 increase the efficiency and range of border management,
26
27 REAFFIRMING the success of programs and initiatives relating to education, such as
28 the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, which seek to promote values of peace,
29 prosperity, and resilience to developing nation states,
30
31 EMPHASIZING the positive relationship between South-South and North-South
32 investment to support the economic success of developing nations and the subsequent
33 disarmament of regions thereof, as outlined by the UNODA *Disarmament Study Series*,
34
35 REAFFIRMING the *Convention on the Law of the Sea*, specifically Article 100, which
36 states that all Member States should cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the
37 repression of piracy on the high seas or in any other place outside the jurisdiction of
38 any State,

39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84

CONSCIOUS of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.3 and Aspiration 2 of *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*, which highlights the promotion of rule of law at national and international levels and an integrated continent which is politically united through the further operationalization and implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

REMEMBERING the consensus reached in the final document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly in the need to establish a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East, especially in regards to upholding our commitments outlined in Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

COGNIZANT of the fact that due to the global scale of commercial, logistical and economic transactions, it has become harder for Member States to regulate access to biological and chemical agents that could be turned into WMDs, as stated in the *Security Council Press Release 12485*,

NOTING WITH CONCERN the lack of standardized small arms control, as outlined by the *Program of Action to Combat, Prevent, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade and Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Aspects* which slows the aim of global disarmament,

AWARE that illicit trade in small arms is more accessible than ever due to technological advancements and more advanced transnational terrorist connections as stated in the regional document titled, *Surplus and Illegal Small Arms, Light Weapons and their Ammunition 2017* by International Action Network on Small Arms,

RECOGNIZING the *Firearms Protocol* and the need to promote, facilitate and strengthen the international community in all manufacturing practices of SALWs in order to eradicate possible proliferation of their parts and components from non-state actors (NSAs),

NOTING *Security Council Resolution 2325*, which extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee to 2021, and the impending expiration of the 1540 Committee which does valuable work protecting Member States from non-state actors,

ACKNOWLEDGING Goal 16.1 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (SDGs) and its aim at reducing all forms of violence and how regional partnerships can foster the ideas of disarmament and development,

RECOGNIZING the danger that anti-personnel landmines pose to people living in post-conflict areas as addressed by the *United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023*,

COGNIZANT of Goal 5.2 of the SDGs and its aim to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls and addressing the lack of and promoting inclusion of women and the youth in small arm and light weapons negotiations,

85 FULLY AWARE of S/RES/1325 and the *Women, Peace, and Security Agenda* which
86 calls for the adoption of gender perspectives in disarmament and development,
87

88 ACKNOWLEDGING that 16% of the world population falls between the ages of 15 to
89 24, which illustrates the need for youth engagement in disarmament and development
90 practices further emphasized in S/RES/2250,
91

92 NOTING with deep regret that, 20 years after the United Nations officially added the
93 protection of civilians in armed conflict to the UNSC agenda, non-combatants continue
94 to be targeted at alarming rates, with 7,700 violent events targeting civilians from 1
95 January 2019 to 18 May 2019, resulting in over 8,200 reported fatalities as per the UN
96 OCHA 2019 report,
97

- 98 1. CALLS UPON all willing and able Member States to sign and ratify the
99 imperative disarmament treaties such as the *Treaty on Non-Proliferation of*
100 *Nuclear Weapons*, the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,*
101 *Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their*
102 *Destruction* and the *Chemical Weapon Convention*;
103
- 104 2. ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to sign and ratify the
105 *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty* in order to increase trust among Member
106 States and allow for increased disarmament within Member States;
107
- 108 3. BESEECHES the General Assembly to host a conference every five years on
109 General Disarmament at the Palais des Nations to review and oversee the
110 processes of complete global disarmament by sharing and analyzing all relevant
111 data to create five-year action plans on disarmament;
112
- 113 4. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to meet their 0.7% target of
114 official development assistance and allow all member states in all regions of the
115 world to achieve full developmental status by the year 2030;
116
- 117 5. INVITES the creation of compliance and verification programmes for all
118 disarmament treaties and agreements modelled after the existing International
119 Atomic Energy Association *Safeguard Protocols* to increase capacity and trust in
120 all regions of the world and in all aspects of disarmament;
121
- 122 6. RECOMMENDS Member States model after the United Nations Office for
123 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Military Confidence Building measure which
124 prevents the escalation of military tension and builds mutual trust between
125 countries for transparency on disarmament;
126
- 127 7. SUGGESTS regional organizations work in coordination with the United Nations
128 Counterterrorism Center to adopt programs such as the Border Security and
129 Management Program which aims to strengthen Member States capacity to

- 130 prevent the cross border movement of NSAs and stem the flow of financing of
131 terrorism as it directly hinders development;
132
- 133 8. ENDORSES campaigns like Move the Nuclear Money, launched in October
134 2016 by the International Peace Bureau and Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-
135 proliferation and Disarmament, which aims at reallocating disarmament budgets
136 in Member States seeking to reduce military spending to meet education needs
137 and other developmental goals;
138
- 139 9. RECOMMENDS the TrainForTrade education programme to serve as a model
140 for states in order to facilitate South-South and North-South co-operative
141 negotiations, to promote stability and security in states where development and
142 disarmament are pertinent;
143
- 144 10. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to implement the *International*
145 *Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea* that:
146
- 147 a. Sets minimum safety standards in the construction, equipment, and
148 operation of merchant ships,
149
 - 150 b. Incorporates the idea of systems to achieve efficiency in identification and
151 tracking system; and,
152
 - 153 c. Increases the human capacity and training of border security officials in
154 line with SDG 16.A;
155
- 156 11. STRONGLY SUGGESTS that all regional organizations adopt and model the
157 United Nations Development Programme Global Programme to Strengthen the
158 Rule of Law, which focuses on restoration of access to justice and the rule of
159 law, transnational justice measures, and long term recovery of justice and
160 security sector institutions by advancing human rights which furthers
161 development;
162
- 163 12. DECIDES to add a provision to the next Special Session of the General
164 Assembly entitled “The Development of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone in the
165 Middle East” which will focus on promoting international efforts to develop
166 confidence-building measures (CBMs) in the Middle East in furthering nuclear
167 non-proliferation efforts;
168
- 169 13. FURTHER invites any and all willing and able nations to participate in
170 disarmament in the form of limitations on exportation and importation of volatile
171 chemical or biological agents, as seen in the example of the Australia Group, a
172 program consisting of 43 member states devoted to the limitation of volatile
173 chemical or biological agents exported by a given state;
174

- 175 14. REMINDS the body of the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs' Modular Small-
176 arms-control Implementation Compendium which can serve as a standard model
177 for SALW control legislation, including marking and tracing of shipments, law
178 enforcement training, and border security, to better counter the entry of SALWs
179 into the illicit trade to further the potential of development through disarmament;
180
- 181 15. CALLS UPON the UNODC Global Firearms Programme to facilitate
182 programmes modelled off of the work of the UNREC Training of Trainers
183 workshop on the Illicit Traffic of Small arms and Light Weapons in Africa in 2016
184 which uses technical, financial and logistical capacity to provide access to in-
185 person and online courses to disseminate the best practices on disarmament
186 techniques as it pertains specifically to transnational trafficking of the illicit trade
187 of SALWs;
188
- 189 16. SUGGESTS regional organizations model programs after the UNODC's
190 Container And Control Programme which aims to fortify the structures and
191 processes which allow for the application of sustainable laws for Member States
192 and selected ports, so as to minimize the exploitation of maritime containers for
193 the illicit trafficking of drugs, and other transnational organized crime activities;
194
- 195 17. SUGGESTS that relevant regional organizations should assist Member States in
196 taking additional measures to engage in developing an institutional framework
197 for regional and international collective security cooperation by following the
198 precedent set by the G5 Sahel (G5S) as a means promoting said development
199 and responding to security threats such as non-state actors;
200
- 201 18. ASKS the UN Security Council to expand the mandate of the 1540 Committee in
202 countering non-state actors attempts of acquiring, using, and/or proliferating
203 weapons of mass destruction:
204
- 205 a. By extending the 1540 Committee mandate to the year 2030 in line with the
206 *2030 Agenda*;
207
- 208 b. By increasing the number of experts on the Group of Experts to include
209 multiple members from each region to best proceed in regional specific
210 programmes;
211
- 212 19. REQUESTS the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute
213 (UNICRI) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to
214 facilitate full cooperation between regional groups such as the European Union
215 (EU) and African Union (AU) by providing technical assistance in analyzing and
216 identifying emerging targets by, especially in the North African region, through
217 multilateral workshops and conferences in order to further disarmament efforts in
218 the North African region;
219

- 220 20. URGES the United Nations Mine Action Service to coordinate with civil society
221 organizations in order to expand the scope of their programmes with the sharing
222 of best practices and creation of technical, vocational, and educational training
223 (TVET) to best help all Member States in the process of demining and providing
224 victim assistance to achieve further sustainable development;
225
- 226 21. RECOMMENDS the inclusion of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
227 and the Empowerment of Women in the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms
228 to ensure women and the youth are engaged during the creation of educational
229 campaigns on the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;
230
- 231 22. SUGGESTS other regional organizations form partnerships similar to the
232 UNODA partnership with the European Union in organizing International
233 Women's Conferences on Preventing the Proliferation of WMDs to NSAs in
234 other regions which promote the role of women in international peace and
235 security especially in political decision making and peace processes;
236
- 237 23. SEEKS regional organizations to partner with the Youth Champions for
238 Disarmament in creating and facilitating regional Youth Chapters for
239 Disarmament to increase disarmament education and awareness to further
240 promote the role of youth in sustainable development and disarmament;
241
- 242 23. STRONGLY ENDORSES member states to organize and participate in Track
243 Two workshops, which provide licenses to parties to move away from political
244 posturing since they are convened by NGOs, to allow discussion on possibilities
245 for compromise and possible avenues for CBMs;
246
- 247 24. ENCOURAGES the increased development of dual use technologies for
248 peaceful purposes including, but not limited to, using nuclear technologies for
249 energy production, bacteriological agents for more effective vaccines, and
250 chemical agents for cancer research, as it will ensure the realization of the right
251 of development in a safe and secure manner by all people as outlined in the
252 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA2-D-1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 8

The General Assembly Second Committee,

- 1 BEARING IN MIND the role of the New Urban Agenda, especially its relationship with
2 safe and sustainable housing in promoting youth empowerment,
3
- 4 REAFFIRMING the importance of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)* in
5 ensuring not only sustainable financing but a transition from the informal to the formal
6 economy, a measure which will not only strengthen Member States through tax
7 collection but will also guarantee safe and decent work for all,
8
- 9 CELEBRATING the interconnected nature of the Sustainable Development Goals
10 (SDGs), especially the role of SDG 5 on promoting of Empowerment of Women
11 through Technology, and SDG 7.1 on promoting universal energy access which
12 empowers all to engage in decent work and entrepreneurship,
13
- 14 EMPHASIZING the role of SDG 4.C on increasing the supply of qualified teachers, in
15 its goal of increasing qualified teachers in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in order
16 to ensure raising literacy and numeracy rates to expand access to further
17 entrepreneurial opportunities,
18
- 19 HIGHLIGHTING the United Nations Environment Program's (UNEP) *Green Economy*
20 *Report*, a document which illustrates the link between sustainable economies and
21 achieving decent work,
22
- 23 RECOGNIZING the findings of the *Taqeem Initiative*, a partnership between the
24 International Labor Organization (ILO) and the International Fund for Agricultural
25 Development, that showed the need for a multilateral approach to empowering
26 entrepreneurs in LDCs to incorporate both educational and financial support in
27 achieving decent work,
28
- 29 REALIZING that entrepreneurship empowers women to obtain financial independence
30 and land ownership, connected directly through SDG 5.A on equal rights for women
31 within agriculture and SDG 8.3 promoting informal employment in non-agricultural
32 employment by sex,
33
- 34 COGNIZANT of the limited amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a
35 source of financing for development, and noting the vast, growing potential of foreign
36 direct investment (FDI) as a means of financing noted in the SDG Report of 2019,

37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81

ACKNOWLEDGING the success of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs already in place in 65 Member States,

FURTHER AFFIRMING the priorities of the AAAA and the commitment to meeting the 0.7% gross national income contributions (GNI) pledged toward official development assistance,

GUIDED BY the success of the African Development Bank and other regional, multilateral development banks that support capacity building within the financial sectors of LDCs,

NOTING the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development report *Promoting Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development*, which states the necessity of national economic diversification in efforts of developing human capital,

REITERATING the potential risks associated with incomes dependent on entrepreneurship and small businesses, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and youth, outlined specifically within SDG 5.1,

RECOGNIZING the importance of affordable access to global communication networks sufficient for remote education in LDCs that focus on international economic partnerships and growing human capital,

AFFIRMING the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and its action towards global human rights in the workplace and the protocol against unsafe work and child labor,

RECALLING the benefits of a bilateral system of secondary education particularly regarding increases in household income that splits the instruction of young students and people between a theoretical and practical application of a skilled trade,

APPLAUDING the success of microfinancing in small and medium-sized enterprises, especially the efforts of the MicroFinance Network whose partners provide microfinancing services to 100 million people worldwide,

OBSERVING the importance of a quality education, as outlined in SDG 4.1, especially through the development of distance learning programs on an international level,

1. ADVOCATES for the increased role of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in ensuring sustainable housing for displaced youth, especially through the work of UN-Habitat and the World Bank Group (WBG) in guaranteeing best practices and procurement of PPPs to stabilize sustainable housing for urban youth so as to empower all to engage in SDG 8 and entrepreneurship;

82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127

2. ENCOURAGES developing Member States to utilize the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development’s Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development to implement programs similar to One Stop Shop, a program that empowers both rural and urban populations to transition into the formal economy, targeting the economic diversification and boost foreign direct investment, thus ensuring that all peoples are empowered through easy access to human capital development and entrepreneurship in efforts to achieve SDG 8;
3. SUPPORTS the enhancement of sustainable energy through the work of the Lighting Africa initiative which partners with the WBG in conjunction with UN Capital Development Fund’s *Clean Start* initiative to empower vulnerable groups and ultimately pave the way for more business opportunities in line with SDG 8;
4. ENDORSES the efforts of the United Nations Education, Social, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) *International Task Force on Teachers for Education 2030*, and asks that their emphasis on knowledge be bolstered specifically through increasing numeracy rates which fortifies financial literacy, thus breaking down barriers and enabling peoples to engage in entrepreneurship;
5. ENCOURAGES Member States, particularly LDCs, to utilize resources such as UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality to support the development of environmentally focused e-platforms modeled after WEGATE – the European Gateway for Women’s Entrepreneurship, that supports transition towards a circular, green economy rooted in women’s empowerment;
6. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the WBG’s *Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative* (FIRST) to collaborate with the UN Industrial Development Program’s expertise in creating workshops which target youth, in efforts to simultaneously educate and financially enable a new generation of entrepreneurship to engage in decent work;
7. COMMENDS the *Social Innovation Initiative* of the UN Women Fund for Gender Equality which empowers women in developing economies and asks that its auspices be strengthened through an increased emphasis on women entrepreneurs as they gain access to land ownership, so as to harness their potential as full-fledged business owners;
8. INVITES the WBG to help Member States overcome barriers of capacity through implementing Investment Promotion Agencies through the utilization of the Cascade Framework so as to maximize the ability of Member States to eliminate wasteful spending and leverage ODA to facilitate FDI in order to close the financing gap in achieving the SDGs, especially SDG 8;

- 128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
9. CALLS UPON Member States to utilize the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to develop national TVET strategies that support efforts in Member States by inviting women, youth, and other vulnerable groups as stakeholders when creating programs that focus on human capital development-related education;
 10. URGES all willing and able developed Member States to meet the 0.7% GNI contributions for official development assistance, pledged within SDG 17.2, as a measure of promoting entrepreneurship and increasing the development of human capital, particularly in LDCs;
 11. INVITES The WBG and the International Monetary Fund to work jointly with regional, multilateral development banks to support the development of strong national financial institutions in Member States, particularly focusing on developing a domestic banking sector that promotes public-private partnerships to provide banking and financial services to entrepreneurs for development;
 12. RECOMMENDS the ILO's *Better Work Programme* and similar labour advocacy programs to expand their body of work to include economic diversification measures, specifically spurred through FDI, as a measure of promoting an entrepreneurial environment and increasing human capital development;
 13. PROMOTES the expansion of LDCs' partnerships with programs similar to Business Women Connect, which has a particular focus on training women entrepreneurs in micro-savings and good business practices with the goal of promoting stability and security of income in case of any disasters that could result in loss of income source;
 14. ENCOURAGES Member States to expand their multilateral cooperation, such as the *Borgen Project* particularly through the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), to provide affordable access to mobile web connectivity and facilitate educational solutions toward entrepreneurship and the development of human capital;
 15. ADVISES the ILO's *Global Action for Prevention on Occupational Safety and Health* flagship program in the development of a toolkit on building conducive national frameworks that enforce a safe, fair, and equitable work environment, especially for vulnerable groups, in order to promote employment to enhance the development of human capital;
 16. WELCOMES the development and implementation of bilateral partnerships between Member States to provide secondary educational resources, in conjunction with UNESCO, between a theoretical classroom-based

- 173 environment as well as a practical fieldwork-based learning environment to
174 build a strong and skilled working class that can contribute to human capital;
175
- 176 17. SUGGESTS that Member States cooperate with organizations, such as the
177 United Nations Capital Development Fund and the MicroFinance Network to
178 assist these organizations in providing entrepreneurs in LDCs with
179 comprehensive access to microfinance services, such as small
180 denomination loans, insurance plans, and payment systems;
181
- 182 18. ENCOURAGES the ITU to develop public hubs providing ICTs to further the
183 academic abilities of those wishing to seek higher education for little to no
184 personal cost;
185
- 186 19. URGES Member States to implement programs modelled after the results of
187 EduRemesa, an experimental program which sought to maximize the
188 human capital development of remittances by matching remittance transfers
189 with funding already allocated for education subsidies, and which saw a 3.72
190 “crowd-in” ration, meaning every \$1 of EduRemesa funding led to a \$3.72
191 increase in spending on education.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA2-D-2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 8

The General Assembly Second Committee,

- 1 RECOGNIZING the necessity of private sector leadership in implementing the *2030*
2 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* and improving global interconnectedness
3 through cross-regional private-to-private partnerships,
4
- 5 EMPHASIZING the effect of economic development upon social aims, especially the
6 issues of poverty, sustainability, and international migration,
7
- 8 NOTING that inadequate access to education and healthcare disproportionately affects
9 certain demographics, such as women and youth which in hand has affected economic
10 growth,
11
- 12 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of the private sector in developing economies,
13 especially through foreign direct investment (FDI), as highlighted within the *Addis*
14 *Ababa Action Agenda*,
15
- 16 DRAWING ATTENTION TO the importance of the United Nation's Rule of Law
17 Coordination and Resource Group's mission in fostering stable environments in which
18 businesses operate,
19
- 20 AFFIRMING the importance of Member States taking measures to enhance
21 entrepreneurship in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),
22
- 23 1. STRONGLY SUGGESTS the International Labor Organization to create a
24 regulatory framework for the international transfer of human capital that can
25 be adopted by Member States through multilateral agreements;
26
- 27 2. ENCOURAGES a unified approach by Member States and private sector
28 organizations in taking a more active role with regards to corporate social
29 responsibility, especially among private multinational corporations operating
30 in LCDs, including tax and other incentives for those corporations engaging
31 in socially responsible practices, particularly:
32
- 33 a. By recommending the provision of technical and vocational education
34 and training and financial literacy training to employees in order to
35 build human capital;
36

37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

- b. By affirming the necessity of corporate environmental stewardship in effectively managing the natural resources;
- c. By emphasizing the integration of women into the workforce of corporations as being an essential factor to human capital development;

3. REQUESTS Member States to collaborate with the World Trade Organization to take additional steps to create multilateral agreements with the goal of removing international trade barriers among willing Member States, especially in the agricultural sector, so as to increase overall foreign direct investment;
4. URGES Member States to establish greater access to international financial service tools in LDCs, especially by allowing for private banks to operate internationally, particularly through expanding access to mobile banking within the jurisdiction of Member States;
5. RECOMMENDS that the World Bank to increase funding for microfinance initiatives like Fighting Poverty with Microfinance and Social Enterprise International and the Whole Planet Foundation in LDCs;
6. CALLS UPON the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to create an international research group on the possibilities of an integrated global digital financial services system;
7. ADVISES Member States to partner with private international telecommunication companies to overcome barriers to internet access in LDCs.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA2-D-3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 8

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1 RECALLING A/RES/3/225, which highlights the important role that information and
2 communications technologies (ICTs) play in encouraging entrepreneurs to promote the
3 development of human capital,

4
5 AFFIRMING the *Paris Agreement*, the *United Nations Framework Convention on*
6 *Climate Change*, and the need for clean water in developing areas in promoting
7 sustainable development and economic growth,

8
9 BEARING IN MIND the effect climate change has on the vulnerable populations,
10 including persons with disabilities,

11
12 REAFFIRMING the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in particular
13 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, which focuses on decent education,

14
15 ALARMED BY the fact that, according to the World Bank Group's *Women, Business*
16 *and Law 2018 Report*, out of 189 economies assessed in 2018, 104 economies still
17 have laws preventing women from working specific jobs, 59 economies have no laws
18 on sexual harassment in the workplace, and in 18 economies, husbands can legally
19 prevent their wives from working,

20
21 ACKNOWLEDGING the objectives of the World Bank Group's Financial Education and
22 Financial Literacy Project which seeks to provide financial guidance to the financial
23 institutions of Member States both federally and regionally in order to aid in expanding
24 economic and human development,

25
26 RECALLING the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which emphasizes the importance of
27 Member States' economic infrastructure and through increasing collaboration with the
28 Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership and Organization for Economic Co-operation
29 and Development to optimize fiscal and economic policy for the promotion of economic
30 prosperity,

- 31
32 1. CALLS UPON the Business for 2030 Initiative to deliver technical assistance
33 to businesses through the creation of public-private partnerships on how to
34 better utilize ICTs for microfinancing and mobile banking in order to ensure
35 full human capital development and create economic diversification in
36 achieving SDG 8;

37

38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83

2. EMPHASIZES the implementation of preventative measures in Member States in order to prevent climate change through green energy by modelling the EU 2050 long-term strategy aims to be carbon neutral by 2050;
3. SUPPORTS Member States efforts to reduce the disaster risk resulting from climate change by investing in regional organizations through foreign direct investment, modelled by the Green Invest Asia activity, that promotes green energy and circular economy at the local level and sustainable business practices as highlighted in Country Voluntary National Reviews 2018;
4. ASKS the World Bank Group and the United Nations Children’s Fund to collaborate together to finance regional workshops, modelled by the World Bank Group’s Human Capital Project, to boost the training of youth educators, with special regards to technical and vocational skills trainers, as to boost human capital development within developing Member States;
5. ENCOURAGES United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Fund to collaborate in creating development priorities that include strengthening human development:
 - a. Poverty reduction by increasing economic value;
 - b. Providing better education for all, job creation, and overcoming the digital divide in order to improve basic services;
 - c. Reducing regional disparities through connectivity and maritime development using the International Maritime Organisation;
 - d. The development of new public hubs housing ICTs to further the academic abilities to those wishing to seek higher education for little to no personal cost;
6. RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Development Programme deliver technical assistance to Member States on how to implement policies and measures that increase employment of college graduates and young people, ultimately creating a new level for workforce engagement amongst the youth populous, in promoting the development of human capital;
7. PROMOTES the efforts of the United Nations Entity for Gender Empowerment of Women and the Commission on the Status of Women in providing primary and secondary education to rural women to promote human capital development to get more women in the workforce, and to contribute to the increase Gross Domestic Product;

84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111

8. RECOMMENDS United Nations Environment Programme to cooperate with International Labor Organization’s (ILO) initiative Promoting Rights and Opportunities for People with Disabilities in Employment through Legislation programme (PROPEL), that aims to create better work and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, as compromised health makes disabled people more vulnerable to extreme climate events, ecosystem services loss, or infectious diseases;
9. ENCOURAGES the expansion of the World Bank Group’s Financial Education and Financial Literacy Project to promote access to effective financial education in developing nations, particularly with regard to small business ownership and management, to assist business owners in order to expand sovereign stability and economic sustainability in achieving the SDGs;
10. STRONGLY URGES Member States to implement the United Nations Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP) to fully deliver on the expectations of economic sustainability, stability, and environmental longevity through the Global Environment Facility in collaboration with the SIP, which creates avenues for expanding capacities and fulfilling funding requirements to meet all SDGs, while incorporating a stable way to contribute to infrastructure;
11. CALLS UPON the Member States to continue to work within the High-Level Political Forum to facilitate collaboration between small and medium-sized enterprises in developing areas and regional initiatives to create safe, inclusive work environments with respect to SDG 8.8 in promoting entrepreneurial efforts and boost human capital development.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA3-E-1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Increasing Access to Preventative Health Services

The General Assembly Third Committee,

- 1 CONTEMPLATING the multitude of national and regional action plans to increase
- 2 access to preventative health services employed worldwide that have effective,
- 3 adaptable strategies,
- 4
- 5 HAVING CONSIDERED methods to spread ideas, strategies, and innovation in the
- 6 availability and logistics of health care systems around the world that could potentially
- 7 be adapted and integrated to best serve each Member State,
- 8
- 9 DESIRING to provide every Member State with all information available for the most
- 10 effective development of comprehensive universal healthcare system,
- 11
- 12 RECOGNIZING the efforts made by different Member States towards the distribution of
- 13 equal medical resources to the populations that need them,
- 14
- 15 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the lack of health protection services that ensure the safety
- 16 and quality of food, water, air and the general environment,
- 17
- 18 EMPHASIZING the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlighting control of
- 19 infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases and the funding of health
- 20 systems,
- 21
- 22 REFLECTING on the SDG 9, specifically the necessity to build up resilient
- 23 infrastructure,
- 24
- 25 RECOGNIZING the substantive immunization support for Diphtheria, Pertussis, and
- 26 Tetanus provided by the Division for Sustainable Development Goals in the United
- 27 Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
- 28
- 29 COMMENDING the efforts of Doctors Without Borders in 60 countries, working in
- 30 collaboration with the United Nation Department of Human Affairs,
- 31
- 32 CONCERNED that oral diseases affect half of the world's population and that the costly
- 33 nature of dental services makes them inaccessible for less developed nations, as
- 34 expressed in the *2018 World Oral Health Report*,
- 35
- 36 RECALLING Resolution A70/A/CONF/1 titled *Strengthening Immunization to Achieve*
- 37 *the Goals of the Global Vaccine Action Plan*,
- 38

39 RECOGNIZES the efforts of the Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturers Network
40 (DCVMN) in continuing to provide quality vaccines,

41
42 WORKING towards Universal Health Coverage,

43
44 EXPRESSING appreciation for World Health Organization (WHO) Global Alliance for
45 Care of the Injured (GACI) promoting appropriate services for victims of non-fatal
46 injuries which can prevent future fatalities,

47
48 APPLAUDING the collaboration of the European Union in the recognition of
49 professional qualifications through the Free Movement of Persons Agreement,

50
51 REFLECTING on SDG 9, specifically the necessity to build up resilient infrastructure,

52
53 ACKNOWLEDGING the under development of preventative health services within
54 refugee camps within every Member States outlined in *General Assembly Resolution*
55 *66/172*,

56
57 ACKNOWLEDGING that disparities exist between rural communities, specifically
58 indigenous groups in healthcare systems available for the respective groups outlined in
59 the *United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples*,

- 60
61 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to support the creation through the WHO
62 and World Health Assembly of a global information sharing platform for the
63 facilitation of the transfer of knowledge, strategies, and innovation pertaining
64 to the adaptation, integration, and implementation of comprehensive
65 universal primary health care systems at the local, regional, and national
66 levels;
67
68 2. FURTHERS the emphasis of the public health division of Member States to
69 contribute to an international data set of health determinants like the
70 International Public Health Survey, general upkeep or introduction of health
71 protection services, and food quality control reports under the WHO and
72 Food and Agricultural Organization;
73
74 3. REQUESTS Member States to adopt a targeted budgetary system
75 overlooked by the government to better accommodate individuals and
76 populations who cannot cover any medical related costs in spite of health
77 assistance;
78
79 4. ENDORSES Member States to keep accurate records on disease incidence
80 and mortality rates, submitting information collected to WHO by filling out
81 the Reporting Form;
82
83 5. RECOMMENDS that Member States work with regional organizations to
84 increase capacity for National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups that

85 will be responsible for providing independent, evidence-informed advice to
86 policy makers and program managers on policy issues related to
87 immunization and vaccines;
88

89 6. ENCOURAGES WHO, International Bank for Reconstruction and
90 Development (IBRD), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to
91 focus funding efforts to expand, maintain, and improve infrastructure on a
92 physical and technical scale by:

- 93
- 94 a. Providing funds through IBRD to developing nations and working with
95 individual states or populations per their needs;
 - 96
 - 97 b. Urging the Secretary-General to allow IBRD to expand its loans to the
98 73 developing Member States under the International Development
99 Association (IDA) in efforts to expand physical medical infrastructure
100 such as hospitals, potable water sites, and preventative health
101 services;
 - 102

103 7. INVITES public and private entities to provide aid by:

- 104
- 105 a. Supplying raw materials, Personal Protective Equipment, biotechnical
106 equipment, and free memberships to databases and journal articles to
107 the DCVMN;
 - 108
 - 109 b. Donating a percentage of all manufactured vaccines to WHO to
110 distribute at their discretion to developing countries in need;
 - 111

112 8. INVITES member states to adopt programs like Health on Wheels by the
113 NGO Health and Education for All to provide:

- 114
- 115 a. On-site healthcare in rural areas;
 - 116
 - 117 b. Cell-phone based electronic medical records to coordinate screening
118 test results, diagnoses, and treatment regimens;
 - 119
 - 120 c. Vaccinations in vulnerable populations;
 - 121
 - 122 d. Free HIV and Sexual Transmitted Infection testing;
 - 123

124 9. REQUESTS GACI to help Member States to provide access to all medical
125 doctors to carry a Major Trauma Backpacks in conflict areas to prevent fatal
126 injuries;

127
128 10. EXPRESSES HOPE FOR Member States to prioritize the mobilization of
129 doctors through implementing a Free Movement of Persons Agreement by

130 allowing recognition of medical qualifications to work internationally for more
131 than 90 days through designated national authorities;

132
133 11. URGES countries to protect the rights and dignity of people with mental
134 health conditions by:

- 135
136 a. Recognizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest
137 attainable standard of physical and mental health per Article 12 of
138 United Nations Human Rights Council's *International Covenant on*
139 *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*;
- 140
141 b. Employing WHO Quality Rights Tool Kit by the International
142 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- 143
144 c. Considering direct and indirect costs of psychiatric disorders and
145 behavioural health care as essential minimum benefits provided by
146 Existing Health Care Program;
- 147
148 d. Conducting open forums about mental health in schools;

149
150 12. RECOMMENDS that the Academy of Dentistry International provide
151 consultation for the General Assembly in regard to expanding access to oral
152 healthcare as a preventative health service and that health education
153 initiatives include a focus on dental hygiene;

154
155 13. REQUESTS that Member States work to provide further education to
156 medical professionals, health personnel, and recipients of health services so
157 that sensitivity towards cultural practices within groups are recognized and
158 considered when addressing health issues facing indigenous peoples within
159 rural communities;

160
161 14. CALLS UPON WHO to include Optimal Health Therapy within The Global
162 Health Workforce Network to further the training of health professionals in
163 how to adequately deliver and practice Optimal Health Therapy to continue
164 to help prevent non-communicable diseases within populations that will
165 stimulate preventive health services;

166
167 15. SUGGESTS that the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees
168 coordinate with WHO to establish preventive health services within working
169 health system among refugee camps that aim to decrease communicable
170 disease for refugee populations;

171
172 16. ASKS the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to
173 coordinate with WHO to assist the training of health professionals on the
174 unique challenges and cultural traditions among indigenous groups to help

175 indigenous peoples receive adequate preventative health services that are
176 culturally sensitive;

177

178 17.SUPPORTS the effort of the international community in bringing reform to
179 preventative health services.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: GA3-E-2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Increasing Access to Preventative Health Services

The General Assembly Third Committee,

- 1 NOTING the impact that conflict has on preventative health services, including the
- 2 impact of sanctions, embargoes and conflict-zones on vulnerable groups, access to
- 3 preventative health services supported by research by the World Health Organization's
- 4 (WHO) Surveillance Systems for Attacks on Healthcare,
- 5
- 6 PERTURBED BY the lack of support regarding the WHO guidelines highlighting the
- 7 provision and trade of medical supplies and donations, especially as it pertains to the
- 8 acquisition of medical supplies by Member States who rely on international assistance
- 9 and are adversely affected by sanctions,
- 10
- 11 AWARE there is a disparity between developed and developing nations regarding
- 12 health priorities of their citizens but ultimately there is a global issue that prevents the
- 13 realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3,
- 14
- 15 RECOGNIZING infrastructures, such as hospitals and clinics, are not provided to
- 16 underserved areas due to distance and lack of transportation, solutions have been
- 17 provided with the implementation of telemedicine and mobile health services for these
- 18 areas but are limited to certain areas within these countries,
- 19
- 20 DEEPLY CONSCIOUS that one-half of the world's population has no access to
- 21 essential health services according to the United Nations (UN) 2019 *Sustainable*
- 22 *Development Goals Report*,
- 23
- 24 EXPRESSING CONCERN that 19.4 million persons did not receive vaccinations in
- 25 2018, as reported by the WHO 2019 Immunization Coverage fact sheet,
- 26
- 27 REMEMBERING the *Declaration of Astana*, that recognizes the priority of health for
- 28 everyone, especially those living in poverty, specifically disease prevention and health
- 29 promotion through preventative health services,
- 30
- 31 COGNIZANT of the *Global Vaccine Action Plan* that encourages the collaboration
- 32 between Member States to enhance research in the global dispersion of vaccines,
- 33
- 34 HAVING HEARD that education about the positive public health effects that
- 35 immunizations have for Member States and that decreasing vaccine hesitancy will work
- 36 toward the accomplishment of SDG 3 Target 3.b about targeting research,
- 37 development, and distributions of vaccines for developing Member States,
- 38

39 REAFFIRMING the importance of education in all matters concerning health measures
40 which are afforded as a human right in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human*
41 *Rights*, but notes the low literacy rates and lack of education of health issues in many
42 developing nations which impedes the understanding and comprehension of
43 preventative health measures among these Member State populations,
44

45 ALSO NOTING that increasing education for all peoples can address a variety of health
46 concerns that are outlined in the targets of SDG 3,
47

48 DEEPLY CONCERNED about the statistic from the WHO's 2018 *Ambient (outdoor)Air*
49 *Pollution fact sheet*, reporting that there are 4.2 million deaths annually due to air
50 pollution-related diseases,
51

52 ALARMED that there will be a shortage of 18 million health workers by 2030, mostly in
53 low- and lower-middle income Member States, according to WHO 2018 report *Health*
54 *Workforce*,
55

56 GUIDED BY SDG 6 and the increasing severity of water pollution in Member States
57 worldwide, and the accompanying health problems associated with water pollution,
58

59 AFFIRMING the right of all people to have access to trained health professionals in
60 order to provide safe and equitable health services, as stated in the Office of the United
61 Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and WHO document, *The Right to*
62 *Health*,
63

64 REALIZING last year over 829,000 people died directly from water-related diseases
65 caused by unsafe water, according to UN-Water's 2019 *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*
66 *Report*,
67

68 ACKNOWLEDGING the continued efforts of the UN's and Non-Governmental
69 Organizations (NGOs), such as UN-Water, in pursuing clean water solutions in Member
70 States,
71

72 CONSIDERING SDG 6.1, which calls for the need for safe and universal access to
73 clean drinking water for all populations and considering the 440,000 water scarcity-
74 related deaths that occur every year as reported by the UNICEF document titled
75 *Convention of the Rights of the Child*,
76

77 FULLY AWARE of the 2015 United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
78 monitoring report titled, *Advancing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools*,
79 which states that global water coverage remains at 71% with a relatively slow growth in
80 access to WASH facilities,
81

82 TAKING NOTE of the estimated 70% of cases of water withdrawal due to water
83 scarcity according to the Food and Agriculture Organization report titled, *The Global*

84 *Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture*, as water scarcity leads to dehydration and
85 poor living conditions that cause preventable illnesses,
86

87 MINDFUL of the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action to Counter the World Drug*
88 *Problem* and its emphasis on decreasing the demand for drugs utilizing educational
89 initiatives,
90

- 91 1. PROMOTES the actions of Member States to do everything possible to promote
92 international peace and security and uphold the *Charter of the United Nations*,
93 with the support of all organs of the UN in order to prevent conflict and promote
94 inclusive access to preventative health services and protect healthcare workers
95 in conflict zones;
96
- 97 2. ADVOCATES for all Member States who have not done so already to adopt the
98 stated WHO guidelines regarding the process of donating medical equipment
99 and who receive international assistance, to provide adequate medical
100 assistance to all people through negotiating agreements through regional
101 organizations;
102
- 103 3. URGES the UNDP to work with the WHO and all relevant NGOs to assist
104 developing Member States especially in underserved areas to support the
105 expansion of basic infrastructure such as hospitals, medical equipment, and
106 medical transport in order to increase access to preventative health services to
107 areas most in need;
108
- 109 4. SUGGESTS that the WHO partners with existing civil society organizations to
110 provide telemedicine and mobile health services to underserved areas through
111 increased training and regulation of telemedicine standards to limit malpractice
112 and relevant data collection to determine areas of need at the discretion of
113 Member States, thereby increasing access to preventative health services for
114 Member States;
115
- 116 5. ENCOURAGES the WHO to implement a programme such as the Northstar
117 Alliance's Blue Box Programme, which expands the reach of primary health care
118 centers by erecting roadside container clinics that provide basic health services
119 and information which has shown tremendous success in Sub-Saharan Africa;
120
- 121 6. REQUESTS the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Joint United
122 Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to advocate for NGOs, such as Doctors
123 Without Borders, in order to encourage them to collaborate with Member States
124 allowing for an increased dispersion of vaccines and health services which will
125 enable an increased access to preventative health services;
126
- 127 7. EMPHASIZES the need for UNICEF to register and oversee all temporary UN
128 and non-UN shelter camps with a UN database to ease the distribution of
129 resources in order to ensure that vulnerable groups such as older persons,

- 130 children, and displaced persons have access to immunizations to further
131 improve preventative health care;
132
- 133 8. EXPANDS educational and research opportunities for the purpose of improving
134 baseline conditions within nations, with specific efforts towards immunization
135 research in developing countries, such as National Immunization Technical
136 Advisory Groups and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
137 Organization (UNESCO);
138
- 139 9. RECOMMENDS Member States to participate in the WHO's World Immunization
140 Week program to provide information about the importance of immunizations in
141 order to decrease misinformation about vaccination, refusals from immunization,
142 and increase rates of immunization;
143
- 144 10. ENCOURAGES all Member States to work towards improving the practical
145 education of peoples in regard to preventative health, nutrition, sanitation, and
146 physical education to ensure populations actively participate in their own health
147 initiatives;
148
- 149 11. APPEALS TO UNESCO to partner with national and regional organizations that
150 support preventative health services to Member States and support SDG3
151 including initiatives and programmes that address issues such as drug addiction
152 services, family planning, nutrition, and screening for communicable and non-
153 communicable diseases like cardiovascular disease;
154
- 155 12. SUPPORTS UNESCO through the Youth Advocacy Group in providing
156 assistance to the Ministries of Health of Member States to raise awareness in
157 primary and secondary schools globally about the health impacts involved with
158 air pollution and the importance of pursuing air quality in order to decrease the
159 presence of respiratory non-communicable diseases;
160
- 161 13. INVITES regional bodies to implement similar programmes such as Project
162 Triple Win, which focuses on global exchange of healthcare professionals, in
163 order to facilitate the sustainable transfer of healthcare workforce to develop
164 their skills in different working environments to improve information sharing and
165 exchange of best practices;
166
- 167 14. SUGGESTS the WHO coordinate with D-Tree Initiative to assist developing and
168 underdeveloped Member States in the pursuit of providing health care
169 professionals with adequate training in preventing infant mortality, and
170 conducting routine medical procedures such as treating malaria, diarrhea, red
171 eye, and pneumonia in children, testing for sexually transmitted infections in
172 expecting mothers, and making simple diagnoses or referrals;
173
- 174 15. ENDORSES a partnership between the WHO and Life Straws by expanding
175 their Doing Good Program, where for every product purchased, a school child

- 176 receives safe water for an entire school year, in order to provide clean water to
177 children in developing regions;
178
- 179 16. ENCOURAGES UN-Water to create a partnership with Children's Safe Drinking
180 Water to expand their distribution of P&G Clean Water Kits to families in need, in
181 Central America, in order to help lower the death rate due to water-related
182 diseases;
183
- 184 17. WELCOMES a contribution, opportunity, and partnership with the Safe Water
185 Network to develop sustainable and long-term solutions which will consist of
186 creating sustainable water filtration systems and keeping the program local by
187 training the community and creating jobs in impoverished areas for clean
188 available water throughout Member States;
189
- 190 18. EMBOLDENS UN-Water to implement water user committees for communities
191 to democratically and sustainably manage their own water systems in
192 accordance with WHO's WASH-FIT mechanism;
193
- 194 19. ADVISES Member States to implement policies, such as the WASH in Schools
195 Initiative (WINS), which has been very successful in Liberia, by using UNICEF's
196 three-star approach that provides a rubric to help schools reach national WASH
197 guidelines;
198
- 199 20. RECOMMENDS WHO consider the implementation of programmes, such as
200 Interaide's WASH programme, which aims to provide communities with WASH
201 by constructing groundwater-based water sources which create resilience to
202 water scarcity;
203
- 204 21. RESOLVES to remain actively engaged in ensuring preventative health
205 measures worldwide;
206
- 207 22. CALLS UPON the World Health Organization (WHO) the Joint United Nations
208 Programs on HIV/AIDS, and Member States to follow up on SDG 3.3 that moves
209 to end the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030, and:
210
- 211 a. encouraging the expansion of the number of countries taken by
212 governments that report data on patients treated with shorter rifampicin-
213 containing regimens;
214
 - 215 b. continuing to administer a single dose of the BCG vaccine to all infants as
216 soon as possible after birth as part of childhood immunization programs
217 and in countries with higher rates of tuberculosis;
218
 - 219 c. offering medical professionals the necessary resources and training to
220 educate patients on the options of treatment and vaccinations available in
221 vulnerable areas.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: UNEA-G-1

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Combating the Illegal Trade in Wildlife

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

1 AWARE that the practice of illegal wildlife trade hinders the attainment of the 2030
2 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an inclusive plan of action agreed upon in 2015
3 by all Members States of the United Nations (UN),
4

5 GUIDED BY the *Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild*
6 *Flora and Fauna* (CITES), which sets international precedents for all Member States to
7 follow in combating the illegal trade in wildlife, which can lead to the endangerment of
8 species which are already vulnerable,
9

10 ALARMED BY the fact that there is no universally adopted definition by the CITES
11 Secretariat on the topics of environmental justice as well as the illegal trade in wildlife,
12 directly inhibiting the progress of the international community to effectively address and
13 raise awareness on this global issue,
14

15 REAFFIRMING the *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and*
16 *Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on*
17 *Biological Diversity* which outlines the importance of empowering Indigenous peoples
18 in working towards sustainable protection of biodiversity,
19

20 ACKNOWLEDGING the demand for illegal wildlife that drives poaching and
21 environmental destruction as the trade is estimated to hold \$23 billion USD, in line with
22 the *2019 Sustainable Development Goal Report* that states that the risk of endangered
23 species extinction has risen by 10% in the past 25 years,
24

25 REMINDING all Member States of their commitment to Sustainable Development Goal
26 (SDG) 4, quality education, specifically its target 4.7, which prioritizes the need for
27 education to be an essential tool to engage communities to combat the illegal trade in
28 wildlife,
29

30 RECALLING the 50,000 Member State officials who have been educated by the United
31 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) E-learning tool, which works to combat
32 illegal activities through education, especially as it relates to combating the illegal trade
33 in wildlife,
34

35 CONSCIOUS that, according to the *Global Assessment report on Biodiversity and*
36 *Ecosystem Services by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity*
37 *and Ecosystem Services*, an estimated 25% of all animal species worldwide,
38 numbering about one million species, are threatened with extinction,

39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84

BEARING IN MIND the necessity of collaborative efforts as outlined in SDG 17 and the effectiveness of the Clearing House Mechanism created by the *Convention on Biological Diversity* in enabling research and data collection between the parties of that convention,

EMPHASIZING the need for international cooperation to prevent and combat illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products across borders, including through the use or multilateral bodies in correspondence with the species protected by CITES,

NOTING WITH CONCERN, with the recent outbreak of Coronavirus and its growing impact on society as a result of lacking governmental oversight and standard for “wet market” commercial trade,

DESIRING SDG 17, Partnership for the Goals, for international collaboration in the process of gathering and transferring information regarding the dangers of wildlife trafficking to ecosystems, flora and fauna, and humans,

CONSIDERING SDG 9.5, which highlights the need for technology, knowledge, and capacity building within all Member States especially those who are considered developing in providing such resources to address the illegal trade of wildlife,

NOTING that broadcasted public service announcements can allow those who are unable to read to still remain aware as about 750 million adults still remain illiterate in 2016, as highlighted by the UN Literacy Decade which ended in 2012, and can empower all communities, especially vulnerable groups, to understand and act in halting the illegal trade in wildlife,

HIGHLIGHTING the success of the 2014 Norwegian Institute of International Affairs and the Challenges conference, which set guidelines and discussed local police capacity-building and development, which can be used to further protect against illegal wildlife trafficking,

1. RECOMMENDS all Member States to recognise inequalities and poverty within their borders as a root cause of illicit wildlife trade, as such situations motivate people to poach and illegally trade wildlife in pursuit of economic gain and in attempts to provide for their families, and that these Member States will work domestically and internationally, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and in line with SDG 1, to lift families out of poverty by providing sustainable resources and jobs through centres of development that take specific cultural contexts of Member States into account;
2. ENCOURAGES all Member States to sign and ratify CITES, with the help of the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Policy Division, in order to continue to empower the CITES Secretariat to create universal

85 definitions, including but not limited to environmental justice and the illegal
86 trade in wildlife;

- 87
- 88 3. RECOMMENDS that the General Assembly Sixth Committee, with input
89 from the CITES Secretariat and the UN Environment Assembly establish
90 formal definitions of illegal Wildlife Trade incorporating aspects of
91 transnational organized crime involving illegal wildlife trade in flora and
92 fauna;
- 93
- 94 4. WELCOMES the UNEP and Indigenous Peoples: A Partnership in Caring
95 for the Environment in coordination with the UN Educational Scientific and
96 Cultural Organization, to create a wildlife, biodiversity, and ecosystem forum
97 for indigenous peoples to collect data and input from people of all
98 backgrounds on definition and work pertaining to the illegal trade in wildlife
99 and destruction of ecosystems;
- 100
- 101 5. INVITES Member States to work with UNEP's Communication Division to
102 establish a programme to create and circulate flashcards on the influence of
103 biodiversity and the illegal wildlife trade, through regional organizations, with
104 emphasis on local communities, modeled after the former United Nations
105 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's joint Gaia Education
106 SDG Flashcards and other platforms of media, to establish the importance
107 of combating illicit wildlife trafficking and preserving biodiversity;
- 108
- 109 6. CALLS UPON the One Planet Network's *10 Year Framework for*
110 *Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production* through its
111 division on consumer education, to work with Member States to create and
112 implement public awareness campaigns, specifically to address the illegal
113 trade in wildlife and working with local communities at national levels, to
114 work to halt the demand of such wildlife products, especially in its effect on
115 endangered species to further the work of this UNEP program;
- 116
- 117 7. CALLS TO ACTION the UNEP Environment and Trade Hub, through its
118 wildlife trafficking outreach, to cooperate with the United Nations Creative
119 Community Outreach Initiative (UNCCOI) through dispensing information
120 relevant to create Public Service Announcements and campaigns through
121 various types of media at national levels that focus on the illegal trafficking
122 of wildlife, specifically those that cater to a country's endemic flora and
123 fauna;
- 124
- 125 8. STRESSES all Member States to participate in North-South and South-
126 South cooperation in the education and training of citizens, as well as official
127 personnel, in the dangers posed by and strengths in combating the illegal
128 international wildlife trade in all nations, especially in terms of programmes
129 and policy similar to those posed by organizations such as the UNDP;
- 130

- 131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
9. ADVISES the Secretariat of the *Convention of Biological Diversity*, under the auspices of UNEP, to create both regional and international Clearing House Mechanisms that apply specifically to the illicit trade of wildlife to increase the capacity of Member States to build and enact effective policies based on collaborative data and research;
 10. URGES all Member States to implement practices of import and export licensing at a national level for species covered by the CITES, using the BioTrade Policy Framework as means of doing so in relation to reducing the illicit trade of wildlife;
 11. FURTHER URGES Member States that have not ratified laws to oversee the commercial trade of wet markets to establish a framework that will take all inhibitors into consideration that hold Member States back such cultural difference and the lack of overall policy in the pursuit of strengthening national action plans to address wet markets and stopping the illegal flow of wildlife;
 12. CALLS UPON the United Nations Environment Programme to assist the Member States, especially developing States, in utilizing the UN Environment joint World Database on Protected Areas in conjunction with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the CITES Trade Database to achieve the overall goal of terminating the illegal trade of wildlife;
 13. ADVISES all Member States to work in conjunction with the United Nations Technology Innovation Labs to develop and implement tracking systems in order to assist Member States who are most at risk to the poaching of wildlife to ensure a better understanding of migration patterns of species whom are mainly targeted in which will help in eradicating the illegal trade of wildlife;
 14. ENDORSES Member States to create policy and learning tools at the national level with the assistance of the UNODC's E-learning tool, an online education program for policy makers, with the help of UNEP's Law Division as it can assist in creating and implementing a public awareness approach towards combating the illegal trade in wildlife for all nations;
 15. SUPPORTS the collaboration between the UN Police, the UNEP-INTERPOL Environment and Security Unit, and Member States to host regional conferences that emphasize the importance of training initiatives, monitoring, advising, and the accountability of local officials to enforce wildlife protection, while keeping in mind the unique and traditional practices of the local population, to be recognized through the UNEP Environmental Enforcement Awards, which honor exemplary enforcement systems.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: UNEA-G-2

Committee: The United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING the work of the International Anti-Poaching Foundation (IAPF) to
- 2 combat illegal poaching and wildlife trade and promote conservation in Southern and
- 3 East Africa since the foundation began in 2009, as well as the work of the United
- 4 Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in regards to ending the illegal wildlife trade
- 5 globally through conservation of biodiverse habitats,
- 6
- 7 FULLY AWARE of the necessity for the immediate protection and conservation of
- 8 endangered species, including wildlife, flora, and fauna as portrayed in Sustainable
- 9 Development Goal 15.7 established in 2015,
- 10
- 11 ALARMED BY the continuation of the illegal trade of this wildlife and its detriments to
- 12 the economies and ecological well-being of Member States and nations all over the
- 13 world, the link between poverty and illegal wildlife trade was deemed evident by the
- 14 *Convention of Biological Diversity* (CBD) in 2002, where they stated that a reduction of
- 15 biodiversity would result from a contribution to poverty alleviation,
- 16
- 17 DEEPLY CONCERNED with the high level of poaching and participation in the illegal
- 18 wildlife trade in areas heavily impacted or stricken by poverty, specifically in
- 19 underdeveloped nations, that has led to the continuation of the illicit trade due to a lack
- 20 of reliable employment opportunities, as shown by recent international agreements
- 21 dedicated to fighting the illicit wildlife trade on an international level,
- 22
- 23 REAFFIRMING the presentation of the A/RES/69/314 which urged Member States to
- 24 provide legislation to not only stop the supply and demand chain, but also to aid in the
- 25 prevention and apprehension of persons in illegal wildlife trade, and an operative
- 26 protocol for establishing a need for legislations and establishing prevention programs,
- 27
- 28 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that the creation of employment opportunities such
- 29 as those made possible in the wildlife protection sector will better the lives of
- 30 individuals and families, and the ecologies and economies of the regions that apply the
- 31 strategies put forth by the IAPF, that are a part of a shift toward greener economic
- 32 practices that could create up to 24 million new jobs globally by 2030 if the right
- 33 policies are put in place, as predicted by the International Labour Organization (ILO),
- 34
- 35 MINDFUL of the necessity for funding to establish and maintain a specialized agency
- 36 of UNEP to work under the authority of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),
- 37 as well as carry out its goals of establishing new wildlife protection areas and
- 38 sanctuaries such as those goals put forth by the United Nations Development

39 Programme (UNDP) which made combating poaching and wildlife trafficking one of
40 their top priorities from 2015 onward,
41

42 EMPHASIZING the need for protecting states' right to sovereignty, as outlined in
43 Section II of the *Charter of the United Nations*, and refraining from infringing upon the
44 sovereignty of each Member State by allowing the power of law and regulation
45 enforcement, and the determination of needs to be met with the appropriated funds, to
46 lie within the state's power,
47

48 KEEPING IN MIND that the goals of these wildlife protection programs and
49 conservation areas will be to develop them into self-sustaining resources for the
50 individual Member States, so as not to create a dependency upon the specialized
51 agency, but to instead create economic independence and viability within the individual
52 Member States as outlined in Article 73 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, calling for
53 self-government and the progressive development of free political institutions,
54 according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples,
55

56 RECOGNIZING the possible role that Lion's Share Fund and their efforts to support
57 wildlife conservation could have in the funding of the proposed Specialized Agency for
58 the Conservation and Protection of Wildlife (SACPW),
59

- 60 1. CALLS UPON ECOSOC to create a specialized agency, henceforth to be
61 known as the SACPW as a subset of the UNEP, to provide guidance to
62 Member State-specific organizations, with goals similar to those of the IAPF,
63 to form protected areas specific to the needs and resources of the Member
64 State in question;
65
- 66 2. REAFFIRMS the actions of members of the IAPF to combat illegal wildlife
67 trade and poaching and stimulate the economies of the affected regions by
68 providing employment opportunities for their citizens:
 - 69 a. through the establishment of the LEAD Ranger Initiative;
 - 70 b. the specified training of an equipped taskforce dedicated to patrolling
71 and protecting wildlife sanctuaries;
 - 72 c. the creation of community-driven conservation programs with a focus
73 on local and indigenous leadership;
 - 74
 - 75
 - 76
 - 77
- 78 3. RECOMMENDS that Member States consider the greater global impact that
79 the illicit wildlife trade has on all economies and environments the world
80 over, and that all Member States work in the interests of all Member States
81 to combat this issue;
82
- 83 4. CALLS UPON Member States to support sustainable practices such as
84 wildlife conservation, local employment, rather than outsourcing, and the

85 creation of individual wildlife protection agencies to combat the specific
86 threats to wildlife conservation within individual Member States;

- 87
88 5. URGES the establishment of protected wildlife reserves and zones within
89 individual Member States according to their specific biological and
90 biodiversity needs, to guarantee the immediate protection of endangered
91 species of flora and fauna:

92
93 a. to address the problem of illicit wildlife trade in a sustainable way
94 through the creation of reliable and obtainable jobs with the purpose
95 of empowering local people and stimulating participation in the local
96 and global economies through means of employment and economic
97 involvement;

- 98
99 6. ENSURES that the training of staff will be left up to the individual Member
100 States according to their needs, and that the specialized agency will only
101 advise possible reporting measures of criminal activity within the preserves,
102 but will have no authority to oversee the punishment of the crimes, as not to
103 impose on the sovereignty of the Member States;

- 104
105 7. ENDORSES the financial support for the specialized agency to oversee the
106 development of wildlife and ecosystem conservation programs with the
107 intention of promoting the end of illicit wildlife trade and creating jobs for
108 individuals of Member States;

- 109
110 8. ENCOURAGES Member States with the necessary means to appropriate
111 funds to the FCPW, which will allocate monies to form and staff wildlife and
112 game preserves in underdeveloped nations;

- 113
114 9. FURTHER REQUESTS the development of a financing non-profit
115 organization such as watchdog groups to indirectly educate surrounding
116 communities on the dangers of poaching and the importation of non-native
117 and invasive species in order to protect native wildlife, further financing shall
118 be established through UNEP which is primarily made up of private
119 donations which shall be allocated from the World Bank, the World Wildlife
120 Fund, and other methods of contributions;

- 121
122 10. INVITES Member States to participate in growing the global economy
123 through the creation of salary-providing jobs in the protection of game,
124 wildlife, and tourism sectors to establish private telecommunications sectors
125 in developing countries to ward off the government's ability to create a
126 monopoly and impose unfair prices, thereby decreasing unemployment and
127 improving the economy, creating more sustainable alternatives to crime for
128 citizens' employment;

129

130 11.ADVOCATES for Member States, specifically those with endemic wildlife, to
131 generate sustainable employment opportunities through local ecotourism in
132 order to preserve the state's indigenous wildlife while simultaneously
133 stimulating economic growth;

134
135 12.CALLS FOR periodical checks by dedicated specialized agency officials to
136 ensure that the goals of the preserves and wildlife conservation areas are
137 being properly met to ensure accountability and prevent the
138 misappropriation of funds in the areas where the funding has been
139 allocated;

140
141 13.Establishes the necessity for funding to create and maintain a specialized
142 agency of the UNEP to work under the authority of the ECOSOC, necessary
143 funding will be allocated from funding sources such as, but not limited to, the
144 UNEP and World Bank illegal wildlife fund.



Midwest Model United Nations 60

Code: UNEA-G-3

Committee: The United Nation Environment Assembly

Topic: Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

1 UNDERSTANDING that the illegal wildlife trade both depletes the natural wildlife where
2 the wildlife is extracted as well as the nations where the wildlife is transplanted,

3

4 RECOGNIZING that where the illegal wildlife trade of flora is concerned, there is little
5 infrastructure and organization both nationally and internationally regarding stopping or
6 minimizing the illegal trafficking of said flora,

7

8 HOPING the development of databases and other structures both nationally and
9 internationally will help to take the first step of combating the illegal trafficking of flora,

10

11 REALIZING that much of the problem with the illegal trafficking of flora is that the
12 numbers of native populations of flora are not known or tracked in nations, making it
13 hard for governments to realize the amount of trafficking that is occurring or able to
14 prevent it,

15

16 EMPHASIZING the role that the public and national law enforcement plays in detecting
17 and stopping the illegal trade of all wildlife through current organizations and legislation
18 such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna
19 and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the United
20 Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA),

21

22 LAMENTING the fact that many people in all nations are woefully ignorant about the
23 illegal trafficking of flora and this trade's devastating effects on the biodiversity of
24 ecosystems and the flora species themselves,

25

26 SEEKING to increase education and training for all nations and their peoples on
27 identifying native flora and reporting to the proper authorities alongside the
28 strengthening of infrastructure,

29

30 EXPRESSING the importance of domestic nurseries for flora and promoting
31 awareness of said nurseries to help preserve the biodiversity of nations and to
32 hopefully restore any damage that had been created by the illegal trafficking of flora,

33

34 1. AFFIRMS the work that has been established by CITES and other international
35 legislation to prevent the illegal trafficking of all wildlife, especially flora;

36

37 2. INVITES Member States to work with no-governmental organizations (NGOs)
38 and international bodies such as UNEP to conduct needs-based assessments

39 inspired by the CITES treaty, other international legislation to find what
40 resources are needed to prevent the illegal trafficking of flora, in which the
41 standards for said needs-based assessments would be inspired by the CITES
42 treaty, other international legislation, and bodies;

43
44 3. **DRAWS THE ATTENTION** of Member States to the importance of working
45 within their own borders to develop information systems regarding their native
46 flora that may be at risk for trafficking due to their rare nature or other purposes;

47
48 4. **SUPPORTS** initiatives that would seek to educate all people within Member
49 States, with a strong emphasis on the education of law enforcement on
50 recognizing native flora species at risk for illegal trafficking at a national level:

51
52 a. Favored initiatives are workshops and public service announcements to
53 educate the general public about any and all problems concerning the
54 illegal trafficking of flora within the country to specifically;

55
56 b. Educate about the threats posed by invasive flora to the native species
57 and the loss of natural ecosystems from places that flora is illicitly
58 harvested from, working to ultimately;

59
60 c. Disseminate the educational information through the Member States by
61 working with NGOs, hosting annual international and national
62 conferences for awareness, and reaching the general public through
63 informational pamphlets, understanding that even with these measures
64 some Member States may have difficulty spreading information and to
65 establish dialogue with those Member States who may be in need of
66 unique and additional supplements to implements these measures;

67
68 5. **RECOMMENDS** that Member States look into any possible consumer demand
69 in their country that could be facilitating the sustainment of the illegal trafficking
70 of flora and alerting relevant Member States and international bodies through:

71
72 a. Emphasizing the role that Member States' traditional communities play in
73 continuing the demand for illegally trafficked flora and seeking to work
74 with those traditional communities to find alternative solutions while
75 respecting traditional practices and also;

76
77 b. Seeking to define relevant Member States as states that the illegally
78 trafficked flora either come from, are traveling through, or going to as a
79 final destination additionally recommending consensus building between
80 countries that have problems regarding the illegal trafficking of the same
81 or similar types of flora alongside;

82

- 83 c. Designating relevant international bodies to help prevent the illegal
84 trafficking of flora that can include, but is not limited to NGOs, UNEA and
85 related committees, the World Wildlife Fund, etc;
86
- 87 6. PROMOTES the establishment and increased awareness of domestic nurseries
88 that grow flora species that are at risk for illegal trafficking for the restoration of
89 the native environment and to reduce consumer demand, specifically
90 acknowledging the conservation efforts done by Flora and Fauna International;
91
- 92 7. ENCOURAGES the establishment of international information sharing systems
93 to work to diminish the ignorance of illegally trafficked plants among Member
94 States of international bodies;
95
- 96 8. FURTHER INVITES Member States to explore any additional measures in
97 preventing the illegal trafficking of flora as they see fit;
98
- 99 9. EXPRESSES hope that through the development and implementation of these
100 measures that the illegal trafficking of flora may have increased awareness and
101 that the illegal trafficking of flora will be diminished through these measures.