



United Nations Development Program

Topic: Eradication of Poverty

Sponsors: Germany, Brazil, Fiji, Norway, Iran, Montenegro, China, Nepal, Tanzania, Indonesia, Ecuador, Liberia and Ireland

Co-Sponsors: Panama, Congo, Finland, Morocco, Angola, United States of America, Niger, Canada, Cuba, Pakistan, Belgium, Russia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, France, Swiss

Confederation, Sweden, Lesotho, Korea`

Taking into account that poverty is preventing people from obtaining education, job opportunities, healthy living, and development,

Deeply concerned with the 1.2 billion people that are in extreme poverty,

Realizing that the causes of poverty are lack of education, health issues, extreme hunger, conflicts, economic turmoil, and lack of resources,

Taking into consideration the numerous negative consequences of poverty which include: health deprivation, poor housing conditions, social deprivation, child labor, instability of the economy, and unemployment,

Bearing in mind previous efforts that the United Nations has taken in order to facilitate the eradication of poverty such as the first United Nations Decade of 1995 for the Eradication of Poverty,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting and advocating education, for all people

Convinced that education is a key factor in uprooting poverty and providing future generations with better, profitable job opportunities,

1. Requests the formation of a new United Nations committee for the purpose of guiding countries to use a stipend, a committee which should be named the BPC (Breaking the Poverty Cycle); the said stipend will be provided to families below the poverty line, who are in the education program, and offers a higher incentive for people to attend school;

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2. Emphasizes that by completing the education program (BPC), people are more likely to gain access to job opportunities because of the education program, which will provide job training and literacy to teens and adults, along with the basic fundamental education for children;
3. Emphasizes the need of healthcare for those participating in the stipend;
4. Calls upon developed countries, NGOs, and the World Bank to assist the UN in funding the BPC;
5. Recommends that developing countries pay a yearly quota to impoverished countries;
6. Encourages the use of microfinance in developing countries, allowing families to receive small portions of money to lift themselves out of poverty and eventually become self sustainable;
7. Further recommends the use of renewable energy sources such as hydro and solar power to provide reliable, low cost electricity to rural communities;
8. Calls on the NGO, Schools for Africa, to expand to other impoverished communities;
9. Expresses its hope that sponsors and international corporations will receive positive press by donating;
10. Considers the need to establish for affordable housing complexes for the impoverished;
11. Declares accordingly that the BPC program will have profound impacts that include but are not limited to: decreasing illiteracy rates, economic turmoil, and poverty;
12. Notes that by solving hunger, and creating more farms, that will also help eradicate poverty;
13. Further requests that governments use some of the money funded by the United Nations and NGOs to improve infrastructure therefore creating a better economy and more job opportunities.