2019-2020 YEARBOOK

Learn more about MMUN at www.montessori-mun.org
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Dear Delegates, Teachers and Parents,

For all of us, our 2020 year is divided into: Pre-COVID and COVID.

Pre-COVID MMUN

Pre-COVID MMUN highlights the 2020 NYC February and March Conferences and showcases all the resolutions and projects you and the other delegates worked on. We hope scrolling through these treasured memories will bring you as many smiles as they did for us.

Your contribution as students and teachers in developing a deep understanding of critical issues on the UN agenda over the academic year provides a springboard for change in the world. Your diligent efforts:

• foster empathy and appreciation of historical and cultural differences around the globe;
• provide a better understanding of the world we live in and its complexities; and
• trigger inspiration to engage further and affect change related to these issues.

We also recognize the role of the parents. The support you provide your youthful delegates helps provide the foundation from which they grow.

COVID MMUN

COVID-19 crisis called upon all of us to adapt. MMUN pivoted to a virtual platform for the May Chicago and Rome Conferences. We discovered that Zoom technology turned laptops into committee rooms and Opening and Closing Celebrations, where delegates and bureau members could see each other, ask questions of each other and engage in creating consensus-based resolutions in truly collaborative online learning.

What we have learned from COVID:

Solidarity

• What affects one part of the world, affects all of us. The virus started in one place and today it is in every country. Nothing can affect one human group without affecting others.
• We are more alike than different. The spread of the virus demonstrates that humanity shares the same biology, just as we share the same air, drink the same water, and feel the same emotions.
• We are united by this virus; it is only through solidarity and collaboration will we solve this problem. While we are from different countries, it is in each of our interests to come together in Global solidarity to end the pandemic.
Critical Understanding of Global Interconnectedness

The Covid pandemic is proof that humanity is really united today, both economically, materially, and intellectually; so united that it can be considered to form one nation just as Dr Montessori said- We are one world, one nation, one race, the human race.

Covid is a global problem which requires global solutions. This is as true for the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as it is for the response to climate change and to achieve all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

MMUN enables students to understand the global nature of today’s challenges. Working together in committees, delegates learn tools to search for solutions at the global level and how they can create solutions for the local environment. What delegates learn at MMUN is truly relevant to their lives and to the survival of the planet.

Importance of Creating Change-makers, Ready for Global Challenges

As UNESCO has stated, we need to ensure education gives students the tools to tackle the problems of the present and future, to fight the climate crisis and to transform society.

We do not yet know for certain how COVID-19 was contracted by humans. We do know that Zoonosis – diseases transmitted from animals to humans – becomes much more likely as wild animals are losing their habitats.

Humanity has an immediate survival interest to protect natural habitats. May 22 heralded World Biodiversity Day, a time to reflect that humans have changed three-quarters of the land and two-thirds of the ocean.


Delegates at MMUN demonstrated this year that they are critical thinkers, innovators and effective communicators. Moreover, they have proven they can be agents of change.

The world needs their idealism, their critical thinking and their networking to help create a better world. MMUN is just the beginning.

We salute each of the delegates, their teachers and their parents. You are the heartbeat of MMUN and the hope for a better world.
Thank you to our special guests and partners who supported our conferences and share our vision on youth in action, including:

- Alexander Star, Singer and Humanitarian
- H.E. Michal Mlynar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations
- H.E. Georgi Velikov Panayotov, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations
- H.E. Keisha McGuire, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations
- H.E. Hans Hoogeveen, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN Organization for Food and Agriculture
- Chai Shiming, Hangzhou Xiacheng District Chief Executive
- Zhu Yongliang, General Manager Zhejiang Publishing Media Corporation
- Giacomo Forte, MMUN Asia Regional Director
- Xinping Li, MMUN China Regional Director
- MMUN China Headquarters: Jiangsu and Shangai, Beijing, Tianjin, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Hebei, Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shanxi and the five Autonomous Regions of China
- Ephniko, Singer and Humanitarian
- Resa Steindel Brown, Award-winning Author, Teacher and Director/Principal
- Erika Somogyi, Head of School at Guidepost Montessori Museum Mile
- Sophia De La Cruz, Founder of Girls Here and There, University Freshman, Youth Impact! Forum Advocate
- Jay’Len Boone, Director of Sustainable Youth in Action
- Alexandria Villaseñor, Climate Activist
- Sophia Riazi-Sekowski, Former MMUN Delegate and Bureau Member
- Sukul Mittal, Former MMUN Delegate and Bureau Member
- Sascha Shroff, Former MMUN Delegate and Bureau Member
- Jot Gill, Former MMUN Delegate and Bureau Member
- Rivkah Schack, Teacher
- Patrick Phipps, Teacher
- Paul Jelinski, Teacher
- Bobby Kumar Kalotee, Chairman
- Margo LaZaro, President and Chair NGO Committee on Sustainable Development-NY
- Connie Rensink, Global Education Consultant and Educator
- Alexa Carlin, Public Speaker and Entrepreneur
- Jeremy Gilley, Founder of Peace One Day, Humanitarian
- Resa Steindel Brown, Author and Educator
- Jeroen Gremmen, Board of Global Association of Montessori Education and Sport
- Roeland Wijngaard, Global Montessori Games
- Aiden Bloodworth, Global Montessori Games
Working together with teachers and parents to deliver programs which foster youth’s full potential
Youth for a Better World, founded in 2005, organizes international youth programs which unleash the incredible power of youth and prepare them for the complex world of today and tomorrow.

- 9-15 year olds
- Raises awareness of the world’s most pressing crises
- Fosters understanding of how cooperation across UN member states can address these crises
- Fosters the perspective of youth as global citizens who can spark meaningful change in their world
- Students define #theWorldYouthWants

- 13-18 year olds
- Provides tools for youth to change their inspirations for improving their local communities and the world into reality
- Students design robust projects on their own actions to construct a more sustainable world
- Students make #theWorldYouthMakes

Engaged, Responsible, Empowered Youth for the World Today

“If we are proactive in giving children the opportunity to be heard and validated at the earliest stage of their development, they will grow up with the skills and values needed to leave indelible marks upon the world.”

Judith Cunningham
Youth for a Better World Founder
MMUN leverages:

- the critical developmental period of social justice in students
- the essential need to collaborate with peers
- the desire of youth to understand how to change the world

with the scholarship and global citizenry of Model United Nations.

At our conferences, students ages 9-15 years old assume the roles of Ambassadors or Press Corps Reporters. The students engage in discussions aimed at finding resolutions to the most pressing and contemporary issues on the agenda of the United Nations.
What it offers youth
9-15 YEARS OLD

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE
- Social studies
  - world history
  - geography and culture
- economics
- environment
- global affairs and international relations
- citizenship
- human needs
- justice & morality
- English language
- Journalism

STUDY AND PREPARATION SKILLS
- Note-taking
- Research & report writing
- Speech & expository writing
- Keyboarding skills
- Public speaking

SOFTWARE SKILLS
- Leadership
- Assertiveness
- Teamwork skills
- Critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- Independence
- Collaboration
- Negotiation
- Consensus-building
- The art of diplomacy

EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH
- A can-do mindset
- Confident, clear expression of ideas & passionate public voices
- Self-reflection and self-evaluation
- Improved interpersonal skills
- Self-regulation and metacognitive strategies
- Compassion, consideration and respect for others
- Increased emotional maturity
- New levels of independence & greater self-reliance
- A unique chance to understand society at a deep practical level
- A connected part of a global network
- A sense of social justice
- Respect for different points of view
- Understanding and respect for other cultures
- Stronger sense of Responsibility
- Increased interest in community and taking global action
- Differentiation in applications for high school
Anchored to the developmental principles of the child

Our conferences recognize student development and support their social, emotional and cognitive growth. The committee sessions reflect key Montessori principles of collaboration, consensus, interdependence all competencies of good citizenship. Our program is open to all, including other pedagogical frameworks.

Dr. Maria Montessori strongly supported the League of Nations and its successor, the United Nations. She recognized the body as a venue for nations to come together to create and sustain peace. Early on, she believed that the hope for continued peace lies in the education of children and youth.
“The next generation of leaders will come from this program. Soon they will be sitting here, and it will be their responsibility to complete what we have left undone.”

H.E. FRANCIS LORENZO | DOMINICAN MISSION

“At MMUN I learned that any problem can be solved because there is always a solution. I enjoyed writing draft resolutions and doing it with people I had just met who later became my friends. I liked sharing ideas and listening to other peoples' ideas too. I learned how to speak publicly and with more confidence at MMUN, and I would like to thank my teacher for giving me the opportunity to go to Montessori Model UN.”

ANGELA DIGNAN | DELEGATE, THE MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF MCLEAN, VIRGINIA

“It’s an inspirational process to encourage the delegates to express their own ideas and to teach them how to discuss and compromise with other delegates, regardless of their age, culture or place of origin. And it literally improves your leadership capability and your values of being one of the global citizens.”

SEAN ZHOU | BUREAU MEMBER, CHINA
The **Youth Impact! Forum** is a program for high school students ages 13-18, who seek support in developing their social action ideas into reality. Together with their teachers or parents, they participate in project development activities to ensure that goals and outcomes are realized.

**YIF** helps students turn their ideas into SOCIAL CHANGE!

**YIF** fosters the entrepreneurial potential of adolescents toward the achievement of the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals.

The importance of youth is increasingly recognized; in fact, the United Nations has included the world’s youth as a primary stakeholder to help governments and other organizations achieve its Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
What it offers youth

13-18 YEARS OLD

SOFT SKILLS
- The art of public speaking
- Self-reflection and self-evaluation
- The art of diplomacy
- Improved interpersonal skills
- Understanding and respect for other cultures
- Collaboration
- Negotiation
- Consensus-building skills
- Teamwork skills
- Developing leadership competencies
- Respect for different points of view
- Problem-solving skills
- Improved critical thinking skills
- Stronger organization and time management skills
- Strong research and writing skills
- Respectful assertiveness

EMPOWERMENT
OF YOUTH
- Awareness of global issues
- A can-do mindset
- Stronger sense of Responsibility
- Stronger sense of social justice
- Stronger sense of Independence

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT SKILLS
- SMART goal-setting
- Ability to define resource needs
- Implementation plan development
- Budget-making skills
- Business pitch development and know-how
- Ability to turn ideas into reality
- Increased confidence in own ability to improve the community and impact global problems

PROFESSIONAL NETWORK
- Connections with stakeholders: community members, partners, professionals
- An integral part of a global network
YIF Process

1. Certification
   Teachers or parents enroll and attend the YIF workshop.

2. Project Preparation
   - Students are guided to DEVELOP their projects
   - Webinars and ongoing support are provided
   - Students submit materials for feedback before the Showcase

3. YIF Project Showcase
   - Students network with other social change entrepreneurs
   - Students fine-tune their projects together
   - Students discuss their projects with professionals from NGOs, UN representatives, and foundations for guidance and in exceptional cases partnerships
   - Students are connected with mentors

4. Project Launch
   - Mentors provide guidance and support to students via email and phone in the initial implementation of the project, 4-6 weeks after the Showcase.
“The Youth Impact! Forum provided my daughter with the critical foundation she needs to take her ideas and make the impact she wants to make on the world. She developed so many new skills including project development and management, identification of key influencers and potential mentors, and how to communicate effectively in a variety of different situations. These skills are not taught in classrooms but learned over time through life experiences. We are so grateful that she now feels equipped to launch her project in our local community and recruit fellow students to get involved as well.”

MARY BETH HEDBERG | PARENT, DENMARK

“YIF added a structure to my passion and helped me build a tangible, realistic impact plan. The program made me think about the whole world and my role in it in a completely new light. It has been one of the most formative experiences I have ever had.”

SOPHIA DE LA CRUZ | YIF PROJECT ADVOCATE, CANADA

“I was immediately impressed by the creativity and ambition of the two young women I mentored, ...I worked with them on thinking through where and how their idea could be applied. They were also interested in seeking funding to continue to develop their idea, so I reviewed their grant applications and strategized with them how to move their project forward. Ultimately they developed multiple designs, built a website, applied for and were awarded grant funding from multiple organizations, and secured additional funding through a national pitch contest. Working with these young women was an incredible privilege and honor.”

DANIEL GIDDINGS | POLLUTION SPECIALIST AT US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
9-15 YEAR OLDS

- Become an MMUN Delegate or Press Corps Reporter
- Step into Ambassadors’ shoes or represent a news agency addressing global issues from the agenda of the United Nations

15-ADULTS

- Become an MMUN Bureau Member
- Develop mentoring and leadership abilities in order to facilitate committees
- Contribute to the transformative experience by facilitating and creating a protected space for delegates

13-18 YEAR OLDS

- Transform project ideas into reality
- Become part of a youth social change network
- Engage and obtain guidance from other social entrepreneurs, youth activists, potential partners, mentors, and members of the United Nations community

FOSTERING GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

#TheWorld Youth Wants

BECOMING A YIF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR

#TheWorld Youth Makes

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HOW TO BEGIN

The journey starts with **MMUN** or **YIF** certification of a dedicated teacher or parent

JOIN US AT OUR NEXT CONFERENCE!

As teachers, parents and volunteers, you help students cultivate a deep understanding of critical global issues as springboards for change

TOGETHER...
WE CAN MAKE
THE WORLD
A BETTER PLACE
Our children need the appropriate tools to understand the world we live in. They need to learn how to set and realize their goals to MAKE a better FUTURE.

#youthforabetterworld
Crisis can prompt creativity. COVID-19 pushed MMUN into the virtual world for conferences as well as teacher and bureau leadership courses. Some delegates and teachers celebrated the forced shift to virtual conferences because they could attend interactive events from their home.

Cost, travel, family, work, and special needs can keep delegates and teachers away from attending face to face MMUN Conferences and taking advantage of the educational and social opportunities many of us enjoy. But now with the virtual courses and conferences we believe the playing field has been leveled. We have built in the opportunity for in-person speakers, social celebrations, and networking.

For those regions still having to deal with stay-at-home orders or restrictions on gatherings, we hope you will see the benefits of online courses and conferences. We have seen that the accessibility and inclusivity the online events bring richer diversity of participants. For example, this summer we had our first teacher coordinators join from Kenya, Malawi, India and Nigeria and new schools from Mexico, Peru, Cayman Islands, Philippines, Egypt, Morocco and Hawaii.

Please review the expanded course offerings for teachers, parents and delegates. For MMUN Teacher Coordinators who want to learn more, MMUN offers Tips and Tricks, How to incorporate UN Process in Your Classroom, MMUN Background Guide: Supporting Students’ Online Research and Comprehension Skills, Negotiation Skills. For parents, we have a workshop on how to help your child benefit from MMUN. For Delegates, we provide weekly MMUN Drop Ins where delegates practice negotiation and navigating UN procedures. This is just a sample. Please review the chart.
Watch this short film of the 2019 Hangzhou MMUN Conference held annually in China. Delegates from all over the world came together to try to solve the world’s most pressing issues through negotiation and consent.

Special thanks to the Delegates, Teachers and Parents who every year help MMUN inspire youth to create a better world.
NYC 2020 CONFERENCES

Impact Corner: Hear from delegates about their MMUN experience!

Miss You China!
Students from China express their sorrow for missing the NYC conference and their hope for the future. MMUN missed the energy and passion of Chinese delegates as they could not participate in the conference due to the Covid-19 outbreak.

NYC March Opening Ceremony
Are You Ready?
Delegates begin their MMUN conference journey at the NYC March Opening Ceremony!
CHICAGO
2020 CONFERENCE

Shout-outs
Delegates from the 2020 Virtual Conferences give us a sneak peak of committee sessions.

ROME
2020 CONFERENCE
LIVE MMUN ONLINE CONFERENCE

Get an inside look at a 6-day Live MMUN Online Conference where passionate young people create, collaborate, and reach consensus on the world’s toughest issues.

To address the challenges educators are facing, MMUN has created an online conference that guarantees all aspects of our program for 2020 and 2021.
OVERALL EXPERIENCE

All the delegates indicated that it was an awesome experience that really challenged them.

One delegate wrote to us: “This experience has been just amazing online and I strongly recommend students join.”

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPERIENCE

All the delegates indicated that the committee meeting negotiations were impactful.

Over 92% of the delegates indicated that:
- the committee meeting atmosphere was impactful
- their voices were heard in committee
- their ideas were heard in informal consultation
- the Bureau was very good at supporting committee work and keeping things moving, even in a virtual environment

INCREASE IN KNOWLEDGE

All delegates indicated that their MMUN experience led to an increase in knowledge in current issues and international relations.

Delegates also indicated an increase in knowledge on:
- Understanding How the United Nations Works | 92.30%
- Learning about Other Cultures, Societies | 92.30%
- Understanding the Role Regional Alliances Play in International Resolutions | 92.31%
- How History Impacts Current Events | 84.61%
- Developing a Sense of the Complexity of Motivations Behind National Positions | 83.33%
- World Geography and Social Studies | 61.54%
INCREASE IN SKILLS

All delegates indicated that their MMUN experience led to an increased ability using facts to support their positions.

Delegates also indicated an increase in knowledge on:
- Learning to Work Collaboratively to Solve Problems | 92.31%
- Learning to Negotiate Effectively | 92.31%
- Interpersonal Skills to Develop Consensus | 92.31%
- Research Skills | 92.31%
- Critiquing Fellow Students in a Constructive Manner | 91.67%
- Public Speaking | 84.61%
- Writing Skills | 83.33%

One delegate wrote to us: “At first, I was scared of public speaking, but then MMUN made that almost nonexistent.”

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL IMPACT ON STUDENTS

Almost all delegates (99.9%) indicated that their MMUN experience helped them learn to listen and respect the ideas of others.

Delegates also indicated an impact on:
- Greater Empathy and Tolerance | 92.31%
- Personal Confidence in My Ideas | 92.30%
- Expressing My Thoughts to New People | 92.31%
- Making Friends with People Who are Different Than I Am | 69.22%

STUDENTS’ AWARENESS OF THEIR ROLES IN THE WORLD

MMUN has made me believe that:
- I have become part of a global community | 100%
- International friendships are amazing | 92.3%
- I can make the world a better place | 84.61%

STUDENTS’ DESIRE TO AFFECT SOCIAL ACTION

MMUN has made me believe that I can’t wait to get more involved | 100%

Delegates indicated that MMUN made them believe:
- My voice is important | 92.30%
- Change to global problems is possible now | 92.31%
- My generation has a role to play in solving today’s problems | 92.31%
- I can’t wait for the rest of the world to fix the problems: I need to be a part of the solution | 92.30%
- The world needs my input | 84.61%
- I can make a change locally that impacts the world globally | 84.62%

One delegate wrote to us: “Change your community; change the world.”
Students worked together with Alexander Star during the MMUN 2020 Onsite and Online Conferences to create original songs on SDGs.
“Act Natural”

NYC MMUN Onsite Conference
February 2020

ALEXANDER STAR
Every one of us is born with the right
To live, breathe, believe and
ACT NATURAL
Everybody got a place in the world
The best way to find your spot is
ACT NATURAL
All you gotta do is
Act natural, yeah
Act natural
I know you got some challenges comin’ at you
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

NOAH
Don’t be down
Don’t cry
Time to show the real you
Yeah
What’s really inside
I’m just here to give you wings
I know you can fly
Wait
I know you can fly
Uhh!!
Big dreams
Bad habits
People make you feel small
Yeah
Tiny like a rabbit
I’m just spittin’
Not kiddin’
Listen to these words
Stay soft - no kitten!

ALEXANDER STAR
Every one of us is born with the right
To live, breathe, believe and
ACT NATURAL
Everybody got a place in the world
The best way to find your spot is
ACT NATURAL
All you gotta do is
Act natural, yeah
Act natural
Act natural, yeah
I know you got some challenges comin’ at you
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

CAMILA
Just be proud of who you are
You’ll be happy and feel free
You are great just as you are
Be natural - that’s the key!

ALEXANDER STAR
Every one of us is born with the right
To live, breathe, believe and
ACT NATURAL
Everybody got a place in the world
The best way to find your spot is
ACT NATURAL
All you gotta do is
Act natural, yeah
Act natural
Act natural, yeah
I know you got some challenges comin’ at you
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

LUCY
Nobody should have to hide
their unique side
Come on let’s go and show
a little pride
Grab a ticket come on and
let the earth thrive
Give peace the wheel -
don’t let the hate drive!

LISA
Just be who you really wanna be
Love yourself and love equality
Don’t be shy just open up your mind
Be yourself just have a bit of pride

KAL
Why is life so not fair?
We have one world and we treat it without care
We’re fighting a demon
And we’re only a hare
What we’ve done is run away like we are scared

AIDEN
There’s a feeling of discrimination
In a nation of isolation
People living under limitations
But we’re tired of manipulation
Gratitude and appreciation
Should be the only form of imitation
Homogeneous assimilation
Is an unreal expectation

ALEXANDER STAR
Every one of us is born with the right
To live, breathe, believe and
ACT NATURAL
Everybody got a place in the world
The best way to find your spot is
ACT NATURAL
All you gotta do is
Act natural, yeah
Act natural
I know you got some challenges comin’ at you
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

ALEXANDER STAR
To my special ladies, just who do you wanna be?
When you look in the mirror, is it beauty you wanna see?
There happen to be a lot of people who think you are
You probably never noticed
cuz you’re thinking too hard
I’m not the type of guy to try to lie to buy your heart
I just illuminate the dark so you can find your heart
And when you find it, look inside your heart so you can find yourself
Cuz I’m not even trying to holla, I’m just trying to help
You’re such a wonderful person and I’m for certain
That you’ve been workin’ or searchin’ for your purpose
cuz you’re hurtin’
But underneath the surface your circumstances are perfect
For you to understand that you’re worth it
They’d like to make you feel worthless but you do not deserve it
So now it’s time to take a vacation because you’ve earned it
So I need you to open up your eyes
Look inside mine
And understand all you gotta do is
ACT NATURAL

ALEXANDER STAR
Every one of us is born with the right
To live, breathe, believe and
ACT NATURAL
Everybody got a place in the world
The best way to find your spot is
ACT NATURAL
All you gotta do is
Act natural, yeah
Act natural
Act natural, yeah
I know you got some challenges comin’ at you
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

ELENNIS
You don’t have to hide
Open up inside
If you have a voice
Speak up with a bit of pride
Just imagine earth
Being equal at birth
Everybody’s valuable
Embrace your worth
Hey

SOPHIA
Equality should be the only policy
We gotta change our way
To get that equal pay
Just because we’re different
 Doesn’t mean we can’t be friends
Just because we’re different
 Doesn’t mean we have to be strangers

LUCY
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

LISA
And understand all you gotta do is
ACT NATURAL

ALBERT STAR
I know you got some challenges comin’ at you
But the best thing to do is
ACT NATURAL

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ALEXANDER STAR
Even though the world’s been spinnin so long
Yeah
So long
Yeah
So long
Yeah
If we don’t change we’ll be long gone
Yeah
Long gone
Yeah
Long gone
Yeah
Right now it’s lookin’ like we got it all wrong
Yeah
All wrong
Yeah
Long gone
Yeah
VIVIAN
We need clean water and sanitation
We need clean water in every nation
Our 6th goal of sustainability
Is ensuring sanitation availability

RYEA + THERESA
We live in a nation of open defecation
All these people are deprived of basic needs used to survive
Clean water is what we need
Clean water it’s clear to see
With this water we’re going strong
Without it we would be long gone

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ADELAIDE
Cuz I feel for the people who don’t have enough
And I wanna change the life of those who aren’t lucky enough
And I wanna make a difference when people say I can’t
And I feel for the people cuz I understand

AVA
See the turtles, fish, and ducks caught in soda nets
Watch them swim
They should be gliding
No - they pay our debts
It’s easy when you care but hard to be prepared
Don’t leave them all alone
Protect the seas and air

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CLINTON
There are people without clean water to drink
People with no soap to wash clean
Who have water-borne sickness and nothing safe to eat
The water they wash with leaves them dirtier than clean
But they have no other choice while living in poverty
There are children without these necessities
There are people denying their needs

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| WATCH THE VIDEO | DOWNLOAD MP3 |

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“In This Together”

Chicago MMUN Online Conference
May 2020

MIRIAM
Let go of prejudices
Tearing us apart
Feed the flame burning in every heart
What we do now
Changes the future
We’ve got to remember
We are one

MATEO
And I guess
The city ain’t too pretty
Now that things are so insane
But I hope you can use your brain
I must confess that I can feel lonely

CHORUS (MATEO)
But I know I’m not alone
Cuz you’re right here with me
You just gotta believe me
You’re no longer on your own
Don’t feel under the weather
We’re all in this together

ALLISON
Is what I’m doing right or wrong?
Not everyone seems to follow along
Thought all we wanted was happiness
People seem to be
More interested in their own needs
Maybe we can work this out

MATEO
And I guess
The city ain’t too pretty
Now that things are so insane
But I hope you can use your brain
I must confess that I can feel lonely

CHORUS (MATEO)
But I know I’m not alone
Cuz you’re right here with me
You just gotta believe me
You’re no longer on your own
Don’t feel under the weather
We’re all in this together

BRIDGE (MATEO)
The city ain’t too pretty
Now that things are so insane
But I hope you can use your brain
I must confess
I miss this whole committee
There’s not point in feeling blue
Together there is nothing we can’t do
Me and you
You and me
Me and you!

ALEXANDER STAR
Uh huh
Ayyy
We’re internationally digital collabin’
With the brightest colors you could ever vividly imagine
Fueled by passion
Watch us take action
Flyin’ high like we got a ride from Aladdin
So long
This is not slow song
This a Mario mushroom
To make you grow strong
Cliff hangin’ by one hand but still I hold on
Sometimes I feel like the hope’s gone

MATEO
But I know I’m not alone
Cuz you’re right here with me
You just gotta believe me
You’re no longer on your own
Don’t feel under the weather
We’re all in this together

MMUN!
Always together!
MMUN!!
We’re always together baby!!
MMUN!!!!
Always together!!!
MMUN!!!!!
We’re always together!!!!
#MMUNAlwaysTogether

WATCH THE VIDEO  DOWNLOAD MP3
NIRVAAN
Seventy percent of the Earth is water
Yet only three percent is clean and sought after
The rest is polluted or dangerous
Cause waste we throw is hazardous
Follow rules of a clean environment
Shorter showers
Wastewater for gardens
Are par for the moment

ANN ROSE
Get up now
It’s time for a change right now
Get up now
Cuz it’s time for a change right now
Conserve water and life
Conserve water and life
Save water
It’s not too late
W-A-T-E-R

NIRVAAN
After use, switch off fans, heaters and lights
Make the planet safe for more nights
Save gas, turn off the car at the signal
Drive steady with the brakes makes a good symbol
Scarc resources though population is growing
Use ‘em wisely to see the world glowing
Renewable resources can quickly be replaced
While non-renewable resources can be quickly erased

LÉIA
When we’ll be ‘round forty years old
We’ll need three planets I’ve been told
But we don’t have another one
This beautiful planet is our only one
One third of the world’s food is wasted
So don’t take too much of it
If you haven’t tasted

SANIYA
Maybe it’s how we work
People slave away
While we lazy around
And waste our precious dreams
People cry to survive
But we turn a blind eye

ALEXANDER STAR
I vow not to shout today
I vow that I’m not afraid
I won’t fall to the doubt today
Cuz I see value in everything
Uh!
This world is a crazy place
We race daily
Runnin’ at a crazy pace
We gotta pump the brakes
Before we suffocate
Because we can’t get fresh air from outer space

NIRVAAN
So let’s tap into sunlight and use solar energy
Harness the wind to save this century
Water we save can generate electricity
Animal waste can fuel our cars
So be responsible as we travel this course
Ensure we produce with sustainable resource
What’s up everyone! My name is Alexander Star, and I’m what you call an Impact Artist. That basically means I create music to move people, and to have a positive impact on this world. Working with MMUN has been a heaven-send, because I’m working directly with people from all over the world who are taking action to make a difference.

When I write songs, I like to make a ‘topic compass’ which guides me in the points I choose to make with my lyrics.

When I wrote the committee rap, I dove into studying what each committee was focused on. Once I had a good idea of what the student topics were, I took time to think of ‘touch-points’ that would resonate.

Then, I simply put my own spin on restating them with a little bit of rhyme. Believe it or not, rhyming is an easy way to make scholarly points in a way that people can enjoy (I literally got straight A’s throughout college by rhyming my reports!).

I appreciate ya’ll enjoying my art and I’m honored to be part of the MMUN family & community. Stay well and be safe!
Delegates at the Hangzhou Conference in November participate in the Flag Procession during the Opening Ceremony.

Students prepare for the cultural performances during the Opening Ceremony.

Delegates smile for the cameras as they await the Opening Ceremony.
Students hold lanterns as they begin their performance during the Opening Ceremony at the Hangzhou Conference.

Delegates share their ideas during a committee session.

Students listen attentively during a committee session.

A school group poses together on the stage following the Opening Ceremony.

An audience member films a speaker during the Opening Ceremony.
Delegates collaborate on ideas for the working paper during the conference.

A school group poses with their teacher coordinator in between committee sessions.

Students excitedly watch the closing ceremony at the Hangzhou Conference.

The school group from Peru proudly displays their flag during a group photo.
Delegates pose with the SDG logo at the NYC February Conference photo booth.

A student records his inspirational song lyrics at the Alexander Star song writing workshop.

Delegates hold up a flag made of paper cranes during the Flag Procession at the Opening Ceremony.
Students take in the view before making their way to the flag procession.

Bureau members smile for the cameras before returning to moderate their committee.

Students collaborate on a draft of the working paper, creatively making use of the windows to write out their plan.

All smiles here! The MMUN team shares a laugh at the Opening Ceremony during the NYC February Conference.

An eager delegate raises a hand during a committee at the conference.
Students discuss their day so far, making new friends from around the world.

Eager delegates raise their hands and placards in order to contribute their ideas and opinions.

Students fill out the Map your Heartbreak Impact template during the NYC February Conference.

A school group cheers on a group of performers during the Closing ceremony at the NYC February Conference.

Delegates giggle in costume while awaiting their turn to present their cultural performance.
Delegate presents information about the committee's draft resolution at the UN GA.

Delegates waiting to enter the UN GA in NYC!

Big smiles at the Closing Ceremony at the UN GA!
A teacher coordinator helps out one of their students before the Opening Ceremony.

Students line up in costume, ready for the cultural performance at the Closing ceremony.

A standing ovation! The MMUN team stands up and cheers on the performers during the Closing ceremony.
Alexander Star poses with his team prior to performing at the Closing ceremony.

Delegates introduce themselves while taking in a view of the city.

Dressed to the nines! A Bureau member shows off their colorful collection of UN related pins.

A delegate enthusiastically holds their placard above their head to be heard during a committee.

Students look up at the camera as they prepare for their committee sessions.
Students present their unique and innovative ideas during the YIF presentation at the conference.

A school group waves at the camera as they set off to explore NYC.

Standing proud! A delegate looks off into Times Square ready for another day at the 2020 NYC March Conference.
Catch a sneak peak inside the Middle School Ecosoc during the 2020 Chicago Virtual conference!

Take a look at delegates in the Middle School FAO committee during the 2020 Chicago Virtual conference!
Get an inside look at the Upper Elementary Ecosoc committee during the 2020 Chicago Virtual Conference!

See delegates in action in the Upper Elementary Sochum committee at the 2020 Chicago Virtual Conference!
Computer Set-Up

Delegates show off their end of the screen for the MMUN Computer Set Up Challenge during the 2020 Chicago Virtual Conference!
Conference Pets

Delegates share photos of their animal friends for the MMUN Conference Pets Challenge during the 2020 Chicago Virtual Conference!
OPENING CEREMONY

CLOSING CEREMONY
Take a look at delegates in the Human Right Council during the 2020 Rome Virtual conference!

Catch a sneak peak inside the DISEC committee during the 2020 Rome Virtual conference!
See delegates in action in the Sochum committee at the 2020 Rome Virtual Conference!
Get an inside look at the FAO committee during the 2020 Rome Virtual Conference!

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OPENING CEREMONY

CLOSING CEREMONY
Delegate from
ZHEJIANG YOUJIA KIDS

CHINA | MIDDLE SCHOOL
Delegate from
CHIARAVALLE ACADEMY AT THE ENFIELD MONTESSORI SCHOOL
USA | MIDDLE SCHOOL

Look
Forward

EQUALITY CLOCK

Look
Delegate from
ADAMS MONTESSORI SCHOOL
USA | UPPER ELEMENTARY

ONE
OF LIFE
Delegate from
MARIA MONTESSORI
PERU | MS DELEGATE

Make this dream a reality
Delegate from
MONTESSORI-SCHULE GÖTTINGEN

GERMANY | MS DELEGATE
Map Your Heartbreak
Map Your Impact

Delegates, send filled out templates to
mapyourheartbreak@montessori-mun.org
to share those things they are most passionate about,
what they are good at and how we can create change!

DOWNLOAD THE TEMPLATE
The MMUN community stood in solidarity during the Covid-19 crisis by sharing photos and videos of how we are always together.

“This is one of my artworks, Luzon Bleeding-Heart Dove, which will be auctioned for the benefit of one of the public hospitals here in the Philippines - Ospital ng Parañaque. I am grateful for this God-given talent that I can use to help those who are in need especially in these trying times.” Robert Cruz, Art & Statistics Teacher from Montessori De Manila in the Philippines.
Peace on Earth:
Thank you to the students from Glen Montessori for submitting these beautiful pieces to #MMUNAAlwaysTogether. We stand together in solidarity and strive for a world filled with peace.

“Doing this helped me deal with my anxiety and made me stay calm in this trying situation”
Thank you to Jem, a science teacher at Montessori De Manila (Philippines) for submitting this amazing 1000 dot-to-dot portrait of Frida Kahlo.

“Small gestures to fill the day with joy and love: Making my mom’s favorite dessert. Her smile brightens up my day. It’s hard not to feel happy when you make someone smile.”
R. T. Bennett

Thank you to Mirela, MMUN’s Bureau Coordinator, for sending in this beautiful and delicious looking submission for the #mmunalwaystogether campaign.
“Sending out positivity and love, as we heal as one!” Grade 7 students of Montessori De Manila (Philippines)

Kaira’s positive words for all our frontliners - We can do this!

Keira is sending love and prayers for all patients and frontliners caring for them.  1st photo-Jolly’s simple thank you card for the frontliners by showing appreciation for their hard work and perseverance.

Tasha’s cute encouraging puns that will make your day.

Sam’s succulent get well soon card for all the Covid 19 patients.
“MOMMY SAID…”
BY: JUSTINE AND ENRICO

I wanted to go out and play with my friends.
The sun was shining, the fun wouldn’t end.
I make my way to the door to go out,
but mommy stops me, what’s that all about?
she says “don’t go outside, danger awaits”
I say “don’t worry mommy, I’ll keep the monsters at bay”
she shakes her head at a loss for words
and explains to me “it’s not monsters, but something worse”

Words too hard to understand escape her mouth.
She speaks of “virus” and “death” but I just want to go out.
“I fear for this new monster, this monster named virus!”
but mommy says “don’t worry, there are heroes around us.
heroes dedicated to keeping us safe,
trying to find a way to keep the monster away.
“I wanna be a hero! I wanna help those in need!
I wanna be a hero! I wanna help lead!”
staying inside with mommy was fine
but there’s something I can’t get off of my mind.
“Mommy where’s daddy? I haven’t seen him in a while.”
all she could do was give me a sad smile.
“Daddy’s fighting the monster, he can’t be near.”
that made me really sad, I want daddy here.

Mommy trained me well to help me grow strong.
She gives me vitamins and vegetables so nothing can go wrong.
I begged her to let me see daddy.
from the look in her face, she wanted to, badly.
Daddy’s face appeared on the screen of her phone.
I felt so bad, he was fighting the monster alone.
he told me to listen to what mommy says.
he’s washing his hands and the heroes are doing their best.
When the sun goes down I always pray,
for everything to be better at the end of the day.
Until then I’ll listen to mommy’s advice
and pray the world will soon be alright.

“MY NAME IS ENRICO, A STUDENT AT MONTESSORI DE MANILA (PHILIPPINES) AND MY FRIENDS AND I JUST WANTED TO SHARE OUR WORK FOR #MMUNALWAYSGETHER. THE ILLUSTRATION WAS DONE BY MY FRIEND AND FELLOW DELEGATE KERRY. SHE DREW INSPIRATION FROM THE POEM WRITTEN BY MY FRIEND JUSTINE AND I. WE WERE INSPIRED BY THE OTHER WORKS AND DECIDED TO DO OUR PART IN #MMUNALWAYSGETHER”

Thank You Justine, Enrico, Lauren and Sistine for submitting this beautiful illustration and poem!
Fight COVID with health
Thank you to Sophia from Main Street Homeschool Auxiliary for submitting this creative digital artwork to #MUNAlwaysTogether

“We are together even when we are apart”

Thank you to Jane from Maria Montessori School in the UK for submitting this wonderful video.
Inspiring artwork from students in The Laren School, a Montessori school in Manila, Philippines. Last month, the school launched its “Small Acts of Kindness Campaign.” Thank you to The Lauren School and all of the inspiring students who participated in the “Small Acts of Kindness Campaign!”
Koula, Assistant Warehouse Manager at Costco in Bloomfield Hills, MI, and members of the Four Corners Montessori Academy community, give a shout out to MMUN! Thank you Koula for this message and we look forward to seeing you at a future MMUN Conference.

Katelyn, a delegate from Seton Montessori School shares her message: “Saving Up the World to Make It Better!”
MMUN community members sent in ways they are staying busy at home during the Covid-19 crisis.
Nikita and Ilina

“Different ways of spending time during Lockdown”

From washing your hands to bird spotting, Nikita and Ilina have been keeping busy in quarantine! Thank you to Nikita and Ilina for sharing their beautiful artwork describing how they are spending their time in Lockdown for #mmunpostcardsfromhome.

Out for a bike ride in the country! Thank you to Luke from Wharfedale Montessori for sharing your quarantine activities for #MMUNPostcardsfromHome.
TURNING WRITTEN SOLUTIONS INTO A VISUAL MASTERPIECE!

THE IMAGES THAT YOU WILL FIND BEFORE EACH RESOLUTION ARE “WORDLES” CREATED USING WORDS RELATED TO PROPOSED SOLUTIONS BEFORE NEGOTIATIONS.

WORDLE: A “WORD CLOUD” GENERATED FROM A TEXT WHICH GIVES GREATER PROMINENCE TO WORDS THAT APPEAR MORE FREQUENTLY.

LOOK AT WHICH WORDS APPEAR MORE OFTEN TO UNDERSTAND DELEGATES’ SOLUTIONS.
NYC
FEBRUARY
18TH – 22ND
2020
UPPER
ELEMENTARY
RESOLUTIONS
Resolution GA/1/1.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

The Committee,

Taking into consideration that nuclear disarmament has been on the United Nations’ agenda for 75 years,

Noting with deep concern that almost 130,000 people died due to the two nuclear bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945,

Requesting and recruiting countries to help eliminate nuclear weapons and to solve the problem with the following propositions:

1. Encourages countries to sign a nuclear disarmament treaty, and display the government spending, the treaty consists on:
   a. Declares that when a member state joins the treaty, they will remove weapons by hierarchy. This will ensure that the countries have even amounts of weapons until all of them are disarmed.
   b. Further proclaims that non-nuclear weapon holding states and not for profit organizations will have an option to fund an international facility for research and disassembling nuclear weapons that will help other member states start up a nuclear weapon free society.
   c. Further invites countries to join because of the many benefits such as
i. Wider budgets for governments
ii. Higher tourism rates
iii. More environmentally friendly energy options

2. Recommends states to begin an education program to teach the next generations of leaders about the dangers of nuclear weapons.
   a. Emphasizes the positives of eliminating nuclear weapon use.
   b. Congratulates those who are interested in disarmament.
   c. Draws the attention of recycling the nuclear energy from the used weapons and turning it into nuclear power over fossil fuels.
Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Prevention of an Arms Race in Space

The Committee,

Recognizing that since the late 1960s the idea of having an arms race in space was a big issue in our world,

Having examined the potential destruction an action like this can cause is immeasurable,

Fully alarmed by the space debris that destroys satellites and spacecraft has on the environment beyond our atmosphere,

Observing these possibilities are only a small portion of what can happen,

1. Countries that sign the treaty have recognized that they are not allowed to send weapons and unregistered space vehicles beyond our atmosphere:
   a. Countries that are found with unregistered vehicles beyond our atmosphere will be asked to remove them
   b. If they do not follow the treaty, DISEC will suggest to the Security Council that the country will not receive their benefits until the unregistered object has been removed

2. Education on the dangers of space debris will be provided to treaty members
   a. The programs will be directed for the upcoming generations
3. Other benefits include
   a. Usage of shared satellites
   b. Receiving funds from volunteering Non-Government Organizations for bringing space debris back into the atmosphere.
Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern human trafficking is a major issue in our society,
Taking this problem into consideration traffickers mostly target women, children and impoverished groups,
Keeping in mind the victims who have suffered from trafficking the committee should drive to build more rehabilitation centers with professional security,
Alarmed by the existence of many sides of human trafficking the committee should put forced labor into extreme consideration,
Deeply disturbed by organ removal, prostitution and forced marriage are done when people are trafficked,
Keeping in mind that human trafficking is done because it is extremely profitable for the traffickers and it is a multibillion-dollar industry,
Considering that teachers should educate how to defend themselves and their students by creating a class specialized in self-defense against human traffickers,

1. Further invites governments to create more rehabilitation centers and shelters for trafficking victims;
2. Encourages citizens to donate funds to support trafficking victims;
3. Approves more police investigation for trafficking;
4. Recommends making a task force focusing mainly on human trafficking;
5. Considers more jobs and better education in communities;
6. Encourages spreading awareness about human trafficking and how to prevent it through education, campaigns and advertisements;
7. Requests that we stop the prosecution of victims of human trafficking;
8. Supports school systems to require ID at dismissal;
9. Taking note of the fact that women and children need to be better prepared and protected;
10. Draws attention to giving people the resources they need to further protect themselves against human trafficking such as a personal hotline;
11. Further encourages the justice system to increase the penalty for trafficking persons;
12. Endorses patrols in proven high risks areas;
13. Recommends that schools, homes and colleges have different and stronger security systems;
14. Calls upon weapon stores to have a better ID security system;
15. Draws attentions to the fact that countries need more homeless shelters in impoverished areas;
16. Calls upon the countries of the world to sign more treaties and establish more laws to prevent this crisis;
17. Requests to enhance border security with personnel education on human trafficking;
18. Further recommends that there be a 10-year minimum sentence for traffickers;
19. Highly recommends raising awareness in trafficking in persons by implementing more education on this topic into our school systems.
Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Committee,

Alarmed by how impactful racism can be to all people,
Deeply disturbed by how many people lose their livelihood and their lives because of racism,
Fully aware that racism is a terrible worldwide problem,
Confident that governments will should begin making laws against racism and related intolerances,
Fully alarmed by how many people have lost their human rights due to racism,
Recognizing that it will take a long time to end this problem,
Noting with satisfaction that the solutions and resolutions against this problem have improved the situation,
Deeply regretting that the effects of racism influences suicide,
Welcoming all countries to join forces against all forms of racism,
Confident that we will help stop racism in the end,

1. Encourages schools to teach past and present issues of racism;
2. Calls upon governments to make strict laws where all racist acts done will result in the perpetrator being fined and arrested;
3. Supports teaching children to have self-pride and that everyone is equal;
4. Encourages programs to send their people into foreign countries, such as foreign exchange programs;
5. Further invites making all schools inclusive, so all students are integrated and treated equally;
6. Reaffirms that if a child or adult commits a racist act that before they are fined or arrested, they should be disciplined according to setting or location;
7. Calls upon schools to teach children about racism from a younger age;
8. Expresses its hope in helping to create more available jobs;
9. Emphasizes more cultural pride in communities;
10. Further reminds companies to advertise discriminated individual figures;
11. Commends equal pay wages between races;
12. Emphasizes the need for racism rehabilitation centers;
13. Encourages people to spread awareness for racism and other types of discrimination;
14. Requests citizens to accept foreigners and refugees into communities;
15. Endorses harsher punishments for racist acts;
16. Further recommends more cultural celebrations in communities;
17. Requests that jails have a learning seminar on racism;
18. Considers asking councilors and teachers to be aware of suicide, racism and discrimination in all schools.
Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee
Co-sponsors: Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Bahrain, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cuba, State of Eritrea, Georgia, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Japan, Principality of Monaco, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Sultanate of Oman, Romania, Kingdom of Sweden

Topic: Improving the Coordination of efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Emphasizing that human trafficking is still out there and needs to be faced,

Alarmed by the amount of people that have been trafficked in the present and past,

Taking note, approximately 75% of people who are trafficked are woman and girls,

Keeping in mind, people of all ages, including infants, are being sold for the cause of human trafficking,

Aware of and fully believing, owning another person is against the United Nations Doctrine of Human Rights,

Deeply concerned that human trafficking is a 32 billion US dollar industry,

Noting with deep concern prostitution is the most common use in human trafficking,

Having considered that many people need education about human trafficking to understand what’s going on in the world,

Noting with deep concern approximately 40.3 million people are being trafficked at this moment,

Believing that human trafficking will be eradicated,

1. Encourages government to give more border security to airports and people at the border;
2. Further requests should be made for countries to have passport scanners and use them before entering and after exiting a plane or country to see if the ID’s or passports are fake;

3. Further invites governments to provide free education about the signs of human trafficking;

4. Draws the attention to raise awareness in the form of ads or magazines;

5. Calls upon the country who catches a trafficker to interrogate them into telling who their affiliations in the trafficking world are;

6. Encourages that countries donate money to a company that will make sure that the monetary resources get to the more poor or undeveloped regions;

7. Supports all organizations to make an effort to resolve and stop this issue;

8. Requests to raise awareness to stop the purchase of products from companies that allow human trafficking;

9. Recommends control methods on search engines or the world wide web must be held to higher standards to prevent recruitment of traffickers;

10. Recommends that governments should clarify local laws with the citizens;

11. Recommends making a treaty for more border security;

12. Further recommends putting human trafficking awareness into school curriculums;

13. Considers that governments should invest in the public education system;

14. Further invites that the least developed countries should have a small device with a button that can alert the police about signs of trafficking or trafficking for citizens eleven and up;

15. Further recommends the government should provide more hot lines and support groups;
Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Bahrain, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cuba, State of Eritrea, Georgia, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Japan, Principality of Monaco, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Sultanate of Oman, Romania, Kingdom of Sweden

Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discriminations, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance

The Committee,

Deeply disturbed by the amount of racism in the world,

Keeping in mind that this the issue of racism is happening occurring all over the world,

Recognizing the fact that racism destroys human dignity,

Bearing in mind that there are two different types of racism which are called overt and covert,

Believing that ending racism will solve many more issues such as human trafficking and gender inequality,

Taking into account that racism can happen anywhere around the world,

Alarmed by the increasing amount of racism and xenophobia in the world around us,

1. Encourages schools to make a program that will teach children to accept all races and cultures;
2. Designates all citizens to give out equal opportunities and jobs with fair pay policies;
3. Recommends all forms of media and citizens to not use racist language;
4. Encourages countries to fund positive media that shows all kinds of people interacting;
5. Considers creating documentaries about every country, religion and culture;
6. Calls upon the fact that jail time should be longer for racism and discrimination purposes;
7. Emphasizes financial incentives for anti-racism and discrimination classes;
8. Encourages all schools to accept children of different races and genders so they can come together;
9. Calls upon all communities to accept all religions, races, cultures, genders and ethnic groups;
10. Further requests should be made by the governments to make safe centers and places for people for who are being abused through racism, discrimination, and xenophobia;
11. Requests to celebrate, in schools and businesses, cultural events and holidays.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council

Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Taking into account that women are often not seen as equal to men,
Emphasizing that women and girls deserve but often do not receive equal opportunities and rights as men,
Noting with regret, girls are being forced into marriage when they are underage,
Alarmed by the proximity of the final deadline for Sustainable Development Goal 5,
Bearing in mind that there is gender inequality all throughout the world,
Noting with the deep concern that women are being mistreated,
Recognizing the poverty that some females have to face,
Further reminding that women and girls are often targets of abuse and/or human trafficking,
Drawing the attention to the poverty women face,
1. Reminds that member states provide education and training for jobs to girls and women;
2. Calls countries to close the gender wage gap;
3. Emphasizes on the medical rights of women and provide midwives and midwifery kits;
4. Requests both parents take care of their children equally;
5. Encourages women and girls to stand up for their selves and use their voice;
6. Further recommends that governments have effective mechanisms available to investigate abuse;
7. Calls upon countries to put together organizations to help women and girls out of poverty;
8. Further proclaims that governments should support women’s rights NGOs;
9. Requests governments to educate men and women about gender inequality;
10. Strongly disagrees with marriage and pregnancy for people under the age 19.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

**Economic and Social Council**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Estonia, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Italy, State of Kuwait, Principality of Monaco, Republic of Mozambique, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Romania, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Topic: United Nations Forum on Forests**

The Committee,

Deeply regretting that a forested area the size of England is lost globally each year,

Recognizing that wildlife and indigenous people living in the forest are losing their homes and habitats,

Deeply concerned that many forests will soon be gone,

Taking into account that 1.6 Billion people and 80% of terrestrial species rely on forests for their survival,

Noting with deep concern that we are rapidly nearing the deadline for Sustainable Development Goals 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 15,

Seeking ways to protect the forests,

1. Calls upon member states’ governments to support reforestation;
2. Encourages member states to reuse, recycle, and be sustainable;
3. Suggests making campaigns that educate people about deforestation and support reforestation;
4. Recommends member states and their citizens to donate to reforestation efforts;
5. Endorses investigations on illegal loggers;
6. Emphasizes that communities use natural fertilizer and organic weedkiller instead of the slash and burn method;
7. Requests member states to lower the budget of legal loggers;
8. Calls upon member states recycle the stalks of grains and plastics for use as building materials;
9. Supports the reduction of coal mining;
10. Further requests that amendments be made to the Paris Agreement to outline specific actions that countries should take to reach their original goal by 2030.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Angola, Republic of Armenia, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Cuba, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Finland, Georgia, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sultanate of Oman, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Recognizing that the problem of discrimination against women needs to be solved,

Deeply concerned about the lack of advantages that women have,

Emphasizing the influence of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,

Fully believing that we can create a successful resolution to help achieve gender equality,

1. Recommends building shelters for the purpose of protecting women and girls, and giving them a safe environment to recover from abuse or poverty;

2. Encourages facilities for educating women and girls in life skills and self-defense as well as reading writing and math;

3. Calls upon organizations to create more fundraisers to help women and girls;

4. Requests that countries build inexpensive hospitals that have the necessary equipment to aid impoverished women in all conditions of health,

5. Further requests to create a declaration similar to the Declaration of Human Rights focused on the rights of women and girls;

6. Calls upon organizations to raise awareness about the discrimination women face;

7. Encourages governments to raise awareness to give women financial independence by giving them bank accounts and decreasing the pay gap and creating equal employment between men and women;

8. Considers creating an international equality day;
9. Supports the creation of a treaty to make a certain percentage of jobs available to women in each member state worldwide.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

**Economic and Social Council**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Angola, Republic of Armenia, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Cuba, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Finland, Georgia, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sultanate of Oman, Russian Federation, Ukraine

**Topic: UN Forum on Forests**

The Economic and Social Council Committee,

Reminding all nations about the UN Forum on Forests,

Alarmed by how many trees are cut down per year,

Keeping in mind that trees play a very important role in our lives,

Deeply concerned that animals are losing their habitats and food source,

Recognizing the importance of trees,

Taking into account the effects of deforestation,

Having studied deforestation, the United Nations learned about the impetus of the deforestation,

1. Encourages people to plant two trees for every one cut or burned down;

2. Requests that the UN place economic sanctions on countries that log too many trees;

3. Supports the raising of awareness by organizing more peaceful protests from volunteers and advertising among the public;

4. Calls upon the UN to create an educational volunteer program to use in schools to educate children about deforestation;
5. Further requests that governments create an environmental management system that monitors and restricts the amount of trees cut down;

6. Supports the implementation of a global deforestation awareness week;

7. Calls upon companies worldwide to decrease the use of harmful pesticides that kill plants;

8. Encourages fundraisers for protection of the all natural habitats in all countries;

9. Supports alternative materials for paper like papyrus and establish recyclable paper organization;

10. Requests that organizations plant trees in available and abandoned areas;

11. Further encourages that countries designate specific areas where trees cannot be cut down, and rooftop gardens can be built;

12. Suggests on the week of international deforestation awareness week people go to their state park and plant trees and plants;

13. Encourages fundraisers for the purpose of making barren land fertile again;

14. Recommends planting trees in countries where there's few trees there or lots of deforestation happening;

15. Requests that the UN sets up a free program for people who use deforestation as income to learn new skills and get other jobs;

16. Designates a fine if you break clause eleven;

17. Designates an area which you can only cut inside that designated space to make sure few trees are cut down.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

The Committee,

Keeping in mind that IUU fishing is harming marine wildlife, such as fish, turtles, and crab,

Fully aware that in 2050 certain marine wildlife will face extinction across the globe,

Observing that IUU fishing rods are currently being discarded into oceans, polluting the sea and killing marine wildlife,

Aware that the UN estimates that 33% of the world’s fish stocks are being overfished, and that the fish is being wasted,

Alarmed that IUU fishing is related to other major crimes such as human and drug trafficking and more than 1 billion people are affected,

Noting with regret that half the Great Barrier Reef has already died because of overfishing and the loss of the symbiotic relationship between fish and coral,

Deeply concerned that every 1 out of every 3 fish are caught illegally, earning $23.5 billion for IUU fishermen,

1. Encourages adding high tech security cameras that track facial recognitions and chip numbers at every port;
2. Recommends devices where all legal registration documents are installed in every port globally;
3. Further invites creating breeding homes for fish to reverse the effects of illegal fishing in overfished areas;
4. Proclaims that there should be designated fishing and non-fishing zones;
5. Supports establishing a maximum amount of weight or amount of fish caught in a year;
6. Calls upon the IUU fisherman and their companies to pay for the damage that they did to the ecosystem;
7. Endorses sending coastguards to the ocean so they can monitor people that are trying to fish illegally;
8. Expresses its hope for celebrities to post the effects of IUU fishing on social media and other websites;
9. Considers that in order to fish, fishermen must have an ID that is renewed every year.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Keeping in mind that 1 out of every 7 people are starving,

Deeply concerned that $\frac{1}{3}$ of all food is wasted,

Having adopted zero hunger as the second Sustainable Development Goal,

Realizing that only 40% of the world has enough food to eat,

1. Supports education on food security and nutrition, therefore people will know what a balanced diet and food security is;
2. Requests aid workers from developed countries and the United Nations;
3. Recommends no harmful pesticides in food;
4. Encourages trying to stop deforestation and climate change;
5. Further invites outdoor, indoor, and community greenhouses and gardens;
6. Authorizes storing food and water underground in case of droughts and famines;
7. Endorses installing more artesian wells and making more water filters;
8. Considers the use of land and water resources for farming and fishing;
9. Emphasizes writing peace treaties so that farmers will not flee from their farms due of war;
10. Draws the attention to selling less junk food in stores;
11. Authorizes taking grocery stores’ extra food and giving it to food banks which will distribute the food to poor families.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO 2)

Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

The Committee,

Bearing in mind people should stop trawling,
Having considered to monitor fish stocks,
Keeping in mind ghost nets should be prohibited,
Having considered station officers for boats to check IDs in or around the water,

1. Considers having a floating border allowing boats with proper registration to enter and be checked;
2. Requests having trackers for fishing vessels;
3. Encourages that every month only certain fish can be caught;
4. Requests that all boats except for cruise ships and houseboats shall be questioned for being on the water for more than three days;
5. Encourages giving people the knowledge that grocery stores refrain from getting shipments from unsustainable fisheries.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO 2)

Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Having adopted programs for food security,
Declaring investments in farming technology,
Bearing in mind donations to kids at poor schools for free,
Desiring donations of unwanted food every month to poor countries,
Further recommends that the UN donates meals on a daily basis,

1. Encourages many food drives;
2. Consider using some tax to feed the food insecure people and families;
3. Considers that the UN helps prevent desertification by limiting climate change through the Paris Agreement;
4. Requests meals on holidays for people facing food insecurity;
5. Encourages that the UN builds homes for the hungry where they can be fed and cared for.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

United Nations Human Rights Council


Topic: The Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Alarmed by the amount of journalists killed worldwide,
Aware of that journalists making a big impact on society,
Deeply concerned about journalist human rights,
Taking note that if this problem is not solved the UN will fail to meet SDG 10, reducing inequalities,
Confident that member states will support the protection of journalists;

1. Encourages more protests for journalist safety in non-democratic countries;
2. Further considers creating more safehouses/sanctuaries for journalists;
3. Expresses its hope that journalists will have a hotline to call in peacekeepers;
4. Recommends donations and fundraisers to raise awareness and teach citizens around the world about what is happening to journalists using the United Nations Safety of Journalists Fund (UNSJF);
5. Supports Protective ID badges so that journalists can get into protected places around the world,
   a. Use fake names;
6. Further recommends making journalist’s workplaces safe by increasing security and preparing journalists;
7. Considers buying kits including medicine, food, defensive equipment;
8. Recommends that news companies educate their journalists about human rights, and also encourages self-defense training;
9. Considers a treaty that promotes prisoner swaps.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

Human Rights Committee


Topic: Human Rights Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Alarmed by the amount of violence in Yemen,
Deeply concerned by the amount of deaths in Yemen,
Fully aware of how much hunger has occurred in Yemen,
Seeking member states to join in on efforts to stop the war,
Convinced that the war will eventually come to a permanent ceasefire,

1. Encourages member states to cut off weapon imports; immediately and permanently;
2. Further requests countries to remove the blockade and open more ports;
3. Calls upon financially stable countries to donate money to rebuild hospitals and schools;
4. Recommends schools and other establishments around the world to participate in food drives toward Yemen;
5. Also calls upon the Security Council for Peacekeepers,
6. Further invites countries to build farms as soon as possible after the conflict has been dispersed in the farmland areas;
7. Requests that member states raise awareness of the situation of human rights;
8. Expresses its hope that the UN will donate money to send in vital equipment;
9. Also, encourages the UN to teach the Yemeni children about human rights;
10. Trusts that countries will take on the responsibility to help end the war.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Declaring that the protection of journalists is key to world peace,

Keeping in mind that 90% of journalists attacked are local,

Affirming the work done by The Committee to Protect Journalists, Reporters Without Borders, and many other NGOs,

Viewing with appreciation the work done by the UN,

Recalling Human Rights Council Resolution 39/6 and the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists,

Having studied the history of journalist abuse, the Human Rights Council proposes the following solutions,

1. Designates an organization that would identify and provide local journalists with access to international media entities;
2. Proclaims a platform for journalists to share information with each other;
3. Deplores countries to allow for freedom of the press and freedom of speech to develop media infrastructure;
4. Draws the attention of the Human Rights Council and the public to the numerous challenges faced by journalists;
5. Recommends prosecution governments who harm journalists,
6. Requests that country leaders talk about this problem and its solutions among each other;
7. Expresses its hope that in the future no journalist need fear for their life, and there by this the world will be made more safe and peaceful.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Armenia, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Bahrain, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Finland, Georgia, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Namibia, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Seychelles, Republic of South Africa

Topic: Situation In Yemen

The Committee,

Deeply concerned about the tragic outcomes of the Situation in Yemen which has left 24.1 million people in need of humanitarian aid,

Alarmed by the 800,000 cholera victims who are at risk of dehydration and poor sanitation,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 64/292 which states that clean water and sanitation are essential human rights,

Fully aware of the fact that the situation in Yemen is a level 3 emergency according to the United Nations,

Noting with regret that past efforts to end the violence such as Security Council Resolution 2216 have not been successful,

Welcoming the full re-opening of the World Food Programme’s aid distribution,

Having adopted the following new efforts to protect the Yemeni people’s lives and end the conflict.

1. Proclaims the use of a "cloud seeding" technic to increase rainfall in Yemen and provide fresh water to its citizens;
2. Resolves to end economic sanctions and blockades preventing essential supplies from entering the country;
3. Deplores Member States to implements and arms embargo against all military groups currently engaged in the conflict;
4. Requests that all civil and military leaders engage in peace talks arbitrated by the United Nations;
5. Further proclaims a fund for raising awareness regarding the situation in Yemen;
6. Expresses its hope that Yemen’s neighboring countries will accept the refugees and provide them with citizenships;
7. Trusts that through diplomatic efforts and exceptional courage the situation in Yemen can be resolved.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/2.1

United Nations Security Council

Co-sponsors: Kingdom of Belgium, People’s Republic of China, Dominican Republic, Republic of Estonia, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of the Niger, Russian Federation, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: Situation in Cyprus

The Security Council,

Disturbed by the amount of tension on the island,
Noting with deep concern the current situation in Cyprus,
Aware of the failed previous attempts at the reconciliation of relations with the Greek and Turkish Cypriots,
Noting the chaos in Cyprus,
Having examined possible solutions,

1. Reaffirms that the Cypriot government have a fair amount of representation for both the Greeks and Turkish Cypriots;
2. Supports negotiations between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots in order for them to meet a middle ground;
3. Confirms (Mod FR) that with a Democratic government the nation will be able to run efficiently;
4. Has resolved that the removal of the border and as well as the reunification of the government will be beneficial to Cyprus;
5. Further recommends the creation of a trading port where militia groups could trade in their guns for money or resources the guns will then be passed onto the government who may choose to destroy or give the guns to the army;
6. Proclaims that the illegalization of guns on the island will help to ensure peace;
7. Calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to remove their airbases;
8. Requests the United Nations continue the peace keeping missions but eliminate the buffer zone;
9. Encourages Cyprus to vote for President and a Vice President who are elected for a five year term, but switch positions after two and a half years, and these presidents may be elected separately by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to avoid further conflict;
10. Further invites Cyprus to remove their landmines.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/3.1

United Nations Security Council

Co-sponsors: Kingdom of Belgium, People’s Republic of China, Dominican Republic, Republic of Estonia, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of the Niger, Russian Federation, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: Gun Control

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the amount of mass shootings taking place around the world,

Confident that if certain measures were to be taken care of the situation would improve,

Deeply regretting how slow of a response we have shown to gun violence,

Noting with deep concern the amount of damage caused by guns,

Convinced that the following solutions will be beneficial,

Deeply convinced that the review of current constitutional laws related to gun protection would be beneficial,

Seeking a stricter, more thorough application process for obtaining a gun,

1. Emphasizes that increasing security by adding security guards, metal detectors, and other measures will be beneficial;
2. Further proclaims that making the application process for a gun license will be more effective;
3. Recommends the reduction of guns by making amendments in constitutions;
4. Calls upon schools to educate their students about the pros and cons of gun violence;
5. Has resolved that, if gun shops were government control, then fewer people would be able to have access to guns;
6. Encourages the creation of laws punishing the carrying of a gun in public spaces;
7. Affirms raising the cost of guns will only be beneficial;
8. Calls upon member states to minimize the production of guns;
9. Supports the idea of having a place where a person may trade in their guns in return for money.
NYC
FEBRUARY
18th – 22nd
2020
MIDDLE SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS
Montessori Model United Nations
NYC, February 2020

Resolution GA/1/1.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

The Committee,

Deeply concerned with the long-lasting effects of nuclear proliferation and testing,
Having recognized the risks of nuclear weapons, we believe that certain precautions must be put into action,
Reaffirming formerly made treaties and once again bring them into the light,
Taking into consideration how many people were killed because of these weapons, states have come to the following solutions,

1. Calls for annual meetings in Sierra Leone, sponsored by the UN, to discuss past resolutions and treaties;
2. Recommends that nuclear arms bearing countries to surrender 5% of nuclear budget every three years;
3. Expresses its hope that all countries under the treaty will undergo inspection of their nuclear arsenal every two and a half years and these results will be public, so that countries are held accountable.
Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Prevention of an Arms Race in Space

The Committee,

Deeply concerned with the effects of the arms race in space,
Recognizing the flaws and revisions needed in the Liability Convention,
Declaring that space should be used exclusively for research and exploration by all countries,
Having considered that space debris hinders further exploration and research, causing the Kessler Syndrome,
Welcoming developing countries into the discussion of preventing an arms race in space
Having considered that weapons in space can cause indiscriminate suffering,
Keeping in mind that increased fines and sanctions are needed to enforce treaties and terms,

1. Encourages countries to be transparent about space military activity;
2. Expresses its hope to eliminate anti satellite armaments through fines and sanctions requested by the UN;
3. Supports funding from countries to build a laser device for space clean up;
4. Designates a UN task force for monitoring space military activity;
5. Calls upon countries to create and fund an active UN satellite tracking database for tracking space debris;
6. Emphasizes the importance of educating the population about the dangers of an arms race in space including the creation of space debris, radioactive damage and loss of satellite capabilities (GPS, disaster management);

7. Calls for countries to remove all weapons from space, through the establishment of an international treaty;

8. Further invites countries to discuss the Prevention of an arms race in outer space and current events relating to that topic at an annual UN summit;

9. Affirms that all the given terms of this resolution are part of a treaty which countries are encouraged to sign to promote the peaceful and sustainable use of outer space, along with the security of all nations.
Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Taking the Social Humanitarian, into consideration, the problem of Human Trafficking in the 21st century,

Deeply concerned by the number of human trafficking events occurring in the world,

Aware of the danger people face due to unemployment and lack of education,

Noting with deep concern that the majority of trafficked victims are women and children,

Realizing that trafficking people has evolved into a type of modern slavery today,

Fully aware of the fear that victims face to reveal the truth about being trafficked,

Expressing the importance of signing the Palermo Protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in person, that puts special protection on people,

Taking note of the trauma victims experience through human trafficking,

Deeply disturbed by actions victims are forced to participate in,

1. Calls upon the UN to establish an awareness campaign directed towards children, who -- if under the age of 13 -- would need parental consent in order to receive this education;
2. Encourages governments to implement identification and protection procedures into the curriculum;
3. Draws the attention to redistribute old textbooks to primarily provide education for those in need in underdeveloped areas;
4. Strongly recommends for the UN to support NGOs and charitable organizations through trans-national educational organizations centered around trafficking in persons;
5. Encourages the building of academic institutions in developing areas to increase job and education opportunities;
6. Considers that the majority of people trafficked are in poverty, and suggests that the UN and NGOs work with developing nations to ensure economic security by funding for programs to teach people about finances and how to properly sustain their money for their future;
7. Encourages member states to implement the Lichtenstein Initiative to help locate and prosecute traffickers;
8. Further invites countries to increase surveillance at strategical spots by the implementation of security cameras and other equipment, and the reinforcing of border security through the capacitation of border patrol and security units in order to identify suspicious behaviors;
9. Encourages countries to organize surprise covert operations and audits in and around human trafficking hotspots with undercover agents and police in order to gather information and plan operations to reduce human trafficking;
10. Endorses the improvement and strengthening of law enforcement systems by creating better legislations and reinforcing already existing ones with loopholes that allow offenders to get away with their crime;
11. Expresses its hope for countries to adopt reintegration programs to help victims that have escaped this situation by offering medical, physical, and psychological treatment, offering group talks and anonymous sponsor guidance and providing a safe place for people to stay before reintegrating to society;
12. Recommends that the UN promotes funding to the Blue Campaign, which is in charge of tracking and tackling cases of human trafficking.
Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Committee,

Believing that all human beings should be treated equally,
Alarmed by the rapidly increasing number of hate crimes occurring worldwide,
Aware of the suffering victims face due to racial discrimination throughout time,
Acknowledging the previous efforts made by member states to prohibit and eliminate discrimination,
Keeping in mind that racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances are worldwide issues,
Deeply concerned by the use of the internet platforms to promote racism,
Viewing with appreciation of the previous efforts to eliminate ethnic inequalities through the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,
Deeply disturbed by the number of racial slurs used every day,
Reminding member states that people should be accepted for their differences,

1. Encourages that states guarantee that the equality of human and civil rights and freedoms, regardless of someone’s race, nationality, language, origin, financial, or official status, place

THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM I)
of residence, attitude to religious beliefs, membership of public associations and other circumstances;
2. Strongly suggests that governments inside of the UN should share information especially regarding extremists groups, and would like to put a legislation in place to limit the organizing of protest involved with hate groups.;
3. Urge all members of the committee to provide first responders with training on how to handle extremist political groups;
4. Encourages the creation of educational programs in schools that cover topics such as racism, xenophobia, discrimination, and related intolerance;
5. Requests background checks on all teachers to ensure that they are certified for their jobs and do not influence discriminatory opinions on children;
6. Supports the implementation of awareness campaigns;
7. Emphasizes the removal of vandalism that could be perceived as offensive towards groups of people;
8. Further requests the creation of a website database that is easily accessed by all UN member states that documents hate crimes and information on law enforcement and justice;
9. Further requests the efforts to desegregating communities through fundraising;
10. Further invites the MINUSMA to become international;
11. Emphasizes the importance of reviewing school curriculums for racist comments and opinions;
12. Draws the attention to the positive effects that microloans can have on small businesses.
Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Alarmed by the number of people that are victims of trafficking,

Fully Aware of the efforts countries are making to solve this issue,

Recognizing how alarming the problem of human trafficking has become,

Keeping in mind that all countries have experienced a form of human trafficking,

Taking into account that some current solutions are not working,

Bearing in mind that not all solutions will have an immediate effect on deterring this issue,

Seeking assistance from other countries on preventing the problem,

Emphasizing the importance of Member States to work together to reduce human trafficking,

Fully aware that most traffickers are facing little to no charges,

1. Calls upon the Member State governments to regulate airport security worker’s training in order to notice and act upon suspicious activity associated with human trafficking;

2. Encourages an annual summit so that non-government organizations report to countries their successes and discoveries on human trafficking;

3. Emphasizes the need for harsher punishment for traffickers and their affiliations;

4. Further recommends that language signs should be created to help trafficking victims escape;
5. Calls upon Member States to create an anonymous hotline for the victims of human trafficking;

6. Supports the right to speak to an official alone;

7. Further invites Member States to build safe houses for refugees;

8. Expresses its hope that citizens donate to help fund a non-government organization against human trafficking that can fine traffickers;

9. Recommends that education on the subject of trafficking in persons be directed to possible future traffickers and victims of trafficking;

10. Calls upon Member States of the UN to try and promote universal education to those in their country, especially those who are more vulnerable to becoming trafficking victims;

11. Encourages countries to focus on larger trafficking connections;

12. Requests that inspections take place in areas where trafficking could be held.
Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern the need for education on racial discrimination for students of youth,
Keeping in mind that no individual is more superior than another,
Having considered that intolerances are prominent in society,
Bearing in mind that most regions are experiencing segregation,
Taking into account all discrimination amongst the criminal justice system,
Realizing that discrimination is learned not ingrained,
Taking into account the effects adults have on future generations,

1. Endorses education in the school systems on the topic of discrimination against minorities and the LGBTQ+ community;

2. Expresses its hope that people will not commit acts of racial intolerance;

3. Calls upon social media influencers and platforms to spread awareness on racial intolerance and its damage;

4. Further recommends citizens to create non-government organization’s (NGO) against racial discrimination and xenophobia;

Resolution GA/3/2.1
5. Requests funding for the NGO come from the United Nations and donations from civilians;

6. Encourages countries to incorporate universal design in their public transport systems.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

**Economic and Social Council**


**Topic: Advancement of Women**

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that 1 in 3 women face physical or sexual abuse in their lifetime,

Convinced that every female should have freedom of speech,

Deeply concerned by men’s dominance over women,

Having considered that the male to female pay gap is still relevant,

Recognizing past events that have strengthened women’s rights,

Emphasizing the fact that women are being objectified by the media,

Fully alarmed by a lack of safety in school and work environments,

Welcoming change and new ideas to better women’s rights,

Emphasizing the lack of feminine necessities, such as birth control and sanitary products,

Noting with deep concern the absence of quality standards in women’s restrooms,

Keeping in mind the abundance of abuse cases in foster homes,

Taking into account that women everywhere are experiencing all sorts of violence, and very little is being done about it,

Deeply concerned by the lack of educational opportunities for women world-wide,

1. Encourages all UN member states, to set new standards for school bathrooms;
2. Recommends all UN member states to introduce an alternate to FGM rituals;
3. Recommends that all UN states conduct health/welfare checkups through surveys;
4. Request that all UN member states allow their citizens to safely access birth control and sanitary supplies;
5. Request that all UN member states provide their citizens with paid maternity leave;
6. Encourages all UN member states to educate citizens, particularly students about menstrual health, sexual health and motherhood;
7. Emphasizes the need for online schools and websites;
8. Strongly suggests that UN members bring in major figures to speak/empower women;
9. Calls upon UN member states to create safe spaces, such as women only shelters;
10. Calls upon UN member states to put funding into a sexual violence/safety hotline;
11. Encourages the creation of wellness centers in schools;
12. Draws the attention of the public towards the issue of gender discrimination;
13. Encourages UN member states to establish a movement that works to stop domestic violence and other related issues;
14. Supports the 3% of countries that have achieved gender equality;
15. Requests the support of UN member states in allowing women to have autonomy over their own bodies, and a voice in making decisions that will affect their lives.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: UN Forum on Forests

The Committee,

Alarmed by the growing rate of deforestation worldwide,
Deeply disturbed by the lack of awareness and education about deforestation,
Having devoted attention to flora and fauna that have and will be lost due to deforestation,
Noting with regret that some citizens of the world are unable to speak out for themselves,
Recognizing the existing treaties that are working to attain this goal of reforestation,
Bearing in mind the carbon emissions that are destroying the ozone layer,
Confident that countries can work together to achieve this goal,
1. Calls upon all countries to achieve this goal within their own premises;
2. Encourages countries to create more natural parks and use more ecofriendly products;
3. Emphasizes the need to educate people who are unaware of the catastrophic effects of deforestation;
4. Further invites communities to participate in the preservation of forests;
5. Further recommends that school programs are created to aid reforestation;
6. Encourages countries to build greener and more sustainable cities and communities;
7. Recommends that countries implement stricter regulations to protect forests;
8. Draws attention to the need for increased fines for cutting down trees illegally;
9. Calls for schools to implement a system of recycling through schools and communities;
10. Expresses its hope that countries can spread awareness of this issue;
11. Encourages countries to create well-paying and sustainable jobs for people who were previous loggers;
12. Encourages the use of agroforestry in drier UN member states;
13. Endorses the use of sustainable products in everyday life;
14. Recommends the use of satellite technology to measure deforestation rates;
15. Requests that all member states use sustainable sources of energy that don’t negatively impact forests or the environment;
16. Suggests the use of technology to reduce paper consumption;
17. Further reminds UN member states to help prevent wildfires;
18. Strongly requests a revised Paris Agreement.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Expressing its appreciation for past actions and strides forward in advancement of women,

Alarmed by the lack of women with adequate education, access to jobs, etc.,

Noting with deep concern the high rates of domestic violence physical and/or verbal abuse towards women and young girls,

Observing the unequal pay, poverty, and unemployment rates between genders, the world is expecting at least a 25% decrease in poverty and unemployment of women by 2030,

Fully aware of the lack of protection and properties of many women and girls around the world,

1. Encourages women to stand up for themselves by educating people and founding/supporting organizations;

2. Suggests men and women to receive equal pay by:
   a. Countries publishing internal reports on pay gap rates;

3. Further reminds countries to be open-minded towards female political involvement by:
   a. Opening Non-Governmental Organization (NGO’s)
   b. Promoting the advancement of women in the political field
c. Noticing the changes in the pay gaps in the economy and providing women with jobs using that information;
4. Considers founding organizations that provide financial aid for women in abusive situations;
5. Reaffirms self-defense and first aid classes provided by the government and member states for women in high-risk areas;
6. Endorses education on abortion and family life to inform females of their options/ actions to take when facing difficult situations so that they're not left with unwanted children;
7. Designates shelters, safe houses, support groups, and 24/7 telephone hotlines for women and children in abusive and/or dangerous situations;
8. Provides education for women and girls from under-developed countries with trained teachers/ leaders:
   a. STEM-focused curriculam
   b. Educates women’s rights (NGO’s, videos)
   c. Funds the development of internet access/ devices
9. Designates training for everyone (especially NGO affiliated), police, teachers, and government officials:
   a. Self-defense (for women)
   b. Recognizing domestic violence and physical abuse towards women
10. Suggests penalty taxes for those arranging underage child marriages and employers responsible for significant unresolved pay gaps in the workforce;
11. Emphasizes unsexualizing the image of women in the media and society, whilst publicly advertising for equality and volunteer work;
12. Declares the implementation of safe and equal transportation systems;
13. Reaffirms nations lacking the sufficient funds to implement programs can receive the funds from the United Nations, other alternative organizations, etc.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: UN Forum on Forests

The Committee,

Having considered that thousands of trees are cut down daily,
Recognizing that many of the trees are deforested to create more area for farm land,
Emphasizing the importance of diverse ecosystems,
Acknowledging the previous efforts to reduce the problem of deforestation,
Noting with deep concern that the earth is losing many trees at an alarming rate,
Expecting a significant decrease in the amount of trees cut down by the year 2030,
Noting the influence deforestation has had on climate change,
Keeping in mind the protests against deforestation,

1. Calls upon the replanting of clear forested areas;
2. Requests that thriving or knowledgeable countries share funds and knowledge regarding deforestation with underdeveloped and struggling countries;
3. Encourages the education on the effects deforestation and recycling have on earth in schools around the world;
4. Trust that countries will hold logging companies accountable for excessive harvest of raw resources and their environmental footprint;
5. Calls upon governments to provide solar panels to their citizens as a source of eco-friendly energy and to reduce the need for the excessive harvest of trees;
6. Recommends governments to tax companies who are causing deforestation;
7. Welcomes any organizations that would like to provide help in order to prevent and solve deforestation;
8. Endorses hydroponics and other alternative agricultural techniques;
9. Provides support for an eco-friendly and affordable lifestyle;
10. Recommends using alternative sources to create paper such as bamboo, sugar cane, etc.
11. Provides ample recycling bins and trusts that citizens will use them;
12. Requests that farmers implement stronger protection systems for their crops such as windbreakers in the foreseeable future;
13. Recommends an increase in the price of palm oil in order to decrease the demand for the products.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

The Committee,

Alarmed by the monstrosity of the issue of IUU fishing,

Aware of the fact that most third world countries with maritime borders have illegal fishers because they do not have the money to pay taxes on the selling of the fish,

Guided by organizations such as the FAO, who have implemented plans to educate individuals as well as nations on the issue,

Taking into consideration the fact that illegal fishing will not be stopped by resolutions alone, only reduced,

Fully alarmed by the probable extinction of marine life, due to IUU fishing,

1. Suggests an education/trial process before receiving a commercial fishing license;
   a. Further invites those with a current commercial fishing license to renew it after the process:
2. Designates that an organization is set up for the purpose of educating youth who are most likely to fish as a source of income, in sustainable fishing;
3. Asks that a forum is held on putting in place universal marine guards in illegal fishing hotspots;
4. Encourages that member states lower fishing taxes;
5. Suggests that countries implement more elaborate sanctions for illegal fishers.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Recognizing that food security is a global issue,

Aware of the lack of funding from member states,

Taking into consideration the state that countries lacking appropriate nutrition are currently at,

Guided by the second sustainable development goal, stating that there should be no hunger by 2030, which is currently being disregarded in the means of action,

Noting previous efforts of the UN, however, stressing its importance and seeking the follow-through of past actions,

The committee:

1. Advises countries to implement education services concerning balanced diets and healthy lifestyles;
2. Strongly suggests adopting urban farming, the use of faster and more efficient farming and, environmentally friendly technologies;
3. Encourages that a forum is held on raising funding for hungry populations;
4. Promotes the setting up and permanent use of diverse compost technologies;
5. Suggests public irrigation in farming communities;
6. Asks that a UN committee is put in place for the sole purpose of education on nutrition and farming;
7. Recommends livestock who are easy to maintain such as chickens;
8. Advises that thorough research is done on more adequate food storage facilities;
9. Encourages women to join the farming industry;
   a. Asks that countries allow women to participate in farming, even when (unmarried).
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

Human Rights Committee


Topic: The Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Fully alarmed by the ongoing crisis journalists face internationally such as murder and prosecution,
Recalling resolutions on the safety of journalists by UNHRC and the Security Council,
Fully believing that every journalist has a right to express and form their opinion truly,
Also recalling the adoption of sustainable development goals which all counties should reach by 2030,

1. Calls upon the UN to hold summits and conferences to educate member-states on the reasons for press freedom;
2. Encourages the review and revision of previous press freedom policies and freedom regulations;
3. Requests the creation of peacekeeping programs including but not limited to education for local police as well as journalists;
4. Endorses the use of safety indicators to determine the level of safety of countries for journalists;
5. Strongly suggests raising awareness of the safety of journalists, especially through social media;
6. Endorses the creation of more organizations such as Forbidden Stories, who publish the work of journalists who cannot publish their work themselves anonymously;
7. Highly recommends the creation of a conference with the five most dangerous and the five least dangerous member-states to discuss how they can better improve the safety of journalists in their countries.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

Human Rights Committee


Topic: Human Rights Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Alarmed by the Yemenis’ violation of basic human rights,
Bearing in mind the risk that Yemenis citizens face every day,
Deeply conscious of the war’s cost that has been imposed on Yemen and their citizens,
Desiring everlasting peace for the nation of Yemen,

1. Endorses the formation of a summit between the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen for the purpose of a peaceful discussion regarding the blockade;
2. Encourages the creation of a peacekeeping mission in Yemen for the purpose of protecting civilians, managing violence, and providing the general public with education, food, and clean water;
3. Further recommends the creation of a certification program in order to help NGOs expedite relief in Yemen;
4. Supports the use of social media for the purpose of raising awareness regarding the situation in Yemen;
5. Calls upon small companies to provide jobs for the people in Yemen in exchange for food and water;
6. Further invites countries to help provide resources for Yemen;
7. Further invites the UN to Work together with the World Food Program and Red Cross in order to obtain food supplies and medical equipment for Yemen's people.
Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/1.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime


Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern, the severe impact of cybercrime affairs,
Alarmed by the issue of ongoing cybercrime that occurs globally,
Viewing with appreciation the solutions and treaties that are already in effect,
Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and desiring the aid of member states,
Taking into account the complications of technology,

1. Calls upon all member states to create educational programs for all ages to learn how to protect themselves from being hacked through interactive forms of education regarding cybercrime;
2. Recommends all member states to install antivirus software in order to help defend themselves against cybercrime;
3. Supports the development of an international alliance comprised of informed individuals in the field of cyber-security from member states to prevent state sponsored cyberattacks;
4. Strongly encourages all member states to contribute 0.1% of their GDP every 10 years for the purpose of funding cybersecurity endeavors;
5. Further requests the adoption of a universal definition for the term cybercrime;
6. Encourages the employment of white-hat hackers to combat black-hat hackers;
7. Encourages the mutual cooperation of VPN services and governments for the improvement of cybersecurity;
8. Requests the World Bank fund NGOs (non-governmental organizations), and non-profit organizations, for the purpose of strengthening cybersecurity;
9. Supports the creation and implementation of future treaties, conventions, and summits regarding cybercrime and cybersecurity.
Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/2.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime


Topic: Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Organs and Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal

The Committee,

Referring to organ trafficking as the illegal obtaining of an organ with means including, but not limited to the pressuring of individuals and deceit,

Alarmed by the increasing number of individuals who have been affected by this global issue,

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions that have been put in place,

Expressing its desire of global cooperation in order to eradicate organ trafficking,

Taking into consideration the many suggestions put forward by all nations,

Having studied the causes and effects of human organ trafficking,

1. Requests nations to implement educational programs to raise global awareness regarding organ trafficking;
2. Calls upon all nations to use different medias, such as news programs, leaflets, and social media for the purpose of increasing domestic awareness;

3. Strongly recommends nations to aid the victims of organ trafficking through rehabilitation and seminars;

4. Emphasizes the need for higher and more efficient security and stricter laws regarding organ trafficking;

5. Further recommends constantly recurring mandatory check-ups on the medical personnel;

6. Encourages funding for research projects to prevent organ trafficking;

7. Calls upon countries to create regional organizations, in order to raise awareness on the topic;

8. Encourages member states to support developing countries in order for them to have the facilities to eradicate organ trafficking;

9. Emphasizes the need for nations to create a road map of goals to meet in a certain time period;

10. Highlights the need for all nations to implement their own opt-in/opt-out system depending on their circumstance;

11. Further invites all nations to implement the 11 principles of organ transplantation by the World Health Organization;

12. Further requests funds for developing organ-transplantation technology.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/1.1

United Nations Security Council


Topic: Situation in Libya

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern the dwindling economy of Libya,

Alarmed by the previous government failures,

Seeking structural aid,

Emphasizing the importance of the oil-based economy in Libya,

Taking into account the current humanitarian crisis,

Recognizing the need of the cease-fire,

Expecting that peacekeepers in the region will limit the violence in Libya post cease-fire,

Realizing that political leaders in the past have avoided cease-fires,

The following operative clauses will be performed in chronological order,

1. Encourages cease-fire in Libya;
2. Approves sending food, water, and medical aid to Libya;
3. Calls upon member states to fund aid;
4. Authorizes United Nations to deliver aid;
5. Calls upon peacekeepers to travel to Libya to supervise behavior after cease-fire is in action;
6. Authorizes said peacekeepers to look for signs of action of terrorist groups or militias such as ISIL;
7. Supports peacekeepers to train Libyans to become adequate law enforcement officers;
8. Approves peacekeepers to depart Libya once Libyan officers are fully trained and ready to maintain order within and reconstruct their country;
9. Calls upon scientists from the United Nations to educate Libyans on the use of oil drilling equipment in order to improve oil economy;
10. Confirms assistance in the oil industry will help Libya by boosting its economy and increasing job opportunities;
11. Declares accordingly that in order for France to agree to this resolution, France will receive 15% off oil and a 30% discount off sale of Libyan owned additional oil until 2030. In return France will help Libya with humanitarian aid;
12. Calls upon the United Nations to facilitate free and fair elections;
13. Trusts all candidates to sign non-interference policies;
14. Endorses little to no interference from the United Nations once government is stable;
15. Recommends a government system that represents all cultures and ethnic groups using a House of Representatives (a bicameral legislative body);
16. Encourages referendum of Libya to finalize government. If less than 50% of the people of Libya show up, the referendum is void;
17. Emphasizes the need for timely action;
18. Designates funds toward building refugee shelters;
19. Requests Libya’s neighbors to assist with refugees.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/2.1

United Nations Security Council


Topic: Situation in Cyprus

The Committee,

Deeply regretting the lack of humanitarian aid in Cyprus,
Noting with deep concern the amount of land mines in Cyprus,
Taking into account the lack of peacekeepers in Cyprus,
Alarmed by the posterity not opening its eyes,
Fully aware that people should accept other ethnicities, nationalities, and beliefs,
Aware of the dwindling economy of Cyprus,
Keeping in mind the economic potential of Cyprus.
Recognizing the differences between the two cultures native to Cyprus,
Recalling the challenges of past attempts to completely unite or divide the states,
The following operative clauses will be performed in chronological order,

1. Affirms sending humanitarian and economic aid to Cyprus;
2. Requests assistance with humanitarian aid from developed countries and the UN;
3. Authorizes removal of land mines in Cyprus;
4. Endorses public safety checks in Cyprus;
5. Requests small amounts of peacekeeping forces to deal with the tension between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots;
6. Designates peacekeepers to deter Turkish influence;
7. Supports teachers moving to the opposite side of the Green Line to educate children to accept others;
8. Recommends integrating unbiased knowledge of both regions of Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey into school curricula for children;
9. Encourages countries to support Cyprus when it comes to tourism;
10. Further invites businesses both domestic and foreign to set up in Cyprus;
11. Draws attention to the amounts of oil that could boost the economy;
12. Further invites Cypriots to take the following suggestions into account;
13. Expresses its hope that representatives from both sides will come together to discuss the situation;
14. Encourages Cyprus to remain a single country;
15. Further recommends the concept of federalism for Cyprus;
16. Draws the attention to Turkish and Greek activist groups that are in support of this idea;
17. Recommends citizens take part in their country’s decision through referendum for portions of the Annan Plan.
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PRESS CORP ARTICLES
AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS

Press Corps

Reporter: Almaz Abdullin

Topic: HRC / The Safety of Journalists

As a reporter for the Australian Associated Press, I observed the committee meeting on the topic of Safety of Journalists in the Human Rights Council. The committee voted on whether to do formal or informal consultations, and did whatever the committee voted on. I found the informal consultations helpful because it allowed me to walk around freely and question and observe the delegates, rather than being seated on a chair.

During one of the informal consultations, a delegate brought an idea to the table: microchip tracking devices. I was intrigued, so I listened further into the conversation. The group had come up with the idea to implant microchips into journalists and track them. A lot of delegates were in favor of it, but I interviewed some delegates that weren’t in favor of it. “Apart from not being cost-effective, it is also unrealistic and inhumane,” says delegate representing Bhutan. The microchip idea got less and less popular the more people got to talk about it and understand its problems, and was eventually vetoed completely.

As I ventured further into the groups of people bunched together discussing the problems (informal consultation was still active) I noticed a group that was attracting the attention of many people. I walked over to the group and asked a delegate (later I figured out she was representing El Salvador) what was going on and she told me the idea. This idea, unlike the microchip solution, seemed a lot more thought out. It was called Safety Indicators. “The journalists would be given kind of a debrief-or rundown- of the country they are reporting in, and, depending on stats like crime rates, death tolls for journalists, and other info, the journalist would be given necessary protection”. This idea was very popular and did not get dropped, and soon the whole room joined in with the discussion. I think AAP would support this solution because it is cost effective, awareness raising, and ethically respectful. This concludes my article on Safety of Journalists Solutions.
A journalist’s job is to report the truth, but sometimes they are prevented from doing so. The worldwide issue of journalist’s safety is undoubtedly prevalent. In non-democratic countries and other Arab States, most active journalists in that area are victim of countless assaults, abductions, harassment, illegal assaults, threats, and even murder. However, they are not treated fairly in democratic countries either. In the United States, Greg Gianforte, a politician and member of the U.S. House of Representative, body slammed and broke the glasses of a reporter in 2017. Note that not all journalists are treated this way, but this poor treatment still prevents journalists from doing their job. Finding a solution to this problem is really difficult considering how complex this topic is. During one of the formal consultations, delegates tried different approaches to tackle this topic. A solution that was suggested and considered was “the buddy system,” a solution that a delegate from Indonesia suggested and elaborated on during the formal consultation. It was the idea of a private UN ran website that was to randomly pair journalists together. The partners or “buddies” would be in contact with each other and would have a safe word that they can say to their partner to alert them that they are in trouble. Both the UN and the journalists would know where the other journalist is because of a tracker or microchip. The microchip would tell the partner and the UN the location of the journalists. The delegate of Indonesia said the trackers would be placed inside of the journalists.

The idea of the tracker and buddy system was discussed and considered for a while, until it was eventually shut down for being unethical, unsafe (because of possible hackers), and the cost to the UN’s budget.
During the final informal consultation, delegates came up with two ideas that were unopposed, one was safety indications, where the UN would consider many factors (crime votes, death toll, etc.) and provide the needed protection—no delegates opposed that idea. The next idea was to raise awareness through social media, so no money would be needed.

However, does the social media idea really make a difference? The International Declaration on the Protection of Journalists was a statement made in 2016 that does the same thing: informs people about international’s values related to journalism.

9/10 killed journalist cases go unpunished around the world. Delegates only discussed how to keep journalists safe, but didn’t discuss what would they do about the cases of journalists who were killed and how they would bring justice to them and their families. I wish that the delegates would have discussed the topic of impunity.

The solutions suggested were the buddy system, safety indications, raising awareness, and more. In the end, there wasn’t a solution that would ultimately stop the dangers of journalism.
Press Corps

Reporter: Micael Drilon

Topic: UNSC / The Situation in Libya

The Economist has written articles about conflicts around the world nationally and internationally. The content of these articles mostly consist of facts, but also include a little bit of information about the topics the reporters are given. The reporters are also given the freedom to add a bit of opinion about the topics at times. One of their most well known articles is the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941 by the Japanese.

As the Reporter of the Economist, I will be discussing the United Nations Security Council topic, which is the Situation in Libya, at the Montessori Model United Nations Conference in the year 2020.

The Economist has been questioning the Embargo issued by the UNSC to the Libyan country, which bans the selling of Firearms, Ammunition, Heavy artillery, Etc. The Announced year of this Embargo was in the Late year of 2011. As of 2020 the Civil war between the GNA and the LNA have been raging on and what fuels the fight? The selling of weapons of other countries to Libya.

The Embargo has proven to not be working on keeping other countries from selling weapons to Libya. The Delegation of the Russian Federation expresses their concern of the Embargo. “The Russian Federation is aware of the Embargo issued in 2011,” said one of the Delegate of the Russian Federation, “But is has already been proven that the Embargo of 2011 is not working and there has to be solutions on helping the Libyan country”. The Delegates of the Russian Federation has lead a group for a resolution paper that contains possible ways of helping the citizens and government in the Libyan Country.

With the given history of Libya being a fresh country after the announced “Liberation” by the United Kingdom in 1951 and the Rain of Muammar Gaddafi from 1969 to 2011, the Country has seen a lot of war and not a lot of development in the economy, military, and government and the welfare of its citizens the resolution by the UNSC Committee in the MMUN conference, the Libyan people would see the new developments of its country with the help of the UN and the action and help from neighboring countries.
South Korea is very involved in the political issues of North Korea, which particularly struggles with issues of the press. One of the main topics of The Korea Herald is the safety of journalists concerns in Asia. The Korea Herald connects back to the topic of safety of journalists by doing its best to accurately report on the issue without any bias.

Many countries with unstable government and high political differences suffer from the devastating consequences of poor journalist safety; for example, North Korea has censored most of their news and political actions, such as not disclosing their possession of nuclear weapons and completely limiting the use of technology in daily lives. “In past problems, social media has helped people come to protests and change things”- Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago. North Korea is preventing people from creating any change, and limiting freedom of speech. In the Middle East, similar issues and happenings are being caused by war and an unstable government that hurts the people. Even though both countries censored information, countries still want to know what is going on, and they are sending journalists to gather information and tell the world. Only some countries do not want to share what is happening, even if it is war, and therefore killing or imprisoning journalists.

In the current world, countries of the far left and far right governments tend to have poor journalist safety, such as Cuba, Saudi Arabia, and North Korea. In the past, several attempts to solve journalist safety, like the Self Defense Movement, which has influenced other ideas, but as itself, not really worked. So far, U.N. Secretary General Antonio Guterres has called for a change, but even so, it never inspired a movement, and organizations such as Reporters Without Borders have tried to aim for change but the problem seems to never end. In the committee of Human Rights Council in Montessori Model United Nations, countries were starting to come to consensus, and began to take action. They decided that they needed more conferences to educate member countries on safety of journalists. Another solution they made was raising awareness via social media such as Twitter and Instagram. Some proposed solutions were microchipping journalists and installing safehouses, but committee did not come to an agreement on those ideas.
New Vision is a Ugandan newspaper that offers news and information locally and globally. My name is Decian Othello and I am a New Vision reporter. Today, at the Montessori Model United Nations conference, I will be giving a report on food security and nutrition on the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Food security and nutrition are a huge concern in our daily lives. Food and agriculture are the backbones of many African countries. As it was addressed in the Montessori Model United Nations conference, many African countries suffer from poor nutrition. Obesity and malnutrition are products of poor nutrition.

In many African countries, five percent of their population suffer from malnutrition. This is because five percent either suffers from drought and/or famine or poor food security. Obesity is a world-wide problem. This is also a product of poor nutrition. Obesity mostly affects adolescents.

Solutions were brought forward to help improve nutrition of African countries. These solutions include irrigation using public water channels, animal farming and adoption of global urban farming. By introducing public wide-spread irrigation, people can plant lots of crops and still be able to provide all of them with water. Animal farming/livestock keeping will help support countries suffering from malnutrition.

Another topic that was addressed is food security. Food security is a big concern. There are quite a number of ways that food security can be improved. One way is that agricultural practices and farming techniques can be improved. When they are improved, there will be an increase in food production and better, healthier food will be made for consumption. Reducing the price of healthy foods is also a way to improve food security because, by doing this, healthy
food will be more affordable to the people. Food wastage is also a product of poor food security. To fight this, food recycling organizations should be made to ensure that zero or very little food is wasted. Many families, not only in Africa but also all around the world are affected by poor food security and poor nutrition. So, it is our responsibility to make a difference in our societies and if we do this, we will make our world a better place.
NEW VISION

Press Corps
Report: Decian Othello
Topic: HRC / The Safety of Journalists

New Vision is a Uganda news outlet that focuses on spreading awareness and giving out useful information to readers, all over the globe. I, as a New Vision reporter, am here to look at the safety of journalists in the Human Rights Committee. The safety of journalists is a big concern in the world of reporting and journalism. If journalist safety is not taken seriously, then it could make our world uninhabitable.

Journalists face a lot of problems when reporting. Some of the problems they face are corruption, lack of freedom of the press, and one of the most deadliest out there is the issue of war, itself.

I am here to give a report on the safety of journalists, on obtaining information. In normal circumstances, journalists are able to obtain the information that they need, but due to the war and lack of freedom of the press, this has become a difficulty. Resolutions have been brought forward to help improve the safety of journalists. Some of the solutions are that there is spreading awareness. Spreading awareness includes the use of advertisements and social media. Social media is a good platform for creating awareness because a large amount of people will be educated, therefore making public awareness a main objective. Another solution is providing journalists with national security, through their governments. In some cases, journalists risk looking their lives while doing their jobs in high risk areas. This ranks itself as a serious threat. This also makes this solution the most relevant. By implementing educational procedures to the public, relevant authorities will get the attention, that we need, in order to improve journalism in our country. As a fellow reporter, I believe that the resolutions brought forward by the news outlets. In the Montessori Model United Nations conference, will make a difference by improving the safety of journalists all over the world.
How many times have we heard about people talking about the Situation in Libya? Today, the Sydney Morning Herald had the chance of listening to the UN Security Council committee, in which the topic was the situation in Libya. But why don’t people mention this topic more often? People are dying, but since it isn’t some celebrity drama, not many many people care, but how can we help? How can we as a society promote more peace and communication instead of wars with unnecessary violence? But the most important question is, can we stop this fighting in Libya?

What we saw from reporters is that luckily all countries that were present in the conference were willing to help and collaborate, “every country has a different goal they are looking for” in the words of the UNSC Chair. We also noticed that they were compromising on giving Libyans humanitarian help, educate them, as well and make shelters in safe places for the poor people and homeless. “Working together, collaboration, compromising to find a common ground that serves the most amount of people” was something that the Chair noted as well. Also, a topic that was well discussed was the control of firearms and blocking all tanks. Finally, one of the biggest topics they touched on was making the country more fair by controlling the election of a new president, making sure that there is no voting corruption and everyone is free to vote for the candidate they want to vote for, making the country more democratic and fair as well as safe fore everyone.

It’s fair to say that, as I mentioned before, all the countries were really involved in the topic, and some countries like Vietnam or Belgian—even though they had different ideas—all united to help Libya become a better, more safe, and peaceful place to live in.
THE CANADIAN PRESS

Press Corps
Reportor: Anthony Gibson
Topic: DISEC / Prevention of Arms Race in Space

The prevention of an arms race in space is crucial to negate the possibility of space warfare. Weaponizing space has long been thought of but has only recently been considered a problem. In 2007, China used a missile to destroy one of their old satellites. In 2008, the United States used a missile to destroy a satellite that was broken. No countries were attacked, but it was brought to the world's attention that the United States and China could destroy any satellite they chose. Other countries might not have felt safe sending satellites into space because there was a possibility that any of the leaders in space or weaponry technology could destroy them at any time. Thereafter if countries destroy things in space it poses another problem, the fact that there will be debris floating around in space and the upper atmosphere, and some of it might fall into the lower atmosphere and get projected into the ground. There are 128 million pieces of debris smaller than one centimeter as of February 21st, 2020.

This reporter asked a delegate of Laos what their definition of a “weapon of mass destruction was.” The delegate responded with: “Something that can destroy a city or cause harm.” saying they shouldn’t be allowed in space. Russia later stated that they wanted to create a task force out of UN members sent to facilitate the countries and what they were doing in space. This task force would be required to be transparent to every country, not just countries with high power. The Bahamas then recommended that they shouldn’t seek funding from NASA and suggests there be donations from the countries that signed the treaty. Then after this reporter asked how they would manage private corporations, Russia responded by saying that; “The UN can’t control private corporations.” this reporter brought up the point that, wouldn’t the government corporations just become private corporations to avoid the stringent rules and then try to weaponize space again? Russia lastly responded with the fact that A. it is illegal to launch weapons into space, and B. they would have to start down the path to a resolution for private enterprises as well.
The subject of space clutter came up as well, delegates planned on collecting space junk and recycling it on Earth. This reporter posed the question of how they would attain the funding for this expensive task. The delegates decided that they should get acquire the funding form the signatories. This reporter asked a delegate; “Do you believe the large, powerful and advanced countries, such as the US, China, Russia, etc. will overshadow smaller less developed countries in this agreement?” The delegates responded with bringing up the point that they stated that everyone gets a fair say in the treaty. The delegates also agreed on the fact that they would need an annual summit to share their research and make sure everything was flowing smoothly.

In conclusion, the delegates believe they have found a suitable resolution to their problem and now is just the struggle of implementing it.
The Situation in Libya is a very considerable problem for all people in the world. Libya is known for its oil exports and because of what Muammar Gaddafi started many years ago. On May 21st, 2019, the Government of Canada issued a statement: “Canada is gravely concerned by the escalation of violence in and around Tripoli, Libya, including the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, and attacks against medical personnel.” The Canadian Press is reporting on the issues on a consistent basis, is dedicated to reporting the facts and only the facts.

This reporter’s proposal is to gain information on the stabilization efforts (if any are being conducted) and the world’s current progress in ending and preventing the violent exchanges between the government and Gaddafi supporters. This reporter asked Belgium; “Will the people who were destabilized be offered stabilization, and if so, how will you ensure this?” A delegate from Belgium said that first, they were going to try to end the rivals from fighting and then stabilize the government. Thereafter the delegates said they would open an ‘Aid Government’ which would assist the destabilized in with shelter, food, and basic necessities. This reporter then asked; “Is this ‘Aid Government’ going to be UN-facilitated or running as a part of the Government of Libya?” The delegates said that they would have it be government-organized so that Libya could decide when it needed what assistance. Lastly on the subject of the ‘Aid Government’ this reporter asked; “When do you plan on having this branch of the government go into full effect?” The delegates responded with “As soon as possible, or 2021.” Later on, I asked other delegates the question; “What action are you taking or planning on taking to stop and further prevent physical violence and political disagreements?” They responded with; “To stop physical violence, we are going to start monitoring weapon imports.” This reporter asked how so, they followed up by saying they would enforce firearm weapon tests. The delegates elaborated by saying that; if we can have people get background tested to see if they have any limitations, are unsafe or not sane. Belgium delegates said: “Depending on how significantly people value this issue, Belgium believes that we will be half-way to solving the issue by 2030.”

The Republic of the United Kingdom and Ireland communicated that they wanted a future peacekeeping force and training partners, and they believe following those events they will no longer need UN support. They also believe a ceasefire is required to make arrangements so everyone has a fair say in the final decision. Almost all countries agreed with the ceasefire. The Republic of Vietnam believes the UN shouldn’t try to enforce laws upon Libya. They believe there shouldn’t be pressure toward the government and cultures. Russia states that the United States it to oversee the creation of this new government. Germany expressed that different cultures were accustomed to different things. Russia then responded with there being one central government that listens
peacekeeping force and training partners, and they believe following those events they will no longer need UN support.

They also believe a ceasefire is required to make arrangements so everyone has a fair say in the final decision. Almost all countries agreed with the ceasefire. The Republic of Vietnam believes the UN shouldn’t try to enforce laws upon Libya. They believe there shouldn’t be pressure toward the government and cultures. Russia states that the United States it to oversee the creation of this new government. Germany expressed that different cultures were accustomed to different things. Russia then responded with there being one central government that listens to all and isn’t influenced or pressured by one more popular culture. The subject of weapons arose again and Belgium feels Libya has a high corruption rate. The United Kingdom believes humanitarians and scientists should be there to supervise the weapons and medicines. Indonesia posed the question of how the house of representatives would represent all the people. Vietnam responded by having the House of Representatives formed after a single lead head of government because multiple would result in chaos. Vietnam finished by asking that the UN fund the government and do all it can to prevent corruption.

Estonia added a little bit as well by saying that they want the UN to monitor the voting process for abnormalities and that there was “fair play.” This reporter asked that, since there are unrest and concern, is there a slight gap in education? Delegates said yes because some aren’t as educated because of the missed time school time as a result of the fighting. Before the draft resolution was created there was a disagreement between countries on resolutions. Because of this, it was suggested that there be an international summit to discuss further solutions. Last, the UN is to send peacekeepers that can teach Libyan how to become civilized officers and other volunteers to keep the oil industry maintained.
Press Corps

Reporter: Rachael Temkin

Topic: ECOSOC/ Advancement of Women

The Wall Street Journal strongly supports women’s rights and recognizes the challenges women face. WSJ has many articles covering women’s rights and many articles supporting and empowering women. The Wall Street Journal is especially informed when it comes to how women are treated in the workplace and the unfair pay they receive. We believe that women shouldn’t be held down and prevented from moving up in their jobs, while men get the opportunities to have high or higher pay and get higher positions in their job. The Wall Street Journal wants equality and we want these issues to be resolved.

Men and women should be equal. Equality can’t be achieved until men and women have the same pay, opportunities, and equal rights. Women should feel empowered about their life and choices. In rural areas women are stuck in awful situations due to their lack of knowledge and proper education. Some countries around the world women have no authority or power. Women should be supported all around the world.

Women everywhere are suffering especially in developing countries including Colombia. In Colombia, there are opportunities for women in the workplace, but schools don’t encourage girls to work even though most workplaces encourage them. So not many women or girls take that opportunity. Colombia has a 0%-40% of government and work participation. Law 1415 is teaching and helping women to get on their feet and get them independence. Women’s wages in Colombia are even lower than in America.

Wages for women is 78 cents to every dollar a man earns. In Colombia, girls learn from a young age to be below men; they are taught that men have higher power and more authority. Colombia has a high rate for domestic violence for women. In conclusion, there is a lot of work to be done around the world to empower women and girls.
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Press Corps

Reporter: Marissa Jones

Topic: ECOSOC/ Advancement of Women

The Wall Street Journal is very aware of how poorly women in the workplace. Many times, men keep climbing the ladder while women hit a wall. They don’t get the same opportunities. Women sometimes work more than men, but still get paid less. This is unfair and a solution to this problem is needed.

This is a big problem because women make up around half the world’s population. If half the world is being treated unfairly, then we won’t get anywhere. Women have an extreme difficulty when it comes to jobs, equal employment, and advancement. There are instances where women work around the same amount of time or longer as men, but still get paid less. Women also generally have lower positions than men, with very few women leading companies. Education for girls is also linked to this issue. If, as girls, they don’t get a quality (or any) education, then they will struggle when it comes to work.

work, and the wage gap is lower than the United States. There are even more problems; in Colombia, young girls are taught to be below men and to be housewives. Women are encouraged by law to go to work or school, but school doesn’t encourage it. Overall, this issue being discussed in ECOSOC has many difficulties that must be figured out soon to resolve the suffering of women.
Press Corps

Reporter: Marissa Jones & Rachael Temkin

Topic: FAO / Food Security

Food security is a very serious world problem that the Wall Street Journal recognizes. The WSJ understands how much food is in the world and doesn’t know why there is still food insecurity when we have sufficient supplies. The WSJ is more than aware about the critical issue of food insecurity and would like to see a permanent solution in place as well as more action and recognition in the global community.

Extreme hunger is a big problem that causes millions of deaths and affects many families around the world. Millions of people of all ages suffer from extreme hunger. Main causes for extreme hunger are poverty and infrastructure. When farming, it is difficult to fulfill the requirements of supplying fresh food, because these harvested crops can rot. Additionally, the food must be shipped to stores where people by the food to eat, causing there to be less available food. When there is fresh food available, lower income families may not be able to afford it which causes them to not eat or turn to cheaper, more available, unhealthy food.

One of the biggest reasons for food insecurity is climate change. Climate change is one of the reasons that Colombia is food insecure. Colombia has a lack of food for their citizens. Climate change fluctuating rapidly leads to farmers not being able to do their jobs and supply food to the people. Colombia has a web based platform called “TECA.” It works to help citizens by using resources in a way that is highly efficient. This platform is improving the production of plants and animals. We hope that FAO adopts solutions like this one to further solve this global issue.
L’OSSERVATORE ROMANO

Press Corps

Reporter: Graciela Solano

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

L’Osservatore Romano attended the ECOSOC committee that has the topic for how to promote and protect women’s rights. As we all know, women’s salary is less than men’s on average. This is mainly because of a country’s society that believes that a man is more powerful than a woman, which is completely wrong because we are all equal. Something discussed is that no bias can be shown in the workforce regarding race or gender. For instance, years ago, women used to stay in home, taking care of her kids, cooking, cleaning, etc. Men were the ones who worked. Even though this problem has decreased, it continues in our society.

In this conference, two groups were trying to get together, but people wanted their own ideas to be heard first before combining them. People were afraid that their ideas would get forgotten. One person was focusing on topics about keeping women who are along on the track to education, encouraging good outlets to attend with classes on parenting, etc. Each block that discussed arguments and proposing different solutions.

In conclusion, with all of the positive solutions, we are hopefully going to make the world a better place for women.
L’OSSERVATORE ROMANO

Press Corps

Reporter: Graciela Solano

Topic: FAO / Food Security

L’Osservatore Romano had the pleasure to attend the committee of Food and Agriculture Organization at the United Nations (FAO) at MMUN 2020 with the objective of interviewing delegates to become more aware of the different ideas and solutions, taking notes (whenever delegates had informal consultations regarding food security), and other activities.

Food security is a very delicate and important topic due to the fact that what we ingest is related to everything in our body. For instance, not having access to high quality and healthy food, or nutritional facts, could cause other serious problems such as obesity. L’Osservatore Romano recognizes concerns about these consequences.

During the conference, delegates focused on education, stating in their opening speeches that it is the main solution. Educating farmers with new technology so it can be implemented in agricultural activities and educating people to be more careful about what they consume are two solutions that the delegates had in common. Moreover, other problems were discussed and solutions proposed, such as creating new technological implementations, the creation of new committees or systems, and the use of fertilizers.

To conclude this article, we consider it very important that everyone contributes to make food security better, because even though countries all around the world suffer from this matter, working together and contributing can be the first step to make a huge difference.
Press Corps

Reporter: Brenda Granados Alejos & Alondra Granados Sanabria

Topic: SOCHUM / Eradication of Racism

Racism and xenophobia have existed since centuries ago. It used to be an every day thing; even some nations were supporting it. However, things have changed a lot. People fought (and still do) for equality and human rights because of the idea that we are all human beings and are deserving of respect. Unfortunately, discrimination of all types hasn’t been eradicated completely. The BBC had the pleasure of witnessing a debate with countless delegates who collaborated to change this. The delegates were very hardworking and compromised to find a common solution. Their work was fast and effective. We heard solutions like organizing campaigns or awareness days, as well as promoting education on the topic at schools. Even though most solutions were simply, they are all very useful and interesting.

However, coming to an agreement wasn’t easy. The committee started to focus on the LGBTQ+ community and Russia quickly had to express their position about it. So to solve that problem, it was decided that delegates should write two resolutions: one including the community, and one excluding it. Nevertheless, Russia was opposed to that solution and strongly recommended to omit the certain words in the final resolution. At first, delegates were hesitant, but at the end, everything was alright and they came to an agreement.

At the end, resolution papers were passed and the committee happily celebrated. We concluded that most countries want equality amongst society. The BBC proudly congratulates the committee for coming up with great ideas and hopes that readers can take this as an example that equality should be one of our priorities so in the future, our children and future generations can live in a more accepting and peaceful world.
Press Corps

Reporter: Brenda Granados Alejos & Alondra Granados Sanabria

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

“For Women’s Rights!”

Advancement of women is a delicate, but interesting topic. Nowadays, we've seen a lot of women around the world fighting for their rights and for their voices to be heard. In today’s world, it's normal for women to be scared when walking alone at night, for them to be the ones in charge of the house and the kids, and to be obedient.

In some parts of the world, women are even considered to be less worthy than men. However, in the UN, representatives from all over the world take action to eradicate discrimination and promote the protection of the rights of women as well as gender equality.

Delegates from the MMUN ECOSOC committee discussed how they can protect the rights of women. Our expectations from this committee were to see more conflicts and more disagreements from all delegates. We expected to see conflicts coming from the delegations representing the Middle East, as well as Latin America, considering the latest events that occurred in some of their countries. Unexpectedly, the BBC saw really good relationships between the delegates as they shared their ideas. First of all, the representatives of Latin America and Africa found a lot of similarities so they decided to unite their ideas (and so did Europe and Asia). Nevertheless, we thought that their solutions weren’t as good alone as if they all worked together. We decided to interview some delegates when they seemed to have decided to take the leader spot and guide all the people that agreed with them.

For example, the delegation of China believed that in order to protect women’s rights, the committee should raise awareness and support all women, as well as promote gender equality and eradicate gender harassment. On the other hand, Honduras expressed the idea of encouraging them to speak up and empowering them to create support groups to help women. Also, adding female representation in the workforce would be the solution to this topic.
We asked other delegates about their positions and possible solutions regarding this topic and the BBC was surprised to see Europe decided to support pregnant women and provide whatever they needed. We asked around to delegates representing European countries if they had more solutions that included younger women, teenagers, and not just pregnant women. Some answers were related to education and encouraging girls to achieve their goals, such as getting better jobs and help them be financially stable. Lastly, we spoke to a delegate from Africa. What were their solutions? The BBC heard ideas like improving education, raising hygiene standards (so women can have easier access), and informing girls of the repercussions of child pregnancy.

Later, all of the delegates, encouraging each other to come up with more ideas, came to the conclusion that combining their papers would be the best option, considering that both groups were aiming for pretty similar solutions and they could compliment each other. We believe that this committee ended the topic on good terms and had great teamwork. To conclude this article, the BBC would like to share a wonderful, fantastic, wise quote from one of the Chairs of ECOSOC: “I like MMUN!”
Today the Sydney Morning Herald had the opportunity of being present at the SOCHUM committee which discussed the elimination of racism. This was a time for us to wonder about how some people are still being offensive in certain communities, affecting some countries because of their lack of tolerance. This lack of tolerance can citizens feel uncomfortable since they are not accepted.

Fortunately, all the countries present in the committee agreed that the best way of being made acceptable through tolerance is to educate them in a way that people will recognize everyone as normal. This can also reduce hate crimes. Also, the other alternative that was well implemented and discussed was through social media, since teens spend almost nine hours per day on it. This idea would be to create a hashtag to promote love instead of hate. Then they could raise awareness and fundraise and use money to give to victims of hate crimes.

At the end of the day, even though there are some countries that still aren’t tolerant. “The Russian Federation believes that homophobia or anything related to the LGBTQ+ community shouldn’t be included in the resolution, because it goes against the majority of the traditional family values.” So as we can see, the are able to make capable changes in this topic, making the world a better place to live in.
Press Corps

Reporter: Livia Arellano & Chenoa Egúsquiza

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

The Moscow Times is back with another update on day one of MMUN 2020. Today, the delegates have been working on resolutions for the equality between men and women. The Moscow Times has observed and interviewed the delegates and has recognized their hard work and interest for this topic.

Women have been always treated differently than men. In this committee the delegates were divided into two different groups and created a draft resolution. One of which had strong opinions toward giving women the same education that men receive. When interviewed, a representative from the Republic of Tajikistan told the Moscow Times that:

“We are creating an organization, our program will consist of giving women education to become leaders on the planet and stand up for their rights.”

This perspective is one that supports ideas to protect women with solutions like educating men and women at a young age about the importance of equality.

The Moscow Times observed and listened carefully to the Republic of Tajikistan, Macedonia, and the United States (as well as other delegates). After several hours, the delegates completed their resolutions and then joined forces to create stronger goals and solutions. From the Moscow Times’ observations, the delegates of ECOSOC are more than capable of changing the world for the better.
THE MOSCOW TIMES

Press Corps

Reporter: Livia Anellano and Chenoa Equisuiza

Topic: SOCHUM / Eradication of Racism

How can social media create intolerance with others? That is a question that everyone is wondering. This is another update on day two of the MMUN conference. The delegates in SOCHUM I were divided into four groups and created four resolutions that merged into one. The Moscow Times observed and interviewed the delegates and recognizes the hard work and passion they have towards the topic. Two specific countries that the Moscow Times was able to interview are the Russian Federation and the Republic of Pakistan.

“The Russian Federation proposes the idea of joining groups to create only one resolution” -The Russian Federation. The majority of the countries in the committee room have the same viewpoint as the Russian Federation. “We want to educate children because it is easier to change their minds than adults” -The Republic of Pakistan. This perspective is one that supports ideas to create more institutions and NGOs to educate the youth of the world.

The delegates of SOCHUM I completed their resolution at the end of day two and are looking forward to presenting it tomorrow at the closing ceremony. All countries have different ways of thinking, but from the perspective of the Moscow Times, the delegates are more than capable of changing the world.
Press Corps

Reporter: Mikaela Levallos and Maria Victoria Perain

Topic: FAO / The state of food security and nutrition in the world

Xinhua News Agency is here again but now on the second day of the conference, researching FAO “Food Security”, in Montessori Model United Nations. Today in the committee we heard very good opening speeches and interviewed many delegates. If you want to know more about the conference and the different plans and solutions, keep reading!

As previously states, the delegates from FAO made very good opening speeches in which they presented their plans and ideas. Fortunately, we went into the conference room when opening speeches were happening. For example, the opening speech made by the Republic of Korea discussed the implementation of irrigation systems.

Now we will inform you about the interviews. After the break for lunch, we returned to the committee in an informal consultation when the delegates were starting to share their ideas and plans. They broke into groups so it was a great opportunity for us to start the interviews.

Among the interviews, most delegates agreed that malnutrition needs to be solved as it is very common in many countries in Africa where people die of starvation.

Then, the delegates started to create groups with common ideas, as many of them agreed on investing in education such as informing people on how to grow more nutrient-rich foods in less space or knowing how to raise cattle correctly as proposed by African countries and Western Europe. There was another good idea from Belgium which was to reduce the food waste and an idea from Malawi about female farmers.

Nearing the end of our article, we want to conclude by saying we hope you enjoyed it. It was very exciting of us to observe the committee room and no we know much more about the state of food security and nutrition in the world.
Press Corps

Reporter: Maria Victoria Pezan & Mikaela Zevallos

Topic: HRC / The Safety of Journalists

Xinhua News Agency went to Montessori Model United Nations the first day to the committee of Human Rights Council with the aim of receiving information and quotes during the conference. Today, this committee talked about the safety of journalists and the Press Corps had the opportunity to interview, listen, and take notes on what happened in the conference. Keep reading to see more details about the definition of the topic for some delegates and some of their solutions and discussions they had in the process.

The delegates of this committee let us know in the informal consultations, when we interviewed them, that many different governments don’t satisfy a reporter’s principal needs such as efficient background checks, places to go to work, the implements they need to record, the ability to take notes, and other aspects of the job. It’s important to note the fact that the government doesn’t pay enough attention to their undervalued journalists.

“There is no place for them to do their job.” As it was said by the delegation of Gambua. The delegate who quoted this inform us that in her nation, there are no places to work and her plan was to make sure the journalists have a place to report before their safety, because if there are no journalists, they can’t be protected. The delegate was concerned about the situation in her country that was similar to some others. The HRC needs to address this problem quickly and create meaningful solutions.
NYC
FEBRUARY
18TH – 22ND
2020
CYBERBULLYING COMMITTEE
Fighting Global Cyberbullying

HOW IT WORKS
Resolution Cyberbullying/1.1

Cyberbullying

Co-sponsors: Cambridge College Lima, Colegio Pucalan Montessori, Comunidad Educativa Leon Felipe, Farmington Valley Academy Montessori, Kanata Montessori School, Kenmont Jr. High, Meadow Montessori School, Montessori Academy of Chicago, Northside Montessori, Phoenix Montessori Academy, The Laren School

Topic: Prevention and Mitigation of Cyberbullying

The Committee,

Fully aware of the fact that 34% of people feel they have been cyber-bullied,

Noting that digital self-harm is a very important issue to society and to this topic,

Noting further with deep concern that 87% of all children have experienced a form of cyber-bullying,

Alarmed by the fact that half of adolescent suicides are due to bullying in general,

Recognizing that one out of five children report being cyber-bullied,

Bearing in mind that half of all serious mental health problems in adulthood begin before the age of 14,

Taking into consideration that 70% of all children have witnessed cyber-bullying,

Observing for years that adults considered bullying as nothing more than “kids being kids” , having examined this is incorrect, as approximately 18% of youth report self-harming due to bullying at least once, impacting one in four girls and one in ten boys,

Fully understanding the serious consequences impacting cyber-bullying victims, their families, and their community,

1. Strongly encourages schools and communities to freely provide emotional support and counseling for victims and perpetrators of cyber-bullying on a weekly basis for up to twelve months;

2. Emphasizes the importance of safe, anonymous and accessible reporting procedures, including confidentiality of all information collected;

3. Remind online platforms, schools, communities, and local governments of their obligations to deliver justice to past victims by creating support hotlines and facilitating conversation;

4. Calls upon communities, local governments, schools, and online platforms to raise awareness of proper safety procedures, including social media safety controls;

5. Recommends the creation of community and social support groups for victims of cyber-bullying;

6. Further requests the creation of a monitored online safe space for victims to express their feelings through creativity;
7. Supports the use of advertising and influential figures to raise awareness of cyber-bullying;
8. Formally requests increased funding from NGOs and school initiatives;
9. Suggests NGO led workshops in schools and communities;
10. Seeking attention from all online platforms to follow Facebook’s prevention hub which is a resource for teens, parents, and educators looking for assistance or advice to help recognize cyber-bullying;
11. Asks the UN to create an international anti-cyber-bullying committee to travel around the world with experts, former victims, and reformed cyberbullies, to provide comfort, support, and advice, through advertisement campaigns, workshops, and conventions;
12. Calls upon local governments to hold cyberbullies accountable for their actions, by creating a program that helps reform the cyberbullies and aid-the victims;
13. Calls upon schools to implement courses teaching ethics, awareness, tolerance, team-building, consequences and proper responses when witnessing cyber-bullying;
14. Recommends courses to educate teachers and parent/guardians on how to manage cyber-bullying incidents correctly;
15. Encourages schools to restrict social media usage during school hours;
16. Further encourages schools and governments to save, review and record past cyber-bullying cases to aid research, preventing further incidents;
17. Trusts the completion of a course containing required volunteer hours and rehabilitation courses, operating under a three strike and a warning system, with consideration of the situation;
18. Recommends harsher penalties based on the severity of the offense, including a warning, followed by a suspension, followed by an expulsion;
19. Recommends all CEO’s of all major social media platforms come together to establish clear objectives as well as a universal agreement regarding preventions and regulations;
20. Encourages victims to screenshot and send to authorities, any trail of abusive messages, so the offender can be held accountable for their actions;
21. Requests that platforms flag users that have sent and/or commented hurtful messages by informing the user and social platforms.
Resolution Cyberbullying/1.1

Cyberbullying

Co-sponsors: Cambridge College Lima, Colegio Pucalan Montessori, Comunidad Educativa Leon Felipe, Farmington Valley Academy Montessori, Kanata Montessori School, Kenmont Jr. High, Meadow Montessori School, Montessori Academy of Chicago, Northside Montessori, Phoenix Montessori Academy, The Laren School

Topic: Implementation of Cyberbullying

Deeply disturbed by the lack of awareness of cyber-bullying,

Aware of the percentage of cyberbullies not held accountable for their actions,

Keeping in mind the different ways cyberbullying can occur including: hurtful messages, threats, exclusion, cyber-stalking, fake identity assumptions, revealing personal information or photos, or blackmail,

Alarmed by the serious consequences of cyber-bullying such as: anxiety, depression, loneliness, loss of focus, lack of sleep, poor self-esteem, shyness, nightmares, poor academic performance, self-harm, and suicidal thoughts,

Noting with deep concern that 60% of cyber-bullied students reported that it significantly impacted their ability to learn and feel safe at school,

1. Encourages the implementation of guidance counsellors to resolve conflicts between students, to create an open-minded and accepting environment;
2. Recommends the creation of an online NGO to connect schools with experts and experienced individuals to discuss cyber-bullying and mental health, and build self-esteem among students;
3. Expresses its hope that schools will fundraise for cyberbullying initiatives/organizations and awareness events through: bake sales, runs, walks, and fairs dedicated to mental health, specifically the effects of cyberbullying;
4. Requests schools to partner with websites, apps and anonymous helplines;
5. Stresses the importance of a mental health day to raise awareness;
6. Further recommends classes on cyberbullying be added to the curriculum;
7. Proposes a student art competition to raise awareness on cyberbullying;
8. Further requests an anti-cyber-bullying committee in schools, led by teachers, volunteers and students;
9. Endorses the creation and use of positive posters to be displayed around schools;
10. Emphasizes the need of increased teacher education on cyberbullying.
Upper Elementary Committees*

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (SOCHUM 1)

* Some committee working sessions are missing because we originally recorded these videos for Chinese schools which were not able to attend the conference.
Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (SOCHUM 2)

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC 1)

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC 2)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO 1)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO 2)

United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC 1)
Upper Elementary Committees*

First Committee:
Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

* Some committee working sessions are missing because we originally recorded these videos for Chinese schools which were not able to attend the conference.
United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC 2)

DAY 1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

DAY 1

United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)

DAY 1
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Security Council (UNSC)
NYC
MARCH
3RD - 7TH
2020
UPPER
ELEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS
Resolution GA/1/1.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

The Committee,

Noting with satisfaction the effectiveness of current nuclear weapon free zones,

Believing that more nuclear weapon free zones will help solve the nuclear weapons crisis,

Bearing in mind that some states find nuclear weapons crucial to their defense,

Fully aware of the mass destruction a nuclear weapon can cause,

Alarmed by the amount of nuclear weapons in the world,

Fully believing and creating trust and international trade between all states,

Desiring teachers to teach children in nuclear states about nuclear weapons,

Suggesting a larger quantity of nuclear free zones around the globe,

Seeking economic sanctions as a last resort,

Believing and persuading nuclear weapon states which are more flexible with the aforementioned ideas;

1. Strongly condemns states with no consideration for the consequences of nuclear weapons;

2. Requests that nuclear weapon material is re-purposed for sustainable energy.
Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Arms race in space

The Committee,

Alarmed by the possibility of the militarization of outer space,

Desiring the peaceful use of space,

Observing the devastating space race,

Noting with deep concern that if tensions between states continue to rise the space race will continue and intensify,

Encouraging all states to eliminate all weapons in space,

1. Advises increased awareness about space militarization;
2. Desires the security council put a small part of their GDP into clearing space debris;
3. Confirms that sanctions will be used against states that refuse to disarm their space weapons;
4. Encourages more states to get involved with space peacefully;
5. Requests that space resources be shared with all states;
6. Desires more multilateral satellites.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern that many people worldwide are uneducated and are being exploited by human trafficking,

Having adopted the UN treaty for the “protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons especially in women and children, supplementing the UN convention against organized crime”;

Taking into consideration low levels of border security,

Noting with sorrow the amount of personal information being given away,

Fully aware of the issue of forced labor and forced prostitution,

Alarmed by the millions of people that have been trafficked against their will,

Taking note that having education in all schools around the world for everyone about human trafficking should be essential,

Confident that safety plans could help tracking and working issues out easier when victims have gone missing,
1. Promotes higher fundraising levels for victims of trafficking;
2. Draws attention to higher border security worldwide, especially in highly populated areas;
3. Encourages higher social security regarding personal identification;
4. Emphasizes education about human trafficking to identify it easily and to prevent it;
5. Endorses healthcare for victims of trafficking, especially victims of prostitution;
6. Requests past victims of trafficking to speak up about their traffickers;
7. Recommends free weekly self-defense courses for children and additional courses for non-minors;
8. Encourages member states to apply stricter laws and punishment against trafficking;
9. Calls upon police forces to train officers against human traffickers;
10. Encourages Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to help fight human trafficking;
11. Emphasizes the need for accessible jobs for all people;
12. Confirms that human trafficking is a very big problem and needs to be solved;
13. Further invites educational campaigns for people crossing borders;
14. Further requests stations at international airports, trains, and cruise ships against human traffickers;
15. Recommends shelters are put in place and homes are made for the trafficked victims;
16. Encourages job interviews for people in poverty due to trafficking so they don’t get put back in forced labor or prostitution.
**RESOLUTION GA/3/2.1**

**General Assembly Third Committee**


**Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerances**

The Committee,

Taking into account that many people suffer from racism, xenophobia and related intolerances,
Regretting systematic racism and segregation in the past,
Keeping in mind past efforts against racism that have and have not succeeded,
Further recalling how people of different ethnic groups have been segregated for example couldn’t use the same restroom or sit on the same part of the bus,
Noting with deep concern that this issue takes lives,
Fully aware that all people are born free and have equal rights,
Deeply disturbed by the number of victims of torment, both mental and physical,
Observing that xenophobia is a sensitive topic,
Alarmed by the amount of xenophobic people and groups and attacks of specific ethnic groups,
Emphasizing the importance of stopping hate groups,
Deeply regretting the actions of slavery, racism and gender inequality in the past,
1. Requests classes educating the children on human rights and the effects of racism;
2. Recommends global campaign against racism and xenophobic groups;
3. Supports the increase of security in places of worship;
4. Expresses its hope for the protection and support of hate crime victims;
5. Endorses free mental health support for victims;
6. Approves scholarship for the underprivileged;
7. Further invites voting rights for all;
8. Calls upon the public to support and speak out on the topic of xenophobia and racism using the media;
9. Draws the attention to companies using racist policies and unfair pay to profit;
10. Emphasizes the fact that the indigenous peoples of countries around the world are the original custodians of the land;
11. Requests the option of unisex restrooms in large buildings and schools;
12. Encourages countries to communicate with other countries to help stop racism by creating stricter laws and consequences;
13. Calls upon peoples and organizations to donate money to the victims of xenophobia for food, clothes, and water;
14. Expresses its hope that people will join and lead diverse marches against xenophobia and racism;
15. Emphasizes the need for unprejudiced and non-racist law enforcers;
16. Requests an expansion on the “School in a Box” program with a worksheet towards education about racism and how it is negatively affecting the world;
17. Endorses an outreach program against racism that teaches about it, then takes action via conferences and protesting;
18. Encourages fundraising for shelters as a home to people who have suffered from physical abuse and racial discrimination.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Observing the lack of education and female leaders of politics,

Recognizing the issue of domestic violence,

Having examined that women have been hurt,

Realizing the need of education for women around the globe,

Deeply concerned about the lack of education for women,

Deeply disturbed that only 40% of women who are abused ask for help,

Alarmed by the fact that 78% of women in Niger are suffering from child marriage,

Declaring that countries have partnered with UN women and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (formally known as INEGI),

Noting with deep concern that women who are employed are usually underpaid in comparison

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NYC, March 2020
to their male counterparts,

1. Authorizes member states to include women’s voices in all political problems;
2. Emphasizing the importance of a women’s freedom of choice and for equal rights;
3. Calls upon men in the solution to work alongside with women;
4. Endorses more schools and jobs to be available for women and girls.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: UN forum on Forests

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that 80% of logging in the Amazon Rainforest is illegal,

Expressing the Draft Law on the protection of Native Forests, which set up a penalty of two to ten years of imprisonment for illegal loggers,

Acknowledging that countries have created a variety of programs to protect forests, for example the National Reforestation Programs (also known as NRP),

Deeply regretting that the world has lost 132,444,960 hectares of forest between 1990-2016,

Aware of the effects of deforestation, we realize that if we keep following the path that we’re on, we will soon wipe out the world’s forests and the human race along with them,

Observing the massive amount of paper products used around the globe,

Expecting countries to keep track of their deforestation rate and find ways to decrease it,

Having examined that deforestation is a danger to plants and animals,
1. Considers that the companies that use natural resources will have to pay an environmental tax every three months, a quote of 1,000 dollars, with the money used by countries to plant more trees;

2. Confirms that there should be a commission dedicated to count the forested areas of each country, every five years, if they don’t have the same amount they had at that time, they will have to plant more, if they have the same amount they will have to expand to larger areas of land;

3. Encourages that around 40,000,000+ trees in total are planted every year around the world

4. Encourages suffering farmers to take jobs with higher pay raises and to use designated farm lands to reforest;

5. Calls upon individuals to raise awareness of deforestation in their communities;

6. Further invites certain forests to be preserved in the form of national parks;

7. Recommends gardens and trees on top of building roofs and tower gardens as a way to reforest urban areas and absorb small amounts of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere;

8. Further reminds that the old trees that fall can be used to make paper with the money going to new trees:

9. Further invites that countries use the fruit that we eat, we should save the seeds inside it and plant the seeds for more trees;

10. Supports using places that are not being used for the agriculture that you want instead of deforesting land for agriculture;

11. Encourages schools to teach kids of all ages about deforestation and how to help forests and our environment, so they could do something about the deforestation problem;

12. Requests the stop of deforestation, we could start keeping track of what is deforested land and what is not, then we could plant more trees where trees are needed,

13. Draws the attention to helping forests so that the next generation can live with substantially less deforestation issues;

14. Supports recycling plastic bags or doing less construction with a large group of people so we can end the deforestation problem in the near future.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council

Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Federative republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Kingdom of Cambodia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Georgia, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, New Zealand, Sultanate of Oman, Ukraine

Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Taking into account that women are not being treated as fairly to men,
Deeply concerned that women are being harassed, paid unequally, and that women cannot get into the same jobs as men,
Observing that women are paid less than men, though they have the equal jobs,
Observing the fact that women do not have the same access to health care than men only because of their gender,

1. Emphasizes the need to recognize women’s rights before we can fix them,
2. Encourages every government to allow opportunities for female representatives to run for office;
3. Recommends that governments create special homes for women and families in poverty, sustaining enough food and clean water for a year or until the family has enough money to support themselves;
4. Calls upon member states to ensure that women have the same job opportunities as men;
5. Encourages nations to make schools where women and girls can learn without being
harassed or discriminated against;
6. Suggests that governments expand local action groups for women;
7. Encourages and nations to give more scholarships to women and girls in need of education;
8. Further invites schools to educate children on gender equality and human rights;
9. Requests member states to set up programs so that women get paid on maternity leave.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: UN forum on Forests

The Committee,

Recalling resolution 2000/35, which focuses on forest addressing sustainability,

Noting with approval the past efforts by nations and Non-governmental organizations to sustain forests,

Observing that the world is facing a great challenge of balancing economic growth with forest sustainability,

Transmitting the fact that in the past 20 years it has been proven that locally controlled forests positively contribute to a more sustainable environment,

Reaffirming member states of their commitment the sustainable development goals specifically number 15,

Deeply concerned that we deforest 4 billion trees for paper and other materials every year around the world,

1. Calls upon member states to consider showing their commitment and passion to the United Nations Forum on Forest;
2. Encourages member states to permit sections of forests to be locally controlled;
3. Implores member states to support small businesses in rural areas and to provide materials in the interest of reducing deforestation;

4. Recommends that nations work together to create a system of tracking illegal loggers on local soil;

5. Urges all member states to increase its forested areas by 3% by 2030;

6. Suggests that nations fund programs that educate people about the importance of forest, so forests are protected;

7. Suggests that build programs to collect the wood from collapsed buildings and other wood products and reuse it;

8. Encourages member states to replant 2 or more trees for every tree cut down, whether illegally or legally;

9. Asks that member states incentivize paper companies make paper out of alternate materials to help conserve the number of trees;

10. Encourages more nations to balance the production of paper trees being planted;

11. Recommends designated growth in logging areas cycled every 30 years, giving the trees enough time to grow back.
Montessori Model United Nations
NYC, March 2020

Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1


Topic: Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

The Committee,

Deeply concerned about the economic and ecological issues IUU fishing presents,

Keeping in mind that the education and awareness are important so people can think before they act,

Alarmed by how taxing a troll net is on the ecosystems,

Bearing in mind that IUU fishing sometimes gets the government’s money,

Taking into consideration that it may take time to fix what has been done to the economy and the ecosystem,

1. Emphasizes placing surveillance cameras on buoys (funds are by 0.5%-1% GDP per month until there is enough funding);
2. Further inspecting before and after going out, showing their license at the dock;
3. Urges countries to sign the Port State Measures Agreement;
4. Suggests that countries restrict certain fishing areas so that fishermen can fish sustainably and legally;
5. Further requests to review limits on how many fish a Vessel can harvest;
6. Supports giving every ship an unchangeable identification number and flag;
7. Requests that every load of fish must have a certificate so that countries can tell if the catch is legal;
8. Encourages disguising Coast Guards as other fisherman;
9. Recommends that there are more Coast Guards to patrol the waters for illegal fisherman;
10. Urges limiting the amount of ships allowed on the water;
11. Urges upon countries to create an international and up to date database for fishing vessels;
12. Authorizes a profession for people to scuba dive and clean trash from the ocean;
13. Encourages safety of fish populations, especially in remote bodies of water;
14. Strongly recommends countries to stop producing plastic fishing tools and instead use biodegradable materials;
15. Recommends a group of organizations which would regulate individual large bodies of water by tracking the water vessels as well as the catch of the water vessels.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Noting with regret that war causes many food insecurities,
Keeping in mind that the majority of starving people are poor and/or homeless,
Alarmed by the rate at which climate change crops,
Having studied that some common and/or cheap desirable foods are unhealthy,
Recalling that knowledge of basic nutrition is essential,
Deeply disturbed by the fact that healthy food is wasted,
Drawing attention to how poverty affects the people’s lives,
Urges people to be aware of the effects of climate change,

1. Encourages countries to improve farm training;
2. Further requests countries to build more green houses;
3. Recommends spending 0.2-0.3% of GDP on studying the cross-breeding of crops for drought resistance;
4. Expresses its hope for more community gardens;
5. Calls upon all countries to sign the Paris Agreement;
6. Requesting that most factories install solar panels;
7. Emphasizes the need for countries to create a compost program where all food scraps are made into compost to grow crops;
8. Suggests that the whole month of August is World Food Month;
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<td>9</td>
<td>Approves selling food in smaller portions to reduce waste;</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Supports countries’ education on nutritious diets;</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Strongly recommending countries to put stricter regulations on the use of food chemicals;</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Authorizes exporting nutritious food to developing countries.</td>
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


**Topic:** Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

The Committee,

Recognizing that although punishment is necessary for illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, it must be dealt with in a peaceful way, such as fines or community service,

Believing citizens who are affected by IUU fishing must be educated on the effects and laws relating to IUU fishing and similar issues,

Fully aware that security is an important part of preventing IUU fishing,

Reminding that illegal fishing impacts the economy through loss of taxes, jobs, and food,

Deeply concerned that slaves have been working up to 24 hours a day fishing illegally,

1. Encourages all countries to sign documents such as the PSMA, PA, and the CTA;
2. Recommends that there is a limit put on the number of fish permitted to be caught;
3. Requests a limit on the number of Flags of Convenience that can be sold;
4. Calls upon countries to ensure they have regulations that monitor and enforce the fishing standards of sustainability;
5. Expresses its appreciation of the importance of IMO and UVI identification numbers on every fishing vessel;
6. Further requests that member states ban large fishing nets that destroy marine biomes and ecosystems;
7. Encourages that attention be paid to training coast guards to check boats and their crews when they dock;
8. Recommends tracking fishing materials in case they pollute and destroy habitats in water;
9. Encourages all UN member states to create more fish farms and promote agriculture;
10. Further invites countries to upgrade water security with long distance drones for surveillance;
11. Strongly approves the creation of a free smartphone app that can be used to make sure fish are caught legally and report illegal fishers.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern that around 820,000,000 people around the world do not have enough to eat,

Desiring all countries to use household waste to fertilize community gardens,

Bearing in mind that often people who are affected by food insecurity have leaders that live in wealth at their own citizens expense,

1. Strongly encourages more local grocery stores to have low prices;
2. Draws the attention to the importance on educating citizens for healthy eating, diets, obesity, and farming;
3. Recommends and supports the use of food pantries for the homeless and those in need;
4. Draws attention to the benefits of growing your own food;
5. Further requests to have more free trade zones;
6. Recommends that people growing food use less chemicals and pesticides when growing and farming food;
7. Further invites countries to plant rooftop and community gardens in urban areas;
8. Emphasizes the usage of vessels to transport food and clean water to people in need.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

United Nations Human Rights Council


Topic: The Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Deeply Concerned about the number of Journalists that have been harmed over the past 28 years,
Alarmed by the fact that Journalist’s basic human rights have been violated,
Deeply disturbed by the lack of journalist’s protection and safety,

1. Requests that a bodyguard should accompany journalists if they desire during many dangerous assignments;
2. Encourages journalists to undergo self-defense training;
3. Further recommends journalist safety websites consisting of the whereabouts of their next assignments and the danger level;
4. Encourages journalists to be armed with a small weapon, if necessary;
5. Emphasizes the importance of a safehouses equipped with defenses in unsafe countries for every journalist;
6. Requests that the police and the government shall not neglect a journalist who is asking for help;
7. Approves of journalists being equipped with bulletproof vests in high conflict areas;
8. Supports journalists traveling in pairs;
9. Further reminds countries to raise awareness;
10. Authorizes the formation of a world court branch on the matter of the safety of journalists.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

United Nations Human Rights Council


Topic: The Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Alarmed by the amount of violence in Yemen,

Deeply concerned that the Yemeni people can’t receive the food and medical supplies that they need,

Taking into consideration that the prices have sky-rocketed leading to mass depletion of supplies,

Recognizing the abusive behavior from all involved parties towards children,

Fully alarmed that Yemen might be the first country to run out of water,

Deeply disturbed that the war conflict in Yemen is affecting other countries as well,

Noting with deep concern that people are not getting immunized along with citizens dying of famine and cholera,

1. Expresses its hope to take down the Yemen blockade;
2. Considers sending a voluntary diplomat to areas in need;
3. Encourages countries to stop sending weapons to all parties involved;
4. Further invites involved member states to a summit to discuss the importance of peace relations;
5. Supports an election for new government officials;
6. Calls for more refugee camps;
7. Encourages donations and/or funding to help the citizens of Yemen;
8. Calls upon the UN to try to recommend all involved parties to stop all conflict;
9. Draws the attention of what the landmines might and will cause, and asks that the UN sends more landmine detectors to Yemen;
10. Requests that the UN repairs and rebuilds hospitals, schools and businesses;
11. Supports the idea of air-dropping medical supplies, food, and water;
12. Further requests that healthcare specialists should be temporarily transferred gravely effected areas of Yemen.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.2

United Nations Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Maldives, Japan, Republic of Austria, Republic of Finland, Kingdom of Cambodia, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Bulgaria, Gabonese Republic, Republic of Seychelles

Topic: The Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Recalling resolution 1738 made in 2006, which states that journalists in war zones are considered citizens and should be treated as such,

Noting with satisfaction that the UN has devoted many days to protecting journalists,

Recalling the UN plan of action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity: consultation outcome document, August 16th 2017,

Expressing satisfaction to UNESCO for creating the project: training security forces on the freedom of expression,

Approving that the UN should inform the public in order to protect journalists,

1. Encourages that no location services should be on while using public social media;
2. Recommends that journalist headquarters should be created;
3. Calls upon a safe form of government transportation that the journalist’s institution pays 50% of the cost;
4. Requests a 40% reduced cost for health and life insurance that is paid for by the government for journalists;
5. Encourages the support for Sustainable Development Goal 16 Target 10;
6. Considers that journalists host a discussion or meeting to share their knowledge and findings internationally.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

United Nations Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Bahrain, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Bulgaria, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Gabonese Republic, Georgia, Republic of India, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Liberia, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Moldova, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Namibia, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Seychelles, Republic of South Africa

Topic: Human Rights Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Noting with concern the past and present events that occur in Yemen and the surrounding areas,

Fully aware of the millions of Yemeni people who are suffering from violence, displacement, famine, and sickness,

Keeping in mind the previous and now non-existent corrupt government ruling over Yemen,

Observing the misled peace treaties and past resolutions; the safety and stability of Yemen is decreasing, and is now considered one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world,

1. Considers reopening ports with resources from supporting countries to rebuild ports and airfields;

2. Requests member states of the HRC and Security Council have an option to help campaign for the human rights of the Yemeni people;

3. Cooperates with the Security Council to create consequences if Human Rights are not honored;

4. Authorizes the UN to raise awareness to address the situation in Yemen using a non-profit organization that branches out, and supports the UN;
5. Further recommends making funds so Yemen can develop schools to help the education of children;

6. Draws the attention to the UN to support organizations such as UNICEF, which gives meals to people who are in need;

7. Calls upon the parties involved in the conflict in Yemen to reevaluate their positions in the conflict to secure a ceasefire.
United Nations Security Council

Co-sponsors: Kingdom of Belgium, People’s Republic of China, Dominican Republic, Republic of Estonia, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of the Niger, Russian Federation, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: The Situation in Libya

The Committee,

Noting with regret the number of lives lost in the Libyan Civil War,
Realizing that the ongoing conflict’s effects have spread beyond Libya,
Having considered the amount of money and support that has been given to Libya,
Accepting the challenging circumstances in Libya,
Keeping in mind the topic of the new voting system and reminding those supporting the topic that it will be a backup plan if the governments involved do not wish to combine;

1. Recommends ceasefire between the battling political parties;
2. Draws the attention to trafficking and smuggling and requests strengthening of border security;
3. Recommends the splitting of teachers’ salary between UN funds and property tax;
4. Encourages older students to volunteer to teach younger students fundamental skills if not enough teachers are present;
5. Emphasizes the importance of child education and invites neighboring or supportive countries to contribute their volunteers to deliver school supplies;
6. Supports the proposal to strengthen arms embargo;
7. Requests voluntary support from neighboring and supportive countries, and requests materials to support Libya and their humanitarian needs;
8. Trusts that the UN can monitor imports and exports, reminding peacekeepers of the proposal to no fire arms;

9. Further recommends sanctions on only oil (if the above solutions are not successful);

10. Recommends a Libyan co-leader negotiation council;

11. Further recommends that all the political leaders get to vote on what kind of governmental system is implemented under UN supervision;

12. Draws attention to the prospect of a conference with representatives of the HoR, the GNA, and tribal leaders, under UN supervision;

13. Requests a peace summit between all the political representatives of all parties involved, including tribal groups, and encourages them to do so by providing a visual of the effect of the crisis in their country, and reminding them of the fact that the proposal of a new government is possible if the combination of the current governments is not;

14. Supports the sending of invitations to a peace summit, stating the importance of the meeting, finding a solution, everyone's voice being heard, and everyone's opinion being respected;

15. Requests the UN to begin trying to moderate and improve the government.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/2.1

United Nations Security Council

Co-sponsors: Kingdom of Belgium, People’s Republic of China, Dominican Republic, Republic of Estonia, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of the Niger, Russian Federation, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: The Situation in Cyprus

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that Cyprus has been divided for over forty years,
Emphasizing the problem of numerous mines buried across the country,
Having considered that many attempts have been made to re-divide the country,
Taking into consideration the problem of the Turkish soldiers currently patrolling the country,
Deeply regretting the lives and homes lost in the Turkish invasion of 1974,

1. Encourages the training of dogs to detect land mines to reduce the risk of mine removal activation;
2. Expresses its hope that money and other resources will be funded by the United Kingdom and other supporting countries to be donated to Cyprus;
3. Recommends a peace summit or conference with all the leaders involved and a U.N moderator;
4. Emphasizes the importance of slowly reducing the amount of soldiers deployed to Cyprus;
5. Requests that the property destruction would be paid for by the opposite country if the opposite country was responsible for property destruction;
6. Calls upon supporting countries to help provide a temporary shelter for those who lost their homes during the invasion;
7. Encourages repairing relationships by having Greece and Turkey engage in trading goods;
8. Trusts the Commonwealth to admit Turkey to their ranks if Turkey wishes to do so;
9. Authorizes sanctions of oil for countries drilling and profiting of Cyprus ‘oil;
10. Further requests that steps be taken to begin reunifying the country and, eventually, remove the green line.
NYC
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MIDDLE
SCHOOL
RESOLUTIONS
Resolution GA/1/1.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

The Committee,

Seeking nuclear weapon disarmament,

Fully aware that nuclear weapons have only been used twice,

Noting with regret that these weapons have caused mass destruction,

1. Encourages a restriction on nuclear weapons purchases and shipments, a 10% tax tariff and a 5% tax on highly enriched uranium;
2. Suggests that the money collected by said tax will go to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for funding the dismantling of nuclear weapons;
3. Calls upon countries to assist in creating more low-enriched uranium banks, registered with the IAEA;
4. Recommends a limit of four nuclear weapons tests per year per country, to be supervised by the IAEA, on said countries’ soil, away from water and civilization, at a distance determined by the IAEA;
5. Requests that the IAEA should create a new branch devoted nuclear disarmament affairs.
Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Prevention of an Arm Race in Space

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that there are seventeen million pieces of space debris,

Fully aware that many countries depend on space applications,

Recognizing that only eleven countries have launch capability,

Emphasizing that there are more than 1,100 active satellites,

1. Adopts the definition: a space weapon is defined as a device or mechanism built by humans that is fired from the ground to space, space to ground, or space to space affecting either the atmosphere of, the land beneath it, or assets such as, but not limited to, satellites, space stations, or space shuttles with the capability to intentionally destroy, sabotage, harm or tamper with said assets;

2. Recommends that Active Debris Removal (ADR) and On-Orbit Servicing (OOS) systems should not be banned in order to deal with the issues arising from dangerous space debris;

3. Calls upon countries to educate and spread awareness of space and the possibility of an arms race in space through educational programs;

4. Declares accordingly that no one country can colonize a celestial body, reaffirming the Outer Space Treaty.
5. Emphasizes that a UN-Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (S.P.I.D.E.R.) is an effective way of overseeing space and will continue to rely on them for monitoring space weapons;

6. Requests countries adopt a fine that states if a satellite or other asset is destroyed a fine of the entire cost of the damaged assets, plus an added 10% compensation fee will be paid;

7. Affirms that any asset that falls within the adopted definition of a space weapon should be banned.
Resolution GA/1/3.1

General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament Awareness

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that even small nuclear weapons can cause thousands of deaths,

Affirming that modern weapons are more dangerous than ever, especially in space,

Bearing in mind that a missile could come down at any time,

Convinced that education is essential to this issue,

Emphasizing that there are more than 22,000 nuclear weapons worldwide,

Noting with regret that many people are unaware of the extent of destruction that nuclear weapons can cause,

1. Encourages communities to offer other less fortunate communities the opportunity to receive education on nuclear disarmament;

2. Requests countries to give speeches on the local level;

3. Encourages schools to add modern nuclear issues to their curriculum;

4. Promotes a Nuclear Weapon Awareness Day on August 6th;

5. Recommends promoting nuclear awareness via social media, pamphlets, flyers, posters, websites, and any other methods;

6. Endorses fundraising for nuclear awareness with proceeds going to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) of the community’s choice;

7. Recognizes that youth play a large role in this issue and recommends that public forums be held, lead and organized by youth.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM I)

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Believing that human trafficking is a heinous crime that degrades the intrinsic value of persons no matter their nationality, gender, age, race, or religion,

Deeply concerned with the global rise of human trafficking and modern slavery,

Recalling the proposals outlined in the protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons,

Noting that further actions on an international scale is necessary to resolve the pressing issue of human trafficking,

Condemning all nations, laws, and individuals that refuse to take action to combat the issue,

Fully aware that social, geographical, cultural, and economic factors such as poverty and lack of education play a major role in the spread of human trafficking and related issues,

Seeking international cooperation and support to resolve the issue,

1. Strongly affirms the necessity for enforcement of laws against trafficking in humans;
2. Recommends increasing border security through the institution of thorough, unbiased background/custom checks;
3. Further recommends educating the public through social media campaigns, NGO’s/NPO’s, and youth campaigns paid for by the United Nations fund, run by volunteers;
4. Encourages the establishment of an international hotline on a volunteer basis operated by multilingual people and former victims of human trafficking;
5. Calls upon member states to increase jail time for human traffickers to a minimum of a twenty-year sentence that can be decreased if useful information is given and proven to be valid.
Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

The Committee,

Fully aware that racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other related intolerances impacts the lives of countless people around the world,
Notes with regret that racial discrimination is deeply embedded in many cultures,
Keeping in mind that audiences of all ages are exposed to racial discrimination through media,
Taking into account that immigrants and refugees are prime targets of xenophobia and other related intolerances,
Believing that the spread of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances is a growing issue that should immediately be put to an end,

1. Declares accordingly that member states should enforce laws on preventing racism, hate crimes and hate speech;
2. Encourages countries to educate the public on all forms of discrimination racism as well as equality through media campaigns;
3. Further proclaims member states should actively educate students on dangers through youth groups, school campaigns, and educational curriculum,
4. Emphasizes the need for counseling for victims of racism including the perpetrators through a hotline;
5. Further invites countries to make labor laws that are fair and inclusive;
6. Encourages citizens to create NGO's/NPO's to support victims of racism and other related intolerances;
7. Further proclaims that member states should raise funds for those affected;
8. Authorizes the creation of a United Nations office which monitors member states to ensure that governments do not contribute to the spread of racism and other related intolerances or institute racist policies and if conditions require, authorizes the use of peacekeepers;
9. Recommends that member states increase penalties on racially motivated acts of violence;
10. Encourages member states to maintain just and equitable immigration policies.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM I)

Resolution GA/3/3.1

**General Assembly Third Committee**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Chile, People’s Republic of China, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Finland, Republic of Honduras, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Panama, State of Qatar, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Tanzania, Ukraine, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Vanuatu

**Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia in local communities**

The Committee,

Bearing in mind that racism is “taught” not born,

Deeply concerned that communities are separated because of race,

Further recalling that racism still exists among youth,

Aware of excluding material being taught in school,

1. Encourages campaigns against racism in school, for example having speakers come in;
2. Calls upon teachers to take more action against racism in school;
3. Recommends groups and meetings in schools;
4. Emphasizes the need for community events to bring people together;
5. Further recommends including school curriculum that is inclusive for all cultures.
Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that there is an estimate of 40 million slaves worldwide,

Deeply concerned that there were 24.9 million cases of trafficking in persons worldwide in 2017,

Taking into consideration the lack of protection for the victims of trafficking in persons,

Fully aware that 80% of all human trafficking victims are women and girls,

Noting that 99.96% of human trafficking cases go unreported,

Further noting that trafficking in persons brings $32 billion USD per year being the second most profitable crime,

1. Emphasizes the importance of raising awareness through advertising, workshops, charity events, school events and through the use of media;

2. Recommends countries create licenses for companies to verify that they are not profiting off of trafficking in persons, specifically child labor, with annual inspections to renew licenses;

3. Further recommends countries adapt a way for women and girls to file a report against anyone who is forcing them into marriage anonymously;
4. Calls upon countries to create rehabilitation centers, homes, safe houses, and shelters for victims of trafficking in persons, focused on mental health, medical needs, education, and protection/safety;

5. Invites countries to hold a summit focused on human trafficking to discuss protocols, policies, and create an international human trafficking definition;

6. Further invites countries to educate families on safety protocols through workshops and seminars in order to increase safety among citizens;

7. Requests countries increase border security to catch smugglers and human traffickers;

8. Encourages countries to accept more refugees;

9. Suggests a course be made to educate authorities on how to prosecute traffickers and identify human trafficking.
**THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM 2)**

**Resolution GA/3/2.1**

**General Assembly Third Committee**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Armenia, Barbados, Republic of Belarus, Belize, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lebanon, Libya, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Namibia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance**

The Committee,

Fully aware that the rate of pregnancy related deaths for black women are 43 per 100,000 live births, versus 15 such deaths among white women,

Deeply conscious of the amount of hate organizations worldwide,

Alarmed by how there were 47,000 cases of racist incidents in England and Wales in 2013,

Bearing in mind that in 2016, there were 1,835 hate crimes reported in France,

Keeping in mind that 99.9% of human DNA is the same,

Noting with concern the amount of discrimination against indigenous people and refugees,

Deeply concerned by how racism, discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance has risen in the last decade,

Taking into account the 6,000 neo-Nazis in Germany reported in 2012,

Recognizing the amount of discrimination against immigrants and refugees internationally,

1. Encourages that students be exposed to more cultures, ethnicities, and minority groups, as well as teaching them the history and definition of racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance, along with human rights, focusing more on similarities than differences;

2. Expresses its hope that social media platforms will be more proactive in the removal of
hateful comments;
3. Suggests prices and fares do not change based on race, religion, ethnicity, and sexual orientation;
4. Recommends countries to come together to discuss the definition of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, and related intolerance, as well as protocols to take in response to hateful acts;
5. Requests a flag be made to represent being human and equal;
6. Further requests campaigns and events be hosted to remember the victims of hate crimes;
7. Further suggests countries prohibit companies from rejecting individuals based on race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation;
8. Encourages countries to assist indigenous people to keep their land;
9. Reminds countries to continue delivering human rights, specifically Articles 1, 2, 15, 17, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
10. Expresses a hope that seminars and workshops for individuals will be held on the topic of racism and xenophobia;
11. Strongly supports the use of advertising to raise awareness on racism, xenophobia, racial discrimination, and related intolerance.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM 2)

Resolution GA/3/3.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia in local communities

The Delegates,

Keeping in mind there were 1,331 race related hate crimes within the US in 2018,
Alarmed by the amount of racism present in schools,
Fully concerned by the lack of use of the Zero Tolerance Policy in schools internationally,
Deeply conscious of the fact that racist, xenophobic, and homophobic slurs are used on social media platforms,
Bearing in mind the lack of emotional support that victims receive,

1. Recommends that schools support Affirmative Action in the admission processes;
2. Calls upon schools to effectively use the Zero Tolerance Policy;
3. Encourages that social media platforms take action in making powerful and persuasive advertisements to raise awareness for the effects of racism, homophobia, and xenophobia;
4. Expresses the need for social media platforms to monitor and prevent hate speech before it is posted by providing warnings that result in consequences if posted consistently;
5. Further invites schools to host seminars and assemblies for teachers and students to address racism, xenophobia, homophobia, and related intolerance;
6. Expresses the need for hot lines that provide emotional support for victims;
7. Draws attention towards schools and communities to host public events in the hopes of spreading awareness of racism, xenophobia, and homophobia.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM 2)

Resolution GA/3/4.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Homophobia amongst parents against gay teachers

The Committee,

Taking into consideration that one’s sexuality was discriminated against,

Deeply concerned that parents are influencing their children’s beliefs negatively,

Fully aware that there were witnesses that avoided the situation,

Realizing that the teacher put in his best efforts to help the child,

Deeply disturbed by the parents’ actions in front of children off school grounds,

Recognizing that cases like this occur all over the world,

Keeping in mind the point of view of both the parent and the teacher,

1. Considers creating a helpline for individuals to reach out to when dealing with discrimination;

2. Further expresses its hope that individuals will learn to express themselves through parades, holidays, and celebrations;

3. Strongly considers having an international culture day;

4. Supports the use of advertisements and commercials to educate people about the LGBTQ+ community;

5. Suggests workshops be implemented in schools for both parents, teachers, and students on the topic of discrimination and respect;

6. Recommends social media, news agencies, and social events be used to draw awareness to this issue;

7. Authorizes a protocol to be made for schools on how to deal with situations like this;

8. Strongly declares immature behavior for parents to not be tolerated by schools.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Deeply concerned about women's rights,
Keeping in mind that women have been discriminated against,
Desiring that all countries work together to contribute to this urgent matter,
Taking into consideration past actions on this topic,
Having researched this issue member states have created this document,

1. Encourages the creation of educational institutions;
2. Calls upon educational institutions to discuss discrimination against women, as well as support options, including job availability, financial literacy, and childcare;
3. Strongly requests establishing safe spaces for women and girls, such as support groups and hotlines;
4. Expresses its hope that governments submit annual progress reports on the situation regarding women;
5. Recommends governments inspect law enforcement officers;
6. Suggests governments amend and implement laws protecting women;
7. Emphasizes the importance of affordable and accessible healthcare;
8. Requests the creation of the organization Global Women Stand Again (GWSA) to support the advancement and protection of women;
9. Further requests government donations to GWSA;
10. Endorses the use of social media and other platforms to raise awareness;
11. Further encourages governments to inspect business to ensure equal treatment of all workers.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: UN Forum on Forests

The Committee,

Fully alarmed about deforestation,
Deeply disturbed that deforestation has negatively impacted the forests and the animals that live within them,
Welcoming all member states/countries to help solve this global crisis in order to reduce and restore the forest,
Taking into account that there are many alternatives to wood,

1. Encourages the creation of the NGO RTT (Restore the Trees) to support the movement against deforestation;
2. Strongly recommends that governments create laws to regulate illegal logging and support reforestation;
3. Further invites the United Nations, governments, NGOs, and private corporations to fund and support the actions of RTT;
4. Requests the use of alternative lumber sources, such as processed bamboo, recycled ocean plastic, sargazo;
5. Expresses its hope for the addition of a topic on deforestation to be more prevalent in schools curriculums;
6. Calls upon governments and NGOs to raise more awareness of deforestation through the means of social media and other platforms;
7. Draws the attention of governments to the issue of natives and wildlife losing heir habitats;
8. Notes that the world’s reliance on paper must be reduced through the use of e-readers and alternative sources;
9. Supports the uptake of more compost stations;
10. Further recommends the employment of the homeless to help clean and cultivate forests.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/3.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: Discrimination of Women in Our Communities

The Committee,

Alarmed by the discrimination that girls face in communities,
Noting with deep concern the issue of gender inequality has affected many lives and the environment negatively,
Expressing its appreciation to all countries who take time to focus on this issue,
Seeking more attention from other countries on this issue,

1. Expresses its hope on unbiased teachers and environment;
2. Encourages schools to enforce rules on any discrimination;
3. Further requests that there should be no gender stereotypes;
4. Strongly recommends classes about discrimination and sexism on women and girls;
5. Further invites schools around the world to raise money for gender equality to help raise awareness;
6. Consider giving non-gender bathrooms in schools;
7. Strongly encourages workshops for teachers about gender equality;
8. Approves of co-ed classes/sport teams.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Belize, Republic of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, State of Eritrea, Republic of Haiti, State of Israel, Jamaica, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Malta, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Portugal, Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe, Kingdom of Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Fully aware of the issues caused by forced and underage marriage,
Realizing the full extent of sexual harassment towards women and girls,
Taking into account the lack of respect, rights and laws protecting women and girls,
Observing that women are politically underrepresented,
Recognizing that the gender wage gap is an ongoing issue,
Deeply concerned by the lack of affordable healthcare for young mothers,
Alarmed by the number of women in hostile relationships,

1. Recommends that member states individually add a mandatory class explaining sexual harassment and its effects for women and men;
2. Supports member states illegalizing dowries;
3. Endorses free healthcare for children under the age of eighteen;
4. Encourages the creation of a non-profit organization to give women looking to leave a marriage free legal help;
5. Encourages women and girls to complete a full education;
6. Encourages member states to provide free healthcare for single mothers;
7. Calls for increased transparency in discussing wages in a workplace setting;
8. Expresses its hope that member states will create and enforce more policies relating to helping women receive childcare;
9. Encourages the creation of an organization with the sole purpose of spreading awareness about sexual harassment;
10. Expresses hope that member states encourage companies to make wages equal and non-negotiable;
11. Calls upon member states to create policies that equally support all with maternity and paternity leave;
12. Encourages classes to teach women and girls to take self-defense for when words are not enough;
13. Calls upon member states to create laws that encourage companies to make zero-tolerance policies around workplace sexual harassment;
14. Deplores member states to create semi-public spaces where everyone can go to either talk about their experiences with sexual harassment or to express if they feel unsafe at in their home;
15. Encourages women to speak out about domestic abuse violence and sexual assault;
16. Recommends member states to pass laws encouraging all to act equally as guardians;
17. Reaffirms the importance of birth control methods in supporting women’s rights;
18. Suggests eighteen as an international minimum age for marriage;
19. Suggests that member states make laws enforcing equal pay for any persons who perform identical jobs;
20. Encourages member states to offer free public schooling.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council
Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Belize, Republic of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, State of Eritrea, Republic of Haiti, State of Israel, Jamaica, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Malta, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Portugal, Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, Kingdom of Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: UN Forum on Forests

The Committee,

Recognizing that the world depends on forests for life to flourish and to maintain biodiversity,
Alarmed by the large amount of deforestation,
Deeply concerned about the future of our earth’s forests,
Aware of the animals that are at risk without forests,
Taking into account the need for resources provided by forests,
Fully aware that deforestation is a major international issue,
Noting with deep concern that many people are currently suffering from global climate change,
Deeply conscious of the pollution in the air threatening many people’s health,
Bearing in mind that it will take significant time and effort to reverse the errors of the human race,
Understanding that developing member states may need financial assistance with these solutions;
1. Encourages member states to take advantage of more efficient native plants for their resources and supports the use of non-paper alternatives;
2. Supports efforts to protect forests among member states;
3. Encourages member states to educate citizens about deforestation and climate change;
4. Calls upon member states to create laws regulating the destruction of forests;
5. Requests member states to enforce mitigation;
6. Recommends member states to form an agricultural non-profit organization;
7. Calls upon member states to encourage the privatization of the logging economy to promote the replenishment of forested area;
8. Emphasizes the need for increased funding for the security of forests;
9. Further recommends member states to require licenses for logging with monthly limits on tree removal;
10. Supports companies that oppose deforestation;
11. Endorses replanting lost forests;
12. Encourages member states to increase spending on monitoring forests to catch illegal logging operations;
13. Recommends member states to create laws limiting the use of paper;
14. Calls upon member states to put money towards stopping illegal logging nationally and internationally;
15. Encourages member states to build more public parks and gardens in cities as well as designate regions of forests as national parks;
16. Encourages the use of agroforestry;
17. Recommends member states individually create carbon dioxide production limits, as well as heavy fines for exceeding those limits;
18. Condemns the use of single use plastic;
19. Strongly condemns members that put pipes through forests;
20. Encourages sustainable farming;
21. Recommends increasing fines, regulations, laws and restrictions relating to poaching, deforestation, and logging;
22. Notes that media can be used to effectively spread awareness about deforestation;
23. Requests member states work together to agree on an international limit for the number of trees cut down daily;
24. Encourages both member states and individuals to fund organizations that fight climate change;
25. Condemns member states continuing to cut down trees if selling the wood and/or other related products makes less than ten percent of its total annual income;
26. Endorses member states to make efforts to incorporate private gardens into all buildings, focusing on schools and skyscrapers;
27. Endorses the creation of an international campaign with the goal of planting 400 million trees by 2050 and requests that all member states partake;
28. Calls upon developed nations to financially assist developing nations with the solutions above.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

The Committee,

Taking into consideration that the global economy is affected by Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported fishing,

Bearing in mind that many people rely on fish on a daily basis,

Alarmed by the large quantity of fish and marine wildlife caught and/or obtained through IUU fishing,

1. Emphasizes the need for education and awareness about IUU fishing;

2. Endorses the use of satellite vessel monitoring systems for tracking all maritime vessels;

3. Recommends using registration numbers to track vessels through all member state’s exclusive economic zones;

4. Reminds fisheries that certain areas are restricted for fishing;
5. Expresses its hope that member states will continue to enforce and remind fishing laws to fishermen;

6. Supports the regulation of the fishing of endangered marine life;

7. Calls upon member states to increase fines on fish caught illegally;

8. Further invites member states that are able to supply their own patrol personnel to monitor all illegal fishing should do so;

9. Trusts that member states enforce that all fishing vessels must be registered in the country they are fishing in;

10. Encourages that a portion of the funds produced by the fines of illegally caught fish goes towards ending IUU fishing.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Keeping in mind that nutritious food is a necessity for every person to live a healthy life,

Alarmed by the number of people who are suffering from malnutrition and obesity,

Noting with deep concern that people across the globe suffer from food insecurity,

Acknowledging and expressing appreciation for previous action taken to resolve this issue,

Aware of the correlation between climate change, food insecurity, poverty, and overpopulation,

1. Recommends the use of urban/indoor farming;
2. Emphasizes the need for more compost and/or green waste use;
3. Encourages countries to consider using unused land for agricultural purposes;
4. Calls upon the need to educate the general population about food insecurity;
5. Endorses partnerships between developed & developing nations regarding food security;
6. Further recommends to educate farmers on more efficient and sustainable techniques for farming;
7. Recommends member states create and enforce laws against wasting food.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/3.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


**Topic: Zero Hunger**

The Committee,

Aware of the amount of people that are malnourished around the globe,

Noting with appreciation what communities have done to combat hunger,

Taking into consideration the importance of addressing hunger on a small scale,

Realizing that hunger increases the susceptibility of persons to illness and death,

1. Encourages member states to start meal programs to provide hungry children with food;
2. Encourages nations to implement laws preventing food retailers from wasting edible food;
3. Further invites developed nations to assist nations in need in any way they can;
4. Emphasizes the need for the education of farmers on efficient farming practices;
5. Recognizes the need for a stable income for people in poverty;
6. Further requests to lower taxes on nutritious food.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

Human Rights Council


Topic: Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Reaffirming Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights, which concerns the right to press freedom,
Noting with deep concern the inhumane treatment of journalists,
Desiring the help and cooperation of all member nations to resolve this conflict,

1. Calls upon the United Nation’s collaboration with charitable companies to advocate for the safety of journalists;
2. Encourages raising awareness on social media platforms while informing the government along with the general public regarding the harmful treatment of journalists;
3. Further recommends that each country is held responsible for the unalienable safety and actions taken by journalists;
4. Requests for the arming of journalists accordingly for life threatening or unstable circumstances provided by a UN sponsored NGO;
5. Suggests a self-defense and education of martial arts training for journalists while obtaining a degree in journalism.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

Human Rights Council


Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Noting with regret the continuation of the conflict between the Houthis and other parties including Saudi Arabia in Yemen,

Deeply Alarm ed by the numerous violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights occurring in Yemen,

Viewing with appreciation the charitable assistance and aid of multiple NGOs for the innocent Yemeni citizens people in need,

Emphasizing the cooperation needed from all nations for easing and ultimately resolving The Human Rights Situation in Yemen,

Taking into consideration that Yemen is lacking the basic Sustainable Development Goals such as, SGD 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 16 (peace justice and strong institutions),

1. Encourages organizations like Doctors Without Borders to support Yemeni people in need;
2. Proclaims that member nations raise awareness regarding the Saudi Arabian blockade as well as child soldiers to the public;
3. Suggests the enactment of annual conferences to discuss the Human Rights Situation in Yemen;

4. Calls upon Saudi Arabia to allow multiple Yemeni people out of Yemen as refugees;

5. Expresses its hope to raise awareness to the issue of the recruitment of child soldiers by bringing it to the attention of the International Court of Justice and/or the Security Council;

6. Recommends negotiations with secondary parties to lift the blockade through new monetary policies for aforementioned parties.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Canada, Republic of Chile, Czech Republic, State of Eritrea, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Lebanon, Federated States of Micronesia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of the Philippines, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern delegations from all over the world have failed in their obligation to fulfill Article 19, “All humans have the right to expression.”

Recognizing over 250 journalists have been imprisoned since 2018, and 90% of crimes against journalists go unpunished,

Emphasizing actions that have been taken into account in the past, regarding the justification of the safety of journalists, although none have been very effective,

Taking into account the events that have and may continue to occur regarding attacks against journalists,

Observing that journalists have the main role of spreading truthful and reliable information,

Expressing its ideas to compromise, debate and come together to reach a solution,

1. Emphasizes that all delegations should sign and implement the suggestions given by the Human Rights Council Resolution 33/2 to ensure the safety of journalists;
2. Supports the promotion of freedom of speech in a controlled manner, in terms of preventing harm to journalists as well as to help ensure a balance of power;
3. Calls upon countries to recognize the injustice and further suggests more action be taken with future incidents concerning journalists;
4. Further requests governments of member states to designate government officials or agencies that read and approve news stories;
5. Encourages member states to create 24/7 hotlines that offer support and safety to journalists who have been or are being attacked or threatened;
6. Affirming that resolution 1.1 applies to the press as opposed to non-press related people;
7. Further invites member states and United Nations officials to a non-censored open press conference that will be displayed on the news;
8. Draws the attention to journalists and stresses the importance of special identification for press workers;
9. Emphasizes the fact that a universal agreement about freedom of speech and the inequality of released information be created;
10. Endorses all delegations to come together to create a subcommittee in the United Nations resolving logistical issues regarding unpunished attacks led by government officials against journalists;
11. Requests that security personnel be provided to journalists by the United Nations, funded by the corresponding news agency if requested by the journalist or deemed necessary by the United Nations;
12. Calls for the appointment of a special rapporteur in the Human Rights Council for the specific promotion and advocacy of journalist safety.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Canada, Republic of Chile, Czech Republic, State of Eritrea, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Lebanon, Federated States of Micronesia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of the Philippines, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern that the crisis in Yemen is the largest humanitarian situation in the world, with over 24 million in need of assistance,

Recognizing the fact that more than 350,000 children under the age of 5 are suffering from acute malnutrition and that 4.7 million are in need of educational assistance,

Taking note that Yemen has failed in its obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Fully aware of the difficult political standpoint in Yemen due to the Houthi rebels,

Deeply concerned by the interventions held in Yemen including airstrikes and blockades with the proclaimed objective of restoring former President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi’s power to the government,

Alarmed that the people of Yemen have been in a civil war since 2015,

Taking into account that the blockades prevent ships from entering Yemen’s ports, meaning which means that no medicine, food, water, or other resources can enter the country,

Expressing its appreciation to all delegations for debating, compromising, and working together to solve this complex, yet important issue,
Bearing in mind that homes, factories, farmland, schools, hospitals, and other vital infrastructure are being destroyed, further fracturing the economy,

Noting with deep concern how famine is rising and cholera is threatening many people in Yemen with these issues being by-products of the flawed Human Rights situation in Yemen,

Noting the fact that the United Nations is a non-governmental organization that will remain a neutral body, focusing on those suffering in Yemen and to re-establish their rights and the quality of living,

1. Requests that all willing member states, as well as the United Nations, begin helping and supporting Yemeni families, and civilians by sending resources including: food, water, medical supplies as well as financial support through the Department of International Development;

2. Recommends Yemen and other member states actively involved in the conflict implement articles 22, 25, 26, 28, and 29 from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights more effectively;

3. Encourages countries to comply and enforce the rules and regulations regarding Security Council resolution 2216, especially emphasizing the section that “calls upon all Yemeni parties, in particular, the Houthis, to abide by the Gulf Corporation Council Initiative and its implementation mechanism”;

4. Calls upon Gulf countries to come together annually to discuss the progress of significant issues, as well as set clear objectives on how to improve the crisis especially regarding regulations on arms that are being sent to Yemen and on child soldiers;

5. Draws the attention to the United Nations as a request that Peacekeepers be sent to Yemen when the consequential conflict is relieved, in order to contribute to an effective and fast recovery;

6. Further reminds that neighboring countries who are willing to provide safe zones for endangered Yemeni people should do so;

7. Expresses its ideas to news agencies and social media platforms to educate people and facilitate conversations about the pressing crisis in Yemen;

8. Authorizes that a ceasefire, as well as a summit, must be held to resolve the political conflicts between the different parties.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/3.1

Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Canada, Republic of Chile, Czech Republic, State of Eritrea, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Lebanon, Federated States of Micronesia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of the Philippines, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Topic: Media Literacy

The Committee,

Fully aware that the spread of false information has become more prominent since the advancement of technology,

Bearing in mind that the majority of the population has access to both accurate and inaccurate news,

Observing that 95% of information is digitalized, and considering that 2.26 billion people use Facebook, with some people using it as a news outlet,

Noting the fact that everyone has the right to freedom of speech according to the Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting that the internet and social media platforms are common outlets that can easily spread and be believed by the public,

Deeply concerned that some news agencies can be biased and are the primary cause of the spread of false information,

Keeping in mind that the entire population isn’t fully aware of the rapid spread of false information,

1. Calls upon news agencies to obtain a certain level of verification to be able to publish information;
2. Encourages readers and users to be aware of their sources of information;
3. Further recommends the usage of search engines that can filter credible and non-credible sources of information;
4. Reminds that readers should investigate the origin of the article;
5. Emphasizes the need for the creation of a site with a list of sources that are reputable.
Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/1.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime


Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime

The Committee,

Alarmed by the exploitation of the public’s privacy,

Aware of the ongoing difficulty involved with catching, finding and punishing cybercriminals,

Taking note of the dispute between countries on the definition of cybercrime,

Deeply concerned by the threat that cybercrime creates for member states’ governments, economies and people,

Declaring the definition of cybercrime for the international community,

Fully aware of identity theft, money theft, and the theft of personal and business information, and the need to find a solution,

Keeping in mind that digital blackmailing and ransomware are unacceptable crimes,

Noting the existence of the blackmarket and the issues it presents,

Recognizing the harmful effects of the counterfeiting of important and classified documents along
with the interference in government affairs,

Noting with deep concern that this problem is affecting many innocent citizens around the world,

Requesting the assistance and cooperation of all member states to work together to prevent further acts of cybercrime,

1. Calls upon member states to help create a website that focuses on ways to inform the public and protects against cybercrime;

2. Requests the creation of an NGO to provide funding and awareness for the issue;

3. Recommends increase of the security of personal, important, and confidential information;

4. Suggests member states hold regular summits to further discuss the issue and to define the consequences of committing cybercrime and additionally to bring awareness to any further developments regarding the issue;

5. Further recommends a program to educate youth about protecting personal data on the Internet;
Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/2.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime


Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime

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Deeply concerned by the threat that cybercrime creates for member states’ governments, economies and people,

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4. Suggests member states hold regular summits to further discuss the issue and to define the consequences of committing cybercrime and additionally to bring awareness to any further developments regarding the issue;

5. Further recommends a program to educate youth about protecting personal data on the Internet;
Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/3.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime


Topic: Bias and False News in the Media

The Committee,

Recognizes the harm caused by biased media,
Fully aware of the need for a credible global news network,
Aware that citizens are in need of better media education,
Alarmed by the spread of misinformation, disinformation, malinformation, biased propaganda, and biased media on the Internet,
Noting with regret the effect that false information has on victims,

1. Expresses its hope for schools to create student run newspapers;
2. Recommends citizens to trust only fact-based local sources;
3. Encourages member states to inform citizens of new media platforms that provide more jobs;
4. Calls upon journalists to create reliable global news articles;
5. Further requests that member states educate citizens on the spread of false information on the Internet;
6. Emphasizes the importance of critical thinking when presented with questionable information and information that might incite any unreasonable, harmful, or dangerous actions;
7. Encourages the use of fact checkers and other such sources to verify the legitimacy of certain information, thus supporting the creation of better fact checking websites;
8. Expresses its hope that people stand up for those who are targeted by biased media.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/1.1

United Nations Security Council


Topic: The Situation in Libya

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern the corruption and continued violence in Libya,

Emphasizing the need for safety and well-being of Libyan citizens,

Expressing its appreciation for the GNA and their efforts to bring peace to Libya,

Recognizing the need for a stable, peaceful land fully recognized by a democratic government,

Affirming the need for UN peacekeepers in the short-term and their removal in the future,

Fully Aware, of the need for a long-term solution supported by the UN in Libya,

Taking into consideration the necessity to suspend private illicit oil sales until a stable government is established,

1. Calls upon a ban on foreign countries sending in military aid to factions opposing the Government of National Accord;
2. Considers an assembly of all parties to discuss the state of Libya;
3. Requests support groups for Libyan civilians with UN professionals;
4. Expresses hope to remove all peace-keepers currently in Libya;
5. Emphasizes the need to stop illicit oil sales by ceasing privately owned oil sales;
6. Supports the Government of National Accord’s soldiers through training and aid, would allow the Government of National Accord to stay in power;
7. Authorizing the extraction of UN peacekeepers out of Libya.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/2.1

United Nations Security Council


Topic: The Situation in Cyprus

The Committee,

Recognizing the need in Cyprus for infrastructural support,
Having considered the divide in ethnicities in Cyprus,
Deeply disturbed by the number of landmines threatening civilian lives,
Noting with satisfaction the Cypriots leaders working towards a unified Cyprus,
Affirming the need for a joint educational system,
Fully aware of the need for the Turkish forces to vacate Northern Cyprus,
Guided by the goal to establish a more open border,
1. Calls upon Turkey to remove all of its troops/military presence from Cyprus;
2. Prioritizes the continued work of removing mines from the buffer zone;
3. Requests that the guarantors of the Republic of Cyprus continue to hold peace talks;
4. Endorses a joint school system between the Cypriots and the Turkish;
5. Further recommends exchange programs between Turkish and Greek Cypriot schools;
6. Considers trade agreements between Cyprus and Turkey and moderate financial aid towards Turkey;
7. Designates Turkey 15% of Cypriot coastal oil for the first two years following the removal of Turkish troops and influence from Northern Cyprus;
8. Trusts that the Cypriot government continues to work to unify North and South Cyprus to create one parliamentary system;
9. Supports a green line border that, with time, opens as trust is gained;
10. Takes note of the need to provide Cyprus with infrastructural support in order to rebuild communities;
11. Approves the expansion of the Cypriot military through foreign governmental training and aid.
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Resolution United Nations Security Council/3.1

United Nations Security Council


Topic: Conflict and tension between different groups in schools/communities

The Committee,

Emphasizing the need for a strong and supportive school community,

Fully aware of the discrimination in schools around the world,

Alarmed by the effects that bullying has towards children and adults,

Noting with deep concern, the systemic prejudices that bullying has created,

Bearing in mind that schools should be a safe environment for all children,

Emphasizing the necessity for teacher and peer support,

1. Endorses the training of teachers to recognize discrimination and bullying in school;

2. Requests the development of integrated athletics and extra-curricular activities at school;

3. Calls upon schools to encourage kindness and acceptance in kids at a young age;

4. Emphasizes the need for team-building activities at school;

5. Reaffirms the need for a safe space and access to counselling in schools globally;

6. Confirms the need for growth in school exchange programs.
Resolution United Nations Security Council/4.1

United Nations Security Council


Topic: The Coronavirus

The Committee,

Fully alarmed by the rapid spread of the Coronavirus,

Deeply concerned by Coronavirus’s long incubation period,

Taking into consideration the relative novelty and the mortality rate of the virus,

Convinced of the importance of a global solution in this time of strife,

Keeping in mind the current financial restraints of the United Nations,

Having studied and learned of the more than 80,000 cases,

Desiring a quick and safe end to this virus,

1. Calls upon able UN member states to invest more funding into the WHO;
2. Advises public areas to provide hygiene equipment such as hand sanitizers or masks;
3. Recommends member states create/enforce public sanitation standards in facilities such as nursing homes and other areas with high population densities of the elderly;
4. Emphasizes the need for additional endorsement of the World Health Organization;
5. Fully believing in the need for health Public Service Announcements on verified platforms in order to spread awareness about the virus;
6. Supports mandatory travel bans in areas surrounding large infection centers;
7. Authorizes the quarantines of those travelling from areas near Coronavirus infection centers for a minimum of 14 days or until cleared of the virus;
8. Designates testing centers in areas with residents infected with the Coronavirus;
9. Encourages advertisements that inform the public about Coronavirus hygiene systems instead of solely explaining the severity of the virus.
NYC
MARCH
3rd – 7th
2020
PRESS CORP ARTICLES
Press Corps

Reporter: Kai von Fintel

Topic: HRC / Safety of Journalists

As a reporter for the Australian Associated Press (AAP), I value the safety that I get for the job that I do. I think the best idea for the delegates to reach accord is to work with all of the countries to meet their wants and needs as they recognize their own countries ideals and what is best for them. I am eager to report on the Safety of Journalist in the Human Rights Council (HRC) on March 5. I will ask questions to help the delegates strive towards making the world safer for journalists to give the news to the people. I am going to interview delegates on their views and ask them for the reasons that they have those views on journalist safety. Since this is a topic that is personal for me, I will do my best as a reporter for the Australian Associated Press to report on the conference at hand.

The Australian Associated Press does not have to worry much about the safety of their journalists in their home country of Australia, but as many outlets do, they report in many parts of the world. Some of the places that are dangerous for those reporters to report in include Saudi Arabia, China, and warzones. There have not been many deaths for the Australian Associated Press caused by other countries, but there have been several reporter deaths for the AAP in warzones. Even though the AAP is in a safe country, they still worry about the journalists safety, and do the best to make the world safe for their journalists. We, as a news outlet worry about the safety of other journalists doing their job in other countries, and we try to make the world as safe as possible for not just our journalists, but the journalists from all outlets of news.

Going into the conference, I, as well as the AAP, looked forward to interviewing several key countries such as Libya, China, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Italy, Brazil, Belgium, and France in the committee room. As I went into the conference, I did not see several of the countries that I was looking to interview, but I did get the chance to interview some other countries that I did not expect to be there. My first interview, Chile, said “We would like to be happy with our government...we want to give people what they want, but we don’t want false news. We don’t want free speech.” The delegate from said that Chile said that to an extent, it (press) is worth it to be censored.
While I was there, I heard some interesting ideas that would be useful in our environment. Those ideas included, but are not limited to, GPSs given to the journalist, hidden cameras (in pens, etc.), and the United Nations (UN) paying poorer countries to help. The United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) has several ideas to help journalists feel safer. They are willing to compromise with other countries to make the world safer for all reporters by working with their government. The UK wants a universal agreement, a hotline that reporters can use to send their location when they feel unsafe, and help build trust with reporters and countries. “The UK thinks that free speech is a mandatory right,” said the delegate from the UK.

When I walked into the room and started reporting, I was surprised to see that there were more countries against free speech than I thought. In the committee room, Eritrea, Chile, Vietnam, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Russia were all on the side that limits free speech. Though there were several oppositions, there were more delegations overall that supported the freedom of speech, led by Canada, the UK, Romania, and Nepal. The resolutions were focused towards the freedom of press and not the control of the government.

The conference was very friendly to discussion and informal consultations. There was a prolific amount of communication, and every delegate was discussing their ideas and what their country wants. When I left the committee room, the delegates were moving their resolutions to the chair, and were about to start the line-by-line review. I wish the delegates well, and hope that they can reach daccorum by the end of the line-by-line review.
One of the things that make this world run is the press. They are what keeps us informed about current global events and the local news. Without journalists, the average person would not be as well informed as they are because of these journalists. However, some people and countries do not like the press, and will do anything to make sure the truth is not discovered. This makes being a journalist a dangerous job. Journalists who report on wars also have to go into warzones, which can be extra dangerous. Hopefully, countries can help put into place safety measures to help protect journalists, and allow them to continue reporting the truth. Today, March 5th, I had the pleasure of visiting a United Nations meeting of the Human Rights Council, based on the Safety of Journalists, and I will be reporting on what I have witnessed.

As I am a reporter for the Australian Associated Press (AAP), I have the right to free speech, and I am uncensored by the Australian government. However, I cannot say the same for every journalist. Journalists from countries such as Vietnam and Chile, for example, are heavily controlled by their government and against the freedom of press. The Delegation of Vietnam believes that “journalists spread propaganda against the government, and “All governments should have restrictions on what a journalist can and can’t say.” Saudi Arabia is an excellent example of Vietnam’s belief. One journalist from Saudi Arabia, Jamal Khashoggi, was brutally murdered by Saudi Arabia’s government for reporting critically about Saudi Arabia’s government.

However, there are many countries who support the freedom of the press and are trying to improve upon the current protection that journalists get. Nepal, Romania, the United Kingdom, and many more all support the right of free speech. According to the Delegation of the United Kingdom, “The freedom of speech is right that everyone should have. However, consequences need to be kept in mind.” The Delegation of U.K also says that “Having little to no restriction on the press is helpful because it builds trust between the government and the common citizen.” According to the U.K, they are working to try to get other countries to reduce restrictions on the press.
The draft resolution was a solution that most countries agreed upon. The resolution presented the idea of journalists writing what they would like in their articles, but the government had to look it over before it was released to the public. In theory, this would allow the government to have control over the press, but the press still would have some freedom. However, this solution does have its flaws. I believe that the government has too much power in this proposition. While the press can write whatever they want, the government still have the power to control what actually gets out, which can prevent the people from knowing the truth.

While solutions may not be perfect, they are a good start. As a journalist for the Australian Associated Press, free speech is very important to me, as well as letting people know the truth. So when I went to the United Nations conference, it was reassuring to know how many countries are backing free speech, and allowing journalists to keep the public informed. However, there is still much more to be done. Being a journalist is still a very dangerous job, even when not in dangerous areas such as war zones. I hope that the safety of journalists improves, so more journalists can report safely, and let the whole world know the truth.
Press Corps

Reporter: Jonas Strait

Topic: DISEC / Prevention of Arms Race in Space

Outer space is a vast world that we still know little about. Space is infinitely intriguing and mysterious. However, space can be a very dangerous place. Many countries currently have the capabilities to launch weapons into space, and a full blown war could occur in space now or in the near future, which would be catastrophic. This idea of space war is causing lots of tension between countries. On March 6th, 2020, I observed a Middle School and Upper Elementary United Nations (UN) DISEC conference, and as reporter for the Australian Associated Press, I will report on this topic.

When talking about preventing an arms race in space there is one major issue you have to address first: what is classified as a space weapon? This may seem like a simple question at first. A space weapon is any weapon in space. However, that is not the case. Would you say a missile sent to destroy a satellite in space is a space weapon, or a missile that travels through space, but starts and ends on Earth? Because of this, what a space weapon is and isn’t is a majorly debated topic and most are still in disagreement in what a space weapon is and isn’t. Thankfully, there is a treaty in place called the Outer Space Treaty. The Outer Space Treaty is a treaty that states that no country can put a weapon of mass destruction, such as a nuclear weapon in outer space.

Currently, missiles used to destroy unwanted things in space, such as broken satellites, are allowed. In 2007, China destroyed one of their old satellites with a missile. In 2008, the U.S.
A space weapon is any weapon in space. However, that is not the case. Would you say a missile sent to destroy a satellite in space is a space weapon, or a missile that travels through space, but starts and ends on Earth? Because of this, what a space weapon is and isn't is a majorly debated topic and most are still in disagreement in what a space weapon is and isn't.

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Currently, missiles used to destroy unwanted things in space, such as broken satellites, are allowed. In 2007, China destroyed one of their old satellites with a missle. In 2008, the U.S. did the same thing with a broken satellite. This is bad because it scares off countries from sending satellites and other objects into space, because they might be afraid of the U.S. and China blowing up their satellites, as well as other countries potentially being able to do so as well. But blowing up old space objects has another unwanted side effect. This side effect is spreading space junk. Space junk is debris caused by destruction of manmade objects. Space junk has lots of negative consequences. First, space junk can severely damage other satellites.

Currently, there are 19,000 pieces of space junk circling the Earth that are bigger than 5 cm. These pieces of space junk can severely damage satellites, spaceships, and other manmade objects sent into space. Also, when these objects are destroyed by space junk, it creates more space junk, so the space junk will eventually climb and swarm our atmosphere if not taken care of.

Luckily, the UN is working on solutions to these problems. In the Middle School conference I visited, the ideas were very erratically. There were some ideas such as imploding the moon, however these were waved off. They did have the good idea of monitoring the amount of space debris in outer space annually to see how we are doing. In the Upper Elementary DISEC conference, things were better. One idea was to inspect satellites and other space objects before they were launched to make sure there are no weapons on board, to make sure that countries do not sneak weapons into space. However there is still a long way to go.

There are solutions being made to help prevent an arms race in outer space. I believe this is a very pressing topic and could determine the future of the human race. While space junk
is a huge issue, there are solutions currently being researched and developed. I observed some good ideas for preventing an arms race in outer space, and I observed some bad ideas. But I observed something way more important than that. People putting their heads together, and trying to solve a world issue. And with this work ethic, we can prevent an arms race in outer space, and any other problem the world throws our way.
I was very excited to interview many different countries from the Human Rights Council, Safety of Journalists. Many countries came up with some ideas on how to stop people or countries from abusing, or murdering journalists. I reported on the different ways countries found common ground on their solutions. How did all the different countries, some with a history of mistreating journalists, come together and find a way to stop or eradicate mistreatment of journalists?

When the conference started everyone was in different groups in the informal consultation. A lot of countries, such as; Qatar, France, Sudan, Lau, Pakistan, Jordan, where open to the idea of changing the way they treated journalist. But one did not, it was china. China would not side with anyone until later in the conference.

When we went to the formal consultation everyone brought their ideas together. One idea was to have guns or body guards for the journalists. A lot of people liked the idea, but one country asked where the bodyguards would come from and the response was from “the government.” The idea was shut down though when someone pointed out that the government was part of the problem. Then they said that they would have NGO’s provide the money and the bodyguards. A delegation also proposed an idea for the journalists to have bulletproof vests and guns to protect them, and everyone liked that but some said they might need training to use those weapons. And that led to the idea to educate the journalists on the dangers of journalism and also train them on how to protect themselves.

Another idea was to have UN peacekeepers to go and try to protect the journalists. But one delegate pointed out that would break the laws of the UN. Another delegation proposed the idea for the journalists to go in teams so it wouldn’t be a solo mission. Many different delegations went back and forth talking about that idea, but eventually a delegate mentioned that that would propose a new danger. The danger that more journalists would be killed while they are there.
Another idea was for the journalists to have tracking devices when people go into dangerous countries to tell when there is danger or someone is trying to harm them. Some people liked it but again China did not and they brought up their own idea lock the killers of the journalists in a UN jail. Nobody really liked that idea so it went back to the trackers, and once we were back at that topic France pointed out something important. The tracker could also lead police to the danger areas and find more on how the journalists were killed.

When I interviewed the countries they were all very open to sharing what they are doing about the safety of journalists, except for China. Qatar agreed to put some regulations on journalism and the dangers of it. Same with Brazil, France, El Salvador, Lau, Pakistan, and Jordan.

Near the end of the conference they started combining all they're ideas, and for once China agreed with the Asia-pacific area ideas, which was to have the country take responsibility for the actions of somebody in their country. As the final moments happen they bring all their ideas to the center and they all combine their ideas.

At the beginning of the conference all the delegations were split up on their ideals on what they want to happen. Then they slowly started talking and making compromises to share their ideas and combine them. Then the delegations came together and tied up all their ideas on how to stop the gruesome murders of journalists.
As a reporter from the Canadian Press (CP), I reported on the topic Safety of Journalist in the Human Rights Council (HRC) committee room. Safety of Journalists is a pressing issue because journalists share with us the important issues in countries and get peoples attention to bring change to those issues. Journalists cannot do that when they are getting killed, imprisoned or attacked. Over 250 journalists have been imprisoned since 2018 and 90% of crimes against journalists go unpunished. The delegates came up with some great and important ideas that can change these statistics for the better and provide more protection for the journalist.

How are you going to get countries to work together and compromise with the journalists so that there can be no more violence? This question was one of the main questions I wanted to ask the delegates when I got into the committee rooms. After getting in the committee rooms and walking around for a little bit, I quickly began to find answers to this question. The African group had come up with a good idea. They had the idea to create contracts between reporters and countries that would be unique between each reporter and country and if you did not follow the contract, reporters would be fined and countries would be sanctioned. This idea did not make it to the final resolution, but I still think that it was a very good idea. The Philippines and Britain also both had ideas for my main question. The Philippines had the idea for a universal agreement. I asked them how they were going to get all countries to agree on a universal agreement and they said, “through compromise and taking everyones opinions into account and finding a middle ground that everyone supports.” Britain had the idea of having national government organizations (NGO’s) where countries can come together and discuss the safety of journalists.

The countries Vietnam and South Sudan were both against journalist and freedom of speech. Chile also is against freedom of speech. Those countries partnered up with Canada who support freedom of speech, but only in a safe and controlled manner. The country Vietnam says, “Journalists provide propaganda towards the government.”
The Eastern-European and Asia-Pacific groups both had ideas to put GPS tracking devices on journalists. The Asia-Pacific group thought that the GPS trackers could be funded by the government or the United Nations. The Philippines says, “GPS devices could turn into an invasion of privacy,” and the United Kingdom responded back saying, “it [GPS devices] could be something that they wear only while working.” The Eastern European group also had the idea of having a security guard for journalists that would be funded by the news agency.

At the end of the time that I was in the committee rooms they had two resolutions going, the first resolution was the Africans groups, the idea of having a contract between countries and journalists. The second resolution was signed by all of the other groups. This resolution is about the promotion of freedom of speech in a controlled and safe manner; it calls upon countries to recognize the injustice and suggest more action to be taken with future incidents, it requests that governments of member states designate government officials to read and approve news stories, and encourages member states to create hotlines that offers support and safety to journalists that have been attacked or threatened. They also had the idea of having a non-censored press conference with government officials and UN members to discuss the danger, threats and attacks toward journalists.

As I was leaving the committee room the African-Group joined the resolution with all of the other groups and it became the final resolution. The delegates did a very good job coming and working together; they had very good ideas and put them together nicely in their final resolution. I give them the best of luck, and hope that their resolution will pass unanimously.
Press Corps

Reporter: Avelin Sweeney

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

Today I went to the ECOSOC committee room to report on the topic advancement of women. Advancement of Women discusses how to protect women's rights. Around the world women have to work through all types of challenges to accomplish anything. Even just getting a job is difficult. And if you do it is unlikely that you will be appreciated as much as a man with the same amount of training and experience as you. Women frequently get assaulted in the US and even more often in developing countries. In addition to this women are often uneducated. These among other things are the challenges that women face every day.

In the committee room I interviewed many different countries. Most countries had similar beliefs and all agreed that it is important to advance women. In their resolutions several countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Vietnam and Lebanon, thought that having a shelter that offered free child care, healthcare and counseling would help women, especial those suffering from sexual harassment.

There is a lot of problems with rape. A lot of countries view this as one of the most pressing issues to address. Lebanon wants workplace harassment to be addressed instead of ignored. Jamaica wants to teach women how stand up for themselves and Kazakhstan wants to teach men and boys that rape and sexual harassment is wrong. Haiti has an especially difficult situation, women and girls as young as 13 are selling themselves or having paid sex. This is happening so often that it is believed to be normal now.

Eritrea has a complicated issue with the military. The military takes girls as young as 15 to work in the army. They end up staying in camps deemed rape camps. Most girls that get taken to work in the military can’t leave unless they get pregnant. Eritrea believes that things would be better for women if a portion of the military funds were donated to build shelters for them.

Child marriage is another problem for many countries. In their resolution they decided to recommend that women shouldn’t be married before they reach legal adulthood in their country or 18 years old. To add to this they also put in their resolution to keep children in school until a certain age.
Another topic that was discussed was the pay gap. It is especially challenging for countries that have a low GDP; these countries also usually have less types of jobs and rely mainly on agriculture. Belarus has a three year maternity leave, which is good for bonding with the mother and child, but it also makes it hard for women to return to the workforce after so long at home. Some moms have a hard time getting childcare or schooling for children, especially for girls. It may be too expensive or there just might not be anything accessible. Often times this forces mothers to stay at home.

Stereotypes were often mentioned in my interviews. Kazakhstan said that stereotypes about men working and women being the ones who cook and clean are what cause many of the problems for women and girls today. Belize commented that men holding power there are creating sexist stereotypes

After listening to what all the delegates said I believe that there is still a lot of work to do to give women the rights they deserve. I have concluded that there are a lot more challenges for women in developing countries than developed countries. This gives bigger countries a responsibility to help advance women in developing countries where they suffer the most.
CAPE TIMES

Press Corps

Reporter: Saoirse Woods

Topic: SOCHUM / The elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances

Today I visit two rooms that topics were SOCHUM. The elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances. And I am representing the Cape Times news outlet. I did three interviews, one with the delegates of Vanuatu, one with a delegate from Ukraine, and one with the delegates of Jordan. My partner and I came up with some questions to ask in our interviews, the questions were how often do crimes of hate come up in your country? How against racism is your country? And from 1-10 what is the level of importance to protect a group of a certain race or protect people from getting hurt in your country? The answers to our questions from the delegates of Vanuatu were, for the first question they said “that hateful crimes did not happen often in their country.” For the second question they there answer was “that racism is against the constitution” and to the last question they said that it was “fairly important maybe an eight or a nine.” We also interviewed Jordan and Ukraine. Their answers were pretty similar but they were also a little bit different. For the first question Jordan Montessori Model United Nations NYC, March 2020 said the same thing the Vanuatu delegates, for the second one the Jordan delegates said that that “their government was very anti-racist, but some people were a little xenophobic of the Syrians.” For the last question they said it was a one on a scale of one to ten. The delegates from Ukraine for the first answer said that “it was relatively large and not very well resolved.” For the second one the delegate said that “the government was against it, but nothing was really done”. And they said that it was a ten from a scale of one to ten.
Press Corps

**Reporter:** Saoirse Woods

**Topic:** UNSC / The Situation in Libya

Today I will be reporting on the Situation in Libya. The problem of the Situation in Libya is part of the United Nations Security Council, also known as UNSC. The situation in Libya is a situation with problems such as illegal oil sales and military problems. The delegates in the committee room I visited (UNSC) agreed that they may be able to stop oil sales by using people working in the GNA. The GNA is the Government of National Accord.

In the committee room I visited today the delegates also discussed smaller and more specific issues within the broader topic of the situation in Libya, such as the ban on foreign countries in the military against the GNA, also known as the Government of National Accord. One of the groups of delegates I took notes on in the committee room thought of and came up with some ideas to solve some of these problems. Some of their ideas included thinking about the safety and wellness of the citizens of Libya. A couple others were recognizing the necessity for a solid and well noticed government. Also showing the necessity for the United Nations keepers of peace in a meantime. I really enjoyed being a part of the press corps today representing the Cape Times news outlet. I also enjoyed going into the committee room and listening to the delegates and reporting on the Situation in Libya. And I am excited to do it again tomorrow.
CAPE TIMES

Press Corps

Reporter: Gianna Bellardino

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

I am reporting for the Cape Times on the Advancement of Women in the committee of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Advancement of Women is the general equality towards women in the world. Many people in countries across the world respect and treat women properly, but others do not feel the same. Some countries believe that women are only used for manual labor and that they don’t have the mental capacity to gain an education or a job.

This subject of women’s rights is important to us at The Cape Times because we are a very pro-women’s equality news outlet, and we believe that women should have equal rights, and that women should speak out for their beliefs and be recognized for their achievements. We believe that women can do their job as well as a man can.

I interviewed the delegates from Haiti about their country’s opinion on feminism as a whole. “Overall, Haiti is very male-dominated and the Government has tried to enforce laws to give women more freedom,” The delegate had said. I had also interviewed the delegates from Burundi. “The Government did not see the Advancement of Women as a very big deal, so not much was done about it,” They said. “One of the only things that was remotely supporting the Advancement of Women was when the was a female Prime Minister elected, who then spoke out for women’s rights. But now, she is currently retired.”

Hopefully, in the future we will see more examples of equality towards women, and more countries will show support for the strong and brave women of the world who are doing their best to speak out for their rights and for what they stand for.
Press Corps

Reporter: Blake Hatcher

Topic: HRC / Safety of Journalists

The safety of journalists is an issue that pertains to people all around the world. This Thursday, the HRC worked to solve this issue at the March 2020 MMUN conference. All of the delegates present started to vote on ways to solve this. Lots of the delegations were proposing solutions that would create more issues. I interviewed the delegation of France and one of their ideas was to give journalists armed bodyguards.

Another popular idea was to track the journalists and/or put body cams on them. I believe that this would raise more of an issue because no technology is safe. It could get hacked which could result in more deaths, because now people who want to hurt the journalists know where they are.

One of the few ideas I agree with is to keep the identity of the journalists anonymous. The reason why I agree with it is because if someone is reporting on a topic, especially a political one, that another person doesn’t agree with, they’re in danger.

An idea I completely disagree with is to arm the journalists. This is an idea that was shut down fairly quickly, but reopened just as quickly. Arming the journalists presents a number of issues. / but there are only a few big ones. The first is, “what about freelance journalists or ones reporting against the people providing the firearms?” And the answer to the first part is simple. For starters, they could buy their own. And if they can’t afford them, they have no way to protect themselves.

The last major idea that all delegations agreed with was to educate journalists on how to properly report and how to report safely. Although I couldn’t get more details about how they would go about doing it, it seems like a good idea. I would recommend some additional things, though. The first thing would be social media campaigns so that everyone could have access to at least basic info.
Although almost all delegations had the same basic foundation for ideas there was one that stood out. China wanted to protect their information. When asked about a compromise they said “we would love to compromise, but we won’t change any of our ideas, as to not betray our country.” China offered to, instead of killing journalists, to throw them in jail. Although I respect China’s loyalty to their country, it doesn’t seem better than what is already happening. An interview with a delegate from France showed that I’m not the only one that feels this way. “France does not appreciate China’s views on the safety of journalists.”
THE KOREA HERALD

Press Corps

Reporter:  Gram Sellman and Taylor Bewley

Topic: HRC / Safety of Journalists

Over the years, the safety of journalists has decreased and more journalists have gotten hurt. This makes it hard to report on important issues, and journalists getting killed is rarely ever talked about on the news. However, the UN is trying to solve this issue. We attended the conference and these were some of the major ideas.

One of the main ideas was for armed escorts to accompany journalists in dangerous situations. France and Luxembourg agreed with this idea, though some delegates had doubts. Qatar believes that having armed guards could make the situation worse. Another question about armed guards was where the funding would come from, which seemed to be Belgium’s main concern. Kenya wanted the bodyguards to be soldiers supplied by the journalists home governments while El Salvador advocated for a UN sponsored NGO to provide funding.

Another main idea was for reporters to carry trackers to alert someone if they were in danger. Tanzania said that having trackers was safer than armed guards, because if journalists had body guards, then they might be seen as a threat. Slovenia said that trackers and guards should accompany a journalist, but Saint Vincent and the Grenadines thought it should be one or the other.

Some of the other ideas were for journalists to carry weapons with them, for local police to be in the area, for journalists to remain anonymous, or for journalists to have certain credentials in order to enter dangerous situations. The Asia-Pacific group, especially China, had a much different viewpoint Many countries in this group called for restrictions on journalists, with China saying that a country’s privacy should be protected.

Some countries, such as Kenya, wanted journalists to have government jobs, with government sponsored body guards, but Qatar argued that if journalism was a government job, then how would reporters be able to express opinions about their own country? Jordan felt that if government were involved, the problem could become worse, as they felt that government was a part of the problem.
Another main idea was for reporters to carry trackers to alert someone if they were in danger. Tanzania said that having trackers was safer than armed guards, because if journalists had body guards, then they might be seen as a threat. Slovenia said that trackers and guards should accompany a journalist, but Saint Vincent and the Grenadines thought it should be one or the other. Some of the other ideas were for journalists to carry weapons with them, for local police to be in the area, for journalists to remain anonymous, or for journalists to have certain credentials in order to enter dangerous situations. The Asia-Pacific group, especially China, had a much different viewpoint. Many countries in this group called for restrictions on journalists, with China saying that a country's privacy should be protected. Some countries, such as Kenya, wanted journalists to have government jobs, with government sponsored body guards, but Qatar argued that if journalism was a government job, then how would reporters be able to express opinions about their own country? Jordan felt that if government were involved, the problem could become worse, as they felt that government was a part of the problem.

The UN is trying to help with the Safety of Journalists. Over the years, journalists have been hurt by their jobs (whether that is reporting on a topic or interviewing people). If they keep getting hurt, then we cannot get the news. So then, making ideas to help with the safety of journalists is imperative.
Press Corps

Reporter: Acadia Courville

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

The advancement of women is vital to the SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) 5: gender equality. Because we would like to achieve this goal by 2030, the advancement of women is a key point that needs to be addressed. In order to achieve this SDG, the world needs to overcome the lack of the advancement of women so we can move forward to achieve this goal. The lack of the advancement of women “has been going on since society started” according to the Delegation of Lebanon. Clearly the advancement of women is something that we need to address.

When I inquired about the acts of oppression against women I got many answers, however the ones that kept surfacing were sexual harassment, lack of education, childhood marriage, being forced into marriages, being thought of as less than, and lower wages. When I asked several countries about the typical age range that oppression has been common in, I got mixed responses. When I asked the Delegations of Lebanon and the Congo they said typically 13-18. Montessori Model United Nations

When I asked Morocco, they said around 15-18. When I asked the Delegation of Kazakhstan I was told 14-20, and when I asked the Delegation of Portugal, they said 6-17. So, from my observations sexual harassment, and acts such as that can happen as early as when a girl is six years old, however the more common age is when girls are in their teens to when they are in their early twenties. Unfortunately, the question I was most eager to have answered, why has this been happening, did not have a definite answer either. I was give a variety of answers from “women are being thought less of” to “people are sexist.” Another question I wanted to know the answer to, where has the oppression of women mainly been happening and I also got a variety of answers, however, the most common answer was all over the world.

Throughout my time in the committee room, the topic of the education about sexual harassment showed up frequently. The Delegation of Kazakhstan first brought up the idea of a class, they stated that they would like to “start a class on sexual harassment for young girls.” Then, they later added, that boys should take a class as well. Then, the Delegation of Haiti brought up the idea of “integrating both boys and girls so they can learn about it together.”
Overall, all of the delegations that I heard spoke came to a general consensus that there should be a class to educate young people on sexual harassment.

Later, the topic of child care and health care was raised, first by the Delegation of Eritrea who stated that “give mothers child care opportunities, so the women will feel comfortable having jobs.” Later in the conversation, the Delegation of Kazakhstan brought up the fact that women and girls should have free health care, which later brought up a possible solution that women and girls should have free health care up until the age of 18.
Press Corps

Reporters: Nick Thesing

Topic: HRC / Safety of Journalists

The safety of journalists is a pressing issue because journalists are our way of getting news, without journalists we don’t know what’s happening. Also these are people that are being threatened or injured for doing their job and their job is quite vital as I said before.

These are a few different interviews that we performed to representatives.

The representative from the UK says, “We are very open to freedom of speech without journalists the country could be misguided and that could lead to distrust in the government.”

The representative from Nepal says, “Being a poor country we do not have issues with journalism journalism shines light onto corrupt unjust societies and journalism is practically constructive criticism.”

While otherwise the representative from Vietnam says, “we do not like journalists they spread propaganda.”

The representative from Canada says, “We are not that involved in discrimination and Canada has nothing to hide and journalists are important so people are informed on world events.”

Today we have seen many points of view yet all these countries can agree on some terms. The Latin American and Caribbean group suggests, granting the press free speech in a controlled and safe manner to reduce propaganda against the government.

While the African group believes that reporters should only report on things that government and large international groups collectively agree on.

To sum it all up we saw many opinions but all of those opinions could be brought into an agreement that they were all happy with.
Press Corps

Reporter: Sam Nye

Topic: HRC / Safety of Journalists

We interviewed a few people and asked them about what their country thinks about safety of journalists. The representative from the UK said, “We are open to free speech and believe the safety of journalists is important because without journalists, the country would be divided.” Canada had a semi different answer. The representative of Canada said, “Canada is notarially involved and that they have nothing to hide.” So pretty much nothing is happening with journalists and Canada.

Now on the other hand, Nepal was very different. The representative of Nepal said, “Being a poor country, they have a different point of view on journalists that it allows countries to be stronger and is practically a constructive criticism.” Now last but not least was Vietnam. Their representative said that they don’t want journalists in their country because they can spread rumors and propaganda.

I have learned that a lot of countries have different opinions and reasons to support it. We next read some resolutions made by the delegates about the safety of journalists. The Latin American and Caribbean countries stated that we need to protect governments and restrict propaganda, while allowing some censorship while maintaining freedom of speech.

The African group said that there should be a contract that says journalists can only report on what the government and large international groups agree on. To sum it all up, I’ll say this: every country has their own point of view and opinion, yet we can not change that. But the delegates are trying to make a solution that everyone can agree on to have the safety of journalists.
In the current world with social media, accurate journalism is more important than ever. Journalists can provide critical information to the people, but some countries believe that in order to maintain control censorship is necessary. Palestine News Network (PNN) believes the Press is a constructive resource that can help, not harm, your country. The issue is that some countries view this differently and have even gone to such extreme measures as murder. On the first day of the conference PNN, visited the Human Rights Council on the topic of Safety of Journalists.

As a reporter for PNN, I focused on what countries are doing to make journalists safe, and why journalists should be able to report on the government uncensored. When I arrived the committee was currently in an informal consultation discussing possible ideas/solutions to make journalists safe. However, there were differing views on this topic. Some delegations thought that freedom of press was a good thing, however some countries wanted to control what the press could say in order to stop propaganda about the government from spreading. One of these delegations was the delegation Vietnam. When asked why they wanted to monitor the press they said, “They (the free media) cause propaganda to spread.”

One of the countries that wanted freedom of press was the United Kingdom. They viewed the ability for the press to report uncensored as a good thing, and that it, “Built trust between the government and the people.” They did also recognize that this is hard to achieve with a dictatorship, and did mention that they were willing to compromise as long as the journalists had a say in what they could and could not report on. I share this view and believe that journalists should be able to report freely and that this is key to improving government.

The committee also had many solutions to improve the safety of journalists, since over 250 journalists were put in prison in 2018. In their draft resolution they called for countries to take action and report crimes against journalists. They also suggested that the UN set up a journalists hotline for journalists that were in danger. In order to pass the resolution they had to compromise and suggest that governments should let unbiased employees groom through
stories, however they made sure to specify that this only applies to the press and not every single person in the country. Lastly they also stressed the importance of identification of press workers.

I think that this is a fine resolution, although there should definitely make sure that the groomers are as unbiased as possible. If they are not this could lead to a serious problem down the line if governments were to unfairly control the media. Because of this PNN would ultimately like to remove this process altogether even though it could stop false information from spreading. Their resolution also dresses recognition of crimes against journalists since currently over 90% of crimes against journalists go unreported. I, as well as PNN, would like to see more to make sure journalists are safe as well as feel safe reporting on their own government.
The Advancement of Woman has been an ongoing, important topic around the world. Countries like Haiti, Congo and Burundi are currently having a problem with the education. This is not right and this leads right into this proposal, talking about the Advancement of Woman.

I talked to the delegates of the United Kingdom and The Congo. They told me that first, the UK is getting about 90% of proper education for woman. Which is a good thing but, they are having current problems trying to prevent violence with Women all around the UK. The people in the UK are currently trying to get involve by trying to make a difference to save this but as I said, they still have problems.

The Congo on the other hand, has terrible education for Woman at a rate of dropping general education at 3rd Grade. The delegates of the Congo have also stated to me the following; “The Congo wants to develop Woman’s Rights but, they first have to develop their country” The Congo also has very strict laws that try to help the Advancement of Woman but the people there do not follow them.

I also spoke to the Delegates of Jamaica and Israel and I am going to be covering there similarities and issues as well. Starting with Israel, there has been a lot of current sexual harassment going on there. Therefore, (regarding to that topic) the delegates have told me the this: “We believe that to prevent Sexual Harassment in Israel, Israel should teach younger people about sexual Harassment early so they can know how to prevent it in the future and be aware so they can be careful”. And Yes, Israel gets very good education for women and they care a lot about their education.

Jamaica on the other hand, is (according to the Delegates of Jamaica) “ A very Gender Split Country” and Women get 2$ (yearly) less than men. Even if that isn’t a big number, it is still wrong for women to purposely get less than men in everyday basic jobs. But, school for women in Jamaica is free until 6th Grade. There isn’t as much harassment in Jamaica, but there is still few especially in the work places. Currently, people are starting to protest/taking a stand against harassment in Jamaica.
Press Corps

Reporter: Hudson Segnit

Topic: ECOSOC / Advancement of Women

The Advancement of Women is a very important and complicated topic. There are so many factors to it, but today I would just like to shine the light on one: The Different Countries stand points on Feminism and what they are doing to prevent the discrimination against Women and Girls. I was able to speak to the delegates from seven different countries to see what theirs was, and this is what we found.

The first delegates that I talked to were the delegates from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. They told me and my partner that in terms of the UK’s feminism, they aren’t doing the best that they could be doing. They told us that the UK needs to really try to work on the way that they are treating women, but the do support feminism as a whole, and believe that a people should be treated equally. They also told us that the people in their country are becoming more involved in the topic of feminism and are starting to take a stand.

We then talked to Israel to get their opinion on the matter. They told us that one of their goals for feminism was to “ban sexual harassment, and tell the youth that it is bad.” We thought that this was a truly terrific goal to have because if we explain this to children early on in their lives, we may be able to decrease the risk of a lot of sexual harassment in the future. They also explained that they are trying their hardest to end sexual harassment in their country even if they can’t stop it everywhere in the world.

After this we talked to Jamica and Morocco and found that Jamaica may have it much worse when it comes to the way that women are being treated. While Morocco’s answer to our question about their opinion on feminism as a whole was just simply put as “Good but not quite their yet” when it came to how the women their were being treated and said that they have laws to stop men from having more than one spouse, while the Jamaican delegates told us about how their country is “Very gender split”, and how most of the Religious, and Government jobs are given to the men. In fact Women are even paid two dollars less then men for doing the same exact job! And also told us that at the moment the are doing NOTHING to prevent discrimination against women!
Food Security has been an important issue lately and countries like Zimbabwe, cannot get the food they deserve. This is not right. In this proposal, I am going to be sharing my reasons and my general opinions on Food Security.

First, going back to Zimbabwe, food prices have skyrocketed. A Maize meal, a staple of the Zimbabwean diet, doubled in price in November to ZW$101 per 10-kilogram sack. Now it costs ZW$117. That is terrible and that's not all. In early December, a two-liter bottle of cooking oil cost ZW$59. Now it costs more than ZW$72. Fuel shortages have plagued Zimbabwe – now residents are being priced out of the food market. “Life is hard, things keep on getting expensive and there is no food control” said Benjamini Dunha. “The money is valueless now” said Duhna, (A father of 8 Children in Zimbabwe). “All we can afford to eat is Sadza (A thick version of Maize Meal) and Vegetables.” Rapping up the Zimbabwe topic, recently, Zimbabwe declined cash handouts from the US because they need more food now that money is basically worthless.

I spoke to the Delegates of Luxembourg and Eritrea. I’m going to start off with Eritrea. At the moment, Eritrea’s food prices have increasing heavily. They are not at the best state currently, as 35% of people there do not have food. They do not even currently have a support system for people in poverty. But, they are currently trying to educate farmers so there can be more efficient ways to plant healthy crops.

Now, let's switch to Luxembourg. Currently, Luxembourg is completely different. Luxembourg’s food prices have very slowly increased and only 0.5% of the people there can’t afford or struggle with food. They actually do have a very great support system for people in poverty and they also support schools in need of the money as well! And the best part, food is very easy to get there. I also spoke to the delegates of Greece and the Central American Republic. I'm going to start off with Greece. Currently, Greece has been in a tough situation. Greece is currently in debt and food prices are rising there at a pretty fast rate. 60% of the people there don’t get food and
food is really hard to come by obliviously because of the 60% of the people who don’t get food from what I wrote above.

Now switching to the Central American Republic. The CAR (Central American Republic) is in a half and half situation but a bit better situation than Greece. Food prices there are rising slowly but, it is very hard to get food there. But, there are multiple support systems there and active food drives.
The civil unrest in Libya, which has been going on for years—as we all know—still continues today. Delegates on the MMUN Security Council debated the best ways to solve and bring peace to the Libyan region. The North African nation has been in turmoil since the death of dictator Muammar Gaddafi during the first Libyan civil war. The nation itself has been through many different hands. Originally part of the Umayyad Caliphate, later falling into possession of the Ottoman Empire, becoming independent then back under Ottoman rule. Then, in 1912, it was invaded by Italy, called “Italian North Africa.” Libya was under Italian rule until 1943, when Britain and France took over during WWII. The UN, in its early days, decided Libya should be independent. Later, in 1951 Libya gained independence. It fell under the rule of a king until 1969 when fighting broke out and Muammar Gaddafi took control.

Though not all delegations were present, there were many ideas, such as the delegation from Belgium’s idea of setting up a so called “safe space,” a large area within the Libyan region, where, as the name states, would be a safe area for civilians fleeing the ongoing fighting between the multiple armed factions fighting for control of Libya. This idea, however, was shot down by the delegation from the Dominican Republic, who said “this is about a whole country, this isn’t a small area.” But it is necessary to note many important seats on the council were missing, such as delegations from The United States of America, the Republic of South Africa, and the Republic of Tunisia. One of which possesses veto power, and the two others are both located in the African Region. While interviewing the delegates, I was not able to question the Chinese delegation, and question them on whether the COVID-19 epidemic, better known as the novel Coronavirus, would affect their spending on humanitarian aid, but one can assume so.

One thing the countries all seem to agree upon is that, to stop illicit oil sales, the UN, or most likely countries affiliated with the UN on the organization’s behalf for it has no army of its own, should seize all oil fields and turn them over to the UN established government of Libya. Their long term goal is to lead Libya to free and democratic elections, but monitor them to ensure free elections. The delegation from the Dominican Republic believes Libya should move toward a government based around capitalism to further expand its economy. The Dominican
delegation also believes foreign troops should be brought into the country, but solely to train GNA troops. The long term goal, stated by the Dominican delegation, is to have all UN peacekeepers leave the country, and as stated earlier, bring the country to free and fair elections. The United Kingdom however, seemed to share similar thoughts, but was against the idea of capitalism in Libya. However, it seems that the Dominican Republic's idea of capitalism resonated with the other delegations as well, as delegations from Germany, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, and Vietnam all agreed.

The delegates settled on draft resolution 1.1, voted on with consensus, which kept in mind the needs of the Libyan people and surrounding states. The delegations also considered shutting down Libyan airspace to prevent air strikes and civilian casualties, but didn’t move forward with this idea for it would prevent incoming appropriated aid from being brought in via air-travel, and would mean further complications and affect the well being of the Libyan people.
The situation in Libya has been escalating for nine years and on March 5th the Montessori Model United Nations discussed this topic and how to end the issue. In 1969 Moamer Kadhafi seized control of Libya using force and violence to enforce his reign, in 2011 Kadhafi was assained and the country was thrown into chaos. The United Nations instituted a General National Congress (GNA) to govern the citizens that fled from the Libyan National Army (LNA).

Throughout history oil has been one of the world’s most valuable resources, and in Libya under the control of Moamer Kadhafi oil prices dropped to an unheard of price of just one cent per barrel in addition Kadhafi paid 200 dollars to every citizen under his reign. However, his methods of ruling were to say the least questionable. Without Kadhafi Libya’s oil was left up for grabs for major world powers. Some motives for world powers may be put under a microscope. The fist idea stated was proposed by the Republic of France it was to establish “safe areas” that refugees were welcome to stay and live. This idea was immediately shot down by the Dominican Republic “we’re talking about a country not just an area” The idea that was suggested by the Dominican Republic was to seize all oil fields and then over a period of ten years slowly sell the rigs to private companies. Shockingly everyone agreed with this capitalist idea and it was added to the final resolution, the Times of India managed to get an interview with each of the delegates. One delegate stated that “by selling oil rigs over time we decentralize the resources and make a profit for Libya” the other delegate stated “that a civil war had broken out and it needed to be stopped” he also listed other civil wars, “1861-64, the Korean War, the Vietnamese War” he proceeded to name other civil wars as well as the “Cold War” which he also referred to as a civil war. Other proposals included closing airspace regardless of the purpose of the aircraft. In the interview with the delegation of the Dominican Republic, the delegates were asked to elaborate on the reasoning of shutting down airspace the responded “without aerial strikes the country of Libya would be a safer place” the topic of elections also occurred frequently with the Dominican Republic stating “its not who gets elected, its how they get elected”. The proposed ideas for government were a parliamentary system where every group
had one member on the government. As well as a democratic presidency that was voted down by majority.

During the process of writing the final resolution the Times of India interviewed the delegation of the United Kingdom, the Times of India asked about the clear tension from other countries and the UK responded with “they just seem so knowledgeable and it feels like if you propose an idea they’ll think it’s bad and it will get shot down” this appeared to be the same with how other counties felt, it was also apparent that France and The UK had aligned together to get their ideas across to the group.

Overall, the conference had multiple ideas and a final proposal was agreed upon by consensus by the Security Council members present as The United States of America, Estonia, Tunisia, and Russia were not present due to the travel ban or a lack of available delegates to represent these necessary world powers. All countries present wished for a solution to end suffering and fighting in Libya and on our entire planet.
“We all want more safety” said the delegates working in the Latin American Group. How important is journalists safety? The safety of journalists is a topic that is important, but sometimes ignored. Journalists lives and safety are being challenged around the world because governments and leaders do not want the truth to be told about their corruption. Since 1992 more than 1,300 journalists have been killed, in 2018 more than 250 have been jailed, and a little over 63 journalists are missing. In more issues regarding US politicians’, Micheal Grimm threatened throw a reporter off a building and in 2017 another politician Greg Giantfore body slammed a reporter and broke the reporter’s glasses in the process. Another American politician bigger than these President Donald J. Trump has called journalists “Unpatriotic” and “Enemy of the people.” Because of these people and other countries journalists safety is an important issue. Two of the most problematic places for these issues are Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan. In Saudi Arabia reporter Jamal Khashoggi was assassinated in the Saudi Arabia embassy in Turkey for writing about things that needed to change. Turkmenistan reporter Ogulsapar Murdova was beaten to death by the police. These are reasons why we need to focus on the safety of journalists.

All the delegates working to solve this issue they all agreed that their goal was to protect journalists. I decided to start with the Latin American and Caribbean group (GRULAC). Their main ideas were to send peacekeepers, educate populations, and more Non Governmental Organizations (NGO’s).

The Western European and others group (WEOG) had many helpful ideas to help with the safety of Journalists. They ideas included many education (like GRULAC), defense lawyers, government assistance, aerial meeting’s, laws/treaties, monitor program(s), and more security.

While interviewing I came across the delegate of France. He discussed a problem that one of France’s reporters’ on a trip was blown up in an attack in Syria. He said even though France hasn’t done much to help with the safety of Journalists, he hopes that can change.
During the formal consultations all delegation's were trying to compromise on a solution for helping all journalists. A lot of the delegates started to question the representatives for China but they came back and stood strong. This topic is very important to maintain the safety of those who report on truth around the world.
“We need to ban all firearms”. This was one of the many ideas proposed by the Middle School DISEC committee. How fast do we need to stop this problem? Since the Cold War in late 20th century countries have been racing to put weapons in space. In recent years the development of weapons of mass destruction or WMD’s being put into space. Recently with more WMD’s being built and put in space civilian are having to deal with the possibility of being attacked from a weapon of mass destruction that is planted in space. With the civilians growing concerned and bigger worries the UN and its member states addressed the issue of an arms race in space at the MMUN conference.

I was unable to attend the first deliberations of the topic, but I made it to the end when all of the delegates were in one group. The group proposed that one of the most helpful things would be to create a definition for what a WMD was. They proposed to address the about of debris in space that still needs removed. DISEC also proposed a plan to educate people about space, and a ban against conventional weapons. After some lively discussion they came up with a few more ideas such as, suggesting a law that states that no-one can colonize space, annual meetings to address debris, update treaties. The committee also discussed the idea of a fine for shooting down another countries satellite, they said the fine would be for the cost of the satellite to be made and a 10% tax. DISEC thinks that all countries should have equal opportunity to explore space although they continuously stated that there are only 11 countries with launch capabilities. They also would like to create an organization that oversees all weapons launched into space, and they also supported the idea of restating the 1969 Outer Space Treaty.

A ratiocinate of the Outer Space treaty Jamaica was one of the most vocal delegations in the committee. Jamaica clearly stated that they have no space militarization, and do not have any plans to militarize space. “We need to focus on developing our country and help our people before we worry about space” said Jamaica. They also said that for any countries that do have weapons in space that they need to work taught to use space only for research.

Later in the conference there was more debates. The first being the classification of a “conventional weapon” the delegate from Cameroon said “If you throw anything hard enough it becomes a weapon”. I also spoke to a delegate from Belarus about his countries view about an
arms race in space and his view of the conference. He told me that Belarus does not have any launch capabilities. His view on the conference was very interesting. He said “4 delegates just took over”. He also told the delegation from Jamaica “you guys just steal the spotlight, and then go and do it your self. Another lively debate began when Jamaica was asked the question “If a terrorist or other hostile group was to invade space how space would be defended” since in the resolution all weapons had been banned. Jamaica said “Since only 11 countries have launch capabilities it is very unlikely that a hostile group could ever make it into space, so we do not need to worry about being attacked in space”, and continued to state that hostile groups would never make it to space. However, later Jamaica said that in the case of an attack they should send a nuclear bomb to the moon and then implode the moon. The Guyana delegation strongly opposed imploding the moon. Belarus agreed to implode the moon but also stated that “we have a contingency plan but only the lads can know”.

I also had the opportunity to visit the Upper Elementary conference on the same topic. Their ideas were: All countries donate a small portion of their GDP to the removal of space debris, A ban on space weapons, Space transparency, The reduction of stuff launched into space, Limit the amount of satellites launched into space, A summit about the peaceful uses of space, The encouraging of all countries to get involved in space, Trust countries not to launch weapons, A program to monitor space.

The arms race in space is a serious issue and I am glad that we have to classes that have been working so diligently to solve this problem. With their amazing ideas and hard work hopefully we can solve this problem. In the words of Sally Ride “Stars do not look bigger, but they do look brighter.”
Journalists’ freedom, rights and safety have always been in danger. This problem has been bad and has only gotten worse. In Yemen in 2014 there were 2 journalists murdered, 13 attempted murders and at 314 reported attacks on the press. This hasn’t only happened in Yemen. In 2018 alone there were 34 journalists murdered worldwide. In 2016 there were 276 journalists jailed because of their work. As you can see, there is a serious problem and countries need to work together come up with solutions to fix this problem.

The MMUN HRC council has started to come up with agreements on this issue. One highly favored is to start GPS tracking the journalists. The council said that it wouldn’t be invading privacy, but it still might. They used the argument that they would be able to know where and when they got attacked if they have the GPS, which could also help with finding the criminals. They also spoke of having a journalist hotline so that when they are in danger they can call so that help is on their way. These were some of their main proposals for protection.

On the topic of censorship and freedom of speech and the press a majority of the countries support it to an extent. They believe that too much and too little censorship is bad. “Too much censorship will cause corruption, and no censorship will give light to propaganda.” Said the Delegate of Nepal. As always the press wants to be able to report on whatever they want but not everything will be permitted. They weren’t very clear on this point.

While there are countries that want to fight for our freedom and safety, others are completely against it. Vietnam believes that journalists should not be protected at all. They believe that it is not an issue that needs attention. They are more focused on women’s rights and equality, which are very important issues. But the government doesn’t have the support of their people on the issue of journalists. The government hides the news so that people don’t know what’s going on in their own country. This makes the citizens of Vietnam mad and disappointed at their country because they are hiding what they do from the public. The cause of this problem is that the Vietnam government thinks that all reporting is propaganda, which isn’t true.
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The MMUN HRC is moving continually taking steps in the right direction for the safety and freedom of the press. They are working together to remove curtains from the governments of the world and to input a great system for the safety of journalists.
The elimination of racism, racial, discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance is an issue I am interested to see the solutions for. The delegates are working on a pressing issue that has been attempted to be solved for decades. Racism is when a person is discriminated against because of the color of their skin or ethnicity. This includes denying a person a basic human right such as healthcare or education.

The BBC writes many articles on racism, specifically in sports or governments. The BBC writes about unrepresented peoples and how the way political leaders act affect the country's actions. However, the BBC does pride itself on being unbiased so in order to talk about racism, the reporter must state facts and not become opinionated. But, just by having articles about discrimination, the issue is put into the forefront of people's minds.

I hope to interview the following delegations, Cameroon, China, Iran, Pakistan, Russia, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Ireland, New Zealand, Finland, Chile, and The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These delegations are from a variety of locations and have varying ideas on racism. Some have a past of slavery and the issue of racism is entrenched into the culture or society of the nation.

As I entered the first committee room, SOCHUM 1, the delegates were already in an informal consultation. Many delegates were working diligently to get their ideas in the final resolution. The Republic of Finland believes that “educating children from a young age could help them to not have racial prejudices.” Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that programs to help persons affected by xenophobia will greatly help victims. The informal consultation ended and the delegates chose to go into the line-by-line-review. Most delegations signed on to the final resolution. Some main clauses included encouraging countries to educate the public on all forms of discrimination as well as equality through media campaigns. Right before I left the committee, the delegations all agreed and the resolution was passed. Next I headed to the SOCHUM 2 committee. These delegates had two draft resolutions in progress. There was some friction between the groups. Most countries had already merged to create one document. There was
one group that felt that they were not represented in the other’s resolution. However, after a bit of work and compromise they were ready to combine and move on to the line-by-line review. “Our favorite solution is education on racial discrimination through seminars and workshops” said the delegation of the Republic of Cameroon. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg told me that their favorite solutions were “eliminating racist social media content and having educational institutions establish ongoing curriculums that teach about cultural awareness and toleration.” “Education” says the delegate of Belarus, a collective idea that every delegation agrees could help end racism. The SOCHUM 2 committee achieved consensus and all countries sponsored the final resolution. These delegates worked very hard throughout the week, congratulations!
Press Corps

Reporter: Avelin Sweeney

Topic: FAO / Food Security

Today, I’m reporting on the topic The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World in the FAO committee room. This topic addresses not just countries not having food, but also not enough good nutritious food. In order to have a healthy lifestyle you need to eat food that has lots of micronutrients. The Canadian Press believes that solving world hunger is extremely important to help countries develop and be successful in the economic world.

Going in I wanted to find out what the main cause of hunger was, so I asked delegates just that. Some countries said that they didn’t have a lot of hunger. These countries were usually the more developed ones. Monaco is one such country. When I talked to the Delegation they said, “There aren’t a lot of hunger problems in Monaco, but we donated US$ 250,000 to educate African communities on efficient and sustainable farming.” Japan is another such country. Japan has some hunger, but they have been working with the FAO for decades to end hunger.

A lot of the delegates felt that developed countries should help the undeveloped countries. “Help getting in partnership with more countries,” the delegation of Greece replied after being asked what would help hungry people the most. Finland even suggested that excess food from western countries be sent to other countries struggling with hunger.

When asking El Salvador what their biggest cause of hunger is they said, “Corruption, poverty, climate disasters.” When asked to further elaborate on the subject of corruption they said that this corruption goes back to 1970, when the country got its independence. El Salvador also said, “And for the UN to help with the corruption.” The corruption makes it hard to get food properly distributed around the country. This issue of improperly distributed food was even written into the Perambulatory phrases.

In some countries, like Lebanon and Bolivia, delegates said that the main cause of hunger was overpopulation. For Lebanon the situation is especially difficult because it’s not the citizens that are starving, it’s the refugees. To solve this problem Lebanon is trying to move refugees to other countries.
A solution that was often mentioned was lowering food prices. Bolivia and the Marshall islands both thought that lowering food prices would decrease hunger immensely. When this solution was being discussed by delegates during informal consultations, they came to the conclusion that the best way to reduce food prices is to teach about more efficient and sustainable farming techniques.

A lot of countries said that overall other than signing some UN agreements they haven’t made much effort to reduce hunger. However, Guyana has a plan that is going to be released later this year called the Developing Green State Development Strategy to help people have more good food and jobs.

After interviewing and observing in the FAO committee room I learned that there are many different reasons for hunger, it all depends on the country. The delegates came up with many solutions to different parts of the problem and I wish them the best of luck in passing their resolution unanimously.
Press Corps

Reporter: Lucy Penrose

Topic: DISEC / Prevention of Arms Race in Space

I am reporting on the topic Prevention of Arms Race in Space in the Middle School committee Disarmament and International Security (DISEC). I am reporting with the News Outlet Canadian Press (CP). It is important to me that I reported on this issue because our space is becoming a place of violence and debris build up from attacked satellites. There are currently 17 million pieces of space debris floating in space and 19,000 pieces bigger than 5 centimeters. The delegates were aware of this problem and found smart solutions for it.

When I first walked into the committee room all of the countries had already come together and made their draft resolution that majority of the countries have signed. At the beginning of my time in the committee room the delegates were focused on their resolution and coming up and making sure they had the the correct preambulatory phrases and operative clauses so they could start their line by line review. When they had finished that and turned in their paper for the bureau to type up they had quickly got rowdy and distracted, although they had calmed down once the line by line review started.

One of the main ideas that they had which was included in their resolution was to adapt a definition for space weapons. It is important that they thought of a solution for the debate on what is considered a space weapon and what is not because countries could launch something into space and think they are fine and it is doing no harm, but the thing that they launched into space could be a space weapon. The definition that they thought of was “a space weapon is defined as a device or a mechanism built by humans fired from the ground to space, space to ground or space to space affecting either itself or the land beneath it, such as but not limited to satellites, space stations, or space shuttles with the capability to intentionally destroy, sabotage, harm or tamper with said assets.”

Some other ideas that delegates had were to hold annual meetings to monitor space debris, have country's pay a fine if you shoot other countries satellites and fine countries for the space debris that they have caused. I had talked to France about their view of arms in space and if they have any space weapons, “yes, we have weapons in space, but pearly to protect our satellites,” says France, they also had stated that it would be better if no one had space weapons.

The final draft resolution that the delegates from the DISEC committee came up with is to adapt a definition for space weapons which I talked about earlier in my article, orbit servicing should not be banned in order to deal with the problem of space debris have active debris removal, creating educational programs that spread awareness of the arms race in space and no
had any space weapons, “yes, we have weapons in space, but pearly to protect our satellites,” says France, they also had stated that it would be better if no one had space weapons.

The final draft resolution that the delegates from the DISEC committee came up with is to adapt a definition for space weapons which I talked about earlier in my article, orbit servicing should not be banned in order to deal with the problem of space debris have active debris removal, creating educational programs that spread awareness of the arms race in space and no countries can colonize celestial body. They had also put statistics about space debris, that countries depend on space applications and that only 11 countries have launch capabilities.

In conclusion the delegates came up with good smart and thought out ideas. Personally I think that the delegates idea to make a definition for space weapons was a very good idea.
The Advancement of Women was the first topic to be discussed in the ECOSOC Committee. The delegations interviewed were Haiti, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Sweden, The Democratic Republic of Congo, São Tomé, Israel, Belarus, Lebanon, Belize, and The Republic of Portugal. The committee discussed the worldwide problem of women’s inequality. Inequality is everywhere. In the workplace and in homes and city’s. There are many places where these issues are more prominent. Women throughout the world are struggling to obtain their rights whether they be the right to vote, to work or the right to choose who they wish to marry. In many places particularly in the Middle East, Latin America and Kazakhstan women are the underdogs and aren’t allowed to even speak out for what they believe in. “We need to encourage women to speak out about injustices done to them” say the delegate from the São Tomé. This is quite true and many other delegations agreed with this statement. This was of course one of the repeated opinions that flowed through the room during the four hours of committee session.

“Women should be able to go the the full extent of their education” says the delegate from Kazakhstan. The problem of women not getting enough education has been very prominent among countries. If young girls or women are unable to get education then there should be people to help women and girls to learn privately. Women should be able to be trained in a certain skill. Then they should have access to a job where they an use this skill that they have trained in. Lebanon suggests that law that there is a certain age of where women would have to go to school (Kazakhstan agrees with this). Many countries take the standpoint that if women and men alike are taught from a young age that they are equal then then there will be less inequality in the workplace when they are older.

Sexual Harassment is also a very big problem within many states, countries, districts and kingdoms. Men in many of the countries listed in the first paragraph take advantage of unmarried women and their wives. “A lot of woman who are sexually harassed don’t say anything about it” says the delegate from the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan also suggests that women and girls are taught on how to stand up for their rights.
The Democratic Republic of Congo suggests that women should be more protected from sexual perpetrators and abusers. “Sexual harassment can be eliminated but many steps would have to be taken to do this” says the delegate from Israel. Some steps that a country, district, etc. could take to start at preventing sexual harassment is to educate the people on harassment and take stronger measures to prevent harassment within their land.

Belize says that they need to find a way to eliminate “Inequality of education, political representation and treatment in general” they are entirely correct as well. “There will always be abuse the we don’t know about but we can try to stop what we do know about” says The Kingdom of Sweden. Many steps must be taken in order to acid the elimination of gender inequality completely and some countries must develop first. As the The Dominican Republic of Congo says, “Our country lives in poverty and would need to develop before we have enough resources to help the women suffering from these unfortunate problems”. Let us hope that in the near future all the countries that have problems with inequality and sexual Harrasment have found ways to eliminate the problem if not fully then mostly.
The Prevention of the Arms race in space was the second topic discussed in the DISEC committee of the MMUN 2020. The prevention of the arms race in space is a topic that has been a big issue for many years. There are many different opinions on the topic. One of the more popular opinions is that weapons should not be allowed in space. Many countries think that weapons will hurt our earth and atmosphere as well as the celestial body’s around it. “The weapons in space are ravaging the world today” says the delegate from Jamaica. This is quite true but however Space debris seem to be doing just as much damage as the weapons.

Space debris is a big issue in the atmosphere and extraterrestrial space beyond. They can bump into satellites used for research. The delegates got to work and began to write a resolution. The resolution set the lines and defined how they would remove space debris. The resolution states that ‘The DISEC committee recognizes that active debris removal and an orbit servicing should not be banned in order to deal with the problem of space debris’. Many ideas were proposed but the most prominent was that there “Should be magnets, vacuums and nets to collect space trash” says Israel. However there was another concern. What if the space debris removal stations ended up being categorized as weapons.

What is a space weapon? The resolution the the DISEC committee decided that there was to be a specific definition for what a space weapon is. The resolution concluded something along the lines of, a space weapon is defined as a device or mechanism built by humans fired from either that space to ground, or from the ground to space. From or at any celestial body’s affecting either its atmosphere or any man made assets in space such as but not limited to satellites, space stations or space shuttles with capability to destroy, sabotage or tamper with said assets. The delegates decided that there would be “Law that defines Space weapons” says the delegates from Jamaica. Of course once this law is defined then there will always be the problem of who owns what.

However on whole the delegates decided that no one country can own any part of space or territory. The following were part of the final draft resolution of the DISEC committee: there
will be equal exploration in space, plants can not be claimed and there shall be organizations 
that oversee all weapons or items being launched into space. The Philippians say that, “Every 
country should have an equal opportunity for developing spaceflight technology”. This means 
that no country has the right to colonize in space or put war weapons in space, but they should 
have the opportunity to use the cosmos for research and to better mankind’s understanding of 
outer space.

In conclusion, the current status of outer space is an extremely important issue troubling our 
world. Space debris could be harmful as we further venture into outer space. Space junk 
removal stations was one of the many solutions proposed. Access to outer space is an 
important issue that the nations of the world are extremely concerned about. The countries 
decided that no one country owns any part of outer space. But the biggest issue is that of the 
militarization of space, which could be solved with treaties and education. Peace outside of 
Earth is extremely crucial and in the end it was unanimously decided that militarization in space 
should be illegal, debris should be removed and no one country owns any part of space.
There are many problems when it comes to food. Whether it be nutritional, scarcity, or obesity, food affects everyone. Farming is essential to food production and nutrition. Palestine News Network (PNN) believes sustainable food production is key to feeding the hungry. PNN also believes that this is a huge problem and requires a global effort to solve. One country alone can’t solve this problem themselves. Because of this and more, on the second day of the conference, PNN visited the committee of FAO on The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World.

As a reporter for PNN I mainly focused on what can be done to improve the state of food security, and the roles of developed and developing countries in this. When I arrived at the committee room there were many differing opinions on how big of a problem food security actually is. There were some countries like Japan that believed this was a huge problem and they were the 2nd biggest donor to the FAO. However, there were also countries on the complete other end of the spectrum, like El Salvador, who didn’t think it was a problem. As they said, “We are too busy with the problems of gang violence, and stuff like that to worry about food security.” PNN believes that this is a great example of a developing country that needs help from a developed country.

The vast majority of delegations did agree that this was a major problem and needed to be solved. In an interview the delegation of Greece said, “Food security is a huge problem and needs to be solved.” But food security is definitely more of a problem for developing countries than already developed countries. I interviewed several countries about this and there were very differing opinions about whose responsibility it was. The delegation of Greece said, “Countries need to work together to support each other, especially developing countries.” I agree with this view that countries need to work together and most of the delegations present did as well. But not all did, the delegation of Burundi told me, “developing countries should do it on their own.”
Even though all did not agree on whose responsibility it was, they did come together on possible solutions for their draft resolution. Although I did not get to see their final resolution, I did get to see their draft resolution. Their resolution included emphasizing the use of urban farming and indoor farming. It also included partnerships between developed and developing countries. They stressed the importance of educating farmers on proper farm rotations, making use of unused land to farm, reducing our carbon footprint, and even came up with the idea for a worldwide holiday about educating people about this problem.

Although I believe this is a fine resolution, PNN would like to see more about the distribution of these crops. I agree that education about proper farming techniques is key, but those techniques are useless if you can’t distribute that food to countries in need. Because of this I believe they needed to add a clause about distribution of food around the world. I am glad to see the proposal for partnerships for developing countries in need. PNN believes education is the key for solving the problems of the world. I wish them luck on passing their draft resolution, and although some delegations were unable to make it, I hope that they will be fine with the resolution they pass.
An arms race in space, doesn't seem so bad, but a very real and very scary threat. There have been attempts to put weapons in space, some very far fetched. The US once had a project, titled project A119, the goal of this was to blow up the moon. The USSR once had a project called Almaz, which was an attempt to build space stations armed with cannons.

Recently in 2007, China used a missile to use a broken satellite belonging to them. The US, in 2008, similarly used a missile to destroy a satellite of their own. These weren’t hostile actions directed at any country, but it shows that these countries are able to destroy satellites and attack any country from space whenever they wish. Now, there have been some treaties, such as the outer space treaty, known as the base for a space law, which bans any weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) from being put or entering in space.

Now, the MMUN delegates have been debating the best ways to solve the problem and prevent the militarization of space. There have been many ideas from both the MS and UE conferences. The countries from the MS conference all believe there should be a conventional weapons ban. I questioned whether that was a good idea, for what if a terrorist group somehow got into space if aided by a hostile country? A large station like the ISS could easily be taken hostage if no weapons were allowed. But a delegate from Ghana said “It is absurd, a terrorist group couldn’t get into space,” while a Jamaican delegate said “a terrorist group couldn’t reach space.” Clearly not accepting the possibility, and showing the world is unprepared for the threat.

The UE committee’s delegations were also full of ideas. A common idea seemed to be putting in place a ban of all weapons. But, there were some ideas and even some accusations here that were also quite extravagant, such as Costa Rica’s idea of sending spies into countries suspected of building space weapons. This idea was brought down and dismantled quickly thought, a main argument being that the UN is supposed to bring peace, not cause war. Costa Rica also proposed the creation of a treaty, which would prevent spying in space, but the fate of this treaty is unknown. The Costa Rican delegation also accused Russia and Japan of having a nuclear bomb “bigger than the Empire State Building” this was, of course, denied by Japan when questioned and wasn’t given much thought by the other delegations on the DISEC committee. Costa Rica also suggested the building of a moon base, to monitor satellite launches and
monitor the activities of countries, but this was seen as an invasion of privacy and went against their earlier anti-spying treaty, and was not discussed further.

A common goal between both MS and UE committees was the need to ban all weapons from space. Meanwhile in the MS committee, the delegation from Guyana went as far as to suggest the possibility of imploding the moon. The committee still went on strong despite the absence of a key figure, the United States, who is currently building a "space force" and is one of the 11 countries on the Earth who is capable of launching ships and satellites into outer space. Of course, this was not given much thought either, for I spoke with a delegate representing Cameroon, who clearly stated his country did not support this idea and. While there were some far fetched ideas, there was much progress all around. All countries within MS DISEC were able to vote on a final draft resolution, as was the UE committee.
Times of India

Topic: DISEC / Prevention of Arms Race in Space

During 1947-1991 the United States and the USSR embarked on an arms race that shocked the world. Now the Montessori Model United met together and discussed the possibility of an outer space arms race. The delegates spoke with other countries and debated the best ways to solve this pressing issue.

During the Upper Elementary conference delegates from Egypt proposed that inspections should be carried out by United Nations peacekeepers. Another idea was suggested by Iraq, “all countries should just not put weapons in space” this idea had merit but was unable to gain momentum and was not put onto the final resolution. The suggestion from Libya stated to “never use first strike weapons and to never test ASAT weapons.” Accusations were hurled as Costa Rica stated that Japan and Russia were in possession of nuclear bombs the size of the Empire State Building. Japan could not confirm or deny this accusatory statement. The delegates from the Republic of Costa Rica also stated that “nuclear radiation could harm animals other planets since there is no atmosphere for the moon” when asked to elaborate on this response on how he knew there was life on other planets he responded “well I’ve seen all of the men in black movies” this concluded are interview with the delegates from the Republic of Costa Rica.

Some other ideas proposed were to install thermal imaging cameras into satellites in an attempt to see if they contained weaponry, and stationing armed United Nations peacekeepers around launch sites to inspect satellites before they were launched.

Meanwhile at the Middle School DISEC committee tensions ran high as delegates went wild. “What’s wrong with killing Russia” a delegate from Belarus shouted, this was heard in a conversation with Jamaica. The resolution created stated that all conventional weapons and firearms would be banned from entering space. When the idea of an enemy force attacking an international space station was brought up, the delegates from Jamaica exclaimed “it’s absurd”, “it would never happen”. When asked about a hypothetical situation, the delegation of Belarus stated “there isn’t a contingency plan for this, we don’t have plans for things that aren’t going to happen”. When questioned further the delegates remarked “well if Elon Musk goes rouge and becomes the head of a terroist organization we might be in trouble but until that happens were
fine” the delegations from other countries joined in and continued to talk about Elon Musk’s hypothetical terrorist group. While interviewing the delegates from Belarus a heated argument erupted as Jamaica moved in to answer the question themselves. Later the delegates from Belarus stated “they just steal the spotlight and don’t listen to other peoples ideas”. This group also had some radical ideas as the delegates from Guyana remarked “we want to protect the moon, but once the security relaxes we want to nuke it and then make it implode” this idea said to the delegates from the Republic of Cameroon remarked “yeah we strongly disapprove”. The proposed implosion of the moon was supported by Guyana as well as the delegation representing Belarus, but was opposed by the delegates from Jamaica for good reason.

All delegates believed immensely in the fact that space should be safe, as one delegate from Egypt put it “it’s not fair to destroy space, it belongs to everyone”. Simply put space should be available for all countries and all countries should work to protect it from radiation and debris.
NYC CONFERENCE MARCH COMMITTEE’S
BEHIND THE SCENES
WORKING SESSIONS

Upper Elementary Committees*

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (SOCHUM)

DAY 1
DAY 2

DAY 1
DAY 2

* Some committee working sessions are missing because we originally recorded these videos for Chinese schools which were not able to attend the conference.
United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC 1)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO 1)
Middle School Committees*

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Day 1

Day 2

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (SOCHUM 1)

Day 1

Day 2

* Some committee working sessions are missing because we originally recorded these videos for Chinese schools which were not able to attend the conference.
Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural (SOCHUM 2)

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC 1)

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC 2)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

DAY 1

DAY 2
CHICAGO
MAY
14TH – 20TH
2020
UPPER
ELEMENTARY
RESOLUTIONS
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Recognizing that human trafficking is a violation to human rights and a modern form of slavery,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that trafficking has killed and almost killed many people, including people affected by organ trafficking,

Realizing that trafficking is a system that is difficult to break out of,

Affirming that the victims of human trafficking may need help dealing with emotional or physical trauma,

Trusting that the United Nations can help victims of trafficking,

Alarmed by the fact that, in a year, more than 50,000 people are trafficked,

Bearing in mind that human trafficking is the third most profitable crime to commit,

Noting with regret that many children are victims of trafficking for various reasons,

Recognizing that people in poverty need to be protected,

Deeply concerned from having heard the worries of trafficking victims,
Deeply concerned about how many people are not aware of trafficking,

Deeply disturbed by the number of law enforcers that are bribed by traffickers,

1. Calls upon all member-states to set up CCTV cameras powered by renewable energy to find traffickers exclusively in public places, such as seaports, airports, and train stations;

2. Further reminds countries to increase safety for the internet so that people are safer from hackers, traffickers and phishers;

3. Recommends that countries more closely monitor the industries that hire a lot of trafficked people to make sure they are following the rules and not buying trafficked people and that they are paying the people they are hiring;

4. Further requests that safe havens shelters are built to protect victims and people at-risk and that they are guarded by specially trained forces;

5. Further invites volunteers to teach and educate peoples in vulnerable regions about trafficking and about poverty;

6. Encouraging countries to create immigrant residency program to help illegal immigrant that were victims of trafficking;

7. Further recommends countries reinforce training or further train law enforcers to better monitor land and water borders and suggests enabling laws against human trafficking and further enforcing them;

8. Encourages members states to set up an alert system so the public can know about traffickers and be prepared;

9. Recommends that the funding for the projects comes from donations or fundraisers;

10. Encourages the training of existing teachers and doctors in areas where human trafficking occurs to be on the look-out for human trafficking;

11. Recommends all countries become aware of the traffickers and trafficked victims in the area.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia in local communities

The Committee,

Noting with regret that many people are discriminated against for race, caste, culture, gender, class, or religion,

Recognizing that people who are discriminated against don’t have adequate access to jobs, education and housing,

Affirming that many people have gotten discriminated against, and as of 2020, 101 teenagers were discriminated against in the US in only two weeks,

Acknowledging that many children are also victims of racial discrimination, and that this can result in children dropping out of school and being driven out of their communities,

Deeply disturbed by the number of victims of racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other hate crimes, given that there is less than 0.1% difference in people worldwide,

Bearing in mind that young African-American men were nine times more likely than other Americans to be killed by police officers,

Fully believing that every race, religion, gender, and culture should have equal rights,

Deeply disturbed by minority groups having rights taken away through unfair court judgments,

Alarmed by the number of racially discriminatory acts committed,

Deeply concerned by police being bribed to ignore racism, xenophobia, and related intolerant acts,

Takes into account the number of innocent people targeted,

Acknowledging that people have been discriminating against each other for a long time and it might take a while for people to understand that discrimination is not OK,

1. Recommends each country to work with government officials and minority groups to create an anti-discrimination act;

2. Encourages countries to make minority groups’ holidays as important as major groups’ holidays;
3. Calls upon countries to create stronger laws to bring discriminators to justice;

4. Affirms that the UN will provide funding for countries to enforce their anti-racism laws;

5. Encourages countries to promote equality for people of every race, religion, class, ability, gender, and culture;

6. Recommends that schools encourage children to understand and acknowledge one another in a positive way;

7. Calls upon member states to improve health care for minority groups;

8. Encourages all member states to create a free anti-discrimination education program for adults and children alike to educate them on discrimination and what to do about it;

9. Endorses countries to use its taxes and other sources of fundraising to fund their anti-discrimination projects;

10. Emphasizes that member states should educate citizens about the benefits of diversity;

11. Recommends that countries create a hotline and official office for victims and witnesses of racial discrimination;

12. Requests that countries recognize and participate in “Human Rights Days”;

13. Reminds countries to promote gender equality, as stated in SDG goal #5;

14. Further request security for large and/or cultural events to prevent acts of racism and xenophobia;

15. Further request creating a safe house for those who are vulnerable or those who have already been victims of racial intolerances;

16. Considers finding out which people are being affected and who is causing generally discriminatory acts;

17. Suggests further development for police training to watch for acts of racism and discrimination;

18. Suggests for the creation of an international police bribery and at-risk community watch group consisting of trained police from out of state;

19. Calls upon member states to have protection programs for minority groups and displaced peoples.
Economic and Social Council


Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Bearing in mind women only have 22% of government positions worldwide,

Alarmed by the fact that 1.3 million girls worldwide are out of school at age five,

Declaring the definition of abuse: the cruel and violent treatment of a person,

Bearing in mind that Intimate Partner Violence can stem from issues that a couple is having in their relationship,

Alarmed by the fact that 1 in 3 women around the world experience some form of violence.

1. Encourages governments to charge a gender bias fine to any company who provides unequal wages;

2. Considers giving women options for medical help if they have been abused;

3. Expresses its hope that if a girl gets kidnapped internationally the police should have a path to get the victim back home;

4. Calls upon schools to teach self defense for women and girls;

5. Further requests to set an amount of money to give to families in poverty, it should be calculated by the amount of money the government has and what it is spent on;

6. Encourages the UN to start development programs under 2030 Agenda sustainable development;

7. Further requests UNICEF should consult the governments to make a treaty that allows women and girls to choose when they want to marry;

8. Encourages that if a couple wants to marry under the age of 18 the parents of the underage person have to consent, but the consent is not required over that age;

9. Requests interviewing underage women to make sure they want to get married and are financially stable;

10. Calls upon countries to impose sanctions or punishments for countries that don’t comply with the resolution;

11. Requests education for grownups using training and manuals. Add lessons on how to take care of oneself and family members. Teach women how to identify abuse and how to protect oneself by giving them examples of abuse;

12. Encourages Peaceful solutions to domestic violence by using things like therapy. Therapy to support women who have already been abused. Calls upon countries to create support groups of women who could help each other out. Use couples therapy to solve problems within marriages and prevent abuse. Provide therapy for the men who abuse women in order to care for their mental issues;

13. Further recommends the enforcement of laws using cameras. Add security and cameras in neighborhoods with transitional housing to track who comes in and out of these places. Places with higher crime rates should have more cameras than places with lower crime rates. Place in countries with the highest rate of abuse around the world. Use cameras in places like alleyways or near neighborhoods, as well as schools;

14. Encourages starting a fund with UN Women for transitional housing for women and their children that have been abused. Build this housing in countries with high rates of abuse between men and women;
10. Calls upon countries to impose sanctions or punishments for countries that don’t comply with the resolution;

11. Requests education for grownups using training and manuals. Add lessons on how to take care of oneself and family members. Teach women how to identify abuse and how to protect oneself by giving them examples of abuse;

12. Encourages Peaceful solutions to domestic violence by using things like therapy. Therapy to support women who have already been abused. Calls upon countries to create support groups of women who could help each other out. Use couples therapy to solve problems within marriages and prevent abuse. Provide therapy for the men who abuse women in order to care for their mental issues;

13. Further recommends the enforcement of laws using cameras. Add security and cameras in neighborhoods with transitional housing to track who comes in and out of these places. Places with higher crime rates should have more cameras than places with lower crime rates. Place in countries with the highest rate of abuse around the world. Use cameras in places like alleyways or near neighborhoods, as well as schools;

14. Encourages starting a fund with UN Women for transitional housing for women and their children that have been abused. Build this housing in countries with high rates of abuse between men and women;

15. Requests funding to build schools in order to educate women. Educate them on how to read. These schools would be Co-ed and would give men and women the same opportunities and education;

16. Further recommends that women get into leadership positions in order to empower other women. Place more women on corporate boards to help prevent inequality. The UN could encourage nations to adopt these rules, tax incentives could be given to nations;

17. Draws attention to addressing the killings of women by men. Suggests to governments in the UN to raise the punishments for men who commit these crimes;

18. Further invites women activists to low education levels for women to go and teach them why women should be educated and why equality is important;

19. Further requests governmental or non-governmental organizations to teach minors about gender equality. Educate minors about this topic in schools;

20. Further invites businesses where volunteers or staff go around the world teaching children how to prevent abuse;

21. Encourages the UN to donate money to women in poverty and their families. Give loans for people to start small businesses;

22. Requests that the UN teaches women and girls job skills and how to earn and save money;

23. Further recommends that, because of gender inequality inside of corporations, there should be an inspection to make sure they are following procedures;
24. Requests that more departments funded by the government are created to handle complaints and therapy for abused women and girls;

25. Encourages a group of women volunteers to travel throughout their country to advocate for women’s rights. These women would have increased security, possibly UN peacekeepers, when traveling;

26. Encourages women and girls to speak up for themselves if they have been abused or harassed by anyone;

27. Recommends that countries create group shelters for only women with therapy options;

28. Requests countries to let women vote and drive;

29. Calls upon women to use their voices;

30. Supports countries that provide male and female options for sports;

31. Requests that countries hold book fairs in libraries and bookshops that promote women authors;

32. Recommends that the UN spreads awareness about the websites and books about women’s rights.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council

Topic: Forum on Forests
The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that Iraq only has 2% of trees,

Fully aware that Botswana has lost 17.3% of its forests cover,

Deeply concerned that 80% of animals and plants live in forests and 20% percent of the world’s oxygen comes from trees,

Taking note that only 30% of the world is forest,

Declaring that deforestation must be stopped,

Noting with deep concern that England sized parts of forests around the world are lost every year due to deforestation.

1. Supports others who support organizations fighting deforestation by providing money and helping the organizations;

2. Requests planting two new seeds if a tree is cut down;

3. Supports helping farmers with reforestation. The people who are cutting down trees should help with reforestation after cutting down that tree;

4. Recommends cutting down dead trees to clear land and to use for protection against natural disasters, as opposed to young and healthy ones. The land can be used for agriculture;

5. Recommends recycling more;

6. Further recommends using clay, hay, concrete, synthetic wood, or bricks instead of using wood;

7. Encourages everyone to start using solar or wind power;

8. Calls upon sending volunteers to start organizations that fight deforestation;

9. Considers making fewer things that use tree material like paper;
10. Further invites volunteers to go out and ensure that fewer trees are being cut down;

11. Recommends reducing the use of paper, and use paper alternatives;

12. Calls taking out dead plants or trees from forests in order to make space for new young trees and other plants. These dead plants and trees can be reused and turned into biofuels;

13. Recommends using less carbon because it is not good for humans;

14. Requests that people try to move into houses that are already built rather than building new ones; Don’t make big houses, live in one house for a long time rather than moving and wasting wood;

15. Considers using sturdy sticks for building things rather than trees;

16. Requests using less room for agriculture, use the land we already have;

17. Encourages the use of biofuels, dead branches, and dead bushes as substitutes for firewood;

18. Draws the attention to employing more afforestation which is the establishment of new trees in a place where trees didn’t originally cover;

19. Recommends eating more vegan meals, which can help reduce the number of chicken, fish, and lamb that need to be housed. With the need to support fewer animals to eat, more land could be turned into forests;

20. Encourages people to cut down dead trees instead of cutting down living trees;

21. Requests that instead of using firewood for fuel use biofuel. Or use sticks that are from the ground;

22. Encourages that instead of each company cutting down a whole area of trees, several companies share already cleared land;

23. Further requests that people build buildings up instead of outwards. Start placing buildings in land that is more flat instead of using land that already has a lot of trees;

24. Supports the education of people about the dangers of cutting down trees. This can be taught in schools and to adults;

25. Recommends that when a country or company sells wood to a country, the country or company purchasing the wood needs to pay them money so the country or company that gives the wood can buy a new tree or seed;

26. Further recommends that there should be a yearly limit on cutting down trees per year. Countries that have more trees can cut more down. Companies should reduce their use of trees by 20%;

27. Requests that when trees are cleared for land, the trees can be reused by different companies for materials.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern that an estimated 90% of fishing stocks have been overfished,

Fully aware that this issue needs to be solved,

Expressing satisfaction about measures that have been taken to educate fishermen around the world,

Noting with approval of the agreement on Port State Measures,

Fully aware that 10% of the world’s population relies on fish as a main food source,

1. Understanding that one in five fish is a product of IUU fishing,

2. Invites awareness to stop overfishing through educational programs;

3. Further requests the eradication of trawler fishing;

4. Recommends increased security at fishing ports;

5. Recommends that nations that overfish be taken to the International Court of Justice;

6. Strongly encourages countries to turn over illegally fished areas into marine wildlife preserves;

7. Highly suggests that the United Nations Security Council pass laws that prevent IUU fishing;

8. Strongly suggests that governments put laws in place to prevent IUU fishing.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that 9,000,000 people die from food insecurity every year,

Expressing satisfaction over Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) 2, 3, and 6,

Welcoming transportation of gardening supplies, food, water filters, and seeds, by truck, airplane, train, or boat.

Strongly suggests drawing the attention to having countries help other countries produce and donate food,

Emphasizes drying and donating unsold food to those who need it,

Deeply concerned about the insufficient amount of potable water,

1. Encourages seed exchanges between farmers and governments;

2. Further encourages citizens to grow gardens to assist their countries well being;

3. Recommends expanding the number of indoor farms;

4. Further recommends partnering the World Food Program (WFP) to benefit food insecurity;

5. Encourages countries to buy and distribute food by means of fundraising and donations;

6. Requests trackers for animals to ensure safety and to keep them out of farming areas;
7. Strongly encourages countries to make use of Agricultural Food Banks Transportation;

8. Suggests trying to grow GMO plants that can survive in harsher environments and grow more food;

9. Highly recommends creating a cycle to minimize food waste;

10. Strongly suggests the education of farmers about food waste, plant-based meals, greenhouse gases, and making biofuel from compost;

11. Invites communities to tend to plots of land funded by the government;

12. Highly requests the production and distribution of a water filter made from earth materials.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Recognizing that human trafficking is a violation to human rights and a modern form of slavery,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that trafficking has killed and almost killed many people, including people affected by organ trafficking,

Realizing that trafficking is a system that is difficult to break out of,

Affirming that the victims of human trafficking may need help dealing with emotional or physical trauma,

Trusting that the United Nations can help victims of trafficking,

Alarmed by the fact that, in a year, more than 50,000 people are trafficked,

Bearing in mind that human trafficking is the third most profitable crime to commit,

Noting with regret that many children are victims of trafficking for various reasons,

Recognizing that people in poverty need to be protected,

Deeply concerned from having heard the worries of trafficking victims,
Deeply concerned about how many people are not aware of trafficking,

Deeply disturbed by the number of law enforcers that are bribed by traffickers,

1. Calls upon all member-states to set up CCTV cameras powered by renewable energy to find traffickers exclusively in public places, such as seaports, airports, and train stations;

2. Further reminds countries to increase safety for the internet so that people are safer from hackers, traffickers and phishers;

3. Recommends that countries more closely monitor the industries that hire a lot of trafficked people to make sure they are following the rules and not buying trafficked people and that they are paying the people they are hiring;

4. Further requests that safe havens shelters are built to protect victims and people at-risk and that they are guarded by specially trained forces;

5. Further invites volunteers to teach and educate peoples in vulnerable regions about trafficking and about poverty;

6. Encouraging countries to create immigrant residency program to help illegal immigrant that were victims of trafficking;

7. Further recommends countries reinforce training or further train law enforcers to better monitor land and water borders and suggests enabling laws against human trafficking and further enforcing them;

8. Encourages members states to set up an alert system so the public can know about traffickers and be prepared;

9. Recommends that the funding for the projects comes from donations or fundraisers;

10. Encourages the training of existing teachers and doctors in areas where human trafficking occurs to be on the look-out for human trafficking;

11. Recommends all countries become aware of the traffickers and trafficked victims in the area.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia in local communities

The Committee,

Noting with regret that many people are discriminated against for race, caste, culture, gender, class, or religion,

Recognizing that people who are discriminated against don’t have adequate access to jobs, education and housing,

Affirming that many people have gotten discriminated against, and as of 2020, 101 teenagers were discriminated against in the US in only two weeks,

Acknowledging that many children are also victims of racial discrimination, and that this can result in children dropping out of school and being driven out of their communities,

Deeply disturbed by the number of victims of racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other hate crimes, given that there is less than 0.1% difference in people worldwide,

Bearing in mind that young African-American men were nine times more likely than other Americans to be killed by police officers,

Fully believing that every race, religion, gender, and culture should have equal rights,

Deeply disturbed by minority groups having rights taken away through unfair court judgments,

Alarmed by the number of racially discriminatory acts committed,

Deeply concerned by police being bribed to ignore racism, xenophobia, and related intolerant acts,

Takes into account the number of innocent people targeted,

Acknowledging that people have been discriminating against each other for a long time and it might take a while for people to understand that discrimination is not OK,

1. Recommends each country to work with government officials and minority groups to create an anti-discrimination act;

2. Encourages countries to make minority groups’ holidays as important as major groups’ holidays;

3. Calls upon countries to create stronger laws to bring discriminators to justice;

4. Affirms that the UN will provide funding for countries to enforce their anti-racism laws;

5. Encourages countries to promote equality for people of every race, religion, class, and culture;

6. Recommends that schools encourage children to understand and acknowledge one another in a positive way;

7. Calls upon member states to improve health care for minority groups;

8. Encourages all member states to create a free anti-discrimination education program for adults and children alike to educate them on discrimination and what to do about it;

9. Endorses countries to use its taxes and other sources of fundraising to fund their anti-discrimination projects;

10. Emphasizes that member states should educate citizens about the benefits of diversity;

11. Recommends that countries create a hotline and official office for victims and witnesses of racial discrimination;
3. Calls upon countries to create stronger laws to bring discriminators to justice;

4. Affirms that the UN will provide funding for countries to enforce their anti-racism laws;

5. Encourages countries to promote equality for people of every race, religion, class, ability, gender, and culture;

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10. Emphasizes that member states should educate citizens about the benefits of diversity;

11. Recommends that countries create a hotline and official office for victims and witnesses of racial discrimination;

12. Requests that countries recognize and participate in “Human Rights Days”;

13. Reminds countries to promote gender equality, as stated in SDG goal #5;

14. Further request security for large and/or cultural events to prevent acts of racism and xenophobia;

15. Further request creating a safe house for those who are vulnerable or those who have already been victims of racial intolerances;

16. Considers finding out which people are being affected and who is causing generally discriminatory acts;

17. Suggests further development for police training to watch for acts of racism and discrimination;

18. Suggests for the creation of an international police bribery and at-risk community watch group consisting of trained police from out of state;

19. Calls upon member states to have protection programs for minority groups and displaced peoples.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Bearing in mind women only have 22% of government positions worldwide,

Alarmed by the fact that 1.3 million girls worldwide are out of school at age five,

Declaring the definition of abuse: the cruel and violent treatment of a person,

Bearing in mind that Intimate Partner Violence can stem from issues that a couple is having in their relationship,

Alarmed by the fact that 1 in 3 women around the world experience some form of violence.

1. Encourages governments to charge a gender bias fine to any company who provides unequal wages;

2. Considers giving women options for medical help if they have been abused;

3. Expresses its hope that if a girl gets kidnapped internationally the police should have a path to get the victim back home;

4. Calls upon schools to teach self defense for women and girls;

5. Further requests to set an amount of money to give to families in poverty, it should be calculated by the amount of money the government has and what it is spent on;

6. Encourages the UN to start development programs under 2030 Agenda sustainable development;

7. Further requests UNICEF should consult the governments to make a treaty that allows women and girls to choose when they want to marry;

8. Encourages that if a couple wants to marry under the age of 18 the parents of the underage person have to consent, but the consent is not required over that age;

9. Requests interviewing underage women to make sure they want to get married and are financially stable;

10. Calls upon countries to impose sanctions or punishments for countries that don’t comply with the resolution;

11. Requests education for grownups using training and manuals. Add lessons on how to take care of oneself and family members. Teach women how to identify abuse and how to protect oneself by giving them examples of abuse;

12. Encourages Peaceful solutions to domestic violence by using things like therapy. Therapy to support women who have already been abused. Calls upon countries to create support groups of women who could help each other out. Use couples therapy to solve problems within marriages and prevent abuse. Provide therapy for the men who abuse women in order to care for their mental issues;

13. Further recommends the enforcement of laws using cameras. Add security and cameras in neighborhoods with transitional housing to track who comes in and out of these places. Places with higher crime rates should have more cameras than places with lower crime rates. Place in countries with the highest rate of abuse around the world. Use cameras in places like alleyways or near neighborhoods, as well as schools;

14. Encourages starting a fund with UN Women for transitional housing for women and their children that have been abused. Build this housing in countries with high rates of abuse between men and women;
10. Calls upon countries to impose sanctions or punishments for countries that don’t comply with the resolution;

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14. Encourages starting a fund with UN Women for transitional housing for women and their children that have been abused. Build this housing in countries with high rates of abuse between men and women;

15. Requests funding to build schools in order to educate women. Educate them on how to read. These schools would be Co-ed and would give men and women the same opportunities and education;

16. Further recommends that women get into leadership positions in order to empower other women. Place more women on corporate boards to help prevent inequality. The UN could encourage nations to adopt these rules, tax incentives could be given to nations;

17. Draws attention to addressing the killings of women by men. Suggests to governments in the UN to raise the punishments for men who commit these crimes;

18. Further invites women activists to low education levels for women to go and teach them why women should be educated and why equality is important;

19. Further requests governmental or non-governmental organizations to teach minors about gender equality. Educate minors about this topic in schools;

20. Further invites businesses where volunteers or staff go around the world teaching children how to prevent abuse;

21. Encourages the UN to donate money to women in poverty and their families. Give loans for people to start small businesses;

22. Requests that the UN teaches women and girls job skills and how to earn and save money;

23. Further recommends that, because of gender inequality inside of corporations, there should be an inspection to make sure they are following procedures;
24. Requests that more departments funded by the government are created to handle complaints and therapy for abused women and girls;

25. Encourages a group of women volunteers to travel throughout their country to advocate for women’s rights. These women would have increased security, possibly UN peacekeepers, when traveling;

26. Encourages women and girls to speak up for themselves if they have been abused or harassed by anyone;

27. Recommends that countries create group shelters for only women with therapy options;

28. Requests countries to let women vote and drive;

29. Calls upon women to use their voices;

30. Supports countries that provide male and female options for sports;

31. Requests that countries hold book fairs in libraries and bookshops that promote women authors;

32. Recommends that the UN spreads awareness about the websites and books about women’s rights.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council

Topic: Forum on Forests

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that Iraq only has 2% of trees,

Fully aware that Botswana has lost 17.3% of its forests cover,

Deeply concerned that 80% of animals and plants live in forests and 20% percent of the world’s oxygen comes from trees,

Taking note that only 30% of the world is forest,

Declaring that deforestation must be stopped,

Noting with deep concern that England sized parts of forests around the world are lost every year due to deforestation.

1. Supports others who support organizations fighting deforestation by providing money and helping the organizations;

2. Requests planting two new seeds if a tree is cut down;

3. Supports helping farmers with reforestation. The people who are cutting down trees should help with reforestation after cutting down that tree;

4. Recommends cutting down dead trees to clear land and to use for protection against natural disasters, as opposed to young and healthy ones. The land can be used for agriculture;

5. Recommends recycling more;

6. Further recommends using clay, hay, concrete, synthetic wood, or bricks instead of using wood;

7. Encourages everyone to start using solar or wind power;

8. Calls upon sending volunteers to start organizations that fight deforestation;

9. Considers making fewer things that use tree material like paper;
10. Further invites volunteers to go out and ensure that fewer trees are being cut down;

11. Recommends reducing the use of paper, and use paper alternatives;

12. Calls taking out dead plants or trees from forests in order to make space for new young trees and other plants. These dead plants and trees can be reused and turned into biofuels;

13. Recommends using less carbon because it is not good for humans;

14. Requests that people try to move into houses that are already built rather than building new ones; Don’t make big houses, live in one house for a long time rather than moving and wasting wood;

15. Considers using sturdy sticks for building things rather than trees;

16. Requests using less room for agriculture, use the land we already have;

17. Encourages the use of biofuels, dead branches, and dead bushes as substitutes for firewood;

18. Draws the attention to employing more afforestation which is the establishment of new trees in a place where trees didn’t originally cover;

19. Recommends eating more vegan meals, which can help reduce the number of chicken, fish, and lamb that need to be housed. With the need to support fewer animals to eat, more land could be turned into forests;

20. Encourages people to cut down dead trees instead of cutting down living trees;

21. Requests that instead of using firewood for fuel use biofuel. Or use sticks that are from the ground;

22. Encourages that instead of each company cutting down a whole area of trees, several companies share already cleared land;

23. Further requests that people build buildings up instead of outwards. Start placing buildings in land that is more flat instead of using land that already has a lot of trees;

24. Supports the education of people about the dangers of cutting down trees. This can be taught in schools and to adults;

25. Recommends that when a country or company sells wood to a country, the country or company purchasing the wood needs to pay them money so the country or company that gives the wood can buy a new tree or seed;

26. Further recommends that there should be a yearly limit on cutting down trees per year. Countries that have more trees can cut more down. Companies should reduce their use of trees by 20%;

27. Requests that when trees are cleared for land, the trees can be reused by different companies for materials.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Combating Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

The Committee,

Noting with deep concern that an estimated 90% of fishing stocks have been overfished,

Fully aware that this issue needs to be solved,

Expressing satisfaction about measures that have been taken to educate fishermen around the world,

Noting with approval of the agreement on Port State Measures,

Fully aware that 10% of the world’s population relies on fish as a main food source,

1. Understanding that one in five fish is a product of IUU fishing,

2. Invites awareness to stop overfishing through educational programs;

3. Further requests the eradication of trawler fishing;

4. Recommends increased security at fishing ports;

5. Recommends that nations that overfish be taken to the International Court of Justice;

6. Strongly encourages countries to turn over illegally fished areas into marine wildlife preserves;

7. Highly suggests that the United Nations Security Council pass laws that prevent IUU fishing;

8. Strongly suggests that governments put laws in place to prevent IUU fishing.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Alarmed by the fact that 9,000,000 people die from food insecurity every year,

Expressing satisfaction over Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) 2, 3, and 6,

Welcoming transportation of gardening supplies, food, water filters, and seeds, by truck, airplane, train, or boat.

Strongly suggests drawing the attention to having countries help other countries produce and donate food,

Emphasizes drying and donating unsold food to those who need it,

Deeply concerned about the insufficient amount of potable water,

1. Encourages seed exchanges between farmers and governments;

2. Further encourages citizens to grow gardens to assist their countries well being;

3. Recommends expanding the number of indoor farms;

4. Further recommends partnering the World Food Program (WFP) to benefit food insecurity;

5. Encourages countries to buy and distribute food by means of fundraising and donations;

6. Requests trackers for animals to ensure safety and to keep them out of farming areas;
7. Strongly encourages countries to make use of Agricultural Food Banks Transportation;

8. Suggests trying to grow GMO plants that can survive in harsher environments and grow more food;

9. Highly recommends creating a cycle to minimize food waste;

10. Strongly suggests the education of farmers about food waste, plant-based meals, greenhouse gases, and making biofuel from compost;

11. Invites communities to tend to plots of land funded by the government;

12. Highly requests the production and distribution of a water filter made from earth materials.
ROME
MAY 26TH
JUNE 1ST
2020
UPPER ELEMENTARY & MIDDLE SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS
First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Resolution GA/1/1.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Lithuania, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Democratic Republic of São Tomé & Príncipe, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Korea, Republic of South Sudan

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

The Committee,

Taking into account that a single nuclear bomb can destroy a city and kill millions of people,

Recognizing that there are an estimated 27,000 nuclear weapons,

Fully aware of these situations and assures all member countries that we will stand with the UN and work towards a Nuclear Arms Free World,

Keeping in mind that the danger of nuclear weapons is not well informed to the population,

Recalling where peace triumphs over conflict, weapons of mass destruction are phased out, and the proliferation of conventional weapons is averted; at the same time, as envisaged in article 26 of the UN charter, a reduction in military spending would lead to global development and prosperity,

Keeping in mind the devastating incident that happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6th, 1945,

1. Requests that the UN Security Council puts sanctions on any country that has nuclear weapons, imposing trade sanctions on countries with nuclear weapons until they no longer possess them;

2. Calls upon journalists and reporters to inform about the danger of nuclear weapons on a frequent basis;

3. Notes that in article 26 of the UN charter, a reduction in military spending would lead to global development and prosperity;

4. Draws attention to the fact that a single nuclear bomb can destroy a whole city, killing millions, threatening the natural environment, and leaving radiation behind it that remains there during years and is convinced that economic measures would help the countries that have suffered nuclear devastation;

5. Further recommends creating a new NPT on nuclear weapons or renew a past one;

6. Encourages to inform people about the danger of nuclear weapons and new information should be provided through the news or social media, or through speaking with the citizens of countries that have nuclear weapons to help them understand why it is harmful;
7. Affirms decreasing the types of nuclear weapons a country has;

8. Recommends the imposition of taxes on countries that engage in the production and possession of nuclear weapons.
FIRST COMMITTEE: DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY (DISEC)

Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Belarus, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Lithuania, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Democratic Republic of São Tomé & Príncipe, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Korea, Republic of South Sudan

Topic: Prevention of an Arm Race in Space

The Committee,

Taking into consideration that all member states should have the power to come together to form a strong alliance in preventing the weaponization of outer space,

Bearing in mind that weapons in outer space cause a great threat to the world,

Bearing in mind that the countries are sending missiles from Earth to destroy satellites in outer space, even from 2007, China used a missile to destroy one of their own satellites, in 2008, the USA used a missile to destroy a satellite that was broken, what if these types of repercussions should only be done as for the UN guidelines,

Keeping in mind the United Nations strongly believes that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes only and live in a safe world by preventing an arms race,

Taking into account that at the first committee of the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly, member states voted to adopt three resolutions: practical measures to further prevent an arms race in outer space, no first deployment of weapons in outer space, transparency, and confidence-building measures in outer space,

Keeping in mind that some people think these systems will also be used to attack objects in space,

Calling attention to the fact that some countries want to create space missile programs which will be used to attack other satellites in space,

Noting that these weapons in space pose a great threat to many countries that do not have them and grant the few countries that do have them and unfair form of power,

Recalling that there are only a few countries that have ratified the moon agreement, and propose to improve this agreement,

1. Encourages smaller countries which cannot afford space research on their own to work together to research space;

2. Strongly affirms that human conflict does not expand to space, and ensure that satellites are not used for military causes such as spying or targeting;
3. Recommends making the issues and concerns of weapons in space better known to the public and citizens of countries which take part in weapons in outer space through news and other forms of media;

4. Supports establishing a treaty which confirms that space is international or renewing an existing treaty;

5. Approves creating a clear timeline for objects which are being sent to space;

6. Endorses the UN to come up with clear guidelines that outer space is made available to all countries equally and no country should destroy assets and properties of other countries without UN approval;

7. Invites all the member states to organize a joint political declaration on prevention of an arms race in space;

8. Strongly encourages each government to dismantle all anti-satellite systems in a systematic way;

9. Considers making rational use of outer space, devote more efforts to the research and development of new science and technology in space, such as medicine and biology, which are closely related to mankind, and reduce the research and development of new weapons in space for military purposes;

10. Further recommends that there should be restrictions on satellites or other objects launched into space in order to reduce the amount of waste that orbits around planet Earth;

11. Recommends that the international community is urged to continue its efforts to maintain world peace and promote security in order to avoid conflicts in outer space.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

The Committee,

Deeply concerned and aware that women and children are 95% of the victims in human trafficking,

Alarmed by the lack of security concerning refugees and immigrants

Taking into account the need for cooperation with other countries,

Observing the subject of funding into investigations of human trafficking cases,

Recognizing that trafficking of organs is a huge component of human trafficking,

Deeply concerned by the lack of security by member states’ border control,

Deeply aware that NGOs are struggling to control the human trafficking issue,

Fully aware that nutritional, sanitary and educational centers and supplies need to be provided to countries as soon as possible,

Fully aware that there are many types of human trafficking, such as; forced marriage, sexual exploitation, organs trafficking, child labor, and (add Nam) domestic slavery,

Aware that in some countries it is legal to own someone,

Fully aware that there are 40.3 million victims globally and that if we don’t take action to eliminate human trafficking the number of victims will increase considerably,

Recognizing the importance of getting the victims to provide crucial information and identification of traffickers and mafia,

1. Encourages all member states to work together for the abolishment of human trafficking;

2. Encourages all countries to raise awareness of human trafficking issues;
3. Further recommends that shelter and help centers could be built for survivors and victims of human trafficking;

4. Requests that member states tackle the problem of unemployment, as many victims are poor, and are tricked by traffickers, pretending to have a job for the victims;

5. Encourages member states (add Nam) to construct infrastructure to improve the living quality of victims that live in underdeveloped countries;

6. Reaffirms larger border patrol;

7. Requests for better control of poorer areas;

8. Authorizes to help legally and sustainably in the donation of human organs in order to abolish and eliminate organ trafficking;

9. Requests that NGO create systems such as (add Ecu) jobs for women, help centers or provide self-defense;

10. Calls upon member states to support NGOs fighting trafficking in persons;

11. Requests all governments to make sure investigations are funded into human trafficking and that all traffickers are taken to court;

12. Supports all countries to collaborate on creating consequences and security to the human trafficking situation with the help of the UN;

13. Requests all governments provide tighter security for organ donations for hospitals;

14. Request an app in order to understand the experiences victims have passed and identify, with their help, the traffickers;

15. Calls upon social media companies to raise awareness on human trafficking;

16. Encourages schools to educate age-appropriate children on human trafficking;

17. Calls upon schools and universities to talk about how to protect themselves from the trauma of trafficking;

18. Further requests to implement adequate and consistently applied criminal justice responses that result in the identification and protection of victims and in the prosecution and conviction of traffickers and smugglers;

19. Further recommends to train police and criminal justice personnel on the proper procedures to guarantee the safety of victims, protect their privacy, and make it safe for them to testify;

20. Reminds authorities to get experts to talk to the victims and make them open up about their experiences.
THIRD COMMITTEE: SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL (SOCHUM)

Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia in local communities

The Committee,

In accordance with sustainable development goal 10 reduced inequality,

Fully aware that education should be provided not only to students but also to teachers to prevent racism in schools,

Aware of the issue of racism and discrimination globally,

Alarmed by the fact that many immigrants, refugees, and migrants suffer from racism and discrimination,

Recognizing that fostering an anti-racism education program in many countries in the world is essential to stop this issue,

Emphasizing the importance of the equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic as well as global decision-making,

Fully aware that there are different types of racism including covert racism and cyber racism,

Deeply disturbed that some countries have racism hidden in their culture,

Aware of the lack of education about racism and xenophobia,

Aware of countries discriminating against their native people,

Aware that there is very little (0.1%) genetic difference between people of any nation,

Disturbed by the fact that racist police brutality is still present,

Alarmed by huge racist campaigns,

1. Approves the integration of immigrants in all economic and social levels;

2. Calls upon countries to build help centers and hire experts to help and communicate with victims;
3. Encourages all governments to reinforce laws and consequences against racism, xenophobia and all kinds of discrimination;

4. Requests that governments should include and improve legislation so it clearly defines the right of speech, journalism, and social media to include true and factual information to help stop the spread of fake news on racism and xenophobia;

5. Encourages all governments and NGOs to create international helplines for victims of all types of discrimination;

6. Encourages all member states to avoid trade with countries that have not signed the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination or with countries that have signed it but have not yet enforced within its country;

7. Encourages officials to receive specific training to detect and respond to hate crimes and to administer immigration detention producers in ways that respect human rights;

8. Encourages authorities to build applications for information about different ethnic groups, races and all types of racial discrimination;

9. Requests to ensure that everybody has access to good education without discrimination;

10. Endorses to increase awareness on how racial bias impacts professional development;

11. Encourages all schools around the world to mix different races from a young age so that there is no discrimination in the future;

12. Calls upon Member States to take specific steps to ensure full and effective access to the justice system for all individuals, particularly those of African descent;

13. Trusts that all the governments give the same rights to all of the population;

14. Recommends countries the idea of creating a law of protection for victims and encourages funding investigations into racism and make sure all racists are prosecuted;

15. Requests publicity campaigns or celebrities to appear in public spaces informing people the harm that racism and xenophobia causes and how wrong it is;

16. Requests that social media companies spread awareness about racism and cyber racism;

17. Calls upon all member states to follow article 1 of the Declaration on human rights, and teach it to the populations;

18. Encourages NGOs to go around the countries and debate this issue with students.
Resolution Economic and Social Council/1.1

Economic and Social Council


Topic: Advancement of Women

The Committee,

Deeply concerned that one in three women suffer physical violence at the hands of men in their life,

Bearing in mind that research has shown that once you have more gender equality in society it tends to improve the economy without much additional work being done,

Taking note that there are less female figures in the world of politics and that this affects gender equality,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that forced child marriage still exists in many countries,

Alarmed by the fact that women do three times more unpaid housework than men,

Viewing with appreciation the Convention against Discrimination in Education in the belief that education is a fundamental right regardless of gender,

1. Recommends the UN encourages companies to provide equal pay to both genders;
2. Further requests organizations made by the UN (International) to make speeches and help create education on women’s rights;
   a. Encourages politicians to add the topic of gender equality into their speeches and campaigns,
   b. Provide psychological support to rape victims;
3. Supports women to do equal housework with men;
4. Encourages countries to place economic sanctions on other countries that do not respect women’s rights;
5. Proclaims that women should be given more opportunities such as jobs;
6. Calls upon people around the world to protest and speak out about this issue;
7. Encourages governments to impose harsh penalties on people who violate women’s rights;
8. Requests improved schooling due to the amount of girls that never complete their school educations;
   a. Including complete school education for women;
9. Supports using television, online platforms and social media to teach and spread more data about women’s rights;
10. Calls upon more developed countries to try to find ways to speed up the demographic transition in less developed countries;
11. Requests more female representation in the government and establishing a minimum percentage of men and women in a country’s government;
12. Calls for countries to collaborate in increasing women’s rights education by establishing educational programs;
   a. Equality should be taught in schools.
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12. Calls for countries to collaborate in increasing women’s rights education by establishing educational programs;
   a. Equality should be taught in schools
   b. Raising awareness from a really early age (perhaps grade 3) through schools in order to promote an inclusive mindset
   c. Education programs for those convicted of domestic violence offenses so that they will not be repeat offenders.
UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Resolution Economic and Social Council/2.1

Economic and Social Council

Topic: UN Forum on Forests

The Committee,

Observing forests cover 31% of the Earth’s surface,

Noting that 80% of deforestation is driven by agriculture,

Deeply concerned that deforestation and forest degradation contribute to 10% of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions,

Keeping in mind that agriculture itself produces 10%-12% of the world’s greenhouse gases,

Deeply disturbed that 18.7 million acres of forest are deforested every year,

Taking into account that more than 80% of wildlife live in forests and deforestation reduces biodiversity,

Alarmed by the fact that the amount of trees chopped down every year put together would be about the size of Panama,

1. Encourages countries and international organizations to provide education to people from farms and those interested in farming to learn how they can do so efficiently by using sustainable methods;

2. Recommends having a united or umbrella organization that helps assist and coordinate the various smaller organizations and NGOs that work against deforestation;

3. Proposes the creation of a new United Nations committee that works on reforestation and replanting of trees;
   a. Further recommends this committee to implement a sustainable system of tree use

4. Requests that every country establishes an organization to improve the issue of loss of forests;

5. Encourages countries to create more green zones;

6. Recommends creating an education program for future generations including:

   a. Field trips to nature reserves so children appreciate nature
   b. Learning about the issue at school

7. Calls for the production and usage of more TV programs, movies, ads, photography, media, and social media about deforestation on topics such as:
   a. The effects of deforestation on the environment and the economy

8. Supports the unification of world databases on biodiversity to show percentages of how many trees have been cut down in the world;

9. Encourage countries to introduce laws that prevent mass deforestation such as:
   a. Individuals can only deforest a certain percentage of their land
   b. Governments can give financial bonuses for reforesting land
   c. Create a system that rewards individuals for having forests on their property
   d. Maintaining of %forest cover (e.g. every four years increase forest cover by 2%)
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9. Encourage countries to introduce laws that prevent mass deforestation such as:
   a. Individuals can only deforest a certain percentage of their land
   b. Governments can give financial bonuses for reforesting land
   c. Create a system that rewards individuals for having forests on their property
   d. Maintaining of %forest cover (e.g. every four years increase forest cover by 2%)
   e. Recommends community service of planting trees if someone is caught logging illegally
   f. Requests that countries require licenses in order to cut down trees and limit the number per year to a small number of people

10. Requests that countries introduce taxation to products that increase deforestation such as:
    a. Taxes for certain types of plants that destroy the land and require deforestation
    b. Carbon taxes introduced on land that was deforested

11. Encourages countries to introduce sanctions on countries that do not support these laws or generally support deforestation;

12. Recommends introducing vertical farming in more places;

13. Encourage security guards to protect the forests in places where there aren’t security guards;

14. Call upon individuals to go to the forest and plant trees;

15. Further investigate solutions to slowing down population growth because more land agriculture is used with a larger population;

16. Emphasizes using drones to help monitor forests and deforestation;
a. UN encourages the government to promote the protection of land

17. Encourages countries that are not recycling paper and other materials to begin doing so;
   a. Encourages countries that do recycle to partner recycling to countries that do not;

18. Recommends countries lower the percentage of people living in poverty;
   a. As Deforestation is caused by people living in poverty who cut down the trees for money,
   b. Lowering the taxes,
   c. Helping people living in poverty financially;

19. Encourages countries to provide strategic and financial aid to agriculture for the replanting of trees.
Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/1.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: Combating Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing

The Committee,

Deeply devoted to finding a resolution to the issue of combating IUU Fishing,

Deeply alarmed by the level of IUU Fishing taking place in the world and hope that the member states can find a common solution to agree on,

Acknowledging that one in five fish are caught through methods of IUU fishing,

Having heard that many vessels dispose of their fishing gear by throwing it in the ocean, approximately 640,000 tonnes litter a year which causes damage to marine life,

Keeping in mind that fish plays an important role in the ecosystem and there is a threat to marine biodiversity and sustainable fishing,

Bearing in mind that the USA is the biggest exporter of fish,

Aware that 33% of fish stocks come from IUU fishing,

The member states regretfully note that IUU fishing amounts to more than 23 billion USD a year in lost taxes and fees,

Taking into account that some vessels have a certificate which allow them to fish legally,

Deeply concerned that IUU fishing represents 26 million tonnes of fish caught annually,

Fully aware of the need to reinforce measures for the management of fishery activities with the RFMO,

1. Solemnly affirms that there should be a UN Organization for ocean conservation—more specific than the FAO, which would promote 3 main policies:
   a. Tracking and identifying fishing vessels and their history (possibly through satellite),
   b. Training and enforcement personnel that is ready to act and inspect vessels,
   c. Providing funds for developing countries for fishery control officers;

2. Encourages the member states should agree to encourage the change of their laws in order to have more strict laws regarding the violation of IUU fishing as long as they make sure that all countries have the resources and technology to follow the rules;

3. Urges for a Catch Documentation Scheme for every vessel and to combine the CDS with the Global Record;
1. Solemnly affirms that there should be a UN Organization for ocean conservation - more specific than the FAO, which would promote 3 main policies:
   a. Tracking and identifying fishing vessels and their history (possibly through satellite),
   b. Training and enforcement personnel that is ready to act and inspect vessels,
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2. Encourages the member states should agree to encourage the change of their laws in order to have more strict laws regarding the violation of IUU fishing as long as they make sure that all countries have the resources and technology to follow the rules;

3. Urges for a Catch Documentation Scheme for every vessel and to combine the CDS with the Global Record;

4. Strongly requests trade sanctions to be introduced by blocking business with flag of convenience nations and ships, not allowing them into worldwide waters;

5. Calls upon a system where each boat has a specific identification number provided by their country to make catch reporting systems of illegal fishing easier;

6. Further proclaims that governments should cooperate together to create a policy in order to open up job opportunities for those who illegally fish to support their families;

7. Strongly suggests to provide more technological resources which are lacking in this sector;

8. Further recommends different countries to establish:
   a. Catch reporting system,
   b. All fishing vessels should report what was caught,
   c. Form partnerships and share technology;

9. Welcomes giving fisher folks a voice and allowing them to share management possibilities could change their thoughts towards IUU fishing;

10. Contemplating the fact that three boats go fishing a day so once they return it should be checked if anything has been caught illegally;
11. Emphasizes the importance of education to the youth and fishermen about IUU fishing;

12. Expresses its hope to initiate a project that involves specific people coming to every school to inform children about IUU fishing;

13. Further recommends nations to trade and collaborate with other nations which have fishermen who are not respecting the IUU laws in order to improve their situation;

14. Considers that support resources should be invested into coast guard units so that their efforts can be more focused on the spread of IUU fishing;

15. Endorses the monitoring of oceans and all marine-related activities;

16. Considers minimizing the number of fish being caught based on lakes and oceans exploration of water and sustainability;

17. Further recommends the implementation of international agreements related to IUU fishing;

18. Calls upon improving national and regional measures to combat IUU fishing;

19. Encourages to support all nations having issues with IUU fishing and learn how to coordinate IUU fishing.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations


Topic: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

The Committee,

Fully aware that the issue of food security is not only present in developing countries but also present in fully developed countries,

Noting with regret that poverty in many countries is not allowing markets to grow and continue to be a part of daily life,

Alarmed by the fact that 1 out of 7 people do not have a sufficient amount of food,

Deeply concerned about the fact that 1.4 billion people worldwide have less than 1 euro to spend on food a day,

Deeply disturbed that over 12% of Asia’s population is starving and over 256 million people are undernourished in Africa,

Bearing in mind the importance of food and nutrition security to the poor and the vulnerable people in our societies,

Acknowledging the need to ensure that healthy food is affordable and available to our populations,

Taking into account the impact of situations such as climate change and economic uncertainties,

Taking note of the fact that 9.2% of the world’s population or just slightly more than 700 million people were exposed to severe levels of food insecurity in 2018,

Fully alarmed with the fact that 925 million people are suffering from hunger,

Fully aware that almost ⅓ of food is wasted,

Realizing that in Latin America over 250 million people are unfortunately experiencing hunger,

Taking into consideration that obesity is linked to 60 diseases and it is more dangerous than being hungry,
Noting with regret that poor nutrition causes 45% of deaths in children under 5, 3.1 million children each year,

Bearing in mind that a huge number of species are in risk of extinction due to poor sources of food and malnutrition,

Noting further that obesity is 1 of the 5 causes of death,

Recognizing that many countries are trying to create a hunger-free world,

Having examined that obesity costs Americans over $147 billion a year. Almost 6 billion US dollars were raised from countries that donated to the WFP in order to solve the problem of food security,

Taking into account the five countries that have the most effects on hunger are Chad, Zambia, CAR, Madagascar, and Yemen,

Recalling that an average of 29% of the farming is GDP,

Taking into account that half of the reproductive-aged women are anemic,

1. Requests seeking to remove meat farms and turn it into farmlands to plant vegetables;

2. Calls upon the governments of fully developed countries to be encouraged to impose higher taxation on unhealthy and possibly unsafe foods;

3. Emphasizes the donation of different types of seeds to countries that need them;

4. Encourages the innovation of food industries in order to provide safe and professionally controlled food;

5. Emphasizes guards to protect food;

6. Further recommends governments to plant trees, plants, and agriculture for better alimentation;

7. Encourages programs and organizations to fundraise for countries that require assistance;

8. Further requests governments to teach people about good diets in developed and underdeveloped countries;

9. Further encourages local and sustainable food while encouraging local food production, due to the fact that long-range transportation might damage the food and make it less safe or nutritious;

10. Recommends people to grow their own sustainable food;

11. Emphasizes the importance of educating farmers about climate change and impacts, so they know how to adapt and can recover their livelihoods in an event of a disaster;
12. Requests every country to establish or have its own food safety systems;

13. Further invites countries to participate in the UN General Assembly and have fundraisers that assist many people who are suffering from hunger;

14. Expresses its hope for food banks to provide families with meals;

15. Further recommends that farmers volunteer to travel to poorer countries and give local farmers lessons and techniques of farming;

16. Accepts a world food safety organization that observe and cooperates with different countries;

17. Draws the attention to teaching agriculture to people that are undernourished and giving them crops;

18. Further invites the local government to encourage people to settle near fertile areas and encourage them to farm;

19. Requests the introduction of “Cash-Back” and that is to give food or extra materials to organizations and to receive money in exchange;

20. Calls upon member states to enforce the new CBT project that has been developed by the WFP in the largest cities of developing countries in order to provide UN approved food.
Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/1.1

Human Rights Council


Topic: Safety of Journalists

The Committee,

Observing that no life can be spared,

Having considered previous solutions,

Fully aware of the dangers of delivering news,

Viewing with appreciation the risk journalists take to deliver information,

Taking note that journalists can choose to go on risky assignments,

Deeply concerned that the work of the journalists is not recognized by the public as much as other celebrities,

Deeply concerned by lack of safety measures for journalists,

Noting with approval of the UN Plan Of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the goals of the document,

Aware that there is an increasing number of journalists harmed,

Concerned for corrupt governments,

Taking note in appreciation of countries that have already supported the safety of journalists, and learning from actions that been taken,

Recognizing as a committee, even though we have solutions, that more can always be done,

Fully aware that free speech is at stake if journalists are unprotected,

Emphasizing its concern for untruthfulness of journalists either state-sponsored or individual,

Recalling mistakes made in the past:

1. Encourages the creation of a website on a database to share stories of journalists, raise funding for the cause, for increased funding for World Press Freedom Day which celebrates journalists and their work, create community engagement options, host video lectures and talks by journalists with personal experience with the issue such as Svetlana Alexievich or Robert Fisk, and to make the citizens aware about what journalists go through; This website would promote NGO and governmental awareness events on the issue;
2. Affirms the formation or addition of an international judicial system to deal with the safety of journalists;

3. Requests that all countries consider any type of violence (or limitation) against journalists for their job to prevent issues such as an attack on freedom of speech;

4. Endorses the idea of calling upon a celebrity ambassador to bring awareness on the subject and informs of concerns relating to journalists, preferably someone who cares deeply about the issue or has personal experience;

5. Encourages all states to have their security forces in contact with journalists and media personnel who are facing the biggest threats;

6. Further invites international treaties signed by all countries for the protection of traveling journalists as well as journalists on dangerous missions;

7. Stresses that there should be laws that protect journalists in all countries, especially in countries where there is high danger for journalists;

8. Calls upon a specialized committee in the UNESCO for the safety of Journalists and sponsoring a more-extensive journalist self-protection programme for armed and unarmed self-defense (armed defense should be used in extreme necessity). The journalist will have more protection and more awareness in dangerous situations;

9. Encourages Non-Governmental and Governmental Organizations to host awareness events for the sake of journalists;

10. Affirms that there should be government supervision of all publications funded by the government;

11. Further requests making the killing of journalists a crime against the Geneva convention;

12. Endorses the idea of an app and/or communication unit for the protection of journalists so that journalists can be funded by the government.
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Yemen

The Committee,

Believing that illegal or black market suppliers of weapons being brought to the war groups in Yemen should be stopped,

Noting with regret that greater actions were not taken previously,

Bearing in mind the suffering child soldiers go through,

Taking into account that many people are suffering because of insufficient resources, healthcare, etc,

Alarmed by the violations against children in the armed dispute,

Bearing in mind the causes of tension in Yemen: authority, water shortages, unemployment, and corruption since there is a lack of democracy and truthful political representatives,

Deeply concerned by the attacks and killings of civilians in Yemen among other war crimes,

Fully believing that the humanitarian problems that the people of Yemen are facing are wrong and should be stopped,

Keeping in mind the blockade made by Saudi Arabia and the United States that prevents food, medicine, and water from coming into the country,

Recalling the past works of the United Nations stating the rights that all people should have in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind that the solution to this problem is not a military one,

Confident that working together can create change,

Fully aware of airstrikes in Yemen’s cities,

Deeply concerned about the discrimination against many minority groups such as religious ones,

Observing the injuring of the freedom of religion:

1. Authorizes freeing detainees, kidnapped, and disappeared persons including journalist religious minorities and politicians and to lift the restraints on local and international associations;

2. Endorses the monitoring of child soldiers by the UN in Yemen, to stop recruitment of child soldiers, and to remove those already recruited;
3. Calls upon countries to come together and encourage Saudi Arabia to stop the blockage that is killing thousands of people;

4. Expresses its hope for new government leaders to be put into office in Yemen that are peaceful and stable;

5. Endorses the UN to create a protocol ensuring the freedom of religion in Yemen;

6. Stresses international humanitarian relief organizations to organize money transfers to the country with the central bank of Yemen, use financial assets to purchase basic materials to fulfill needs, host awareness events for the situation in Yemen, and raise money which could help the organizations;

7. Suggests that people should get the right to speak up peacefully since they have been suffering for a long time from things like abuse against immigrants, violence against civilians, and attacks on the source of income;

8. Demands to stop harassment and discrimination against Yemeni women, activists, and journalists;

9. Suggests that more UN committees and countries work together to solve this crisis, help people escape the conflict, import doctors and other essential workers to Yemen while many of them are not being paid;

10. Requests that all parties instantly terminate sales or transfers or military support to any regional or local member participating in the Yemen war and work productively towards holding a responsible those accused of dangerous violations of human rights in Yemen and ban on all weapons entering the war;

11. Encourages the UN to build safe shelters in safe zones, like those in the Bosnian wars protected by peacekeepers, as well as giving those in the safe shelter jobs in building infrastructure and teaching for children. These would be for people near violence to help escape afflicted areas. Through this we could prevent diseases;

12. Affirms the importance of bettering medical facilities in Yemen with peacekeeper protection and private electricity generators that are protected to stop them from being destroyed. This is to make sure there is electricity in hospitals as many lives depend on it;

13. Recommends creating a peace corridor for safe transport of medical aid, water, food, and to build rainwater harvesting tanks in the highlands of Yemen to create clean drinking water;

14. Affirms accepting the presence of UN Peacekeepers, in the harbors to facilitate the distribute humanitarian aid including food and medicals;

15. Encourages UN member nations to suspend trading with countries who are providing weapons to the war and part of the war and the prohibition of sales of weapons or arms by Saudi Arabia and UAE;

16. Supports creating peace talks online with group leaders to establish a new government, creating summits including countries presently at war (ADD BEL), and have an election under high security in a UN safe zone provided by the UN and the International community;

17. Proposes that the group leaders unite in a safe zone to create a cease-fire to alleviate pressure and facilitate the actions of the other clauses;

18. Believes that the Houthi group is connected with the local thugs/gangs of Yemen which could be spread out more and may cause more conflict, to put a stop to the root of the problem.
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/1.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Co-sponsors: Kingdom of Belgium, Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of India

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime

The Committee,

Guided by other countries’ actions, the UNODC committee welcomes new ideas to fix this crisis,
Taking into account that many people are involved, procedures and routines in workspaces and schools are necessary to be taken for safety,
Emphasizing the need for parental and teacher support to children,
Having examined statistics about the distribution of technological devices in schools and workspaces, it is appreciated for monthly routines to be implemented,
Having studied the importance of laws, we encourage governments to implement and further develop said laws,
Alarmed by the effect of cybercriminals, attention in schools, especially, but also in workspaces, is expected in order to prevent cybercrimes,
Expressing its need for safety, we encourage internet search engines to make their users aware of cybercrime,
Recognizing actions that other countries are performing, we encourage our governments to perform them in a similar way,

1. Expresses its appreciation that other countries are successfully trying to solve the problem of cybercrime;
   a. Draws the attention of the laws and actions performed;
   b. Encourages having more conferences where it would be possible for countries to share their ideas about preventing cybercrime;
2. Draws attention to the need for support from parents, legal guardians, as well as teachers to kids;
   a. Further reminds parentals about cybercrime for their families;
   b. Suggests to take on other suggestions on how to prevent cyberbullying from happening to their families;
   c. Encourages children to not overlook this topic, since it is a real threat that will be more common in the future;
3. Further recommends for governments to enlist stricter laws in order to emphasize the problem;
   a. Implements laws about routines that schools and workplaces can perform in order to ensure a safer environment;
4. Further invites schools or workplaces to educate children and adults about the current topic;
   a. Invites heads of schools and workplaces to ensure safety by stressing the importance of preventing cybercrime;
   b. Calls upon professional workers that work on preventing cybercrime to visit schools and further educate schools students;
5. Notes that it would be of great interest to set routines in workplaces and schools;
   a. Implements routines to check technological devices in order to check for viruses;
6. Emphasizes the importance of the government’s actions in order to keep its country’s citizens safe and protected;
   a. To make their citizens aware of their own actions on the internet;
   b. For its citizens to check their own technological devices;
7. Calls upon search engines to implement banners and notice signs for the users in order to emphasize the importance of ending cybercrime;
8. Further recommends stressing the topic in as many ways as possible.
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Co-sponsors: Kingdom Belgium, Federal Republic of Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of India

Topic: Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Organs and Trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal

The Committee,

Having considered there is not enough education given to citizens and proposing having multiple organizations help to educate in schools as well as in companies to spread awareness about this topic,

Keeping in mind the fact that we want to ensure safety it also is good not to have people feel as if they are surrounded by soldiers,

Noting with deep concern that organ trafficking often travels across borders, we put forward a proposition to strengthen the border reinforcements,

Taking into account the fact that not all countries have enough organs to transplant, exceptions may be made to make transplants to citizens of different countries with the consent of medical professionals,

Guided by experiences and successions of further developed countries we encourage other countries to take as a reference examples from said further developed countries,

Recognizing that external countries are performing actions in order to prevent such problems, we welcome their ideas in order to implement them and try to make a positive difference,

1. Calls upon countries to better their education and awareness of their citizens;
   a. This education being promoted by an organization to visit schools and other working spaces in the country;
   b. Further focusing on notifying children of this crucial topic;

2. Recommends to emphasize the importance of the current issue, preventing and combating trafficking of human organs;
   a. This includes implementing rules in schools, organizations, and companies;
3. Encourages countries to further strengthen their security;
   a. Affirms that security is necessary especially as it can be quite dangerous;
   b. Implementation and further emphasis on laws surrounding organ transplantation and trafficking;
   c. Urge countries to notify their security units about the statistics of organ trafficking;
4. Reaffirms the safety of country’s citizens, therefore encourages donations at the national levels with exceptions and consents from medical professionalists;
   a. Recommends to all countries;
5. Approves of the fact that other countries are taking action in order to prevent this crisis;
   a. Notes that countries with problems concerning organ trafficking should implement laws and procedures just as other countries have done in order to prevent this topic.
Youth Impact! Forum’s Mission: empower students to build successful projects in their LOCAL COMMUNITIES; supporting GLOBAL UN Goals and CHANGING THE WORLD.
LOCATION OF PROJECT
Ottawa (eventually northern indigenous communities and globally in the developing world).

KEY ISSUE
The key issues we as a team would like to solve are the unfortunate fact that people do not have the time to make healthy food, don’t have access to healthy but delicious food, and the cost difference between fast food and healthy foods. Furthermore, another key issue we are trying to eradicate is that some people are not financially stable and so they cannot afford lunch in the first place. According to Ottawa’s Food Bank 2018 census, 1 in 5 children in Canada go hungry.

RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PROBLEMS
In North America, there are two extreme diets embedded in a society where certain people do not have access to food sources while others only approach cheaper, easier, and unhealthy food choices. This can be seen with the doubling of Canada’s obesity rate since the 1970s. The convenience of unhealthy food cannot be underestimated. Additionally, the cost will be less than the total cost of going to the superstore and preparing it yourself. In Canada, a McPicks meal at McDonalds costs $5 plus 13 % HST. To buy the same meal at Walmart and to be able to cook it at home, would cost approximately $21.79 plus tax. The at-home prepared meal from Walmart could feed 4 people and would have a comparable cost of $5.44 plus tax per person. This meal would also contain more product (for example, there would be leftovers). Not being able to afford food and being food insecure is life for 1 in 5 Canadian children. Another extreme incorporates the fact that around 60% of food in Canada is wasted. Unfortunately, this is all occurring simultaneously as people are going hungry.

OBJECTIVES
Access to healthy food and to develop Sustainable gardens within school communities.

SOLUTION
Teenagers don’t make healthy choices. The solution to this problem is to give support to consuming healthy foods such as fruit and vegetables. Furthermore, other students may possibly require help with accessibility to these expensive food items. Therefore, the solution will be to prepare healthy snacks such as fruit & veggies in schools. Step 2 would incorporate building a PVC Garden in the Kanata Montessori and Cedar Ridge High School region in a healthy living zone. Upon successful piloting in the KMS & CRHS region, our plan is to take our project to a larger scale. The longer term goal would be to broaden towards North Schools and Indigenous Communities and eventually a global focus.
#2 BIODEGRADABLE BIRTH BOX

**PROJECT LEADER**
Jerra Puchala

**PROJECT MEMBERS**
Donald Truong

**LOCATION OF SCHOOL**
Kanata, Ontario

**SCHOOL NAME**
Kanata Montessori School

**LOCATION OF PROJECT**
We are hoping to target mothers and children in Urban and Rural India.

**KEY ISSUE**
- Maternal & neonatal mortality rates are unacceptably high.
  - In India (45,000); second highest maternal mortality rate: 167 deaths in 100,000 live births.
  - About 16 million girls aged between 15 and 19 give birth each year.
  - About 295,000 women died during and following pregnancy and childbirth in 2017.
  - The vast majority of these deaths (94%) occurred in low-resource settings, and most could have been prevented.
- The third leading cause of maternal death - maternal sepsis - has received less attention and research than other leading causes of maternal mortality. Yet, since undetected infections can easily lead to sepsis and, in turn, death or disability for mothers and potentially fatal neonatal infection for babies, it is essential that the issue is addressed as we all work towards progressing toward SDG3: good health and wellbeing for all at all ages.
- The global epidemiological burden of sepsis is difficult to ascertain. It is estimated to affect more than 30 million people worldwide every year, potentially leading to 6 million deaths (1). The burden of sepsis is most likely highest in low and middle income countries.
- It is estimated that 3 million newborns and 1.2 million children suffer from sepsis globally every year (2). Three out of every ten deaths due to neonatal sepsis are thought to be caused by resistant pathogens (3).
- One in ten deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth is due to maternal sepsis with over 95% of deaths due to maternal sepsis occurring in low and middle income countries.
- One million newborn deaths are associated with maternal infection, such as maternal sepsis, each year.

**RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**PROBLEMS**
- Severe bleeding, sepsis, eclampsia, AIDS, preconceived medical complications, and lack of medical resources during childbirth.
- Urban India (about 377 million people) generates 62 million tonnes of municipal solid waste each year, of this about 43 million tonnes (70%) are collected and 11.9 million tonnes (20%) are treated. About 31 million tonnes (50%) are dumped in landfill sites.

**OBJECTIVES**
- Our objective is to lower maternal & neonatal mortality rates by providing the necessary tools to prevent infections.
- To reduce the waste created by disposable products in birthing kits.
SOLUTION

• Our solution is to provide eco-friendly and biodegradable birth boxes.
• These birth boxes will provide cleaner and safer environments for childbirth similar to existing birth kits.
• Our innovative birthing boxes will create minimal waste (projected zero-waste) by replacing disposable birthing equipment in kits with biodegradable alternatives.
#3 FIRST STEPS

**PROJECT LEADER**
Anabelle Sauriol

**PROJECT MEMBERS**
Shelby Orwin
Joel Bailey

**LOCATION OF SCHOOL**
Kanata, Ontario

**SCHOOL NAME**
Kanata Montessori School

**LOCATION OF PROJECT**
Ottawa, Canada (starting off in the Ottawa area and eventually expanding around Canada).

**KEY ISSUE**
- Mental Health.
- Inability to get support in a timely manner.

**RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**PROBLEMS**
- Unable to get access to therapy in a timely manner.
- Lack of awareness for mental health.
- A long, tedious process to get in touch with therapists.
- Suicide - murder as a result of not getting proper help in time.
- Unknown practices around the city.
- People don’t like using helpline.

**OBJECTIVES**
- Easier access to therapist and support groups.
- Simple + faster access.
- Connect people to the help they need.
- Facilitate treatment.
- Connecting people to therapists that will take on patients long term and/or short term.
- Green, Yellow, Red colours on a map that indicates availability.

**SOLUTION**
- app > Map of therapists/counselling near the user with patient availability displayed with live feed – colours for different levels of availability.
- Available appointments and free openings.
- Financial support section.
- A support group where/when section.
#4 HOKEY POKEY HUGS: Deep Touch Therapy for Immigrant Children

**PROJECT LEADER**
Mary Ella Hedberg

**LOCATION OF PROJECT**
United States-Mexican border (Texas).

**KEY ISSUE**
The Refugee Crisis.

**RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**PROBLEMS**
A vast majority of the individuals who arrive at the United States-Mexican border come seeking safety and protection, fleeing violence and persecution suffered in their home countries with many of these individuals travelling in familial parties with young children. Upon arriving at the border, these families are frequently separated, and the young children are held in U.S. Customs and Border Protection detention centers for undocumented immigrants, left without their parents or a trusted adult for them to rely on. At these detention centers, immigrant children have only their most basic of human needs met in being provided with food, clothing and shelter. There is scarcely any emotional or psychological support offered for these children, the age group most vulnerable to suffering detrimental effects to their health as a result of the trauma they are being exposed to on a daily basis. The lack of support for the children’s psychological health results in an exponential commonality for refugee children to develop PTSD, anxiety disorders, depression and varying other mental health disorders which have long-lasting effects on their physical and emotional wellbeing – effects which will follow them for the rest of their lives.

**OBJECTIVES**
To raise awareness of the lack of emotional support being provided for refugee children, and working to bring refugee children more opportunities for healthy psychological development through up-cycling old articles of clothing to make weighted stuffed animals or ‘hugs’ which will be donated to detention centers for the children’s use.

**SOLUTION**
The ultimate solution for this issue entails improving the quality of psychological treatment and resources available to refugees in immigration processing, as well as minimizing the trauma to which refugee children are exposed to upon arriving to the United States.

Deep Touch Therapy/Deep Pressure Stimulation is a scientifically-proven, anxiety-reducing technique which is used prevalently by occupational therapists and mental health professionals around the globe to reduce anxiety and produce a sense of calmness in people experiencing a range of psychological issues -- particularly those concerning anxiety and hyperactivity (PTSD/anxiety/ADHD). Providing refugee children and victims of family separation with weight therapy tools will provide them with a source of emotional support, and act to improve their quality of life, giving them a greater chance at growing up to become independent, healthy and productive members of society.
#5 HOMELESS STORAGE BINS

**LOCATION OF SCHOOL**
Houston, Texas

**SCHOOL NAME**
School of the Woods

**KEY ISSUE**
Lack of accessible storage for the homeless. Today the homeless people of Houston do not have a safe, secure place to store their belongings. They are using things such as public restrooms and septic tanks to store the valuable things they own. If they had a secure place for storage, it would ease the pain they experience everyday.

**RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**PROBLEMS**
The issue that this project aims to ease is the prevalence of homelessness in the city of Houston. The project will solve one of the many root problems that contribute to homelessness in Houston.

**OBJECTIVES**
For this project to be considered a success, all 5,300 homeless people of Houston would need to have choice to use a free storage locker. This number breaks into 2,300 unsheltered and 3,000 sheltered people.

**SOLUTION**
Homelessness is the result of many root problems. With problems such as lack of affordable housing to substance abuse, it is impossible to solve homelessness with one project. This project offers a solution to one of the root problems that makes homelessness so bad in Houston. With help from the gracious investors and stakeholders, this project will have an amazing impact on the people of Houston.
#6 TEENS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**LOCATION OF SCHOOL**
Houston, Texas

**SCHOOL NAME**
School of the Woods

**PROJECT LEADER**
Amal Ganim

**PROJECT MEMBERS**
Hannah Aubain

**LOCATION OF PROJECT**
United States.

**KEY ISSUE**
Human trafficking is causing a world-wide problem. Sex trafficking is the biggest in our community, and with the awareness we want to spread, we hope to let people know it’s a thing.

**RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**PROBLEMS**
Human trafficking is involved with labor and sex. A lot of the time people are groomed or “pimped” into doing things and don’t realize it is wrong. We want to spread awareness and let people know that they can find help and get out of these situations.

**OBJECTIVES**
Create ways to spread awareness by creating an Instagram (Teens Against Human Trafficking) with facts and pictures, and later branch out to bigger medias to put a stop to sex trafficking. We also would like to help teens be careful with what they send and what they do on social media.

**SOLUTION**
A lot of people that have been human trafficked, didn’t know it was wrong. We would like to let people know what it is and what happens with the process. We would like to create an Instagram account, and later on create a website to let people know the hotlines they can call.
Menstro

**PROJECT LEADER**
Aislynn MacLean

**PROJECT MEMBERS**
Izzy LaPalme

**LOCATION OF SCHOOL**
Kanata, Ontario

**SCHOOL NAME**
Kanata Montessori School

**LOCATION OF PROJECT**
Ottawa ON, Canada.

**KEY ISSUE**
Period poverty is a serious concern that affects women and girls around the world. It affects their ability to be educated, to participate in daily activities and in many cases women struggle to afford period products. This problem is only magnified by the stigma of menstruation.

**RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**PROBLEMS**
The stigma regarding menstruation has negative effects for all women. However, women and girls from marginalized backgrounds are disproportionately affected by period poverty. According to Plan Canada’s study on menstruation in Canada; More than one in ten Canadian girls and women report they have had to regularly miss out on an activity because of their period and concerns about a lack of access to menstrual hygiene products, one in three Canadian girls and women under the age of 25 struggle to afford period products, four in ten Canadian girls and women report they have had to sacrifice something else in their budget in order to afford menstrual hygiene products. We believe that access to period products is a human right and should be viewed as an essential part of a woman’s ability to thrive.

**OBJECTIVES**
A lack of access to period products is an issue that has affected every woman from professionals to teenagers, preventing women from participating in daily activities. These issues are only magnified when a woman is experiencing period poverty. We believe this is a neglected problem in the lives of women here in Ottawa, our goal is to alleviate this burden. Menstro is a movement to normalize periods while promoting awareness of period poverty by providing free period products in all public facilities.

**SOLUTION**
We plan to implement and maintain a program that provides the city of Ottawa public restrooms with period products that are free to anyone. We hope to sustain this program through monetary/product donations, as well as product sourcing sponsorships. By doing so we fuel a media campaign, raising awareness for period poverty by defeating the stigma of menstruation and helping those in need.
LOCATION OF PROJECT
Ottawa, Ontario.

KEY ISSUE
The key issue is the lack of public knowledge of how and where to recycle. Many people continue to throw their recyclable items into the garbage which increases the contamination of soil and water pollution, thus damaging the ecosystem and human health.

RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PROBLEMS
The number of landfills in our nation are continuing to grow, and the garbage in these landfills are releasing toxic chemicals into the environment. As a result, our soil and water is getting damaged. This is because, as snow and rain fall upon the garbage, all the chemicals get washed into the drain and into the soil. This is not only a health concern to the environment, but to humans as well. Canada has an efficient recycling system which consists of trucks taking everyone’s compost, recyclable materials, and garbage bringing them to the proper facilities. Yet, despite Canada’s current recycling methods, only 9% of plastics get recycled. The rest of the plastics either end up in landfills or find their way into various water sources. To continue, recycling requires city funding and requires the individual to sort the materials; throwing it all into the landfill is much easier.

OBJECTIVES
We can not avoid throwing out garbage, however, we can avoid throwing out items that are recyclable. Our objective is to reduce the amount of recyclable items that are being thrown into trash bins and subsequently being dumped in landfills, incinerators, or other facilities that are meant for dealing solely with garbage. In addition, we aspire to raise awareness to the general public on the effects recycling can have on the environment, as well as how to properly recycle.

SOLUTION
Our solution is to develop an app that both motivates people to recycle as well as shows them where to do so. Our app gives users ballots for every item they properly recycle at a recycling bin. At the end of the week, we will be drawing one name from the ballots and we will give them a prize item. In the early stages of our app, we will have to fund the items we give away ourselves.

However, the ultimate goal is to have companies give us sponsored items to giveaway. The more traction we get, the more and nicer items we can give away.

However, this ballot price concept will not be the only section of our app. Our app will have a map of the nearest recycling bins, and our ballots and prizes will serve as motivation for users to seek out a recycling bin and recycle their recyclable items, rather than just throwing them in the nearest trash bin.
To continue, the app will show what material can and cannot be recycled, and where they can be recycled. For example, batteries should be taken to a separate facility to be recycled. Additionally, cardboard pizza boxes contaminated with food should be put into the compost, not the recycling bin.

On our application, we have a map of all of the recycling bins both on public property (City of Ottawa) and on open private property (hockey arena, rec center etc). Bins not included on the map are private non-trespassing property bins (bins in houses, private offices etc). As you are on the app, the app will track your location. When recycling an item you may select the recycling bin on the map that you are recycling at (we have your location to see if you are at the bin or not). You will select your item from a list of possible recyclable items, take a picture of the item, and then place it in the bin. For doing this you will receive one digital ballot. If you are on private property and wish to recycle at a bin that is not on the map, you simply have to click the private property recycling bin button, take a picture of the bin to prove you are indeed at a recycling bin and then the rest of the process is the same as if it were a public bin. There is a limit of one of each type of recyclable item per person per 30 minutes. This means that if you recycle a plastic water bottle for a digital ballot, there is a 30-minute cooldown before you may recycle another plastic water bottle. This deters people from trying to submit the same recyclable item multiple times for multiple ballots.
#9 TAKE SHORTER SHOWERS

LOCATION OF PROJECT
Ottawa (eventually globally in the developed world).

KEY ISSUE
People spend too much time in the shower which wastes water. People are essentially willing to do their part in water conservation but need to be reminded to reduce water use at what can be termed the point of sale - in the shower. Hotels have had great success in reducing water consumption by reminding people to help the environment by not having their towels cleaned daily. The key issue is how can hotels repeat this success and change consumer behavior with showers. If it works in hotels can we impact people’s behaviors with showering in their own homes.

RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PROBLEMS
Fresh water is a scarce resource. Fresh water—the stuff we drink, bathe in, irrigate our farm fields with—is incredibly rare. Only 3% of the world’s water is freshwater, and two-thirds of that is tucked away in frozen glaciers or otherwise unavailable for our use.

To quantify the problem here are the facts of water use in showers:
• For a standard shower, every minute equates to 2.5 gallons of water and water heating of shower water accounts for almost 17 percent of total hotel bills electricity.
• In places where clean water is scarce, overusing or wasting water limits the availability of it for other communities to use for drinking, cleaning, cooking or growing—and thus contributes to disease, illness or agricultural scarcity/starvation.

Thus, cutting back on hot water waste in showers has multiple benefits, saving water, power, and money as well as indirectly contributing to healthier communities and ecosystems.

OBJECTIVES
Create awareness and education about why people should take shorter showers.
Create a psychological information prompt to remind people to take shorter showers in hotels at the shower.

SOLUTION
Develop a recycled hang tag made of plastic that can be hung from the shower head unit. This behavior prompt reminds people to take shorter showers and the reward psychological prompt is the information on how reducing their shower by one minute will contribute to reducing global freshwater use. If economical, an hour glass timer will be integrated on the plastic hang tag.
#10 ReVLA
(Relocation and Evacuation of Large Animals in the California Wildfire Crisis)

LOCATION OF SCHOOL
San Rafael, California

PROJECT LEADER
Talullah Davis

PROJECT MEMBERS
Makaela Cullinan

LOCATION OF PROJECT
California.

SCHOOL NAME
Montessori de Terra Linda

KEY ISSUE
California fires are worse than ever due to climate change, and the evacuation of large animals poses a threat to both the animals and the involved communities.

RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PROBLEMS
The current procedures for the evacuation of large animals and livestock are putting communities and the animals themselves in danger as the California wildfire crisis increases.

OBJECTIVES
To assist in the reduction of casualties and the safe temporary relocation of large animals (horses, livestock), and to protect residents of farming and ranching communities as they also relocate.

SOLUTION
Make certain that small farms and ranches are equipped to manage fire evacuations.
Get Involved with MMUN!

MMUN is a success due to the dedication of our supporters who donate their time, money, and talent to bringing our programs to life. Join the MMUN Team by volunteering, sponsoring, or becoming part of our advisory board.

**MMUN Volunteer and Internship Program**

MMUN is currently seeking volunteers for the next conference season! Volunteers and interns assist with Conference Services on site at the MMUN conference venues. Our events are one-of-a-kind, and it takes the dynamic support of many local volunteers and interns to help us make these conferences life-changing experiences for young people.

MMUN Volunteers and Interns (also known as “MMUN angels”) have the opportunity to interact with participants from around the world and serve as role models for youths ages 8 through 15. Volunteers also help us make the MMUN experience welcoming, fun, and remarkable.

Who should apply:
Must be 17 or older and have previous MMUN or Model UN experience. Adults with experience working with children or facilitating conference events are also encouraged to apply.

Learn more: [https://montessori-mun.org/mmun-volunteer-program/](https://montessori-mun.org/mmun-volunteer-program/)
**SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES**

The goal of MMUN is to make the UN simulation as realistic as possible with representation from all 193 member states. Due to expenses, however, many schools and students do not have the opportunity to participate in our programs. Through MMUN’s new sponsorship program we hope to increase the participation of schools, teachers, and students globally!

As a sponsor you have the opportunity to sponsor a teacher, delegate, new community, or match the funds of an individual or group. Companies, businesses, or individual donors can also become Gold or Platinum Sponsors to receive prominent recognition.

Contact: info@montessori-mun.org to learn more.

**JOIN OUR ADVISORY BOARD**

The MMUN Advisory Board is looking for new members who share our passion for youth empowerment and education. Our advisory board is comprised of entrepreneurs, change agents, and Montessori experts who guide and support MMUN. Become part of the MMUN Team!

Contact: info@montessori-mun.org to join.