To: Social/Humanitarian Committee  
From: Yemen  
Subject: Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen  
Date: January 30, 2013

Deeply concerned by the large-scale food and water scarcity, conflict, and malnutrition in a nation in the midst of a growing population,

Noting that over 1 million Yemeni people continue to live without food on a daily basis, over 8 million people are unable to receive health care, and as much as 13 million lack access to sanitary water sources,

Distressed that the collapsing health services and unsanitary conditions may give way to life-threatening disease spreads that may claim the lives of hundreds if not thousands more,

Alarmed by the growing number of displaced citizens and refugees due to the religious and political conflicts that continue to overwhelm the nation,

Fully aware that over 40% of the national poverty line and almost a quarter of starving households are in debt for the purchasing of food,

Recognizing that over 1 million Yemeni children under 5 years old continue to suffer from malnutrition, with over 270,000 suffering from severe malnutrition,

Fully alarmed that poor governance, weak authority, and political instability have created lawless areas in the nation with refugees, displaced people, and migrants at very high risk,

Taking into account that the continuation of this humanitarian crisis as well as the poor response to this crisis would put a halt on Yemen's political ambitions as well as prospects for peace and development,

Calls For:

1. **Requests** full support for a Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2014 requiring of USD 591 million in order to give assistance to half of the almost 15 million people in need of humanitarian assistance;

2. **The encouragement** of the collaboration between other Arab states, including those suffering from a similar humanitarian situation as well as the better off nations to provide assistance as well as some insight to the problem at hand;

3. **Urges** that the UN send troops to usher in order in rural and chaotic portions of the nation along with the humanitarian assistance to create slow but steady progress when dealing with refugees and IDPs,

4. **Stresses** the objective cooperation of governments associated with Yemeni relief, despite political instability within Yemen itself;

5. **Calls** for the creation of a UN Trust Fund dedicated to the relief of the Yemeni humanitarian crisis that will encourage donations from INGOs as well as private citizens and civilians from
other nations;

6. Encourages the volunteering of private citizens across the globe who are willing and able to provide assistance to the struggling Yemeni people, as relief needs as much help as can possibly be conceived.

To: Social-Humanitarian Committee
From: The People’s Republic of China
Subject: Lessening of International Intervention in Human Rights
Date: March 27, 2014

Having heard numerous claims against the People’s Republic of China in regard to human rights,

Noting the possible infringement of human rights in previous instances within China,

Noting further the progress that the Chinese government has made concerning human rights since these purported events,

Recognizing the improvements of other developing countries as well,

Recalling the rapid industrialization of many Western countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, without the modern restrictions on Human Rights,

Desiring to improve the standard of living for the people of China and the developing world,

Taking into account the reelection of the People’s Republic of China in 2013 to the United Nations Human Rights Council,

Calls For:

1. Transmits the People’s Republic of China’s view that individual countries which have improved in regard to human rights will be better able to continue to do so without international intervention;

2. Endorses the lessening of UN intervention on the affairs of human rights in countries which have shown improvement in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights on their own, such as the People’s Republic of China;

3. Further requests that human rights restrictions concerning economic development, as defined by the Human Right’s Council, be lessened in developing countries for a certain period of time for the sake of aiding rapid industrialization in these countries,
   a. The period that human rights restrictions will be waved, which specific restrictions are to be waved, and the countries to which this will be applied will be defined on an individual basis by the Human Rights Council;

4. Expresses its hope that by the sacrifice of a few, the future of our world may be improved.
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea  
Subject: Deforestation in Less Developed Countries  
Date: February 21, 2014

Fully aware that deforestation has caused many problems for civilians living in less developed countries, such as erosion, lack of nutrients in the soil, and acidification of the soil that all have a devastating effect on crop yields,

Recognizing the most recent study done in 2013 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in this Glorious Nation for ecological restoration and concluding that the deforestation is a direct effect of the famine in the 1990s,

Taking note in the REDD+ program in place by the UN that offers incentives to less developed countries to reduce emissions from their forested land and placing new institutions for the use of forests, and

Noting that the United Nations Environment Programme partnered with the REDD+ Programme in 2007 to help 9 pilot countries manage their forests in order to reduce their carbon emissions,

Calls for:

1. Encourages for a creation of an environmental program branching off the REDD+ program that would educate the partnering Less Developed countries on how to:
   a. Stabilize their acidic soil
   b. Filter air to improve air quality
   c. Attenuate flood flows
   d. Control against erosion;

2. Calls upon nations that provide financial support to the REDD Programme to replace 5% of that financial support with artificial fertilizer since that will improve short-term soil quality to increase the number of trees that are able to grow and ameliorate the effects of severe deforestation;

3. Reminds the More Developed countries who are donors to REDD+ that the money that goes towards implementing and monitoring the results of REDD+ program projects in the pilot countries is crucial for the projects’ success;

4. Urges for the UN Environment Programme to expand their services regarding deforestation to More Developed countries since those countries also emit greenhouse gases and need to control their own deforestation.
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria  
Subject: Looking Toward Alternative Energy Resources  
Date: March 26, 2014

Noting the ecological benefits of using renewable resources and the benefits for future generations from all member states’ use of renewable resources,

Reminding member states of Goal 7 of the Millennium Goals, Ensure Environmental Sustainability, to be accomplished by the year 2015,

Deeply concerned by the growing amount of emissions due to the use of nonrenewable resources,

Keeping in mind the inability to reverse a large amount of damage caused by over-use of nonrenewable resources over the years and the ecological benefits of renewable resources,

Aware of multiple forms of renewable resources including solar power, hydropower, biomass, wind, and geothermal energy,

Condemning the fact that fossil fuels, which include coal, petroleum, natural gas and crude oil, are non-renewable resources and are the main cause for the immense growth of greenhouse gasses within the past decades,

Taking into consideration the economic benefits of using renewable resources to help provide power to both developed and developing countries,

Endorsing the Tunisian Solar Plan (TSP), which is composed of 40 forty complementary projects involving solar energy, wind energy, energy efficiency, power interconnection with Italy, and manufacturing of photovoltaic panels, with the view to saving some 660 metric tons of oil a year, representing 22% of the total production of energy by 2016,

Calls For:

1. **Suggests** the creation of the Committee of Research and Implementing Renewable Resources (CRIRR) under the supervision of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The CRIRR will be responsible for holding member states to a code of using and promoting renewable energy in order to create a less fuel dependent earth;

2. **Requests that** the CRIRR, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IREA), and UNEP work together to research innovative ways to harness renewable resources. These agencies should also be responsible for identifying the best ideas to be adopted and implemented by the participating member states;

3. **Calls for** aid to be given to developing countries, in order to promote the use of renewable resources to provide for the prosperity of future generations,

   a. Aid will be provided by the UN Development Program UNDP,

   b. Further aid will be provided voluntarily by member states and non-governmental
organizations;

4. **Encourages** the UNEP and member states to begin the use of renewable resources in both public and private sectors;

5. **Also encourages that** aid be given to member states that exceed a 15% reliance on renewable resources by the year 2020, in order to promote a higher level of “green” construction and to reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

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**To:** Social and Humanitarian Committee  
**From:** State of Israel  
**Subject:** Preventing Crimes of Sexual Violence as Tools of War and Genocide  
**Date:** March 26, 2014

*Alarmed by* the systematic rape and sexual slavery prevalent in the Balkan conflicts and in Rwanda, resulting in the violation of 20,000 women and children in Kosovo and over 100,000 women in Rwanda,

*Condemning* the historic use of rape and sexual mutilation during wartime in order to mentally degrade and scar a population, as well as the continued practice of female genital mutilation in Sub-Saharan Africa as a means of oppressing and controlling women sexually,

*Noting with regret that* no United Nations (UN) Human Rights Treaty Commission specifically addresses the issues of sexual violence,

*Dismayed that* past UN responses to rape and sex crimes minimize the status of a woman’s body and her right to protection and equality,

*Deploring* the Geneva Convention's treatment of sexual violence as the removal of womanly honor by men,

*Understanding that* the current International Criminal Court definition of sexual crime includes only five points of reference,

**Calls For:**

1. **Calls for** the creation of a Committee on the Prevention and Elimination of Sexual Violence (CPESV) under the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,
   - Forming a task force devoted to investigating and reviewing claims of sexual violence and violations of human rights sexual in nature,
   - Coordinating the adjustment of member states' sex crime legislation towards preventative rather than punitive measures;

2. **Recommends that** member states consider sexual crimes and sexual infringement of human rights as a grave breach of the Geneva Convention alongside torture or inhuman treatment;
3. **Encourages that** all future United Nations’ responses to rape and sexual violence take into account the humanity of women in their own right, and not simply as child bearers;

4. **Proclaims that** an updated version of the 1974 Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, including a definite reference to sexual violence and female genital mutilation, be adopted by the General Assembly in order to combat the evident sexual war crimes;

5. **Suggests that** the International Criminal Court expand its definition of sexual violence to include genital mutilation and forced sexual modification in addition to the already-established provisions regarding rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, enforced sterilization and persecution;

6. **Requests that** the funds necessary for the CPESV be allocated from those already assigned to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as continued donations by non-governmental organizations.

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**To:** Social and Humanitarian Council  
**From:** United States of America  
**Subject:** Eco-tourism as a Method for Poverty Eradication and Environmental Protection  
**Date:** 9 February 2014

*Defining* eco-tourism (according to The International Eco-Tourism Society) as “Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people,”

*Recalling* all treaties regarding sustainable tourism and development, specifically those which deal with the results of such efforts, e.g. the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

*Welcoming* the continued support of the United Nations Economic and Scientific Cultural Organization, The International Eco-tourism Society, World Wildlife Fund in establishing ecotourism as a potential economical option in poverty-stricken communities,

*Acknowledging* the great potential of eco-tourism as means of eradicating poverty, improving quality of life, protecting the environment, encouraging sustainability in developing countries,

*Alarmed by* the fact that many indigenous populations are removed from decision making processes and the trickle-down economic benefits of business produced by eco-tourism,

Calls For:

1. **Urges** all member states which have assessed their eco-tourism potential to regard these ventures as a joint operations to be run by members of a community;

2. **Further urges** member states, non-government organizations, and non-profit organizations to continue in their assistance in identifying a viable framework for eco-tourism implementation;
3. **Requests** member states’ governments regulate ecotourism-related companies by requiring them to educate eco-tourists on ways to reduce their impact on the environment;

4. **Further requests**: all member states further promote eco-tourism as a viable economic framework which may reduce or eradicate poverty;

5. **Encourages** NGOs to instruct indigenous peoples in eco-tourism and business in a manner which will lead to self-sufficiency, i.e. effective business models and business plans;

6. **Implores** all member states to take steps to prevent “greenwashing” by companies who may try to make illegitimate profit through eco-tourism.

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To: Social and Humanitarian  
From: Italy  
Subject: Vatican Child Abuse  
Date: February 11, 2014

*Taking into consideration* the Holy See’s concern for UN involvement with Church decisions,

*Recognizing* that the Holy See reiterates its commitment to defending and protecting the rights of the child, in line with the principles promoted by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and according to the moral and religious values offered by Catholic doctrine,

*Fully aware* that the molestation and rape of children, under responsibility of the Catholic Church and its officials has continued for decades,

*Deeply disturbed* that the Vatican’s church authorities have repeatedly covered up cases of abuse of children by priests, effectively allowing priests to continue abuse and escape prosecution,

Noting further that in congruency with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) strongly criticizes the Holy See for its attitudes toward homosexuality, contraception and abortion and said it should review its policies to ensure children's rights and their access to health care are guaranteed,

Calls For:

1. **Strongly condemns** the Vatican for putting the reputation and interests of the Holy See above the interests of children who had been sexually abused by priests;

2. **Calls upon** the Vatican to immediately remove all clergy who are known or suspected child abusers and turn them over to civil authorities;

3. **Further reminds** the Catholic Church of its doctrinal obligations;

4. **Further requests** the Catholic Church to review its social policies to ensure children's rights and their access to health care are guaranteed;

5. **Encourages** anyone with helpful allegations or testimonies regarding these scandals to notify local authorities, not the Catholic Church.
Recognizing the horrific nature of the poliovirus as it spreads quickly, targets children, can cause paralysis, and is currently incurable,

Taking into account that polio manifests itself in unsanitary conditions such as those seen in the war-torn areas of Syria where the Syrian government and so-called rebel groups continue to fight,

Noting with concern that hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees who may be carrying the virus are fleeing Syria into neighboring countries, many of whom have weak immunization programs themselves,

Deeply disturbed by the inability of vaccines to reach parts of Syria due to fighting between the Syrian government and the rebel groups despite claimed support of vaccination by both sides,

Observes the negative and life threatening consequences that civilians, including women and children, are receiving as a result of continued warfare, social unrest, and political instability in Syria,

Emphasizing the need for a timely and decisive solution,

Calls for:
1. Endorses the immediate polio vaccination of every Syrian child by the World Health Organization under the age of fifteen including both Syrian residents and refugees in neighboring countries;
2. Strongly urges all Middle-Eastern and African nations to pursue mandatory polio vaccinations of all children under fifteen;
3. Reaffirms the United Nations commitment to and support of the search to find a permanent cure to polio and other deadly diseases.

Alarmed by the recent spread of H5N1 from villages in Cambodia,

Expecting more cases of H5N1 to occur until the virus is contained,

Concerned by the recent spread of H5N1 in Asia, Europe and Africa,

Deeply concerned that the disease is pathogenic and can result in death.

Calls for:
1. Accepts full responsibility of any fatalities that may occur in the duration of containment
2. Further recommends the use of checkpoints at all international airports and all local airports to Cambodia.
3. Further requests the taking of temperature for all travelers that go through the recommended checkpoints.
   a. Emphasizes that basic precautionary measures can help prevent spreading of the disease
5. Further notes that countries should help to provide free vaccination to citizens
4. Encourages the implementation of proper health campaigns among countries where citizens are susceptible to contracting the disease.

To: Social and Humanitarian
From: South Korea
Subject: Animal Maltreatment
Date: 1/26/14

Concerned for the thousands of animals mistreated each year due to inadequate legislature or unwillingness to prosecute those found guilty of animal abuse,

Reminding the body of the Declaration of Animal Rights and the Declaration on Animal Welfare,

Aware that all animals are sentient creatures and deserve a universal level of decency,

Remembering article two of the Universal Charter of the Rights of Other Species,

Appalled that many animal abuses are not punished abroad, and reiterates the need for these cases to be addressed swiftly in accordance to the laws of the land,

Calls For:
   Recognizes the right of all sentient species on this Earth to be treated humanely and with respect, which includes the following privileges:
   a. To not be overhunted
   b. To not be slaughtered for food in an inhumane fashion
   c. To be fed and sheltered if property of an owner
   d. To not have to undergo unnecessary pain or discomfort;
   Urges nations to prosecute those guilty of animal maltreatment without delay or prejudice of any kind to the animals or those accused of maltreatment;
   Encourages nations to set up facilities in populated areas to be used to shelter and feed domestically maltreated animals and to work in conjunction with pre-existing animal care groups in the area to insure the needs of mistreated animals
   Endorses cooperation with NGO’s such as the International Fund for Animal Welfare to help finance and manage such facilities stated in clause 3.

To: Social Humanitarian
Subject: The Increasing Resistance of Bacterial Pathogens
From: United States of America
27 March 2014

Concerned that new strains of previously controlled diseases are appearing that have a greater resistance to antibiotics, such as Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis, which has seen an increase in cases of 65% since 2006.

Alarmed at the fact that 50% of prescribed antibiotics are unnecessary as treatment or effective in their prescribed dosage.

Noting with regret that the number of pharmaceutical companies currently working on new antibiotics has dropped from eighteen to four in the last twenty years.

Disturbed by the increase in enterobacteriaceae infection which have become the most common cause of hospital-acquired infections and their ever-increasing resistance to the most powerful antibiotics.

Noting the increase in bacterial sexually transmitted diseases which have become increasingly hard to treat because of the increased use of antibiotics against it.

Calls For:

1. Designates the creation of a global fund, overseen by the WHO, to assist in providing financial incentives for parties working toward creating new antibiotics.
   a. Incentives to be given to parties that show substantial progress and focus on this issue
2. Requests nations to give .003% of their international assistance budget to this fund until 2020, when the situation can be reevaluated.
3. Urges nations to provide education to healthcare providers and consumers to limit the misuse of antibiotics in order to slow the increase in resistance until 2020, when the situation will be reevaluated.
4. Calls Upon countries to assist the pharmaceutical industry by providing up to date pathogen information and metrics
5. Asks pharmaceutical companies to focus research towards the creation of new antibiotics to find a solution to this global problem.

To: Social and Humanitarian
From: Australia
Subject: Russia supplying weapons to the Syrian Government
Date: March 5, 2014

Recognizing that Russia is steadily supplying weapons to the Syrian Assad to fight against the Syrian Rebels,

Noting that the Arms Trade Treaty(ATT) arranged by the UNODA states that weapons shall NOT be given to countries or regions dealing with conflict,
Understanding that if this country is left alone, peace can and will be gained among the chaos,

Taking into account that Russia has completely disregarded this treaty, and refuses to sign it.

Calls For:

1. **Recommends** Russia to back down and stop supplying the Syrian Assad with weapons;
   a. **Encourages** Russia to understand that this is not their fight, and should be left up to Syria to resolve;

2. **Expresses its hope** that Russia will cooperate with the ATT, or economic sanctions will be placed on them.
   a. **Requests** that Russia signs this treaty, so that Syria can resolve the issues at hand in their own country.