From: Angola
Topic: Sub-Saharan Africa Preliminary Education
To: SocHum Committee
Date: 3/26/2015

Noting with regret that the deadline of the Millennium Development Goals is nearing and 58 million children are not in primary schooling,

Noting Further that 781 million adults and 126 million youth (aged 15 to 24) worldwide lack basic reading and writing skills,

Taking note that of the statistics above over 60% of them are women,

Observing that nations struggling to fulfill the MDGs are nations with high poverty rates or areas of conflict in the region of sub-Saharan Africa,

Realizing that 32 million of the children not in primary schooling are in sub-Saharan Africa,

Emphasizing that the fulfilment of the promise of universal preliminary education will improve conditions and opportunities worldwide and lead to the completion goals set by the Millennium Development Goals and beyond,

Believing that if steps are taken to improve the MDG of preliminary education in the region of sub-Saharan Africa then more countries will follow suite and lead to the completion of the goal of preliminary education.

Calls For:

1. Requests that UN member states continue to pledge funds for the purpose of facilitating the fulfillment the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal of universal preliminary education;
2. Calls for a portion of these funds to go directly into the creation of primary and secondary school systems in nations that cannot create them without aid;
3. Further Requests that UNICEF focus operations on developing countries that have yet to reach the goals of children in preliminary schooling in the region of sub-Saharan Africa;
4. Recommends that further efforts in the fulfillment of the goal be passed through UNICEF and other UN organizations to avoid sovereignty issues;
5. Encourages UNICEF to allocate funds to provide proper access to sanitation and materials for the proposed school systems;
6. Invites cooperation with African organizations such as the African Union and the UN to insure harmony in the process of providing education to the region of sub-Saharan Africa so the goal of education can achieve fulfillment.
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: Argentina  
Subject: Venezuelan Protestors  
Date: February 4th, 2015

_Deeply concerned by_ the 45 cases of human rights violations between peaceful protestors and Venezuelan security forces,

_Emphasizing_ the strong evidence of said violations by Venezuelan security forces including prohibition on torture, violations of right to bodily integrity, and violations of right to life according to Human Rights Watch,

_Observing_ the illegal use of force leading to death of three people, injuries to dozens of people, and unlawful arrests of hundreds of innocent people, many of whom were not participating in demonstrations,

_Noticing_ that this abuse of power was primarily directed towards journalists and photographers/videographers in 13 of these cases,

_Recognizing_ that government resistance to peaceful protestors only leads to further political unrest within Venezuela,

Calls for:

1. **Strongly condemns** the Venezuelan police force for the unlawful arrests and violence against peaceful protestors
2. **Calls upon** the Venezuelan government to promptly remove all officers taking part in this misconduct
3. **Urges** the immediate stop of mistreatment towards protestors
4. **Further urges** the immediate release of unlawfully arrested protestors
5. **Encourages** the intervention of the United Nations and Union of South American Nations through
   a. Conduction of prompt investigation into recent human rights violations
   b. Conducting frequent investigation into latter human rights violations
To: Social-Humanitarian Committee

From: Brazil

Subject: “Improving Women’s Health Care Effecting the Cause of Illegal Abortions”

Date: February 3, 2015

Deeply concerned that nearly half of all abortions worldwide are unsafe and nearly all unsafe abortions (98%) occur in developing countries,

Alarmed that the estimates for 2005 indicate that 8.5 million women annually experience complications from unsafe abortions that require medical attention, and three million do not receive the care they need,

Recalling failure to abort fetus can cause numerous birth defects and long term effects,

Taking note that an estimated 215 million women in developing world want to avoid a pregnancy but are using a low-efficacy traditional family planning method or no method,

Recognizing that the use of sex education deduced the number of sexual partners and increased condom and contraceptive use by 40 percent in the United States of America,

Calls for:

1. Encourages the creation of a universal health care organization for women to prevent unwanted pregnancies by:
   a. Education on sex and family planning methods
   b. Education on the risks of illegal abortions
   c. The distribution of safe sex tools and information;
2. Further encourages of the collaboration between other UN states despite their personal view on abortion to help decrease the mortality rate of women;
3. Expresses its hope that other organizations like the World Health Organization, Planned Parenthood and Global Fund for Women who see the importance of women’s health care and consider funding international methods;
4. Calls for volunteer doctors, nurses, and health specialists willing to support the cause of women’s health care rights
   a. Give gynecological checkups
   b. Distribute resources for safe sex
   c. Distribute and teach safe sex information.
To: Social/Humanitarian Committee  
From: China  
Subject: Central African Republic Conflict  
Date: January 13, 2015

Alarmed by the deaths as the result of the anti balaka’s ethnic cleansing of the Muslim minority,

Emphasizing the struggles that caused by coup when Muslim rebel coalition, the seleka, swept into the capital of Bangui,

Noting with regret the atrocities when the anti balaka formed to retaliate and train against the seleka,

Recognizing France’s efforts to restore order in its former colony,

Bearing in mind the hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing into neighboring countries such as Chad and Cameroon,

Taking into account that thirty percent of the country’s population is still considered to be in a moderate to severe food situation,

Calls For:

1. Recommends action be taken to help mediate the situation and protect the civilians,

   a. This could be the formation of a multinational organization to handle the refugee situation;

2. Requests humanitarian aid be sent in to help the civilians trapped in this conflict,

   a. Aid would mostly be in the form of food donations that would be distributed to the refugees and suffering civilians,

   b. Aid would be given to refugees located neighboring countries to help ease the strain of the additional people in these countries;

3. Further invites nations to encourage nongovernmental organizations and nonprofit organizations to make contributions to aid the civilians;

4. Trusts that through international cooperation, the situation in the Central African Republic will improve.
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: Cuba  
Subject: Human Rights  
Date: March 26, 2015

Recognizing the contribution of the different cultures to the development of the fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Concerned about the lack of recognition of cultural diversity on human rights, justice and the right to development,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal and indivisible and that the global community must treat the rights globally in a fair and equal manner,

Concerned about the discriminatory treatment against different cultures and religions which is detrimental to the equality of the human rights,

Recognizing that all civilizations and cultures share a common set of universal values,

Calls for:

1. **Calls** upon nations, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to support intercultural initiatives on human rights to promote all human rights;

2. **Requests** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to support the initiatives aimed at promoting intercultural dialogue on human rights;

3. **Urges** international organizations to conduct studies about how the respect for cultural diversity contributes to cooperation in between nations;

4. **Stresses** the necessity of using the media, new information and communications technologies freely to create the conditions for a better communication in between cultures and civilizations;
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee
From: French Republic
Subject: Global Climate Change as a Threat to Peace and Security
Date: March 25, 2015

Convinced that climate change has and will continue to be a threat to peace and security,

Deeply disturbed that this aforementioned change in climate has caused hotter temperature in various places, causing the endangerment of certain species of warm-blooded mammals, such as the Alpine Chamois, a species a goat antelope,

Regretting that Member States have failed to take this issue as seriously as other topics presented,

Referring to the preventable conflict in Sudan’s Darfur region, which United Nations (UN) Secretary General Ban Ki-moon deemed as the world’s very first climate change conflict,

Noting with deep concern that conflicts such as these are made possible by global climate change, which has been linked to:

a. Increased potential for water scarcity,

b. Salinization of farmland necessary for both food and economic stability

c. Depopulation of certain animal species, some of which are important sources of nourishment to the people in the areas in which they live, as well as vital members of a complex and dependent ecosystem,

d. Land shortages due to rising tide lines,

Confident that these important issues can be rectified and resolved with the propositions stated below, along with cooperation, understanding, and effort to change the world to make it a safer and more prosperous place for many generations to come,

Calls For:

1. Calls upon Member States, to act immediately to help maintain peace and security in areas in which climate change has had negative effects;

2. Designates a committee comprised of agricultural, irrigation, and cultural experts from voluntary member states along with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO) to provide food and/or water to people in affected areas so that peace and security are maintained;
3. **Expresses its hope that** these areas will be positively affected by the measures and presence of all such individuals and organizations;

4. **Encourages** Member States, at their own discretion, to donate .000001% of their gross domestic product (GDP) to add to the funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Environment Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund;

5. **Emphasizes** the ideas put in place by the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change, which states:
   
   a. Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties,

   b. Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change,

   c. Promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;

6. **Further calls upon** Member States, furthermore, to act on a larger scale and perspective to reverse the global affects of climate change that affect peaceful endeavors by:
   
   a. Having a minimum of 10% increase in alternative energy sources by 2020,

   b. Regulating pollution output and adopting a mindset to lower it,

   c. Organizing a committee to research opportunities to decrease fossil fuel use;

7. **Affirms that** the violence taking place from the result of global climate change is a major international issue that violates the rights for which the UN stands;

8. **Invites** individual nations to act accordingly to reverse negative climate changes to protect the areas in which this climate change has caused major conflicts.
Viewing with deep concern the use of children within military groups by nations across the globe which places their ability to achieve an education at a risk and to their birthright for freedom,

Noting with deeper concern that there have been certain UN peacekeepers that have abused abducted children instead of helping them,

Taking into account that these child soldiers are being brainwashed to fight against their own government and families,

Alarmed by the fact that some governments and militaries use child soldiers for armed conflict, as well as porters, cooks and spies, including girls who have been included into the military for use as sex slaves of the male combatants,

Keeping in mind that some nations allow minors under seventeen to join the national military,

Noting that many countries and non-state groups have been using children soldiers illegally,

Calls For:

1. Asks that nations who allow people under the age of eighteen to enlist in the military, require a note of consent from the individual’s parent or guardian, before they are enlisted,
   a. Any enlisted minor under eighteen years of age is not permitted to be involved in hostilities and must be used in a training, or noncombat role in order to comply with these restrictions,
   b. The minor must be at least sixteen years of age in order to enlist,
   c. Military schools, or colleges are not subject to these aforementioned restrictions,
   d. This restriction comes as a result of Article 38 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict;
2. Demands that all terrorist or paramilitary organizations that are abducting and using children for military purposes have immediate military action taken against them by the UN Security Council,
   a. The Security Council will take action if the country containing the terrorist group
is unable to effectively combat the threat,
b. The country containing the terrorist organization should give permission to the Security Council, before action is taken;
3. Recommends increased emphasis on protecting civilians in the training of peacekeepers by troop contributing countries, and mandatory sexual and physical abuse prevention training for all peacekeepers.
Recognizing that women still do not have equal rights in some areas of the world,

Noting with satisfaction the previous efforts of organizations for the advancement of women and UN committees,

Deeply concerned with the emotional effects that the discrimination is doing to mistreated women,

Reminding all nations of Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms without distinctions, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, etc.,

Expressing its appreciation for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women’s continuous dedication to the advancement of women,

Calls For:

1. **Requests** for nations to cooperate and comply with the United Nation’s goals in this resolution;

2. **Emphasizes** the need for a higher level of attention towards the nations that are unfairly discriminating women;

3. **Encourages** nations to work and collaborate with the various women advocating organizations across the world;

4. **Calls** for the creation of a UN Women’s Advancement Trust Fund that holds donations from private non-government organizations to fund new protocols and humanitarian organizations;

5. **Recommends** that nations pass protocols concerning the well-being of women correlating to their own internal issues by;
   a. Respecting cultural and religious practices of the population;
   b. Financial aid from the newly created trust fund;
   c. Recognizing their own nation’s struggles with adequate treatment of their women;

6. **Urges** all nations to take this resolution into serious consideration and to respectfully implement it into the cultural lifestyle of their people.
To: Social Humanitarian Committee

From: Mozambique

Subject: HIV/AIDS in Mozambique

Date: December 8, 2014

Realizing HIV/AIDS is a major public health concern in Mozambique; the infection rate among women in their late twenties (aged between 25 and 29) is an alarming 16.8%, and for women aged 15-49 13.1%,

Noting with deep concern the primary route of HIV transmission is heterosexual contact, which accounts for around 9 out of 10 infection, resulting from early marriages, prostitution, initiation rituals, “intergenerational sex” (between teenage girls and much older men),

Further expressing the vulnerability of girls to HIV infection was the early onset of sexual activity. Most recent study shows, that in the 15-19 age group, 22% of girls had begun sexual activity before they were 15 years old,

Bearing in mind that Mozambique lacks funding for health education in general, HIV/AIDS preventative education, or antiretroviral drugs to treat HIV infections,

Observing how Mozambique is increasingly becoming a hub for trafficking narcotics from Latin America to Europe,

Taking into consideration that many drug traffickers are hiring prostitutes,

Emphasizing that this interaction can further the spread HIV/AIDS throughout Africa, Latin America, and Europe,

Calls For:

1. Requests the World Health Organization give Standard Antiretroviral therapy (consists of the combination of at least three antiretroviral drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease) to infected children eighteen and under in Mozambique to treat children with HIV;

2. Encourages the World Health Organization to administer antiretroviral drugs (for the prevention of HIV infection), particularly to pregnant women, young children, and key populations exposed to HIV risk in Mozambique;

3. Further Recommends that neighboring countries and high drug trafficking countries watch for increases in HIV/AIDS and educates its people on the dangers of the disease;

4. Expresses its appreciation toward UNICEF and asks to continue and expand its education
programs in schools of general health and HIV/AIDS throughout Mozambique;

5. Calls upon other first-world HIV/AIDS organizations to send help to Mozambique to help treat and educate Mozambique on this deadly disease.
To: Social/Humanitarian Committee  
From: Norway  
Subject: Refugee Crisis in Syria  
Date: February 3, 2015

Deeply concerned by the current number of 3.8 million refugees displaced by the conflict in Syria,

Alarmed by the increase of over 1 million refugees displaced from the Syrian civil war between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015,

Distressed by the statistics stating that 52.1% of the refugees from the conflict within Syria are below the age of 18,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts being made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has assisted in providing for basic amenities for those displaced by the conflict in Syria,

Having heard that 80% of Syrian refugees are unable to provide adequate financial support for their family,

Reaffirming Clause 1, Article 4 of General Assembly Resolution 2312, “States granting asylum shall not permit persons who have received asylum to engage in activities contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.”,

Recognizing that the Syrian refugee crisis is the largest refugee operation being undertaken by the UNHCR,

Calls For:

1. Stresses the need to assist the Syrian refugees, seeing that the increased amount of people in countries neighboring Syria is putting a strain on the infrastructure of these nations;

2. Appeals to the Syrian authorities to cooperate with efforts of other nations and NGOs to reach out to the refugees and provide them with necessary assistance;

3. Urges all member states to closely collaborate with NGOs to provide assistance to the Syrian refugees;

4. Suggests that member states with Syrian refugees residing within them institute programs to provide them with basic amenities, such as food, shelter, electricity, and a way to obtain a means to provide for themselves until hostilities cease in the nation of Syria;
5. **Encourages** all member states to contribute financially to the efforts being made by UNHCR to assist and provide basic amenities for the Syrian refugees;

6. **Requests** that member states to whom asylum applications are submitted accept these applications in order to ensure safety and stability for the Syrian refugees;

7. **Appeals** to the nations which have refugees from the Syrian conflict residing within them to give the refugees temporary rights of citizenship until the conflict in Syria ceases;

8. **Expresses hope** that the conflict in Syria will cease soon and that the refugees that resulted from it will be able to return to their original places of residence within Syria.
TO: Social Humanitarian Committee

FROM: State of Palestine

SUBJECT: The Israeli blockade of the Palestinian people, that of the Gaza Strip

DATE: 1-17-15

Emphasizing the increasing strictness of the control of the international flow of people, goods, and resources, between Israel and Palestine

Alarmed by the resulting malnutrition, and resource absence among the Palestinian people
Concerned by the difficulty of the Palestinian people to receive and export commercial goods.

Fully deplored that Israel has prevented the studies of Palestinians students from studying at universities in the West Bank

Having Considered in a study conducted between 2000 and 2001 Israel let only three Gazan people travel to study at universities in the West Bank

Declaring that 10% of children under five experienced stunted growth due to prolonged malnutrition due to the blockade and siege

Having Received that 58.6% of Gaza’s school children were anemic, as were more than 68% of children aged nine to twelve months and nearly 37% of pregnant women

Noting with Regret that UNICEF reported more than 90% of the water from Gaza’s only aquifer is unsafe for consumption due to pollution, while repairs, to Gaza’s sewage and water infrastructure cannot be carried out because of Israeli restrictions on the entry of building materials and equipment

Calls for:
1. Affirms that lifting the blockade would greatly benefit the people of Palestine
   a. Reaffirms that compliance from the Israeli government, and diplomats, would increase the ease of this procedure,
   b. Assures that Palestinian would enter into Palestinian territory without conflict or retaliation,

2. Calls upon the BRICS countries to assist in the funding of reconstruction in the Gaza strip
   a. Further invites the idea of voluntary donations of $20,000 yearly
b. **Considers** further donations of any amount possible from other countries willing to support the reconstruction efforts

3. **Designates** the government and military forces of Turkey, Denmark, and Norway to help enforce the removal of the blockade and provide military security to the Palestinian people.
Deeply aware that there is a strong correlation between a life with access to continual electricity and a life with opportunities,

Disturbed that in 2014, there were over 1.2 billion people with no access to sustainable electricity and as a result, these people were effectively left to squander in the dark,

Shocked that less than 30% of the entire population of the Somaliland Republic has daily access to electricity of any form,

Saddened by the fact that the expansion of electrical infrastructure within Somalia is not included in many Member States' initiatives within sub-Saharan Africa,

Continually cognizant of the fact that Somalia has had a stable government since 2012 and this new government has led to the development of the nation's economy and democratic process,

Appalled by the fact that besides these instrumental developments, Somalia’s GDP per capita is the fourth lowest in the world, and 82 per cent of the population live in poverty, according to the UNDP Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI),

Calls for:
1. Proposes the formation of a Swedish-led coalition of various Member States whose primary focus will be the direct implementation of various components of electrical infrastructure throughout the country of Somalia,
   a. Coalition members will meet in a decided conference in order to draft appropriate plans that will be implemented one year after the passing of this resolution,
   b. Implementation of the electrical infrastructure will be in several phases with the final year of implementation being 2025;
2. Urges these Member States to work collaboratively with the Somali government and meet
throughout the implementation process in order to implement the aforementioned infrastructure;
3. Asks Member States to form specified, designated task forces according to the needs set forth by the conference described in clause 1a who will work directly "on the ground" constructing the electrical infrastructure as set forth by the rules and regulations created by the coalition during the conference, 4. Requests that Member States who join the international coalition continually seek newer and more efficient modes of energy and inform the coalition members of their advancements;
5. Recommends that after the full implantation of the electrical infrastructure, Member States of the coalition form a "renewal coalition" and conference in 2050 that will aim to begin the modernisation process of the above infrastructure, implementing the technology created and explored according to clause 5;
6. Implores Member States of the United Nations to investigate the connection between bountiful electricity and a more efficient, stable, and successful nation.
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: Republic of Turkey  
Subject: Strategies to Meet Growing Energy Demands  
Date: March 25, 2015

Keeping in mind the depletion of current proven oil reserves, specifically in nations of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the increase in demand for oil from the global capitalistic economy,

Aware that some of the current alternative energy sources are too costly for some nations and are, therefore, not being used to their full extent,

Recognizes the dangers of certain alternative energy sources such as nuclear power if it is not treated with the utmost respect to the correct safety procedures and criteria set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

Draws attention to the existence of Thorium, a radioactive material that is proven to be a much safer and less reactive element than Uranium, and its natural prevalence in the nations of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC),

Recalls China’s donations to Pakistan to assist with building its nuclear reactors Chashma 3 and 4 in 2003 and portions of the Karachi Coastal Plant in 2013, by providing 82% of the total cost needed to build the plant in the form of three twenty-year low-interest loans along with fuel for forty years of the nuclear reactors life,

Further emphasizes the fact that Thorium can be used in a variety of existent reactors including: Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactors (HTRs), Boiling (Light) Water Reactors (BWRs), Pressurized (Light) Water Reactors (PWRs), and Fast Neutron Reactors (FNRs),

Guided by the OIC Charter that states that the objectives of this body include “to promote cooperation among Member states to achieve sustained socioeconomic development for effective integration in the global economy, in conformity with the principles of partnership and equality” and intends to do this through the use of nuclear energy via Thorium for all member states,

Calls For:

1. Calls for the nations of the aforementioned OPEC to meet in conference by the end of June 2015 with the objective of the creation of an organized plan which will allow for the gradual transition from oil to nuclear energy over the course of the next twenty years;

2. Acknowledges that not all alternative energy sources are viable for every Member State and, therefore, encourages that every nation turns to the sources that are most beneficial to their situation including, but not limited to:
a. Solar,
b. Hydroelectric,
c. Geothermal,
d. Biomass,
e. Nuclear,
f. Thorium;

3. **Designates** the IAEA to update its guidelines and criteria for nuclear plants to include Thorium reactors and their specific safety guidelines;

4. **Proposes** replacing all Uranium-based reactors with Thorium-based reactors including but not limited to:
   a. Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)
   b. High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactors (HTRs)
   c. Boiling (Light) Water Reactors (BWRs)
   d. Pressurized (Light) Water Reactors (PWRs)
   e. Fast Neutron Reactors (FNRs);

5. **Requests that** more developed Member States invest in developing Member States in order to provide the economic capital necessary to transfer energy production from oil to other alternative energy sources, especially Thorium reactors;

6. **Suggests that** any additional funding comes from investments from non-governmental organizations (NGO) such as the World Nuclear Association (WNA), the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), the Renewable Energy Agency, and the Weinberg Foundation;

7. **Endorses** research into unknown alternative sources (such as Thorium), the methods needed to harness such energy (in the case of Thorium, Molten Salt Reactors and Accelerator Driven Reactors), and what is necessary to deal with any subsequent nuclear waste that is produced.
To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: Zimbabwe  
Subject: Eliminating AIDS/HIV Today  
Date: March 26, 2015

_Alarmed by_ the continuous increase of HIV/AIDS from 2001 to 2013 as found by the World Health Organization (WHO),

_Taking note_ of the World Health Organization’s AIDS Operational Plan 2014-2015,

_Approving_ the actions formerly taken by the UN and relevant organizations to combat the spread and reduce the deaths of HIV/AIDS specifically in developing nations,

_Reminding_ that the Millenium Project goals are to be met by 2015,

_Recognizing_ that the Millenium Project target number seven states that the UN should “Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS ”,

_Recognizing_ that AIDS/HIV is still a global emergency, specifically in developing nations where it hinders development,

_Believing_ that the international community must collaborate to properly work towards the effective and quick reduction of the transmission of HIV/AIDS,

_Recognizing_ that deaths related to HIV/AIDS can be effectively reduced through political and economic commitment towards appropriate programs with the intention of providing appropriate public health services as well as programs to educate the public on the transmission, symptoms, and protection from HIV/AIDS,

_Confident_ in the UN program UNAIDS and its ability to combat the growth of HIV/AIDS as well as its ability to provide care for those infected,

Calls for:

1. **Calls** for the cooperation of nations and non-governmental organizations to work towards a developed plan to reduce HIV/AIDS infection rates by 10% by 2019, specifically in developing nations;

2. **Urges** HIV/AIDS-endemic nations to cooperate with the international community, specifically groups such as The World Bank, The International AIDS Society and its partners, willing countries, and other relevant NGOs to seek the proper implementation of programs and health care systems to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, as well as broaden access to medical care for HIV/AIDS in their nation by increasing the number of medical centers in areas with currently insufficient health care as well as by properly training personnel on how to treat HIV/AIDS and prevent the HIV/AIDS from traveling from
mother to child with funds provided by groups such as UNAIDS and its partners, the
Gates Foundation, and any relevant NGOs;

3. **Encourages** HIV/AIDS-endemic nations to properly educate the public on the
transmission, symptoms, treatment, and spread of HIV/AIDS through programs funded
by NGOs such as the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and UNAIDS;

4. **Request** increased access to proper diagnosis and care of people with HIV/AIDS
specifically in tribal areas of HIV/AIDS-endemic nations where proper diagnosis and
treatment is not available currently through the implementation of access to drugs such as
Atripla, as well as access to medicine to prevent the transmission from mother to child
using funding provided by relevant NGOs;

5. **Calls** upon member states to donate increased funding towards programs in HIV/AIDS-
endemic nations with the intention to help provide treatment for HIV/AIDS, as well as
encourage doctors in their own nations to help in these nations;

6. **Encourages** all member states and organizations to observe World AIDS Day to raise
awareness of HIV/AIDS to the public;

7. **Calls** upon UNAIDS to assess its current progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS and to
develop a plan to work with willing countries and non-government organizations to
developed a specialized plan to fight HIV/AIDS in developing nations.