

Resolution Booklet



MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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**Human Rights Council
Topic: Right on Asylum
Sponsors: Italy, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Vietnam**

The United Nations General Assembly,

1. Reaffirming the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,
1. Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. Stressing article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
3. Taking into consideration the disproportional distribution of asylum seekers all over the world,
4. Believes that every country should have financial means to provide proper living standards to asylum seekers;
5. Recognizes the different capacities between different states;
6. Notes further the differences in the financial and geographical circumstances;
7. Invites member states to take part in an internationally funded program;

8. Draws attention to the founding procedure, in which every country participating in the program will pay in an equal amount of money, which will be reallocated to the countries in need, in consideration of the refugees;
9. Regards the individual needs of the asylum seekers, the amount of money distributed to a certain country will be based on the countries' wealth and the amount of refugees accepted;
10. Stresses the fact that the obtained money is only in use for providing the basic Human Rights (education, health care, legal protection etc.);
11. Calls out that the usage of the money obtained will be strictly supervised by the United Nations.

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Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)
Topic: Reducing Poverty, Promoting prosperity and protecting the Planet
Sponsors: Canada, New Zealand and Spain
Signatory: Democratic Republic of Congo

The United Nations General Assembly,

1. Reaffirming the purposes and principles contained in the Charta of the United Nations,
2. Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
3. Keeping in mind that 28% of the world's population lives in absolute poverty and disposes on less than 1.25 USD per day,
4. Having considered that imperialism and colonialism have exploited many former colonies and left them in poverty without possibilities to develop into an equal trading partner,
5. Taking note of the majority of children with little or no education;
6. Deeply disturbed by deficient health care structures;
7. Emphasizing especially that women live in poverty caused by gender inequality;

8. Observing underdeveloped infrastructure;
9. Aware of corruption in developing countries that cause inefficient institutions;
10. Noting with satisfaction the rise of aid, development agencies and pilot projects;
11. Realizing the structural deficits in communication and organization between existing aid and development agencies;
12. Aware of the circumstances stated above:
 1. Strongly requests that all relevant agencies of the United Nations work together to ensure the delivery of social and humanitarian aid to fight poverty
 1. Encourages member states to permit financial support and to promote part of their most abundant resources to developing countries
 2. Emphasizes the importance of freezing and reducing the alarmingly high debt and interest level
 3. Recognizes that people in developing countries have human rights and therefore must be able to receive aid that is needed that they require
13. Encourages the following to limit violation of human rights:
 - I.) Educating the worldwide community about human rights and thus achieve public awareness
 - II.) Help people in need concerning insufficient educational background and deficient Medicare involving high death rates
 - III.) Labor inspection to prevent child labor, which incorporates mental, physical and sexual abuse of children
14. Recommends the formation a committee which coordinates existing aid and developing agencies, assuring their orientation towards the needs of the people
15. Suggests protecting the planet by educating oneself about the biome, using fewer resources, collecting money to buy acres of rainforest and furthermore achieve public awareness about the negative effects of climate change

Committee on Environment, Health and Development
Topic: Flooding and Disease Prevention
Sponsors: Bangladesh, Colombia, Netherlands, Sudan
Signatory: Iraq

The United Nations General Assembly,

1. Taking into consideration that water supply is vital to human life and therefore a Human Right since the 2010 Resolution A/RES/64/292,
1. Emphasizing the General Assembly Resolution 68/157 of 18 December 2013 referring to the Human Right to safe drinking water,
2. Keeping in mind the General Assembly Resolution 68/252 of 27 December 2013 concerning the right to manage Human Resources,
3. Observing the lack of water supply in many United Nations member states,
4. Being alarmed of increasing flooding problems,
5. Reaffirms that the problem of floods cost thousands of lives every year and reminding the member states of the United Nations of their duty to ensure the people's safety by working on flood-preventing measures,
6. Deeply disturbed by diseases, which can be prevented with the easiest means,
7. Aware of the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,
8. Further recalling the Rio Declaration of environment and development,
9. Having heard about the flooding in Pakistan because of the earthquake on 08 May 2014,
11. Recognizes the right of every individual worldwide to have access to fresh water;
12. Affirms the importance of cleaning the water for reuse in order to prevent diseases and have a easier access to fresh water;
13. Declares accordingly the need of fresh drinking water supply from natural climatic conditions;
14. Further reminds the member states of the importance of the general public acquiring knowledge concerning treatment;
15. Stresses the importance of the access to and equal distribution of fresh water supplies, especially to prevent diseases and lessen political tensions along international waterways;
16. Expresses its hope for improving the quality of water sources;

17. Expresses its hope for creating special health care centers where people can receive treatment;
18. Invites the Human Rights Committee, the Economic and Social Council and the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee to supply fresh water and protect the society through:
 - a. Reducing the progress of deforestation,
 - a. Help building peaceful international waterway and water utilization and protective systems,
 - b. Funding by the Budget Committee of the United Nations;
19. Supports guaranteeing fresh water access and appropriate infrastructure by the governments;
20. Requests to suitably utilize and control water from surrounding environments to protect society;
21. Calls upon the member states to develop and provide the sanitation standards to prevent diseases such as diarrhea;
22. Further asks for cooperation with the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) to use money saved through military disarmament for improving water facilities in developing countries;
23. Reminds the member states that steps towards industrialization and further development can only be made whilst the water and sanitation issue is fixed;
24. Encourages international cooperation on this matter.

Security Council
Sponsors: United Kingdom, United States of America, France
Signatory: Lithuania

The United Nations General Assembly,

- 1 Guided by the equality of all members of the United Nations,
- 2 Alarmed by the ongoing crisis in Kashmir and the atrocities committed by the Indian military,
- 3 Deeply concerned by the fact that nuclear capable bases have been taken over by separatists,
- 4 Recognizing the inability of the Pakistani military to deal with the current situation,
5. Keeping in mind that territorial integrity needs to be protected at all times,
6. Expecting the conflict to spread to neighbouring nations if actions will not be taken,
7. Authorizes UN peacekeeping troops to enter the Pakistani area of Kashmir to repeal Indian soldiers and secure Pakistani borders;
8. Further proclaims that these troops will also be deployed to fight terrorists and retake control of the terrorist controlled nuclear bases;
9. Calls upon implementing hard economic sanctions on India:
 - a. Indian accounts in foreign banks will be frozen until the United Nations declare peace in Kashmir;
10. Solemnly affirms that both India and Pakistan will reduce their nuclear stores to the same level;
11. Notes with satisfaction that Israel, India Pakistan who have not signed the NPT, will do so soon.

Notes