I: Preparing for National Disasters

Other countries in areas of Asia and the Northeast section of Europe have been leading the world in disaster preparedness. For example, Japan has been requiring earthquake drills in schools to protect their nation’s children. The delegation of Belarus fully supports this issue. Although compared to other countries, they don’t have an abundance of resources to put the issue of national disasters.

Since April of 2001, the delegation of Belarus’s goal has been to prevent and protect their citizens from disasters. Their original solution was to form the State System of Prevention and Elimination of Emergency Systems. Despite their best efforts, the delegation of Belarus has not successfully prepared the country for disasters. Ever since the great Cyclone Axel devoured the great country leaving many of their citizens homeless, Belarus decided they need to take more action. As of now, the country of Belarus has spent the equivalent of $36,319.50 (77,800 Belarusian Ruble) on solving this issue. Their new plan involves replacing cash donations with an increased in volunteer work, potentially saving lives.

The delegation of Belarus has come to a solution to the issue of preparing for disasters. The new plan includes partnering with committees such as the Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). In lieu of monetary donations, Belarus’s new partnership increases volunteer work. Which is the best way to help the cause without a large price tag. The country of Belarus is not as economically fortunate as other countries facing similar issues. The IFRC, with the support the Belarusian government, has created a management program to train volunteers to help aid in crisis. In the words of Viktor Kolbanov, the Belarus Red Cross Secretary General, “I would like to make special mention of the joint work of the volunteers from different countries. Absence of rivalry and a common team spirit allowed more than 30 victims to be assisted just in ten minutes. A vivid example is a an injured person carried in a stretcher by four volunteers, each from a different country, one from Lithuania, one from Latvia, one from Estonia and one from Belarus,”. As Kolbanov states, with the additional support of Latvia and Lithuania the Belarusian government believes this program can truly be a success and how grateful he is for the new partnership. To take this to the next level they have proposed to take this plan worldwide. The new Belarusian plan includes roping in other countries such as Austria, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Serbia, and even the United States. All of these countries have ties to Belarus through trading steel. By giving them reduced prices on our county’s steel, they believe this will convince them into dedicating some of their resources to our cause. In addition to preparing for the issue, the delegation of Belarus has decided to reduce its overall effect on climate change. Climate change is a known cause of cyclones, the main concern of the nation of Belarus. In which solves the problem of preparation for national disasters for future Belorussians.
Delegation from: Brazil
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme
The issues before the United Nations Development Programme are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. As a country that has experienced several natural disasters and has significantly improved our country’s clean water, we acknowledge the severity of the issues and are committed to working with other delegations to find viable, efficient, and sustainable solutions for the issues facing the committee.

1. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout
Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, wildfires, cyclones, and floods can be extremely damaging to not only homes, businesses, and entire cities but also the economic stability of the nation facing the issue. In 2017 alone, the United States spent about $307 billion on natural disasters. These issues also have severe and damaging effects on poor and developing countries that cannot adequately prevent or mitigate these disasters.

Brazils has experienced many natural disasters, primarily floods and landslides which have had devastating effects on Brazil’s poor communities. In 2008, floods and landslides in Santa Catarina caused the death of 110 civilians; additionally, over 1,000 citizens died due to flash floods that took place in 2011. Due to several natural disasters such as droughts, more than 6.4 million Brazilian citizens have been forced to flee their homes. The Brazilian government has adopted many systems in order to combat the catastrophic consequences of natural disasters.

In 2012, the Brazilian government implemented the National Plan for Disaster Risk Management which focused on not only addressing current issues but also finding long term solutions and preventative measures. Brazil is currently utilizing ten grants from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery which concentrate on a wide range of environmental and developmental projects. Brazil’s infrastructure, commerce, and education systems were widely affected by natural disasters. In terms of natural disaster preparation and prevention, Brazil has invested over $11 billion for the implementation of works designed to relieve the consequences of natural disasters. Many construction projects such as the building of new housing, roads, and highways have begun in order to limit destruction from these disasters. A National Natural Disasters Database was created in 2012 in order to aid with high-risk decision making. Brazil has shifted from response-based reactions to more preventative measures; for example, the government now utilizes a Disaster Risk Management agenda for dealing with natural disasters. The delegation of Brazil believes taking similar preventative and risk management precautions would be beneficial for other countries.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

The Delegation of Brazil encourages proper measures to be taken in order to increase access to clean and safe drinking water, as access to clean water supplies are necessary for everyday use such as bathing, drinking, and cooking. By improving access to both clean water and medical supplies, these changes will not only improve the health, security, and well-being of human life but also aid in the development of countries around the world. The lack of access to clean water and medical supplies has social and economic impacts, as it leads to financial instability and inequality and prevents individuals from living a stable life. Due to unreliable and unhygienic medical and water supplies, and proper sanitation, child mortality rates are increasing annually, as 340,000 children under the age of five die from diseases that could be prevented by improved efforts to find a solution to this issue. According to the UNDP, approximately 2.4 billion people worldwide do not have access to basic sanitation facilities including toilets. This is problematic because this figure will only grow, especially in developing countries, if immediate actions are not taken to combat this issue. The UNDP estimates that since 1990, 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water supplies, but there remains an estimated 663 million people who do not have access. According to UN-Water, the need for usable water sources worldwide has been increasing due to overall growth, and will continue to increase in the future.

In addition, Brazil has a population of 207 million people, and of this total, five million people lack access to safe water supplies, while 25 million are living without proper sanitation facilities. While the accessibility to usable water sources and sanitation has increased since 2010, there remains significant discrepancies in the accessibility of water between the rural and urban. Brazil has the largest healthcare market in Latin America, and it spends 9.1% of its GDP towards healthcare. Therefore, Brazil recognizes this humanitarian issue, and has taken many steps to find solutions to this problem. Since April of 2012, Brazil worked with the Federal Integrated Water Sector-Interaguas Project to improve Brazil’s access to water supplies and sanitation services. The Brazilian Ministries of Environment, National Integration and Cities, and the National Water Agency (ANA), worked together to ensure that the people of Brazil have equal and sustainable access to improve the quality of life for many both socially and economically. Although this project ended in October of this year, Brazil is dedicated to continue working together with other organizations and programs to find a solution to this issue.

Brazil recognizes the severity of this issue and hopes that a solution is found through cooperation and collaboration. It is problematic that millions of individuals are deprived of basic necessities such as access to water and medical supplies. Brazil believes that changes must be made in order to improve the quality of life for all. Brazil feels that implementing similar programs such as Federal Integrated Water Sector-Interaguas Project would have beneficial outcomes and increase progress towards combatting this pressing issue.
Delegation from: Cambodia  
Represented by: North Royalton High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues presented before the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The UNDP program in Cambodia is committed to advocate for change and aims to enhance the government's ability to assist its population’s needs.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

All nations worldwide face problems with natural disasters and proper procedures are required to take care of any damage implemented by the disaster. The Republic of Cambodia is hit with many natural disasters a year including typhoons, floods, droughts, and other tropical storms. We are one of the countries most affected by climate change. In 2011, we encountered one of our worst flood seasons on the lower Mekong River, affecting 18 of the 24 Cambodian provinces and about 1 million people. Over two hundred people were killed in the floods and over 30,000 families were evacuated. More recently, in 2015-2016, Cambodia faced a disastrous drought, and three-fourths of the paddy rice area experienced a loss in yield. These natural disasters did damage to the citizens’ health, home, and business. Cambodia knows that many other countries around the world are facing the similar challenges. Preparing for these natural phenomenons is essential for keeping the residents and people of other countries safe.

Cambodia strongly believes that preventing sustained fallout is important in other countries to keep the environment and the people safe. Cambodia itself does not contain any nuclear weapons and bombs, but is aware of the damage it does in other countries. Nuclear fallout happens when nuclear detonation occurs close to ground level and soil mixes with the radioactive fission products from the weapon. The debris is then carried by the wind and falls back down to earth within minutes. This radioactive contamination is extremely dangerous and can cause mutations in human and animal life. It can also destroy the environment and raise about health problems to humans, including cancer. Cancer can be caused by radiation, and the debris from sustained fallout contains a lot of it. The effects of sustained nuclear fallout is harmful and can even be life-threatening, and preventing this fallout is crucial.

Cambodia knows the damage that natural disasters and sustained fallout can do on different nations. Floods are one of the most common natural disasters. A possible solution for preventing flooding in Cambodia and other countries is to build dams to preclude the rise of rivers. The dams help prevent the loss of life and property by impounding floodwaters and releasing them to the river below the dam, or diverting the water for other uses. Another solution for preventing disasters is to reinforce homes so that strong winds or high flood waters won’t do much damage. The UNDP can help make this happen by again providing money and by informing people about resources that can reinforce homes. Such resources include steel reinforced concrete stands. Sturdier homes will decrease damage and ensure the security of the home if warnings do not arrive in time. The economy problems in Cambodia make it hard for the people to afford high quality homes and with enough funds, these home could be made to withstand harsh conditions.
Finding solutions to prevent sustained fallout is essential to other countries, and Cambodia wants the UNDP to help out. Cambodia is recognized as a Non-Nuclear Weapon State and is a state party to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and is a state party to the Chemical Weapons Convention. This means that Cambodia is against nuclear weapons and wants to see changes in other countries. Cambodia proposes that the UNDP help countries out by making escape shelters where people can go to protect themselves from dangerous, radioactive particles. The safest places for escape shelters are underground, surrounded by heavy and dense materials. Thick walls made of concrete and bricks make great shields. In these durable underground escape shelters, people will be protected from nuclear fallout. Cambodia also asked the UNDP and other international organizations for help to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. One way to do this is to install institutions in countries that make it more difficult for bomb advocates to prevail. These organizations can be international. Helping local leaders in foreign countries build institutions that can guarantee a future free of nuclear weapons. This is critical to preventing sustained fallout and keeping the environment and people safe.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Water, food and shelter are some of the basic necessities of life. However, Cambodia in a water crisis where about 10 of the 16 million people who live in rural communities lack access to safe water or improved sanitation. The majority of the water in the country comes from polluted ponds and rivers that does not go through a filtration process. These pollutants are results of animal faeces, mining and other industrial activities that disposes its contaminants into local water bodies. Natural pollutants includes arsenic which are common in lowland areas around the Mekong River. Arsenic is particularly more dangerous due to its lack of smell and taste which makes it harder to spot. Some problems of arsenic includes cancer, skin lesions and changes in pigmentation. This makes the water unsafe for families to use. Enhancing these water conditions is a big priority.

There is also another issue with the medical supply availability. There are about 29 provincial hospitals, 157 district hospitals, and 1,725 town infirmaries in our country for the total 16 million residents. Infant mortality reportedly was as high as just 50 percent, since various conditions such as malaria, yaws, tuberculosis and skin diseases claim the life of the child. The water source is one of the main reasons for the poor health conditions in Cambodia and with the shortage of hospitals and trained medical assistants, we are suffering.

It is clear that Cambodia is in need of a better water source or access to equipment to help filter the contaminants. Currently, Cambodia seeks for effective means to regularly test water and is looking for alternative water sources such as rainwater harvesting or pipe systems which decreases the workload to get the water while increasing water quality. The cause of this water contamination includes the lack of good infrastructure in dealing with excess rain. The rain often stagnates in the area, creating saturated unstable soils and grounds, and attracting snakes and insects. In order to prevent this problem as well as solve some of the water problems, a way to harness rainwater is needed. By using this rainwater for drinking and cooking purposes, less water is left to stagnate underground. The water is also safer and can be cost efficient as well.
For example, each family can purchase a large barrel and place it outside their house to collect the rainwater during rainy seasons. Other countries that face similar problems with the lack of access to clean water will benefit from these water barrels as well. For instance, India may also benefit greatly from the barrels. India has already put these water barrels in use for multiple years in the rural areas and extending this to cities will help India conserve the water it needs. Another way to harness this water is to produce living mulch. This is a green leafy plant that is edible and can suppresses weeds while collecting rainwater. The UNDP can help out by aiding people to purchase these barrels and plant the leaves. The Cambodia Climate Change Alliance programme-funded by the European Union, Sweden and UNDP stepped in together with the National Committee for Disaster Management and helped establish a community-managed water station, treating water from the commune pond and distributing it to local villagers for a minimal fee to cover production costs and maintenance of the equipment as well.

Cambodia lacks access to cold storage facilities, making it almost impossible to store vaccines. Also, the population is spread out in odd proportions in Cambodia, making it harder for all the people to have equal access to medical treatments. Despite this lack of medical equipment and access, there is an increase in injuries as undiscovered and unexploded landmines commonly explode. The increased number of injuries can be prevented by taking measures to educate the local population on how to locate areas affected by landmines and develop measures to deal with them. This is an alternate solution to one of the main causes of accidental injuries in Cambodia. However, there are other issues and causes of injuries that do need these medical supplies. Cancer, birth defects, and other illness cannot all be prevented with warnings and with the low budget for medical care that Cambodia can afford, these diseases are serious issues. Cambodia would appreciate volunteers from foreign nations that would assist in medical care. The nations that allows their citizens to participate in helping Cambodia will also gain experience in medical fields. With the help of international organizations like the UNDP, countries around the world, including Cambodia, will benefit and grow.
Delegation: Republic of Cameroon
Represented by: Westlake High School
Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues brought before the United Nations Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout, as well as Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. Due to the status of Cameroon as a developing nation, preparing for natural disasters is a particularly important issue for the country because its lack of resources and funds would incapacitate it should a catastrophic event occur. The issue of clean water and medical resources is also a major interest of Cameroon because of the widespread lack of safe water and adequate medical care throughout the country.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout
The Republic of Cameroon has a vested interest in seeing that the resolution that is passed in regards to natural disasters and preventing sustained fallout due to the frequent flooding, landslides, and the most notable incident, the Lake Nyos gas disaster of 1986. The Republic of Cameroon has identified multiple causes of the extended fallout of most natural disasters in third world countries, as well has created a solution that encompasses past international treaties, accords, and existing agreements.

The first, and most notable cause of the increased destructive power of natural disasters is climate change. Climate change increases the frequency of natural disasters, by causing the average global temperature to rise, melting Arctic sea ice, causing sea levels to rise. This rise in sea level causes coastal cities to experience more frequent, and destructive flooding, which can cause a country's economic powerhouse, to come to a grinding halt. The Republic of Cameroon would like to stress that more countries, or individual provinces and states, commit to meeting the existing Paris Accords, a landmark international accord which recommends that countries set goals to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.

The second cause of the extended fallout is the lack of financial and labor resources to repair and rebuild after a natural disaster. Cameroon has decided to implement a system that will be run by the United Nation Development Program, which will accept financial aid from participating nations and will delegate it to developing countries for disaster preparation, as well as member nations who have recently been affected by a natural disaster. The financial resources will be given to member nations by using a system based on the frequency of natural disasters, the destructive power they have in terms of market and non market losses, as well as the current economic state of the developing nation, as determined by the world book.

This economic aid will be used to increase the structural integrity of housing, particularly in rural regions where the natural disasters can cause catastrophic damage. Countries receiving aid will provide past figures and statistics as to what kind of market and nonmarket damage has
previously occurred, as well as quantifying this data for the UNDP to use in reference to providing financial aid to said developing nations. Financial relief for recovery efforts will be provided on a case-by-case emergency basis. This will be used for rescue efforts as well as rebuilding efforts in the nation.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations
The Republic of Cameroon recognizes that, in developing nations, people are faced daily with issues related to contaminated water and a lack of necessary medical supplies. High rates of disease are due to the inability of impoverished countries to afford water filtration or proper medications and disease treatments. Up to 80% of illnesses in developing countries can be linked to a lack of water sanitation. In addition to the serious diseases caused by unsafe water, 9.7 million children each year due to a lack of basic supplies and knowledge. Possible solutions to these issues include building hospitals and water pumps in remote areas, improving roads or other means of transportation throughout these countries, and lengthening the hours of health care centers.

The country of Cameroon is currently considered a developing nation. One trait of a developing nation is large population growth, which Cameroon has experienced in the past few decades due its birth rate being higher than its death rate and the immigration of refugees to the country in attempt to escape war in their own countries. This major increase in population has led to issues with the country’s ability to provide each person with the proper resources, including clean water and medical care. The majority of the 24 million people living in Cameroon do not live in major cities. This is an issue due to the fact that the most advanced water systems and medical centers are located in the most populated cities of the country. To address the water crisis, the government of Cameroon established the Cameroon Water Partnership on June 10, 2005, which includes about 50 stakeholders of the national water sector. Their mission is to aid the Cameroonian government in sustaining and improving water accessibility. To improve medical care, the Cameroonian government works with USAID to raise funds which help provide treatment for infectious diseases.

Cameroon believes that developing nations developed nations alike should send delegates to semi-annual conferences to discuss any proposals for how to initiate safe water filtration systems into countries that need them and begin establishing medical facilities in less populated areas. Nonprofit organizations should be involved in the discussions and plans because they will be able to bring in donations and support from people in areas of the world unaffected by the issues of contaminated water and lack of medical supplies. Uniting not only as countries, but as people will be the key to improving worldwide living conditions, and so Cameroon hopes to see this plan put into action for the good of humankind.
Delegation from: Canada
Represented by: Vermilion High School

Position paper for the Development Program

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Canada has thousands of natural storms happen and at least 5,000 small earthquakes are recorded in Canada each year. Which results in millions of dollars in debt and many Canadian civilians lose their housing and each year. If the government makes a plan to safely inform civilians each year, then the amount of people unprepared for storms will have a safely planned out evacuation, and a process to prepare themselves for the storm.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Its diverse geography and climate means exposure to many natural hazards and can experience a variety of natural disasters, including floods, droughts, ice storms, tornadoes, hail, wildfire, heat waves, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunami and landslides. Disasters like these are causing billions of dollars in debt and millions of deaths. A way to have the government help is an sectoral agenda which propose key ideas and actions for risk management, the documents added into the agenda had data and additional information on hazards and the affected risks, in order to develop mechanisms to reduce the hazards. By making a sectoral agenda it will inform citizens about the risks of natural disasters, which is one of the main things Canada needs to focus on, public awareness. Canada also needs to focus on the amount of debt for every natural storm. An report from Parliamentary Budget Officer recently discussed a nine hundred million dollar debt would be placed on Canada due to the damage from flood and storms. Canada also needs to come up with a better funding program for debt from natural disasters. A section of Ottawa helps pay with The Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements, a funding for the federal government to give money to provinces and territories to help with costs. Expenses include evacuation operations, restoring public works and infrastructure, and repairing basic, essential personal property of individuals, small businesses and farms. “I think sustainable funding is the key rather than more and more.”- Brian Schwartz, chief of Public Health Ontario. Today, Paul Lefebvre a member of Parliament for Sudbury, gave 180,000 thousand in federal funding to Ontario under the National Migration Program to better plan for and protect against the effects of flooding. This stream provides funding for other non-structural and small scale structural disaster mitigation projects. Eligible projects would include actions such as the replacement of storm culverts, or projects that improve flood resilience by proactively preventing or mitigating damages and loss. After a natural disaster happens Canada provides Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. When recovery costs exceed what individual provinces or territories could reasonably be expected to bear on their own.
The United Nations can make more programs helping countries give out warnings and evacuation procedures sooner to decrease casualties. The United Nations can also help with some of the funding for the debt that is placed on a country after buildings and properties were destroyed by the Natural Disasters.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Canada’s health care system is ranked ninth among all of the world’s most ranked third to last in a new study comparing health care systems. Canada does not have free healthcare. Most people rely on their places of work to pay for their healthcare. One of the reasons people get sick in Canada is because of their water resources. They do have clean water, but it could be improved.

Canada tap water is generally sometimes safe to drink. Although it hasn’t been evaluated. Canada was seven percent of the world’s freshwater supply. In Canada there is no national strategy to address urgent water issues and federal leaderships to conserves and protect over water in many indigenous communities in Ontario is not safe to drink. One way they can improve their water is by testing it because then they would know if it was safe. So, then the citizens will know if it is ok to drink the tap water.

Canada could improve their drinking water by evaluating their tap water. They could also find a way to tell people not to drink the water because they don’t have a national way to tell people that their water is not safe to drink. There are many ways Canada can improve their drinking water for the citizens.
Delegation from: People's Republic of China  
Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper for the United Nation Development Programme

The issues before The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) include: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The delegation of the People's Republic of China is committed to natural disaster preparation and prevention as well as improving water access in developing countries.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters can ravage the lives of many. Since the year 2000, over 300 natural disasters have occurred globally. In 2005, 61,000 deaths were reported because of natural disasters. The worst natural disaster happened in 1931 in the People's Republic of China. An estimated 1,000,000–4,000,000 people were killed because of a giant flood that affected the Yellow River, Yangtze and Huai River. The People's Republic of China is one of the most natural disaster-prone countries in the world. Three out of the top ten most deadly disasters have occurred in the People's Republic of China. Natural disasters continue to demolish homes, economies, and lives. the People's Republic of China believes that any countries that are facing natural disasters, should be protected and have further prevention of unforeseen event effects.

Since China is greatly affected by natural disasters, The People's Republic of China urges the protection and prevention of natural disasters. The Chinese President Xi Jinping stated, “The People's Republic of China will set up an efficient and scientific system and improve the capability of the whole society in a bid to protect people’s lives and property and national security.” China has been actively trying to satisfy the needs of the families affected by natural disasters.

China hopes to achieve many things during this conference. China first would like to establish a stronger disaster-response system so the government can react to the effects immediately. Also, China would hope to attain a people-centered approach, give priority to the environment, try its best to minimize the aftermath, propel reforms and innovation to modernize its capability and continue international cooperation.

II. Improving Access to Clean water and Medical supplies in Developing Nations

Clean water is a life necessity but is not found in every nation. Over 2,000,000 people die every year globally due to contaminated water. Diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and polio contaminated drinking water every day. Many people are dying due to these contaminations, and this can be avoided. Not many developing countries have the option of bother clean water and medical supplies. Ten million children die each year because of lack of medical supplies.

The People’s Republic of China supports the cause to allow more people to have clean water. He calls for ‘sound development’ that is “innovative, coordinated, green, and open” and “is for
everyone”. Xi Jinping also calls for medical care for all. "The all-around moderately prosperous society could not be achieved without people's all-around health," Xi said, urging efforts to promote healthy lifestyles, strengthen health services, improve health protection, build the healthy environment and develop health-related industries.

China recognizes the struggle to find clean water and to find adequate healthcare. China hopes to pass sanitation laws to clean polluted water. China will support countries that need water sanitation. China respects the need for healthcare and medical supplies and will support the provision of these necessities. China believes the necessity of clean water and medical supplies should be provided to everyone. These provisions will make the world a stronger environment.
Delegation From: Arab Republic of Egypt  
Represented by: Westlake High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The topics faced by the Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout, and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The Arab Republic of Egypt would like to voice its concern and support for these issues and would like to establish strong diplomatic relations with fellow delegates in order to further address and find solutions to these pressing issues.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters have been a prevalent issue throughout history, and that still rings true today. Although the health and safety of the global community has improved because of more advanced technology and practices, the issue of natural disasters and their results still remains. This issue is even more pressing in less developed countries. For example, the Philippines have been hit by several typhoons in recent years, resulting in the death and decreased quality of life for the citizens already struggling within the country. As a developing country that faces problems like flooding quite frequently, the Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt would like to support any action taken to prevent natural disasters and speed up the recovery process after one of these tragic events.

Egypt is still identified as a developing country according to a report in 2014 by the United Nations. As a developing country, the Arab Republic of Egypt still lacks certain forms of infrastructure and protection that more developed countries already have in place. However, steps are being taken within the country to further prevent these disasters and provide aid to the citizens affected by them. Recently, the Egyptian Environment Minister stated that, “ideas are on the table to provide financing from developed countries to developing countries from the private sector,” in reference to confronting natural disasters. In late October, the government started work on several projects in order to prevent flooding along the Nile River Delta. A monitoring plan set to be in place by 2025 will also track rising sea levels and effects of climate change within the area as well. Egypt has also participated in the DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) plan supported by the GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery).

The Arab Republic of Egypt would like to call upon its fellow delegates to come to an efficient solution to further prevent sustained fallout and prepare for future natural disasters. The Delegation of Egypt would like to ask its fellow delegates to also remain congenial and keep the conversation peaceful, for this issue affects people from all over the world. In order to maintain and promote the overall increase of the quality of life of all mankind, the committee should focus on coming to solutions together and in a manner that keeps in mind the citizen’s health and safety.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

The issue of providing safe drinking water to the citizens of the Arab Republic of Egypt is a quite important one, especially in recent years. In the past, Egypt has gone through a water crisis that has been brought to the attention of the international community. Due to many different factors such as increase in population, insufficient irrigation, pollution, and regional problems, clean and safe water has been scarce. As a developing nation, many of the resources that would be helpful in resolving the issue are not present within the country, leaving millions of people at risk. While medical supplies aren’t as much of a pressing issue as water in Egypt, many surrounding countries going through forms of warfare and natural disasters require more medical supplies, especially in areas with poorer populations. The Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt would like to voice its concern and support any conclusions that can be made by the committee to supply clean and safe water and medical supplies to the citizens of not only Egypt, but other developing countries as well.

Earlier this year, a conflict began between Egypt and Ethiopia over Ethiopia’s plans on building a dam on the Nile. While the Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt recognizes the importance of the dam, there is great concern that the dam could further Egypt’s issues with water, more specifically the lack thereof. According to the European Council on Formal Relations (ECFR), Egypt has worked to make a National Water Resources Plan. This plan “covers efforts to raise awareness on water usage practices, promote water conservation, reform the public water sector, invest in desalination plants, and upgrade the country’s irrigation infrastructure.” Egypt has also decided to do most of its diplomatic decision making with the countries involved in the matter in the period where water will be less scarce, lessening the tension that might occur. Desalination and water treatment plants have been a recent point of interest for the country. In 2015 and 2018, Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia signed agreements looking for increased cooperation to further prevent these water issues and call for a joint regional approach to the matter.

While Egypt has had certain issues with certain countries within the community in the past, the Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt would like to keep peace between its fellow delegates and come to some reasonable solutions to solve the crisis in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region. The delegation would like to call for the unity of Northern African countries within this committee, since many of these countries are facing the same issues that Egypt is facing. The delegation also believes that developing countries’ opinions should be valued and brought to the attention of more developed countries. The Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt hopes for a productive session and hopes to contribute its thoughts and opinions for the greater good of the MENA region and the international community.
Delegation from: Finland  
Represented by: Avon Lake High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues that are being put before the United Nations Development Program are, Preparing for Natural Disasters and Sustained Fallout, and Improving access to Clean Water and Medical supplies in developing Nations. Finland’s ultimate goal is to provide security and healthy living standards for everyone around the world.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Sustained Fallout

In 2018, natural disasters still pose a threat to too many people worldwide. The risk of natural disaster cannot be completely erased, but through various developments and preventative measures, this risk would be greatly decreased. As the current chairman of the Arctic Council, Finland is deeply invested in the development of disaster risk preparation, with a goal to produce as little fallout as possible.

In the past decade, there has been much progress to come from the work of the UN. Finland has worked on projects including the Hyogo Framework and the Sendai Framework, both of which were major country agreements at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction. The Sendai Framework’s success in disaster risk reduction has been duly recognized, and Finland still believes that the best results and least amount of fallout will come from investing in prevention and preparedness. This effort entails everything from prevention, early warning signs, response during disasters, and response after disasters. Moreover, since disaster preparation is a collective effort, everyone should be aware of how they should respond. Specifically, civil society and humanitarian organizations within Finland are extremely important to our disaster prevention effort along with other local level disaster responders.

Additionally, Finland supports the development of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS). These systems are a well recognized preventative measure for hydrometeorological events including droughts, hurricanes, landslides and especially floods. Floods are a major concern for the people of Finland since they have resulted in very high expenses in damages. So with MATHESWS's we prevent loss physically and financially. The system simply outlines standard preparation measures including monitoring hazards, analyzing risk, declaring and warning, and activation of the best method of response to the disaster at hand. With a clean, coordinated effort, Finland can greatly decrease the risk of our sustained fallout in the case of a natural disaster.

Moving forward, Finland hopes to continue its work in the promotion of security and precaution in the Arctic. Nonetheless, in order to completely apply the Sendai Framework and other disaster risk reduction efforts there needs to be a stronger undertaking by world leaders. There must be more alignment and communication in order to effectively raise awareness and prevent fallout in the case of disaster.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Millions of people all over the globe are suppressed due to their lack of access to clean water and health care. Finland is satisfied to advertise our current universal health care and access to clean water for all of our citizens. The delegation of Finland recognizes it’s fortune, and aims to use its resources to improve access to clean water and medical supplies for developing nations, which is essential to their success.

Over the past years, Finland has dedicated itself to the improvement of water and medical access in developing countries, especially in Afghanistan. In January 2018, Finland donated 2 million pounds to the UNICEF water sanitation and hygiene program in Afghanistan. This grant went toward the access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygienic practices for families in Afghanistan. This grant has followed years of projects and contributions to the advancement of drinking water, medical supplies and sanitation in Afghanistan. These projects have primarily focused on providing access in schools and to children. Since merely 48 percent of Afghans use a clean water source, with Finland's projects, some children can at least have access at school. It is not just Afghanistan, but countless other nations who need the support of more privileged countries to give their citizens these suitable living standards.

Lack of access to clean water and the consumption and use of polluted, unsafe water is a major problem for developing countries all over the world, especially for children. The importance of school sanitation in these countries is not only evident in the health of children, but their school attendance. Sanitation efforts in toilets especially encouraged girls to keep going to school in these developing countries.

Finland will continue to contribute efforts to reduce inequalities and promote universal health care and access to all worldwide. Finland will support governments and help them reduce marginalization to ensure that everyone has access to sanitation and water, regardless of the circumstances. With the ultimate goal of providing sustainability for the people of these developing countries, Finland commits to complete investment in the effort.
Delegation From: France  
Represented by: North Royalton High School

Position Paper for the Development Programme

The issues before the Development Programme are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The French Republic is committed to aiding its citizens as well as other countries when dealing with development issues.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

As weather becomes increasingly unpredictable due to climate change, natural disasters are negatively impacting developing countries as well as developed countries. Natural disasters damage critical infrastructure and can destroy entire communities. In the aftermath of these disasters, those who are affected may struggle to access important resources and are subsequently less able to contribute to economic development. Natural disasters cost the global economy $520 billion every year. France believes that all necessary measures should be taken to improve disaster relief and combat climate change.

In order to combat global disasters and provide aid to those affected by these disasters, the French Republic has implemented a new humanitarian action strategy that will triple its fiscal contributions to the UN Development Programme by 2022. The goal of this initiative is to reach 500 million euros in annual funding to humanitarian efforts. These actions are integral to providing relief services to nations affected by natural disasters, as the amount of people in need of humanitarian aid has doubled in the last five years.

It is the goal of the French government to develop a plan for future disaster relief and recovery with other donor nations as well as developers. In this process of this plan, the French Republic would also like other countries to increase humanitarian funding while also aiming to become one of the top 5 humanitarian donors by 2022. With climate change causing natural crises to last longer, relief aid will need to increase as well in order for nations to adequately recover from these disasters. The French Republic remains committed to the efforts of UN Development Programme in relieving those affected by natural disasters, and hopes that other member nations share the same goals towards these issues.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

The French Republic has found that about a third of humanity across the world has no access to sanitized water. This problem is occurring all over the world, particularly in third world countries. Each year an average of two million people die from unsafe drinking water. The majority of those people are young children. Millions more are left miserably sick and in dire need of more advanced medical supplies. There are dozens of countries around the globe who don’t have the funding and resources to provide higher level health care and clean water. Those are human necessities to live and action needs to be taken to help them.
France has been working with the SDG 6, the Sustainable Development Goal 6, which has motions to cut the lack of access to clean water by 50%. The SDG 6 was created to "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." The goal is hoping to be accomplished by 2030, and efforts will continue until everyone can have access to clean drinking water. The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) alone has already helped 5.5 million people worldwide obtain safe and sanitized water. They have become the third largest bilateral donor of funds towards water efforts.

France wants to supply clean water to everyone around the world and to be able to service the necessary medical aid to everyone in need. They would like the UN to create more programs dedicated to helping these people in need. France values any help they can get with their own countries aid. It would be even more beneficial if other countries took action and created programs dedicated to providing sanitary water and more advanced medicine to those who need it.
Delegation from: Germany  
Represented by: Orange High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues before the Development Program are: Preparing for natural disasters and preventing sustained fallout and Improving access to clean water and medical supplies in developing nations. Germany is devoted to the development of nations and therefore supports the resolution of these issues in conjunction with the cooperation of other delegations.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters cause dilemmas throughout countries such as displaced population, health risks, food scarcity, and emotional aftershock as claimed by an article regarding the effects of natural disaster. The article published by Childfund International states that the degree in which a country remains vulnerable during disasters is determined by the exposure, susceptibility, coping capacity, and adapting capacity of the country. Countries of lower-middle-income stand as a greater casualty when faced with natural disaster. According to Childfund International, lower-middle-income countries made up only 33% of the countries affected by natural disaster, yet 81% of the casualties due to the natural disaster were people from those countries. Numerous amounts of natural disasters cause destruction, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, fires, floods, and many more. Certain disasters are more catastrophic than others, but all of them are remain destructive and beyond the grasp of human power.

A natural disaster can be more or less severe depending on the vulnerability and resilience of a population. If a distinct location has a surplus of people who do not reside in secure homes or have shelter, that location is prone to have severe damage resulting from natural disasters. Places that have a vulnerable population may also struggle in the recovery from a disturbance, leading to prolonged chaos within the country. In 2015, Nepal was faced with an 8.1 magnitude earthquake. Due to their extremely vulnerable population, the earthquake resulted in nine-thousand deaths and over twenty-two thousand injuries. Countries such as Germany, encounter disasters such as large amounts of flooding. These floods cause evacuation and declaration of emergency throughout the country. In recent years, Germany has formed The Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance. This department is dedicated to preparing for, and preventing damage caused by natural disaster, with hope to further minimize the effect and casualties of Germany during such events.

In order to advance Germany’s placement in preparation and fallout of natural disasters, Germany must think past the “prevention” of natural disaster and focus more on the recovery from the disasters. Due to the advancement in technology, Germany may be able to predict the coming of future natural disasters before their arrival, seeing as many cannot be prevented. Using this information, Germany may improve its readiness by evacuating people and gathering aid, food supply, and shelter needed for the damage of the disaster prior to its arrival, rather than the focusing of prevention for the event itself. In addition, by gathering a wider variety of committed volunteers, Germany may grow in new approaches as to the conflict of natural disaster, bringing them a step closer to ending an ongoing problem across the world.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

More than a quarter of the world population – about 2.1 billion people, lack access to clean water. One in three people worldwide, or over two billion people, lack access to sanitation facilities, threatening the availability of safe drinking water, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Likewise, internationally more than 400 million individuals are unable to access health services that are imperative to their health. In developing nations, the most basic necessities are often a struggle to maintain. Other countries around the world live in excess, with plenty of clean water and medical supplies to offer to the less fortunate countries. However, there is not one country that is immune to one lack of access than another. There is always a deficit in one resource and the nations of the UN must work together to remove the lack of materials and stubbornness that prevents many from maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Luckily, many nations are beginning to take the first steps to eradicate this issue.

Germany is among these nations that have chosen to step up and provide services and implement programs and resources to bring accessible health care and clean water to developing nations. One of the most successful of these programs is called WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), in which various German NGOs travel and send materials to developing countries to promote the message WASH encourages. Another group, which originates from the EU, is called Right2Water and is an advocate for bringing clean water into developing nations and actively fights for the decrease in cost of water and removes the competitive business stature that typically follows the water industry.

Germany hopes to implement these programs among willing and cooperative nations to work towards the goal of removing the struggle for water and medicine within countries that seem to have no options. Germany’s goal is to develop a multi step plan to eradicate this issue permanently so the world can be one step closer to being healthier and must more able to foster a better life for everyone.
Committee: United Nations Development Programme
Delegation: Italy

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues presented before the United Nations Development Programme are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. Italy, recognizing the significance of these two topics in relation to its own state and the rest of the world, looks forward to working with its fellow delegations to find lasting solutions.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout
Natural disasters have posed many economic, health, and environmental issues for all countries. Not only do natural disasters result in the loss of already existing infrastructure, but they also result in the loss of economic activity, which pushes unstable countries further into the poverty trap. Underdeveloped and landlocked countries are at an even higher risk for natural disasters and their resulting consequences due to lack of money, emergency supplies, and technology. With the increase in global inequality and global warming, both factors that may lead to more natural disasters, looking for a lasting and effective solution is as crucial as ever.

Italy is at greater risk for natural disaster than other European countries due to its geography and geographic location. As of now, Italy is experiencing the worst flooding in the last 10 years due to global warming. This has come with many consequences for the country, both market and non-market related. Italy, however, has actively responded to this issue, dispatching more than 10,000 police and firefighters, and also designing a flood barrier, which will help lessen the impact of future floods. Aside from floods, earthquakes and landslides also affect the country, costing more than 3.5 billion Euros each year. Since Italy itself is affected by natural disasters, the country is aware that action needs to be taken to combat global warming and to help developing countries that cannot afford to recover from these disasters themselves. Italy has therefore joined the GFDRR, which works to better risk management in vulnerable countries; WHO/Europe; OCHA; and the EADRCC, which all work to cooperate with other European countries to give assistance to underdeveloped countries. In regards to the climate change, Italy has recently passed policies to reduce its black carbon emissions and waste, and is seeking to invest in eco-friendly technology which will help the country achieve this purpose.

Italy would therefore like to cooperate with other nations in finding a long lasting and cost-effective solution to combat global warming and all aspects of natural disasters, including emergency relief, management, and preparation, especially for third-world nations. As a developed country, Italy sees triangular cooperation and south-south cooperation as innovative ways to combat these problems, as both methods facilitate cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries, leading to strengthened relationships, trade, and new technology.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations
Limited access to clean water and basic medical supplies poses a concerning issue to the citizens of developing countries. 16,000 children in developing countries fall victim to treatable diseases everyday and with limited medical supplies, the citizens of these countries can only try to counteract this problem with traditional medicinal methods. Often these diseases stem from the lack of sanitation from the water that is accessible to their area. The affliction created from unclean water supplies and the effects of climate change will only grow. For the sake of providing a prosperous life for the citizens of these developing nations, Italy finds it imperative to produce an effective and long lasting solution.

Italy recognizes the importance of clean water and medicine supplies, hosting the Water Technology and Environmental Control Exhibition & Conference in 2018. The conference attracts a diverse crowd from the Aqua Publica Europea (APE) to researcher for the sole purpose of allowing for this invaluable resource to be used efficiently and make sure that water stays available worldwide. The meeting recognized that by 2025, two-thirds of the world’s population will be areas of limited water access and by 2050, the need for water will increase by 55%. The meeting was heavily influenced by the presence of the APE and their impressive reach of providing water for 70 million citizens each day. With the focus on the regulation and distribution of clean water, Italy was able to bring together organizations with similar goals on the future of accessible water. Italy itself donates heavily to the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) becoming the sixth largest donor country. Italy makes up one of the fourteen partners of the DAFNE Project as well. The DAFNE’s intent is to promote policies that provide for sustainable use of the water resources in developing countries. TWAS is an organization looking to address struggles such as disease in developing nations. This organization is based in Italy and is partnered with the Italian government to provide aid. Beyond clean water and medical supplies, Italy addresses the underlying problem of climate change that is seen from the effects it places on the country itself. Italy has recently implemented low carbon policies in their cities to promote an eco-friendly approach to the problem and looks to new developing inventions to help combat the issue.

Italy would like to call for the cooperation of it’s fellow countries in the developing of a cost effective approach to relieving some of the hardships many developing countries face. The implementation of the methods of triangular and south-south cooperation are Italy’s main suggestions. Through sharing and contributing to one another can developing nations be able to obtain indispensable supplies for their citizens. Italy looks forward to addressing the problem of medical supplies and clean water resources with other countries in the hopes of creating a solution that provides for the livelihood of citizens in developing countries.
Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues before the General Assembly are: (1) Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout and (2) Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The State Of Japan wishes to find a sustainable solution to these issues.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters are something that we cannot simply prevent for happening. Weather is out of our control, but its severity can be dulled. Natural disasters are something that all nations face, regardless of economic status, though the economic status of the nation dictates how well they are able to recover. These disasters impact a nation in all ways possible, whether it be social, economic, or political. Nations without infrastructure and funding are always impacted the hardest, as seen recently in Indonesia, where an earthquake with a 7.5 richter magnitude caused damage along with a subsequent Tsunami and landslides. It will take years for them to recover, and as a Pacific archipelago nation, they are vulnerable to events similar to this happening again. Though certain nations are more likely to experience them, mother nature doesn’t discriminate in these events. It could happen to any nation, and we as an international community must be ready to face the issues that come alongside them, especially as climate change causes even more violent disasters. The delegation of the State of Japan believes establishing ways to better prepare for natural disasters is crucial to the future of the international community.

The State of Japan is no stranger to natural disasters. As an island nation on the pacific, Japan has faced several typhoons, tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Japan has experienced over 20 earthquakes since 1990 alone, along with mudslides caused by the disruption of the mountainous lands. Disasters like these cause even further damage, such as the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant disaster that occurred following the Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011 - all of which cost Japan approximately $360 billion United States dollars. The two costliest natural disasters in world history happened in Japan. As a nation with experience of natural disasters, a role model in Eastern Asia, and prosperous economic standing, the Delegation from the state of Japan recognizes the key role in promoting preparation and ensuring safety and the ability to rebuild in the aftermath of a disaster. One of the six regional United Nations offices for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is located in Kobe, Japan. As a member of the Paris agreement on climate change, Japan believes strongly in taking immediate action to curb the impact of climate on natural disasters.

The State of Japan encourages other nations to recognize the fact that all are vulnerable to these natural disasters and we must ensure the international community is prepared to handle these catastrophes. The delegation of Japan proposes a multifaceted plan that includes plans for anticipating disasters, evacuating and keeping citizens safe during the catastrophes, and helping rebuild and restructure. This will include raising awareness, fundraising, and establishing communication and cooperation between the international community to help all nations during these disasters, whether it be affluent or still developing. Japan would like to encourage support for all nations during these catastrophes.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Water and medical supplies are crucial components for the welfare of any human being. While they may be easily accessible for some people, it is extremely challenging for others to receive water or medical treatment when they are most needed. Due to their extreme importance in human survival, UNDC have acted upon increasing water and medical supply access for those in inadequate conditions. These actions include SDG 3 and SDG 6, which are part of UNDP’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals. SDG 3 emphasizes the promotion of welfare in third world countries, while SDG 6 highlights the importance of clean water and sanitation for those in need. There have been additional actions done by UNDP as well as organizations promoting human welfare, yet they are no match to the challenges ahead. 16,000 children die everyday from preventable diseases, and 159 million people have used river as their direct water source in 2015. Certain measures need to be taken into efficiently providing needed areas with water and medical supplies whenever and wherever they are needed. In order to achieve this, geographic accessibility, availability and financial accessibility need to be taken into account. Through intense considerations and careful planning, it is hoped that water and medical supplies can be more easily accessed by a wider range of people.

Japan is an affluent country with a population of 126,000,000. Over the recent years, Japan has suffered over significant geographical disasters such as Hiroshima and the Tohoku earthquake. Water and medical supplies have been crucial to the Japanese people, and there has been detailed plans established in the country. When Japan is attacked with a natural disaster, the head of each Japanese government level, which are the national government, prefectures and municipalities take full responsibility. Japan have also initiated the Emergency Management Plan for a Nankai Trough Earthquake, which is composed of five categories corresponding to large scale disasters. In addition, The Japan Medical Association Teams (JMATs) and Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) are dispatched in the first 72 hours of the natural disaster to provide assistance to hospitals located in affected areas. Outside the focus of natural disaster recovery, there have also been extreme measures to generally provide clean water source and sanitation to the Japanese people. This has resulted in 100% of the population improving in these criterias over the past three years. Japan is clearly a country that takes water and medical supplies very importantly for the welfare of the nation.

Japan seeks to provide water and medical supplies for those in need through a three-pronged action. First, Japan highlights the importance of providing water to needed regions. Japan attempts to do this by funding engineers without borders as well as presenting Japanese volunteers. Through these scientists, it is Japan’s hope that more people can get access to clean water, such as through groundwater drilling and desalination programs. Second, Japan also emphasizes the importance of sanitation in relation to the clean water supply. Japan wishes to give more sanitation for those in need by providing the region with filtering water plants. Third, Japan would like to provide medical assistance by funding Doctors Without Borders as well as sending medical volunteers to necessary regions. Japan seeks to provide the people with vaccinations and surgeries whenever it is required, thus utilizing medical assistance to increase survival rates. In addition, Japan desires the people in need to be educated on proper hygiene, such as contraceptive measures to decrease HIV/AIDS rate. Through these detailed action plans,
Japan wishes for the people in challenging conditions to be provided with cleaner water and efficient medical care.
Delegation From: The Republic of Malawi
Represented By: Westlake High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues before the United Nations Development Program are preparing for natural disasters and preventing sustained fallout and improving access to clean water and medical supplies in developing nations. Four million Malawians do not have access to clean water and medical supplies. The Republic of Malawi is that developing nation.

1. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The Republic of Tunisia would like to state that as a nation, Malawi suffers devastatingly from many natural disasters such as severe drought, flooding, earthquakes, and severe storms. In early 2018, a 5.6 magnitude earthquake struck central Malawi, causing millions of dollars in damage and affecting the lives of millions of Malawians. An earthquake in 1989 left fifty thousand citizens homeless and damaged many buildings as their primary construction material is brick. In the same month as the earthquake occurred, a cyclone struck the Republic of Malawi causing severe flooding which left an additional two hundred thousand people homeless. The storms have the greatest impact on Malawians without sturdy shelters because simply put, their homes aren’t strong enough to withstand the destructive storms. The Republic of Malawi is currently developing a disaster risk management policy, incorporating this policy to primary schools in Malawi, and developing contingency plans for all disasters. To aide in the recovery from these said natural disasters, the Republic of Malawi hopes to cooperate with others nations to assist other third-world countries in their plans and also to receive funding for Malawi’s developing natural disaster programs when writing a position paper. The Republic of Malawi would like to state that previous efforts from the People’s Republic of China to aide Malawi in minimizing damages caused by flooding were greatly appreciated and Malawi hopes to receive more financial support from similar dominant nations.

2. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

The Republic of Malawi would like to state that this nation is deeply affected by having a lack of clean water sources to drink from and Malawi does not the resources to give equal healthcare to all Malawian residents. Approximately sixty seven percent of Malawian households do not treat their drinking water adequately and four million Malawians lack access to safe water altogether. To battle the health problems that Malawi currently faces, the Republic of Malawi has reduced the doctor to patient ratio in the country, raised awareness of severe shortage of medical equipment to other nations, and created specialized clinics in hospitals to treat cardiovascular diseases. In cooperating with other nations on the resolution paper, the Republic of Malawi hopes to raise more awareness and receive more funding for our underdeveloped health programs and hope to send more doctors to the Republic of Malawi. In tackling the clean water crises, the Republic of Malawi created water treatment and storage units across the nation in fifty thousand households. The Republic of Malawi is also working to advance their technology to provide clean water to all Malawians at a reduced cost. Lake Malawi offers a large source of potential clean water if the Republic Malawi is able to receive the funding to purify the water.
Delegation From: Norway
Represented by: Berea Midpark High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues before the United Nations Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. Norway is devoted to finding solutions for the protection of all people in the wake of disaster and aiding other nations for the benefit of the people regarding health.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The fallout of natural disasters greatly affects many nations’ people, and with global warming rising, the severity of such disasters has increased and become more common. Without proper preparation for natural disasters, the aftermath suffered by the people of an affected area can be worsened by many degrees; the same is true when there is not proper handling of the situation during and after the event. In having to prepare a broad geographical area for natural disasters, the preparation must be done sensibly -- it should not be focused in one specific area, but rather the entire affected area. Also, in dealing with natural disasters, another problem is leadership. During and after a natural disaster, affected people need leadership to guide them through hardship. Preparation, although difficult, should be thought out thoroughly and broadly, and actions should be guided by one supreme leader.

In dealing with natural disasters, the most important stages are response/consequence management and recovery/aftermath politics, because they are the two stages in which the country learns what should be done in later, similar, disasters. In Norway, there is special attention attributed to this cause. For example, in 2011 Norway experienced flooding in Gudbrandsdalen, then, the country was vulnerable; however, in 2013 -- when there was flooding in Gudbrandsdalen again -- Norway was much better prepared because of analyzing and studying of different weak points in preparation and handling from 2011. Norway has been able to better itself by simply analyzing past measures taken, altering any unwise actions, and distributing funding more evenly/properly. This method of preparing for natural disasters has proven to be effective -- as seen with the Gudbrandsdalen flood in 2011 and 2013. Also, through other studies, it is apparent that Norway has no singular leader in guiding the people during a natural disaster -- leadership is too ambiguous. With too ambiguous of leadership, natural disasters often cause confusion, leading to not as much preparedness on the account of the people and more casualties. Currently, the delegation of Norway strives to correct that fault. By working to evaluate actions before, during, and after a natural disaster occurs, Norway has been able to better prepare itself and advises other countries to do the same.

The delegation of Norway would appreciate a resolution in which the industriousness of countries can be utilized in creating more efficient means of preparation for a natural disaster and better leadership during natural disasters. This can be done by the creation of an organization whose main priority is analyzing and evaluating the protocols countries take in wake of natural disasters. With the creation of this organization, advice can be given to leaders of different countries, allowing the leader to maintain sovereignty in making final decisions. Through the
creation of this organization, confusion during natural disasters would also be lessened, and leadership would be more conspicuous.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

The unavailability of clean water and medical supplies in developing nations greatly affects the health of citizens (particularly the poor) in developing nations. When no clean water is accessible for people, bacteria (such as Ecoli) may spread -- causing many diseases and deaths. Clean water is needed to prevent diseases; however medical supplies are also needed to treat diseased or injured people. Both, access to clean water and medical supplies are much needed in developing nations for the benefit and health of the people.

In Norway, standards for clean water are high, and distribution is dealt with at the local level, making it possible for most people (if not all) to have access to some source of clean water. However, that is not the case in some countries that are still developing, have high poverty rates, and are overcrowded. After studying different methods of distributing clean water in other countries, the delegation of Norway has concluded that there is unequal distribution to the people in each country. With distribution unequal, the chances of more people getting clean water drop. Without clean water, people are much more likely to be diagnosed with diseases such as Diarrheal Diseases, Cholera, Guinea Worm Disease, Typhoid, and Dysentery. Regarding medical supplies, there was again found to be unequal distribution of resources -- forcing people in non-focused areas to get inadequate aid. Another cause of a shortage of medical supplies for the people of a country is the inconveniencing points where medical supplies are allocated. Medical supplies assorted in inconveniencing places lead to availability barriers such as location and communication.

The delegation of Norway recognizes that there are obvious problems in developing nations regarding access to clean water and medical supplies. Although not dealt with directly, Norway does acknowledge the consequences of not having enough access to such resources. Through studies, it can be concluded that the lack of equal distribution of resources in different countries has a major cause to the inaccessibility of clean water and medical supplies. The delegation of Norway wishes to create a combined effort in which the efficacy of distribution of clean water and medical supplies are analyzed and distributed more practically. The delegation of Norway also believes it is paramount that there be more locations where people of a country are capable of getting their needed supplies -- not focusing on few areas where only a small number of people may be able to access the needed resources in the end. Regarding this issue, Norway has aided developing nations in this situation before and would be willing to aid these nations again.
United Nations Development Programme

I.

Natural disasters have always been an issue throughout written history being difficult to predict and dangerous enough to wipe out populations. Private organizations such as Red Cross help to prepare impoverished countries for disaster, and help to provide relief for areas just impacted with natural disasters. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) works with 1175 organizations across 130 countries to help build up countries for natural disasters. Many countries have partnered with UNISDR to prepare their own country from natural disasters.

In May of 2010 Portugal established the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) this has been a key point in the preparedness, prevention and response to natural disasters. The DRR has the ability to: promote training of teachers in the area of civil protection, accrediting these actions along with the Ministry of Education, prepare manuals to support training, Increase the safety of health facilities and schools in Portugal, raising awareness on the entities responsible for prevention, preparedness and response of these facilities, create groups of volunteers, in partnership with Professional Orders of Nurses, Psychologists, Engineers, Architects and the Association of Technical Engineers. Portugal remains highly vulnerable to natural hazards. The 2009 floods in Madeira caused several casualties and more than $1.35 billion of economic damage. Furthermore, despite the promising results achieved in recent years in prevention and response to seasonal forest fires, we remain one of the most affected EU Member States. The UNISDR remains as the best option for the world to follow as the provide the most upside to any other option available.

Portugal should stand as a model for other nations looking to fix or implement natural disaster agencies. The delegation of Portugal stands strongly with the implementation of DRR actions at all levels, now, up to and beyond, and commend the UNISDR and the Special Representative of the UNSG for Disaster Risk Reduction.

II.

In the past few centuries, health care has always been an issue, as health care is expensive and thus difficult to procure. Many countries such as the US have struggled to create and maintain strong health care systems, often running into partisan debates or childish turf wars. Throughout history, a key component to a stable government and country is a generally healthy population. From the destabilized Europe during the time of the Black Death to the Ebola epidemic, health care has ultimately been the cornerstone of a strong country.

Since 1979 Portugal has had a system known as Servico Nacional de Saude (SNS). This system accounts for approximately 20% of the countries health services. Otherwise, the
healthcare system is overseen by the Portugal Ministry of Health. In addition, about 25% of the population is covered by the health subsystems, 10% by private insurance schemes and another 7% by mutual funds. The Ministry of Health is responsible for developing health policy as well as managing the SNS. The Health Regulatory Entity (ERS) is the public independent entity responsible for the regulation of the activity of all the public, private and social healthcare providers. Since the 2016 Portugal has been in the top 14 in the Euro Health Consumer Index. Given this ranking, Portugal -according to EHCI- has a better medical and health-related services than both the UK and Spain. In short, Portugal's health system is a long-standing and well-developed system, of which other countries should model.

Portugal should act as the Model for Other countries health care systems. Portugal has an abundant amount of resources for people of all economic standings, from government-run systems to volunteer health care providers. This delegation would like to see further development of global health care systems and global agreements that benefit Portugal’s and other EU nations health services.
Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues presented by the United Nations Development Program are: preparation for natural disasters and sustained nuclear fallout; and improving access to clean water and medical supplies in developing nations. The Republic of Korea is committed to helping create a world in which everyone has access to clean water, medical supplies, and healthy environment, which is mandatory for people to thrive.

1. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Recently, an increase of natural disasters as provided to be a threat to the productivity and well-being of nations across the globe. Disasters in 2017 caused well over $305 billion dollars in damages. Everyone has felt the impact of disasters. During the summer of 2017, China endured hardships as over 14 million people were displaced due to significant flooding. In India, over 24 million people were affected by significant flooding. Hurricanes have recently slammed into the Caribbean and Southern United States. Due to the fact that the Republic of Korea is located on the Korean Peninsula, we are very aware of the looming threat of natural disasters as over 90% of disasters are water-related. Preventative measures have been put in place to protect the people of the Republic of Korea, like updating and improving building codes to withstand water-related disasters and monitoring land use to make sure that when flooding occurs there is a way to water to recede from density populated areas.

As an economically advanced nation we feel that we a duty to alleviate these disasters. We firmly believe that the recent increase in natural disasters is influenced by the world’s quickly shifting climate. To combat climate change inside of the Republic of Korea, a carbon reduction company has been implemented. The goal is to shift the dependence of Korean industries on carbon to new technologies that will reduce the carbon emissions by up to twenty percent. The Republic of Korea also fully supports the actions of the United Nations to help prevent natural disasters, which disproportionately affects undeveloped nations, which lack the infrastructure to properly prepare, endure, and respond to natural disasters. The Republic of Korea is fully committed to providing aid to impoverished nations that are impacted by natural disasters through the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and their office in Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute, which trains people of developing nations to prepare for natural disasters.

The Republic of Korea firmly believes denuclearization is a prerequisite for peace. Even though the two Koreas have never officially ended the Korean war, as halted only on an Armistice, President Moon Jae-In wishes to create economic cooperation and inter-Korean peace. The United Nations Security Council has placed nine major sanctions resolutions on North Korea ever since the country has practiced illegal nuclear and missile activities since 2006. President Jae-In has stated sanctions may be eased, but they can be easily strengthened if North Korea decided to play a trick. Each resolution denounces North Korea's activities which have violated previous UNSC resolutions. Newer resolutions also called on North Korea to rejoin the
nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, a treaty with an objective to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology while also encouraging the cooperation of nations to civilly use nuclear energy. North Korea had receded from the NPT in 2003 after allegations that the country was engaging in illegal uranium enrichment programs. North Korea is under strict monitoring and the UNSC receives constant reports of sanction status. President Moon Jae-In also supports the honest dialogue between US President Donald Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-Un on efforts to enact broad denuclearization to take steps towards establishing peace and preventing disastrous fallout. President Trump demands “complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization.” Defusing tensions posed by North Korea’s ballistic missile tests and nuclear weapon showcasing will lead to peace on the Korean peninsula and minimize the chance of nuclear fallout.

2. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Survival without water is impossible, therefore access to clean drinking water, that is free of water-borne diseases, can be deemed a fundamental human right. However, many developing nations are unable to provide their citizens with this access. Without access to safe-drinking waters, these nations are unable to advance their socio-economic status, industries, or provide food for its citizens. In response to the over 2.1 billion people who lack access to clean drinking water, the 340,000 children who die from water-borne illnesses, and the 4.5 billion people who lack properly managed waste-management systems, The Republic of Korea fully supports the actions of the United Nations to alleviate the struggles developing nations have to face. In fact, the Republic of Korea has endured issues providing clean water to its citizens when its industries started rapidly expanding at the cost of the nation’s environment. During the 1990s, water shortages and low water quality was extremely common, however, as the Republic of Korea grew into a greater economic powerhouse, the government was able to implement a program to ensure that its citizens would have the water quality demanded by an industrialized nation.

Providing underdeveloped nations with access to medical care is also a fundamental part of the United Nations Development Program that the Republic of Korea also supports. In order to achieve this goal, Korea aims to help train new medical professionals in developing nations, which also adds an extra socio-economic advantage. Also, providing these nations with the resources necessary for success in this field is providing these nations with the technology required to excel in this field. This includes providing newly created medical centers with medications and antibiotics to help prevent diseases and provide a higher standard of living for people of developing countries. As the Republic of Korea has shifted into a manufacturing and technological power, they have dealt with the same issues faced by today’s developing nations and would like to extend a hand to those who are struggling.
I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters have been a staple in the lives of mankind since the very beginning of time. Unfortunately, catastrophes such as these have become far more commonplace. Disasters in 2017 alone yielded an estimated $306 billion USD in total economic losses, according to CNBC. The sheer volume of natural disasters, brought on by unpredictable weather patterns that climate change has incited, make developing countries particularly vulnerable to lasting effects; a economy in shambles to begin with is devasted by the damage, and a populus entrenched in poverty is left to suffer for lack of adequate medical aid and disaster relief. The plight of these developing nations make aid and support from more economically stable countries ever more vital.

Russia has had a long history with natural disaster foreign aid, particularly in modern times. In fact, the foreign aid distributed by Russia has increased by 300% since 2010, which exemplifies the priorities of humanitarian goals that Russia has adapted to in times of relative peace, which are led by the EMERCOM (Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation). Of course, the main challenge of disaster relief is not accruing the necessary funds- we live in the most philanthropic times of recent memory- but deciding a way to distribute it to those who most need it. Who can forget the chaos which was Puerto Rico, which, when hit by Hurricane Maria just last year, struggled to administer the aid that they received to their citizens. Many people perished, not in the storms but while waiting for help to arrive. The global community has succeeded immensely in donating money to help our fellow man, but in order to prevent unnecessary loss of life, we must institute the necessary infrastructure.

Hurricane Maria will be continued to be used as an example. The main issue with the aftermath in Puerto Rico was that the nation was not sufficiently prepared to deal with a hurricane of this magnitude. Of course, much of the blame rests on the United States and their bureaucratic Congress which refused to help administer the aid, but there was no formal process in Puerto Rico for the local government to follow. Therefore, in order to minimize the fallout from major natural disasters, at-risk countries in hurricane hot zones must adopt certain strategies. The UN must establish disaster relief bodies with chapters in every at-risk country, especially in developing nations, to be called CADRA (Committees of Assistance for Disaster Relief Administration), and consisting of a coalition of representatives for developed nations. These bodies would institute an uncorrupted, impartial third party which would distribute the funds to people who need it, without the burden of bias or local leaders breathing down their necks. These changes are not only beneficial, but necessary to preserve the wellbeing of natural disaster victims.
II. Topic: Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies for Developing Nations

For many years, developing nations have struggled to accommodate the massive populations that have grown within their borders. Water is a particular area of concern; reportedly, 780 million people worldwide do not have access to clean water, the vast majority of which are in developing countries. The figures regarding medical facilities are just as startling—a third of all hospitals in developing countries does not have a clean water supply. 80% of all people in developing countries use local healthcare, but are forced to walk massive distances to clinics and often lack the money to pay their doctors and nurses. As a result, many people are forced to go without medical care, leading to a massively decreased life expectancy. The international community must be called to assist in any way they can.

Russia has a history of being involved with humanitarian aid, particularly in the post-USSR era. Russia’s ODA, or Official Development Assistance, in cooperation with their EMERCOM (Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation), works to administer as much aid as possible to worthwhile causes, with the goal of fostering a more collaborative and humanitarian world. However, as with all forms of foreign aid, one cannot just donate money and expect the problem to be solved. In the system of humanitarian aid there are many factors that complicate things; the governments of many aid recipients have some degree of corruption, which makes the distribution of funds to the people most in need decidedly more difficult. Also, the isolation in which many of the people living in poverty are situated create unfavorable conditions to disperse funds.

There must be complex infrastructure put into place in order to facilitate humanitarian aid, specifically that which will improve sanitation, water and medical cleanliness in developing nations. Firstly, the UNDP needs to enable a survey of developing nations, not just to get a handle on the magnitude of people who need help but their configurations within a country’s borders. Also, the UN must authorize the creation of HALOs (Humanitarian Aid Local Organizers) which consist of UNDP-appointed committee members. These HALOs would handle donations in each country of interest and disperse it as they see fit, with priorities of creating clean and easily accessible water supplies, sponsoring ambulances in at-risk areas, and specialized training for doctors and surgeons in those areas. The UNDP’s purpose is to provide aid to developing nations, and member states have a responsibility to give what they can. Russia is prepared to make that commitment.
Delegation from: the Country of Saudi Arabia
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues before the United Nations Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. Saudi Arabia believes these are pressing issues that require immediate attention. Saudi Arabia wants its people in developing parts of the country and other developing countries to have readily accessible sources of water and medical supplies. Also, we want to minimize the effects of natural disasters through preparation and relief for those affected.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

People from Saudi Arabia and all around the globe have suffered from injury, loss of life, destruction of property, and many more struggles that natural disasters leave in their wake. Even though there is no course of action to take in order to stop these tragedies from happening, there are many ways to reduce the amount of damage caused by properly preparing for them, and providing accessible relief for the victims. In addition to preparing for and mending the aftermath of natural disasters, the delegation of Saudi Arabia believes it is of equal importance to avoid any sustained nuclear fallout by having sufficient precautionary measures in place.

In Saudi Arabia, there are a multitude of natural disasters that can occur. These natural disasters include flooding, earthquakes, water scarcity, and others. In the past 30 years, Saudi Arabia has been inflicted with 14 natural disasters which has amounted roughly $450 million in economic losses and impacted 30,000 people. Among these catastrophes, flooding is the most threatening and reoccurring. The last major floods occurred in the city of Jeddah and were recorded as the worst floods in 30 years. Much of the danger of natural disasters in Saudi Arabia lies within poor infrastructure due to building codes being very loosely regulated. This puts many people that live in urban areas at risk, which is very significant because 82% of the population live in urban areas.

The delegation of Saudi Arabia believes that the most appropriate course of action to take for natural disasters is to have rigorous preparatory measures, a fund to make relief widely accessible for victims, and regulating building codes more closely. These acts (the relief fund primarily) will require additional funding from other countries in order to be successful. It is in the best interest of all parties involved to collaborate in order to improve the safety of many from natural disasters.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations
The Country of Saudi Arabia believes improving access to clean water and medical supplies is essential in developing nations. The delegation of Saudi Arabia understands how important the topic of clean drinking water is, seeing as Saudi Arabia is quickly running out of clean water. We also recognize how important medical supplies are in developing nations, as of 2015 it was estimated around 400 million people do not have access to proper health services.

The country of Saudi Arabia is currently in potentially dangerous water crisis. Around 98% of our clean water came from groundwater under the desert, and experts expect Saudi Arabia will run out very soon. Around 780 million people worldwide do not have access to clean water, and around 2 million of these people die due to drinking unsafe water. Saudi Arabia has turned to using a distillation process to clean contaminated water, however this process is very expensive and uses a great deal of energy. The Delegation of Saudi Arabia also understands the crucial importance of medical supplies in developing countries. More than 80% of medical devices in developing countries are donated, and 40-70% of these supplies do not work. The delegation of Saudi Arabia recognizes the priority for undeveloped countries to obtain clean drinking water and proper medical supplies for underdeveloped countries.

Unsafe drinking water and a lack of medical supplies causes millions of deaths each year. The Delegation of Saudi Arabia believes the United Nations Development Program should implement a health fund for underdeveloped countries. The goal of this fund would provide money for underdeveloped countries to buy the most necessary health products for that country. This fund would primarily function on the monetary support of other countries. These underdeveloped countries could possible purchase the following items that made a dramatic difference in providing clean water: In 2008, UNICEF provided Cambodia with Ceramic water filters, and the outcome of supplying these filters created a huge step in a positive direction for this country. From 2002 - 2008 there was a 50% drop in diarrheal diseases in Cambodia. Another invention called the “Cycloclean” was created to filter contaminated water. The Cycloclean is a bike connected to a water filter, and kinetic energy is used to power the filter when riding the bike. The UNDP could open a account in the World Bank that specifically deals with providing money for medical supplies for these underdeveloped countries. These programs would be crucial in aiding these developing nations to end the problem of not possessing clean water and proper medical supplies.
Delegation from: United Kingdom
Represented by: St. Vincent- St. Mary High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The issues before the United Nations Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The nation of United Kingdom is dedicated to assisting its citizens as well as other nations in issues of development.

Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The issue of natural disasters plagues today’s society due to the higher amount of unpredictable, harmful weather events caused by climate change. Natural disasters destroy costly infrastructure and whilst bringing 26 million people into extreme poverty. As well as money issues, these disastrous weather patterns come with resource accessibility issues, especially in developing countries. The United Kingdom believes that every measure should be taken to combat natural disasters effectively and promote sustainable development for both developed and developing countries worldwide.

In 2012 the UK’s government office of science published a foresight project that looks at how science can reduce impacts of natural disasters. This project was supported by 14 papers of evidence found, investigated, and set forth by the UK. The United Kingdom launched a global charity specifically for natural disasters in 1963. Since their launch they have run 70 appeals and raised more than 1.5 billion euros. They encourage people from around the world to donate to and or volunteer for this organization that combats disaster destruction globally. In March 2013, the UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office promoted guidelines for their people when it comes to crises which includes natural disasters. In these guidelines they define a crisis, how the UK can help with a crises, what a UK citizen should do if a crisis happens overseas, how the UK can help with a crisis overseas, etc.

The delegation of the United Kingdom is looking forward to collaborating with other nations on solutions that can not only benefit developed nations but also developing nations. The United Kingdom gives full support to a multifaceted solution that tackles all aspects of the issue at hand thoroughly. The delegation of the United Kingdom proposes a long and short solution to identify the need of relief and target specific action to specific areas at high risk. The delegation of the
United Kingdom is open to collaborating with any nation with any beneficial ideas to solve the issue of natural disasters and preventing sustained fall out.

**Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations**

The British delegation understands that improving access to water is a key issue in the assurance of human rights and counties’ development. The United Nations has already shown a unwavering devotion to this issue by making Ensuring Access to Water and Sanitation for All the sixth Sustainable Development Goal. However, over 10% of the Earth’s population does not have access to clean water. This problem has almost always been an issue, and the UN has tried to address it in multiple resolutions.

The United Kingdom has strived to improve the ongoing problem for many years. The U.K. supported and spoke on the United Nations General Assembly Resolution in 2010 (A/RES/64/292), which affirmed one’s rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. The United Kingdom supported to UN Human Rights Council A/RES/21/1 in 2012 which recognized the right to clean water. It spoke of this right in Eritrea and was passed without a vote. It also encouraged states to remember the importance of the right and help the poor and marginalized. United Kingdom helped most prominently set up the non-for-profit international organization created in 1981 during the UN International Drinking Water & Sanitation decade. Their main office is in London and much of their funding comes from the U.K. people and government.

The delegation of the United Kingdom is eager to work with many delegations to achieve more advancement towards eliminating this important issue. Multi-country collaboration is extremely necessary to occur while trying to solve this issue, as it is extremely intricate and multifactorial. The U.K. would like to consider starting a series of summits to further discuss this topic with a variety of international groups and countries. The U.K. would also like to further coordination that’s already in place on clean water and sanitation to further help less developed countries. The United Kingdom lastly wishes to also here a plethora of different ideas to improve the strength of the solutions.
Delegation from: The United States of America
Represented by: Vermilion High School

Position Paper for the Development Program

The issues before the Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout; and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The United States of America are committed to support nations in times of need, and making sure that each nation has the means for a sustainable life for its people.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Weather can influence a nation’s ability to produce goods. Some nation’s have been greatly helped by their geography. This geography, however, can also cause extreme natural disasters. Earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes have all struck nation all over the world in recent years. The United States, as a world leader, has offered assistance to numerous nations after natural disasters. The United States is ready to help nations in need from disasters, and to help with prevention and recovery all around the world.

The United States is the third largest nation in the world by land size. This leads us to have a rich variety of climate, all with unique disasters. The United States is the nation with the second most people affected by natural disasters. Thus, we have unfortunate experience in dealing with natural disasters. We have the fifth most hurricanes in our nation since 1970, and we have the most tornadoes, averaging 1200 in a year. The United States had the second most natural disasters, 26, in 2016, and 15 of those cost us at least $1,000,000,000 individually. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is equipped to deal with eternal disasters, so we have experience in dealing with disasters of all sorts. The United States is committed to the good work brought forth by this agency, as evidenced that The United States gave the most money in 2017. However, The United States is currently undergoing an internal foreign aid review. This review is to align our foreign aid spending with our national interests. The United States does not, and can not, be the main support in disaster relief. The initiative must come from the nation that is being affected. We offer FEMA’s many successes and few mistakes as a guideline that other nation’s internal relief agencies to strive for.

Nature often makes unpredictable turns. Sometimes the best thing we can do to prevent it is to know exactly where the disaster will strike. That is why the United States is a leader in weather forecasting, developing new supercomputers to accurately predict where disaster will strike next. The United States is willing to help nation’s in their relief efforts, and will send help to prevent disasters from having such a toll of the nation. This has worked before, with the 2011 Indonesia earthquake not having as much as the one in 2004. This is why the United Nations should have a
disaster response team in each member nation that is adequately equipped to handle such disasters, so that each nation has a road to recovery.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Water was regarded by the ancient Greeks as one of the classical elements that the universe was made out of. The Greeks knew of water’s great importance in our day to day lives. The ancient Greeks also gave us Hippocrates, the father of medicine. That ancient civilization knew the importance of those two items in our lives and well-being. While they have been acknowledged as important for over two millennia, 17% of the world does not have access to safe drinking water, and even worse, 30% of the world does not have access to proper medicine. The U.N. has taken steps on these matters in their Sustainable Development Goals, by having good health and well being, along with clean water and sanitation, on their list.

The United States considers itself a very developed nation. Yet, some of our cities have major problems with water access. A notable recent one was the water crisis in Flint, Michigan. We suffered major backlash during our government's handling of the situation. Therefore, we have sympathy for nations that are facing current critique for their underdeveloped water pipeline. We are one of the most medically advanced nations in the world. The nation that has the most winners of the Nobel Prize in Medicine in the United States, with 93 laureates. Therefore, we know a thing or two about quality medicine. Our nation, despite being the third largest in land area in the world, has a expansive, quality medicine transportation, due in part to our interstate system and air traffic control superiority. That is why while the United States may not be perfect, we provide the best model for other nations.

Water is needed for life. We should implement a system of sustainable living for people in areas of need, so that they understand the systems and are able to make repairs by themselves. Medicine could be solved by equipping a new fleet of drone delivery bots. It has already proved successful in some nations, saving many lives. If we set up a clear delivery system and equipped all nations with the necessary equipment, we would make the world a more developed place, the purpose of this organization.