Cleveland-Junior Conference 2019

Position Papers for:
United Nations Development Programme

A delegation from: Brazil
Represented by: Campus International School (K-8)

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme
The issues before the United Nations Development Programme are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Suitable Fallout and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. In the UNDP, Brazil intends to push for positive change in order to encourage the progression of developing nations and protect developed nations. We hope to create solutions to solve these world issues.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Suitable Fallout

Brazil was founded in 1,500 by a fleet that was commanded by a Portuguese diplomat named Pedro Álvares Cabral, and they landed between Rio De Janeiro and Salvador. The Portuguese found around seven million Native Americans when they came to colonize Brazil. Brazil gained their independence on September 7, 1822, when Prince Dom Pedro said that Brazil has gained their independence from Portugal, which led to a two-year war and eventually Brazil and Portugal signed a treaty in late 1825.

Dengue, leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease are many diseases that have traveled to Brazil throughout years. Dengue and leishmaniasis are diseases that come from mosquitoes and parasites and cause very horrible fevers. Chagas disease causes lots of swelling around a bite and it comes from parasites in triatomine bugs poop. Every one of these diseases cannot be cured by using medicine. The most common diseases in Brazil are Hepatitis A and B, Chikungunya, Dengue, DTP, Malaria, Rabies, Schistosomiasis, and many more.

In 2017 Brazil’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product) raised by 1%. In 2017 Brazil gained $2.056 trillion for their GDP. Brazil’s top exports are Soybeans ($19.4B), Iron Ore ($14.1B), Raw Sugar ($10.8B), Crude Petroleum ($9.6B), and Poultry Meat ($6.18B). Brazil’s government is a federal republic which is a republic that has divided power between the people apart of the government, but their names are written on a documented paper.

Brazil’s current population is 210,867,954 people, and since 2013 they have been making about $2.246 trillion dollars. Brazil has the ninth largest economy on this planet and has the largest economy in South America. Brazil is also ranked ninth in World GDP (Gross Domestic Product) ranking. Information from 2017 states that Brazil has about fifty million people which are close to 25% of their population living under the line of poverty. Some Brazilian families only make about $5.50 dollars a day, and $387.07 dollars a month. Currently, the UNDP’s plan is to repair the current industries of Brazil that get destroyed or damaged by natural disasters and prepare for future natural disasters. They want to make their industries durable enough to withstand natural disasters.

Fallout prevention in Brazil can be solved by doctors testing to see if any of their patients have any diseases, and put the patients with any disease through treatment to prevent them from passing on their disease. The doctors could even give their patients special masks, gloves, or medication to prevent those diseases from spreading. Brazil can also build buildings for their business and homes so that the people of Brazil can live safely.

II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Brazil
In 2008 Brazil's access to water supply was 92% and water sanitization was at 79%. In 2018, 5 million people do not have access to clean water and 25 million people do not have properly sanitized water. Even though Brazil doesn't have a sufficient amount of sanitized water, the amount of clean water has raised since 2010. Under Brazil's constitution, it states that everyone legally in Brazil is provided use of the medical supplies. Clean water is used when brushing teeth, drinking and for cooking, therefore it should be mandatory for everyone. Medical supplies are needed for treatments which can save lives. According to reuters.com, a model unofficial stated that Brazilian companies and mines need to do more to ensure access to clean drinking water after a dam burst and polluted a major river.

Brazil is in a water crisis. Even though the water crisis has gotten better since 2010 it still is lacking access to clean water in urban and rural areas. It also as one of the greatest healthcare market in all of Latin America. It spends 9.1% of its gross domestic product on healthcare supplies. Brazil recognizes there is a problem and they are trying to slowly fix it. Since April of 2012, Brazil has worked with the federal integrated water sector-Interaguas program and have been focusing on this problem since then. According to Carlos Goulart, Brazil has the possibility to become a big producer in the medical industry. Brazil is the second largest producer of medical devices having them spent 2.6 billion USD. Brazil does not have a huge problem with getting medical supplies.

Brazil can improve access to clean water and medical supplies by taking care of the water at the source. The water crisis is one of Brazil's highest priorities and they are working to fix it. If Brazil should get engineers to build water filters for the communities or get other countries to import them to Brazil so that this problem can be solved Brazil needs to put part of their national funds towards getting medical supplies for their country and supply the people of Brazil with those medical supplies. Brazil should also negotiate with other countries and the United Nations to help them with their need for medical supplies.
Delegation from: Kingdom of Cambodia  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program

The complications the United Nations Development Program are facing are: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout, and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. Cambodia is facing both of these problems and would appreciate help from the U.N.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The Kingdom of Cambodia is very exposed to natural disasters, and believes that children and schools are their first priority in protecting when it comes to natural disasters. Natural disasters can cause poverty in Cambodia to become worse, and for people to suffer. In 2011, Cambodia experienced an awful flood affecting 1 million people. During a 7.5 magnitude earthquake and a tsunami in Indonesia on September, 28, 2018, according to www.ranker.com, “More than 1,000 inmates from five prisons escaped after the natural disasters…” Officials sent out a warning asking for them to return within two weeks. Along the U.S. coast, but mainly in the Carolina’s, there was a hurricane on September 13 that lasted around a week. This caused a damn at the LV Sutton Power Station to fail, and officials are worried that the mercury, arsenic, and lead in coal ash nearby, could contaminate nearby Cape Fear River. Natural disasters have caused severe long lasting effects on places everywhere, such as the 2011 tsunami in Japan, and the 2018 California wildfires. Many people are faced with the problems of dangerous and unstable housing during a disaster, which can cause the need to spend lots of money and time on rebuilding, finding survivors, and getting the economy back on track.

According to the UNDP, “Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and upgrading slum settlements.” A program called Pan American Development Foundation helps prepare people for natural disasters. PADF states, “PADF strives to lessen the impact by improving disaster mitigation, preparedness, and recovery.” Small Business Administration is another program that helps business recover from damage. On their website, www.benefits.gov, the text states, “If you are in a declared disaster area and have experienced damage to your business, you may be eligible for financial assistance from the Small Business Administration (SBA).”

We want the UN to make sure every country has a way to know if a natural disaster is coming before it strikes. We ask that every country have access to an early warning system. An early warning system is a network of radar stations established to warn people before a disaster. We want everyone to have a system for earthquakes because earthquakes can cause tsunamis. Earthquakes let off energy that make the shaking people feel. The P wave is the first wave of energy that the earthquake lets off. The network can detect that. The S wave comes second, which brings all the harm. According to www.reuters.com, warning systems can cost between $10 million and $100 million, depending on the country. Because of the cost some countries can’t afford to have this, the UN members will donate to help raise the money and ask for donations from other countries and U.S citizens.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Finding clean water in developing countries like Somalia, according to undp.org, is not easy because the water is not very accessible. People sometimes have to walk 600 km in order to get a gallon of water. In many countries water is accessible but not safe to consume. This water can lead you to many Waterborne diseases. According to Annenberg Learner you may get, Cholera, Guinea Worm Disease, Typhoid, and Dysentery. These waterborne diseases cause more than 3.4 million deaths a year. Along with these countries, our country, Cambodia, is facing many problems with access to clean water or water at all. Many countries such as Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and more than 125 others, are not having access to medical supplies either. In many of these African countries according to The International Journal of Health Demographics, every year 730,000 people have to walk 14 miles to get to a healthcare center. Many adults can be cured of waterborne diseases without medication, but a child can live without medication for only 3-7 days. Our country Cambodia is currently within a water crisis. According to Water.org out of the 16.01 Million people in Cambodia, 4 Million people lack access to water and 6 Million people lack access to improved sanitation.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is very grateful for Water.org’s help. Water.org has funded us with 77 Million dollars and have helped 667 Thousand of our civilians. Often times women in African countries walk every day to fetch water which can leave them with a lack of education and an inability to make any money. Still many Countries don't have access to drinking water or medical supplies. The lack of medical supplies does not help the lack of clean water because when waterborne diseases attack children the medical supplies are not applicable for curing these diseases. Some have to walk for 3 days and by then the child may already be dead. Some countries deliver blood by drones because they are not accessible in war zones. According to Research Development International “The Royal Government of Cambodia has established a comprehensive policy on National Water Supply and Sanitation, covering both urban and rural water supplies. Based on this policy and to ensure access to safe drinking water to all people, it required the Drinking Water Quality Standard (DWS) for Cambodia.” In resolution 64/292 the U.N created a global right to explicitly recognize that water is part of all human rights. The resolution calls on the country's government to supply their whole country with water that is safe, clean, accessible, affordable drinking water. This is an important resolution because it gives everyone in the world the right to sustainable access to clean water.

Cambodia wants the U.N to donate to successfully established organizations, support the development of clean water innovations, know who’s being impacted, recognize that this isn't just a problem in overseas developing countries, and challenge how you think about water because you don't have to walk 8 miles a day to get it but some people do. We would like to create a resolution giving all countries in the world wells and hospitals. One existing organizations is Water for Sudan. Water for Sudan is an organization that helps rural areas all around Sudan building wells. We would like the U.N to donate to and work with Water for Sudan to create a bigger organization helping countries all around the world.
Position Paper for the United Nation Development Programme

The issues being reviewed by the United Nations Development Program are: Preparing for Natural Disaster and Preventing Sustained Fallout, and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The Republic of Cameroon fully supports any actions taken to help with these topics and hopes that the UNDP will be able to prevent sustained fallout, as well as make sure developing nations have access to medical supplies and clean water.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The Republic of Cameroon supports the UN in preparing for natural disasters and preventing sustained fallout. Natural disasters can cause sustained fallout, which in turn cause areas to become unlivable. The amount of sustained fallout left over time can cause diseases and make living in these areas almost impossible. In areas with sustained fallout, there can be dead bodies leading to disease, debris on the water makes the drinking water unable to drink, or even long-term effects of electrical power going out and not being fixed immediately. For example, In Puerto Rico the hurricane Maria left 1 million people without electricity for almost a year. According to International Disaster Database data, flooding caused a majority of disasters between the years of 1994 and 2013, which accounted for 43% of recorded events and affected nearly 2.5 billion people. Storms are right behind this, at the second most frequent disaster killing nearly 244,000 people, which costs the US $936 billion in recorded damage. According to the journal “Expert Review of Anti-infective Therapy” it says, “Natural disasters including floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, tropical cyclones (e.g., hurricanes and typhoons) and tornadoes have been secondarily described with the following infectious diseases including diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections, malaria, leptospirosis, measles, dengue fever, viral hepatitis, typhoid fever, meningitis, as well as tetanus and cutaneous mucormycosis.”

The UNDP tries to help though. For example, in Ecuador, crews sent by the UNDP came to help fix up damaged structures after the 2016 earthquake. According to UNDP.org, “Recovery helps people to get back on the road to development. UNDP supports recovery that helps people build back better, and that reduces risk and builds resilience.” When a crew came to help fix damaged structures after Ecuador’s severe earthquake, this helped citizens regain their homes. According to “Natural Disaster and Vulnerability,” General Assembly Resolution 59/233, “Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters, to build...cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters.”

The Republic of Cameroon would like the committee to take the responsibility to devise a solution to clean up the fallout. The Republic of Cameroon’s desired policy outcomes from the UN is to have more treatment for diseases like malaria which could be caused by sustained fallout. To prevent this the UN could place mosquito nets in areas most needed. The Republic of Cameroon wants the UN to start a fund that could be used to help donate everyday essentials in places that have been affected by natural disasters. Beginning to secure people from natural disasters and the remains of natural disasters will help many different countries. As the UNDP says, “Recovery helps people to get back on the road to development.”
II. Improving Access To Clean Water And Medical Supplies In Developing Nations

The Republic of Cameroon fully supports the United Nations in striving to improve access to clean water and medical supplies in developing nations. Cameroon struggles with both of these things as well, though it has made considerable progress. According to WATEC Italy, in 2005, the majority of countries with less than 60% of people that have access to an improved source of drinking water are located in central and northwest Africa. Although the United Nations is working on this subject, still only 3 in 10 people lack access to safe drinking water, according to the UN. However, access to drinking water is not the only problem developing countries face. Medical supply shortages are a problem all over the world as well. According to D+C.eu 60% of essential medicines are not available to people in Africa, South-East Asia, and the Western Pacific. This is because most medicines are not made in developing countries, and imported supplies are not affordable, or available. “SSP (Stop Sticks Out) can confirm that antiretrovirals (ARVs) used to treat HIV in adults and children are not available [in North Western South Africa],” says Glenda Muzenda, SSP project manager.

As only 70% of Cameroon’s population has access to clean water as of 2006 according to NCBI.gov, and 4.3% of its citizens are also HIV positive according to allafrica.com, Cameroon recognizes these topics as a major problem all around the globe. The UN has taken many measures to complete goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals to, “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,” such as UN Resolution 64/292, “The Human Right to Water and Sanitation,” which The Republic of Cameroon fully supports. Even though the UN has a lot to do in order to achieve “universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all” by 2030 as stated in #Envision2030 Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, the UN has done less work on improving access to medical supplies, which is shown through the alarming rates at which people are affected by HIV and AIDS.

The Republic of Cameroon has fully supported treaties and resolutions on improving accessibility to clean water and medical supplies passed by the UN, especially since Cameroon itself struggles with these problems. The resolution adopted by the General Assembly on July 28, 2010: 64/292, the human right to water and sanitation “Calls upon States and international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries, in order to scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, and accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all.” Many countries have worked to help with this, but a large majority of funding provided goes to improving access to clean water, leaving medical supplies out. The Republic of Cameroon wants a committee to evaluate what medical supplies developing countries need to help treat HIV and AIDS. The committee would then ask medical companies to donate some of the medicines that are needed so they could be donated to the countries in need. By doing this, more attention will be brought to the developing countries in need of medical supplies, and more people with HIV and AIDS will be able to get treatment.
Delegation from: The People’s Republic of China  
Represented By: Hathaway Brown School  

Position Paper for the Development Program

This issue 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 nation of China is supportive of doing anything we can to ensure we complete the United Nations goal of solving these issues once and for all.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Around the globe, millions are suffering because of the havoc wreaked on their homes, essential services, and communities by a plethora of natural disasters. It’s true, nature cannot drop bombs or throw grenades, but it can create tsunamis, hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, and countless other critical issues. Between 1994 & 2013, there have been over 6,870 natural disasters, claiming the lives of 1.35 million people worldwide. This means that on average, over 68,000 people die every year from these crises. There is no selection process by nature. You are not ensured safety by living in a nicer community, or having a large bank account. These disasters are considered disasters not only because of the impact on communities, but because no one really knows which communities will be afflicted. In spite of the fact that drought accounts for only 5% of all natural disasters, it has affected an estimated billion people over the aforementioned 20 year period. It is painfully obvious that without some kind of solution, a prevention program perhaps, the number of parents, brothers, sisters, not to mention children dead will only continue to rise.

No one is safe. In the U.S. alone, there have been over 3,836 earthquakes that have destroyed millions of lives. Between 2001 and 2010, 18 hurricanes made landfall in America, devastating entire cities and states. One such storm, infamously named Hurricane Katrina, was not only a catastrophe, but also created the largest financial crisis of any other hurricane in this country. A morbidly slow governmental response resulted in enormous financial burdens for those who had lost their homes, livelihoods, and, unfortunately, their loved ones. These financial burdens are the sustained fallout. Natural disasters are in of themselves, overwhelmingly cataclysmic events, but even more critical are the actions of the government and people after these terrible occurrences. As one of the most afflicted by these detrimental happenings, our country not only understands the need for action, but is determined to lead the charge. As a country that prides itself on always putting their people first, remarkable legislation has been created which outlines China’s goals of sustainable development, one of whom is natural disaster prevention and reduction. On May 12th of every year (est. 2009), in remembrance of the destructive Wenchuan earthquake (May 12th, 2008), this day is named “Disaster Prevention and Reduction Day”. Devoted to protecting human life, as well as economic health, China has engaged in multiple disaster-reduction projects, such as the flood control of major rivers, ecological construction and rehabilitation, construction of earthquake-proof buildings, and much more. Prepared to utilize our vast resources, China is very interested in protecting human life and socioeconomic materials against these events.

As previously stated and obviously shown by each statistic, this is a global problem and a global crisis on two levels. Not only is prevention and preparation for these disasters incredibly important, but swift action must also be taken after these events occur. Otherwise, society as a whole will continue to be ravaged. Already engaged in many different possible solutions, China is completely willing to invest in any logical idea. The UN must put its best foot forward in these proceedings, or else we risk the continuance of large scale global impact. This country will not sit idly by while millions die, and billions of dollars are needlessly lost due to governmental inaction. Bearing the brunt of population size, we are entirely interested helping these communities with a relatively affordable solution. As these events are
caused by geological and climatic shifts and movements, it’s virtually impossible to avoid them. What can be done is giving the global community more extensive knowledge about the signs of a natural disaster, as well as how to get to safety. Another thing that can be done, and honestly, should already be happening, is a lightning fast global and governmental response to these occurrences. As stated above, the U.S. was temporarily crippled by Hurricane Katrina, largely because the government was not prepared to handle such an enormous calamity. As one of the wealthiest countries in the world, America was unprepared. How do you think poorer countries will act? A firm piece of legislation needs to be created detailing protocol for governmental response. Natural disasters are inevitable, total destruction and loss of life does not have to be.

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

48 million Chinese people have insufficient access to clean water. That is 48 million of our doctors, teachers, politicians, farmers, and children who drink from a polluted water source every single day. This directly causes severe health problems, and the lack of medical care facilities in remote areas prevents treatment, only making their health problems worse. As the demand for water increases and the supply for it decreases, we desperately need to focus time, effort, money, and resources into this issue. It is one of the biggest if not the single most important issue concerning our country.

19% of China’s rivers and 36% of its lakes are polluted. Our citizens are forced to drink, cook, and bathe in these insufficient water sources, which causes waterborne diseases. When people get sick with these illnesses, they are unable to work or go to school. Missing work reduces the family income, and they are then unable to put food on the table for their children. As seen here, drinking from unsafe water quickly leads to medical problems, and the lack of medical supplies in rural areas prevents necessary treatment, which later causes poverty and starvation when people cannot go to work and make an income. Our country has done a lot in the past to improve water conditions. The effort to improve rural water supply and sanitation started on a large scale in 1980. Not long ago, in 2017, we launched 8,000 water clean-up projects worth $100 billion. This being said, we cannot ignore the fact that we still have a long way to go until we reach the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6, which is clean water and sanitation.

These issues are most pressing for the poorest, so the solution should be created in a way most beneficial to them. As stated above, this is one of the greatest, if not the single most important issue concerning the country of China. This is why we need to focus on the best solution, one that is cost-efficient, fast, and careful. The solution must take steps toward better access to clean water and medical supplies, if not solve the issue entirely. This is why the UN should impose a plan to clean polluted rivers, distribute water filters, and send medical supplies in passenger planes. Many of our lakes and rivers are polluted, and people are forced to drink from them, as it is their only option for survival. The rivers get polluted because 80 percent of wastewater from human activities is discharged into waterways without any pollution removal, according to the United Nations itself. A famous quote says to, “fix the problem at its source,” and this is essentially what this solution will do. If we impose a plan to remove pollution from the water before freeing it into waterways, the river where people get water from will already be cleaner. This being said, there are still steps that need to be taken to ensure that the water is completely safe. The UN needs to distribute bottles that will filter the water. A company called Pure creates products like this, and any water put inside is filtered by UV light, along with four micron-sized water filters. Better yet, the Pure water bottle takes only two minutes to remove up to 99.9% of impurities. Lastly, the United Nations needs to send medical supplies to developing countries. Our nation recognizes that it is costly to ship said supplies, and therefore they should be sent on passenger planes already traveling to those countries. In the baggage section, medical supplies can be stored, and then unloaded at the airport upon arrival. From the airport in that country, shipping costs will be extremely less expensive. These three plans, if carried out, will make all the difference for all of the people in need.
Position Paper of the Development program

The issues the Development Program faces are Preparing for Natural Disaster and Sustained Fallout, along with Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations.

. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters cause tragedy wherever they strike, but indigence and lack of fundamentality increase the risk of abiding the tragic effects of lasting destruction. This is because of the shortage of funds for repairing damaged properties and for rescuing citizens. Lower-income families are more likely to live in less fortunate neighborhoods, poorly built housing, and unsafe areas. This dramatically makes them more prone to losing property, homes, and even their lives. Though the world has been affected by many natural disasters like earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and droughts, we have been threatened by new natural disasters. This is brought on from climate change, which is a large problem that is fastly evolving around the world. Natural disasters largely affect landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) because much of their economy relies on agricultural trade from coastal areas. LLDCs are indirectly affected when natural disasters strike coastal agricultural areas. Even though the effects are indirect, the effects can be very sizeable. Today there is a huge universal issue for helping developing countries recover from and prepare for natural disasters.

Many developing countries are not as prepared when natural disasters strike because of the fact that they are focusing on economic expansion. The United Nations has made many efforts to help support developing countries in crisis during natural disasters. They have made contributions to the cause by helping different banks carry out risk assessments, assessing the damage that was caused by natural disasters, and working to provide information about food hazards with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). In 1999 the UN general assembly created The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to help accomplish acts to help the cause of the risks of natural disasters. The UNISDR helps lower-income families get the resources they need to prepare for natural disasters and recover from natural disasters.

When talking about this issue, poverty and access to resources should be considered because of the huge role they that they play in many people’s lives in developing countries. In developing countries, natural disasters are much more likely to cause more long-term damage than in developed countries. This is because of the lack of infrastructure, emergency supplies, and the lack of funds for repairing damaged buildings and damaged properties. Lower-income people are less likely to be prepared when natural disaster strikes which can cause many more terrible issues. Many people in developing countries can not afford to prepare for natural disasters or afford to evacuate if they are even given the chance to. The UNISDR is dramatically changing many things to help prepare developing countries for natural disasters and making it easier for less fortunate people to have access to emergency supplies when disaster strikes. The UNISDR is helping prepare many developing countries for natural disasters and helping them avert lasting damage.
Two critical needs for a person to have a safe and healthy life are access to clean water and medical supplies. Access to these resources is important because, without proper medical treatment, small illnesses and infections can worsen or become deadly. Clean water also helps prevent illness from contaminated water. However, access to these resources is limited in developing countries. 159 million people around the globe took their main water source directly from a river, in 2015, along with 844 million people who had no access to a basic water service. 400 million people around the world have no access to basic health services, and the reason many people how are below the poverty line is because of health expenses. Past medical treatments consisted of traditional remedies: religious rituals, herbal medicine, etc. Although over time procedures became more advanced like surgeries, but advanced the most through technological development. The discovery of vaccines has been proved to be one of the most reliable ways of preventing disease. However, people in developing countries have no way of accessing these treatments.

The UNDP’s have 2 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) has taken notice of the issue. SDG 3 regards the matter of good health and well-being in developing countries, as SDG 6 seeks to present sanitation and clean water for those without access. Both categories acceptable progress on both goals: preventable child deaths have decreased by 50% as of 1990, and at the same time 2.1 billion people have better sanitation for water. Yet, today 16,00 children still die each day from preventable diseases. Issues with clean water and health resources are pressing the most particularly on the poorest people in these developing countries. Additionally, vaccines for preventable diseases are not ready or available in these countries.

Geographic accessibility, availability, and financial accessibility are the three main factors for determining a person’s access to health services and clean water. With geographic, it is the farther a person lives from a clean water source or clinic, they will most likely not visit. The ideal way to solve the recurring problem is to build more clinics and create more clean water sources, but the further away you build from cities the more money it will cost to supply clinics with supplies, and the water pumps cannot be guaranteed clean. The accessibility factor can also be very little help to someone in a remote area depending on their illness/infection and what their treatment should be, or the wait to be treated, and the clinics hours. Financial availability factor depends on if a person can afford the treatment they need. The committee should address the topic by having people driving to the deathly ill people and transporting them to a clinic that has the supplies to treat their needs. Although we have made excellent progress there is still a long way to go. Considering that clean water should also be used in the clinics to make sure everyone in the clinic, including the doctors and staff, stay healthy.
Delegation from: France
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme

The issues of the United Nation Development Programme are preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nation. France believes that we should have places that are covered when a natural disaster strikes.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural Disasters can be devastating throughout most parts of the world. Some things that the natural disasters damage can be replaced and rebuilt, like a roof. Unlike all these replaceable things a life is not replaceable. That is why France is working on preparing for said disasters, since we have some challenges with preparing for natural disasters. France has now experienced 865 natural disaster zones since the spring rain, floods and mudslides. If a town is declared as a natural disaster zone, people can claim funds from insurers. If not, insurers have no right to pay them. Places like Pas-de-Calais, Finistère, Charente-Maritime, Charente, Cher, Dordogne, Gironde, Landes, Haute-Garonne, Ariège, Aude, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, Côte d'Armor, and Oise are places of concern. Natural Disasters like floods, mudslides, wildfires, droughts, severe damage from storms, avalanches and earthquakes are things that are that are taken in to consideration when deciding natural disaster zones.

Natural disasters have doubled in our country with 4,410 cases since July of 2018. For example, insurers if damaged cover residential or commercial buildings, furniture, vehicles and work equipment and a Multi-Risk insurance agency must cover homes in natural disaster zones. Even though they are covered, they still have to pay for certain things, for example, they have to pay €380 for private claimants. Vehicles, livestock, soil and crops will be excluded from these costs.

Even though we already technically have a solution, there are still some things that could be done to strengthen it. For example, the places that aren’t considered danger zones might still have natural disasters. Even if your town is not considered a natural disaster zone, you should still prepare for natural disaster because you don’t know when will hit. Maybe implementing a plan to cover half the price of damages for those not in natural disaster zones. Another thought is a plan for children. We know that small children are very fragile and could get hurt very easily. If a child is to get hurt in case of a disaster, insurers should be able to cover some of the cost. We hope that this makes France better prepared for natural disasters to come.

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

Water has good quality, but water quality has been getting worse around the world. France has had one of the worst water quality tests over the years and it's getting worse. The water quality in France has
decrease over the years. It is also filled with pesticides and nitrates from fertilizer and manure. The water is too acidic for the people to drink and can cause health problems. Most of the people getting sick drink the tap water. This is found in the research link found below. In one article the reason the water is polluted is because the industry was polluting it.

The issue is affecting France by making people sick and causing them to die. France has stopped the industry from polluting and has improved water quality. They also had an odd/even ban on cars in France to reduce the pollution in 2014. It worked, but the citizens had increased the vehicle usage by 2016. In 2017 France had a law that required citizens to have anti pollution stickers that show that air-criteria on their vehicles. It was meant to ban less clean cars and diesel fueled cars from France.

I think France should use more electricity-powered cars. They should also use solar powered technology. They should properly take care of manure so it won’t end up in a river. The farms in France have many animals that give off feces so I think they should import food from other states.
Delegation from: Ghana
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

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. Ghana strongly encourages others in supporting those in need during natural disasters and getting the much needed medical supplies.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Technology has always been a worldwide help, throughout its advancements, especially when identifying geographic features and predicting natural disasters. Over the last few years, studies have explored natural disasters and have found a staggering discovery. Global warming is causing natural disasters like hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, and floods to become more severe and frequent. Due to the recent interest of the field, the issue of natural disasters has started to gain attention from the National Academy of Sciences, which led to a detailed report of global warming and the impact it is currently having. Global warming is a vast risk to many developing countries, as it could take away the basic necessities of its citizens. With natural disasters worsening, developing countries may not be able to aid and supply their citizens in these ruinous disasters. As the country of Ghana, this has been a prominent issue that many underdeveloped countries like us endure.

Ghana has been greatly affected by these disastrous events. For the past 50 years, over 4 million of our citizens have been affected by floods, culminating up to $780 million USD in economic damage. A study ran by Callistus Tengan from the University of Johannesburg recognized that at least one major flood disaster has occurred every year over the past 10 years. Since April of 2017, flooding in our country has become much more widespread, causing a significant amount of destruction and substantially impacting our people. Ghanaian citizens are now dealing with health and safety issues, along with destruction to their properties. These floods are causing havoc on the communities of Ghana and our government is unable to cope with the increasing demands of resources for our citizens in distress. With agriculture being one of Ghana’s essentials to our economy, the floods have been negatively affecting our farmers’ production in crops. Some our communities are in despair as buildings, house, roads, and other facilities are giving out and crumbling to the ground. In the last decade, we have been taking important steps to help reduce the issues that natural disasters are bringing to our citizens.

Finding a solution to minimize the damage and fatalities of natural disasters is foremost to many other countries that suffer with natural disasters. Ghana suggests that the United Nations Development Programme creates the Help Build a Better Tomorrow (HBBT) program to help aid countries with urgent disasters. The HBBT will be a two-phase operation.

Phase One being an immediate action will include:
• Send first responders to the event of disaster and help assist other responders
• Support shelters and help transport citizens to shelters
• Support with the distribution of medical supplies to those affected by the disaster
• Aid with cleaning damaged structures and any other emergency needs.

Phase Two will be helping with resettlement and restoring necessary necessities to citizens, which will include:
• Help will construction towards new building and settlements
• Help support with electricity, food, and water being distributed. Etc.
• Help countries with establishing trading relationships to get back into the economy

We believe that implementing the HBBT will significantly help many countries and their citizens as they recover from natural disasters. Ghana is devoted to improving the safety of our international community, and is willing to
II: Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

Living in a world where access to clean water, health and medical supplies is disastrous and can lead to many diseases and deaths. Ghanians have become accustomed to a world revolving around loss of family members. This is something we can collectively agree, as 6 million people in Ghana lack access to safe water and 18 million lack access to improved sanitation. This problem is nothing close to irrelevant and has proven the attention it needs to be solved. It has been shown through various resources that two hundred thousand children worldwide have face a lack of health care. Furthermore, this leads to approximately ten million deaths annually from treatable diseases and illnesses such as diarrhea and pneumonia. These cases are most evident in developing countries such as Ghana.

Ghana has approximately one thousand children under the age of five dying annually for such reasons. Sources say that 60% - 70% of Ghana’s water is unpalatable. Although these numbers are decreasing over time, in the nation of Ghana there is no time to waste as every day there can be a Ghana citizen falling victim to the harsh conditions we are living in. According to the World Atlas Ghana is ranked among the top 25 countries to have limited access to health care. Merely having 96 physicians per million. As of 2017 Ghana has a recorded population of about 28.83 million and rising. This data helps us approximate the amount of physicians who inhabit the country, which this number comes out to about 2,773 physicians in total. This ratio will continuously decrease as population levels rise. The problem is only getting worse and is in need of multiple supports from different countries. It has been noted that other countries such as Haiti is having 55.2 percent of the has access to an improved source of water and 70% does not have direct access to potable water. Ghana’s support and work towards stabilizing our country has not been completely evident. According to internations.org Ghana has “Increases its expenditure for health care more than three fold within the last ten years” Ghana has made strides to improving their health care but, access to modern medicines in rural areas as well as doctors are very limited. These rural civilizations can’t afford to travel the distance to get the health care needed and this has proven to be the biggest roadblock for improving living conditions.

As a representative for the nation of Ghana we recommend implementing a program entitled MOMMIE (Movement of Modern Medicine, Importation and Exportation). MOMMIE will assign nations a trading group that is willing to help the country get on its feet as a primary nation in its region. MOMMIE will be easy to explain to citizens due to its ability to reflect the program for the assisted nation (The “daughter” country”) by another country in a motherly fashion. By doing so this will secure allies for the country which can help bring the feeling of safeness to the developing nations citizens; which is something everyone is in search of. This will allow upcoming representatives for the country an easier route to look forward and backing them a loyal country. This program will include the following steps:

1. Giving temporary health aid towards nations with limited travel, until the nation can sustain itself
2. Having the supported countries sharpen their health care access for their citizens
3. Countries that have been recently established will export their own resources to the countries that are: a. In need, or, b. Have played a role in developing the neighboring country

Ghana believes that if this program was to be carried out numerous struggling countries will take part and do their share. We believe that if the MOMMIE initiative was enforced and presented to our other unfortunate countries it will be highly successful in establishing ally ships, stability of local areas, and will server in making countries more wealthy overall. Ghana’s overall goal is to make it’s country a better place for living conditions and believes that if we can take part in helping other struggling countries we should. The MOMMIE program is how we believe this final goal can be achieved through the help and success of the United Nations.
Delegation from: Iran  
Represented by: All Saints

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme

The two topics for the United Nations Development Programme include Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout and Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The delegation of Iran is extremely dedicated to solving these problems. The delegation of Iran will be working exceptionally hard to find reasonable resolutions for these issues.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The risk of natural disasters in today’s society is rapidly increasing as a result of both natural and man-made factors. Natural disasters are cataclysms that can happen anywhere at any time, leaving many people and structures vulnerable to the heavy damage they are known to cause. Both developed and undeveloped countries can be faced with extreme financial issues after natural disasters, but disasters are especially annihilating to the latter group. The delegation of Iran believes that we should stop at nothing to find a felicitous solution to the problem at hand.

Iran is very familiar with natural disasters. They are very common occurrences in our country. Iran experiences 31 out of the 40 possible natural disasters we see in our world today. Earthquakes have become an extremely regular phenomenon in Iran. Earthquakes also happen to be the most destructive and unpredictable natural disaster. In 2003, an earthquake took 30,000 Iranian lives. 60% of Iran is made up of mountains while the remaining areas include desert and arid lands. These factors make Iran extremely prone to natural disasters. Our exposure to these disasters has provided multiple opportunities for improvements in public precautions that will not only fortify our country but neighboring ones as well. These neighboring countries can use our responses to natural disasters as models for their responses on subsequent occasions.

Many resolutions for the preparation of natural disasters have been previously put forth. These can include the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction which reviews a major transit from the accustomed insistence on disaster response to disaster reduction. It aims to advance a “culture of prevention”. The Disaster Risk Reduction is another illustration of past resolutions. It aims to minimize the affliction caused by precarious natural disasters. While Iran hasn’t done an adequate job in preventing natural disasters, we set out bring forth original and contemporary resolutions that are reasonable and reliable.

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

Water is a key component to life on Earth because people need it for everyday necessities. Numerous countries in the world lack the access to clean water. In fact, over 10% of Earth’s population does not have access to clean water. The inadequacy of hygenic water is known to often lead into carcinogenic
malady. In addition to this disadvantage, medical supplies has been a growing concern throughout the world. In 2015, over 150 million people have used vernacular rivers as their source of water. Additionally, 844 million people did not have a primitive water source at all. The delegation of Iran is devoted to finding a reasonable and realistic resolution that could bring an end to the problem at hand.

Along with the numerous nations that are in the desperate need of hygenic water, Iran is at an extremely problematic stance in the issue. For instance, a number of protests have begun as the result of multiple factors. These can include Iran’s lack of water supply and the pernicious droughts that have started. These protests prove to be extremely problematic, as 25 people have been killed in these and over 3,000 people have been arrested. Farmers are one group of the large number of people that have been participating in these riots. Iran’s unfortunate absence of clean water is not only resulting in treacherous riots, the lack has also been affecting people’s outcomes. There are multiple reasons for Iran’s water problem and one of them is because it’s population has doubled in the last two decades. The other issue that needs to be addressed is the need to improve the access to medical supplies. Iran is suffering from the lack of medicine’s for fatal diseases such as cancer. Iran does happen to be fortunate enough to obtain the asset of over the counter medicine, but this advantage could decline because Naghdi, the head of Darou Pakhsh, which supplies about one third of Iran’s pharmaceutical needs, has antecedently stated that he can no longer furnish Iran with medical equipment essential for the production of frequent drugs.

Multiple resolutions have previously been presented to attempt to conclude this issue. For starters, a resolution to increase the access of hygenic water instituted by a number of countries was passed by the UN. The ‘Water for Life’ International Decade for Action 2005-2015 was capable of helping almost 1.3 billion people in developing countries. To only extend on the large amount of assistance they have provided, the UN holds both World Water Day and World Toilet Day, days that are marked with campaigns to raise awareness and find resolutions that will hopefully bring an end to the very issue that’s been haunting our nation's for many years. While Iran hasn’t always been faithful to stopping the problem, our delegation hopes to develop a role in doing so.
Delegation from: Japan  
Represented by: Berea Midpark Middle School  
United Nations Development Programme

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, cyclones, wildfires etc. can lead to property damage and home loss. Economies will certainly be affected due to the city and/or nation needing to pay for building repairs and medical supplies for injured victims. This is a very severe issue in many nations, and it direly needs to be addressed. Japan is deeply concerned with the increasing amount of natural disasters and has voted yes to a variety of resolutions for this issue.

According to resolution A/RES/36/225, “Deeply concerned about the increasing number of natural disasters…”. Japan has voted yes on this topic. This shows the country is in favor of helping solve this issue. Neighboring nations affected by the disaster took care of each other, many donations were given from the public, and Japanese companies responded quickly and efficiently. The Japanese Red Cross alone sent out more than 600 medical teams to affected areas.

Japan is the most prepared county for earthquakes, highly training children to be prepared in a situation of an earthquake. With their earthquake-resistant buildings, they are most likely to survive an earthquake. According to whatnextcw.com, “Thanks in part to materials that are flexible and shock-absorbent as well as modern tools to test and analyze the performance of a building”

Japan is willing to continue to further prevent damage from natural disasters are to invest more money into medical supplies. They could also build disaster-resistant buildings and blockades, such as flood barriers or applying early warning systems. Another solution that would potentially try is to put much higher priority on helping people affected by poverty and homelessness. Japan should also focus more on protecting the citizens’ economy in banks. As Japan goes into further development, they should absolutely take natural disaster prevention into more consideration.

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

Water is one of the basic and most important necessities in life. Unsanitary water is caused by human sewage and cattle excrement that is untreated and also causes water pollution in the same way as fertilizers and pesticides. Drinking unsanitary water can cause waterborne diseases such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and polio. This is a concern because children are missing school due to how sick they’re becoming. Adults are also missing their jobs because they have to take their children to the doctor which could be miles away, and women are unable to travel to get fresh, clean water.

Japan is in favor of giving priority to sanitary water projects. According to A/RES/72/178, Japan is deeply concerned that 4.5 billion people don’t have a safely managed sanitation service. 2.3 billion people still lack even a basic sanitation service and 892 million people worldwide still
practise open excrement, which is one of the clearest instances of poverty and extreme poverty. Japan is also acknowledging that people living in countries affected by conflict, violence and instability are four times as likely to lack basic drinking water and twice as likely to lack basic sanitation as people living in unaffected countries.

Japan has already helped educate people of proper hygiene and water sanitation. Japan uses both advanced and appropriate technologies on a national level such as the jōkasō on-site sanitation system. and over many years Japan and UNDP have grown a partnership. Japan’s contributions to the UNDP add up to $59.95M in total. According to undp.org, Japan is anchoring in belief that without peace, security and stability in the Arab region, the advancement of human well-being cannot be achieved.

Some things Japan could help to prevent unsanitary water and waterborne diseases is invest more into clean water supply, and also try and help prevent any further water pollution. Other ways they could prevent water pollution and unsanitary water is reduce the use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers, and try and prevent mercury getting into streams; a liquid extremely poisonous to humans. There are many ways to prevent water pollution and Japan should take this topic into more deliberation.
Position paper for the Development Program

The issues before the Development Program are preparing for natural disasters and preventing sustained fallout as well as improving access to clean water in developing nations. Kuwait has significant concerns towards these issues and is devoted to the protection of their citizens during times of natural disasters, since they occur frequently. Kuwait is committed to preventing disease, and providing shelter, as relief from cataclysmic events, as well as assisting with water shortage, due to the existing difficulty with low water quantities and the lack of healthy, un-contaminated water sources in Kuwait.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was made to advocate for change and connect countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build better lives. One main aspect under the UNDP is Climate and Disaster Resilience. On the 20th of June, 2011, the UNDP focused on informing the people of Kuwait City about disaster risk reduction (DRR), and the trends and policies so they can be prepared for natural disasters as well as explaining concepts like fallout. The UN has also held International Conferences on Integrated Natural Disaster Management. The conferences focus on understanding disaster risks as well as supporting DRR programs and enhancing disaster preparedness to upgrade laws of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. The conferences mainly emphasize on natural disasters, along with other disasters, and problems involving the environment and developing countries, all of which can help inform people of what to do during disasters, as well as expanding programs that attempt to reduce disasters. The conference supports expanding rehabilitation programs that help the community recover from disasters, and additionally, being prepared for fallout.

We have suffered many high level natural disasters and crises due to the environment and geography of our land, as well as invasive forces, and we (as Kuwait) are struggling to prepare for disasters as well as rebuilding, and reconstructing after crises and attacks. We need assistance preventing sustained fallout due to regular invasions and frequent change of power. We need to have faster recovery programs to help rescue and assist our citizens as well as to make sure everyone is safe and secure. We also could use more funding, since we are at a weakened state after a long season of terrorism; as well as being affected by the recent floods, sandstorms, and other naturally occurring disasters in our region. One conflict we hold with rehabilitation programs after disasters is the terrain/climate of our country. Our heat level is one of the highest in the world, also causing problems like stroke, and extreme problems that can result from direct heat. When our people are displaced, and are forced to remain outside without any aspect of cooling, our people are struggling in general, but they are also greatly affected by the climate, and terrain of our country, when they are forced to travel long periods, or flee from problems, and attacks. Our region has many arid, dry desserts which are hard to cross, and the arid state makes extreme heat and sandstorms very prevalent in our country, which can create barriers to help and aid.

One way we could lessen casualties from natural disasters and be prepared and safe from fallout is to expand warning systems, so people can be aware of what is coming, or happening around them. We need to increase funding so we can place more warning systems throughout Kuwait, as well as promoting programs that have built in alarm systems. We can move towards supporting scientific and technical knowledge, so our country can have access, and clearly read signals, and other messages that we can send to the citizens. We can also fund and bring programs that can educate and train our citizens for times of war and disasters, so we can be as prepared as possible, as well as how to protect your house, and apply small amounts of medical help, in case of physical accidents, or events. As we are preventing our crises and disasters in our country, The United Nations can continue to support the UNDP, as well as continue to coordinate disaster relief and education programs, to better equip the world to be ready for natural and generated disasters in our growing, progressing world. Overall, we need to find, make, and use more technology to help us advance with preventing problems as well as finding creative and effective ways to rebuild, reconstruct, and save people after disasters and war; overall we need to try to reduce climatic issues like pollution, and the rising temperatures to produce a safer, healthier, cleaner world.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water in Developing Nations

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) recognizes clean water access as a dire issue. The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water is an organization devoted to monitoring the sustainable development goal 6: Improving access to clean water and sanitation; as well as increasing public awareness around water conservation. Another UN organization, the Water Governance Facility (WGF) was founded in order to regulate water use and access across the globe. This includes promoting inter-country water supplies, or sharing water between countries. The UNDP (insert medical supply stuff here). The UNDP LAO, a branch of the UNDP based in Laos focuses on preventing medical negligence. Although medical negligence is often seen as the event in which a doctor causes harm to the patient, it is often the result of underfunded medical supplies.

Kuwait has very little fresh water and because of this we have resorted to using desalination and wastewater treatment. In 1951 Kuwait’s first water distillation plant was created. Currently seven desalination plants are in use, producing 2.432 million cubic metres of freshwater per day. This process has costed approximately 2,529,280 US dollars. Through Desalination We can provide 90 percent of our water, however our water treatment has costed us approximately $5.2 billion. Kuwait has the highest recorded water consumption of any country at 500 litres per person per day. Even with desalination Kuwait drains their groundwater 12 times faster than it refills. Not to mention that we also have the hottest climate in the world, causing a massive evaporation rate of 12mm per day. Compared to our precipitation rates of approximately 112mm per year, our rainwater will evaporate almost instantly. Kuwait believes that developing Nations just need funding in order to improve their medical program. On July 31, 2018 Kuwait offered $59 million in medical supplies to Yemen.

Fracking is a major cause of water pollution but with oil being Kuwait’s biggest export we cannot afford to simply stop fracking, the process of injecting water into rocks to derive oil. A possible solution is to temporarily stop growth in both fracking and wastewater treatment. Kuwait has created the biggest wastewater treatment plant in the world and has the capacity to recycle 100% of its wastewater. When Kuwait can no longer support 100 percent stable recycling. The first step would be to increase wastewater filtration. However, if we use our excess wastewater for fracking instead of recycling it then Kuwait has the water for fracking and we don’t have to improve our treatment plants. This solution easily translates to other developing nations who have significant fracking industries. Kuwait has sufficient access to medical supplies but recognizes that money is needed in other countries for this matter.
Delegation from: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle 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. Saudi Arabia expresses its support of the human right to physical safety and encourages united progress on these fronts.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes in preparing for natural disasters and preventing sustained fallout. UNDP’s Sustainable Development Goal #13 is “Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.” According to UNDP.org, since 1970 the number of natural disasters worldwide has more than quadrupled to around 400 a year. The deadliest natural disaster in the U.S. was the Great Galveston Storm of 1900. It had an estimated death toll of 6,000 to 8,000 people. The storm had 140 MPH winds and a 16-foot storm surge. One of the deadliest natural disasters in the world was the Central China flood of 1931 affected the lives of an estimated 52 million people, and killed as many as 2 million people. In addition, things like poverty, homelessness, displacement, and lack of food or clean water, can occur after a disaster. Homelessness and displacement occur when a disaster destroys or damages their home so it is unlivable. An example of this is the wildfires in California this year. According to Business Insider, “in one week, the Camp Fire has already destroyed more structures than any fire California had before it: more than 10,000 homes and businesses are gone.” The lack of food occurs when farms or other food supplies and destroyed in the disaster, this could also happen if food cannot make it to the place that needs it. Water is affected in all sorts of ways, chemicals or other pollutants could in it as well as water treatment supplies may not be able to get to the place that needs it or drought may strike. According to UNDP “Somalia is one of four countries facing the threat of famine, and the situation in is rapidly deteriorating. Parts of the country have not received any rain for three consecutive years. In some areas, crops have been completely wiped out and livestock has died; communities have been forced to sell assets and to borrow food and money to survive.” People can be pushed into or further into poverty be the cost of medicine, food, or repairing damaged items. “‘Yes, poor areas from my observation do suffer more and it’s mainly because the lack of resources,’ said Ryan Clore, the pastor at First Baptist Church in Whiteville, North Carolina.”

“Saudi Arabia is drawing up a long-term strategy in cooperation with the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) to face natural disasters in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA),” said Abdulaziz bin Omar Al-Jasser, president of the Presidency of Meteorology and Environment (PME) and chairman of the executive bureau of the Arab and Islamic environment ministers,” reports the Arab News. According to GFDRR, Saudi Arabia is taking steps to advance its disaster risk management (DRM). They are still developing DRM to support local regulations or a systematic annual budget. The priorities of the Saudi Arabian government for the DRM agenda are performing risk assessments and updating preparedness strategies, strengthening land-use planning and enforcing building codes and, ensuring the effective operation of early warning systems. There are several resolutions having to do with disaster reduction, A/RES/72/218, A/RES/71/226, and A/73/268 to name a few. Also, according to The Diplomat, “Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged $4 billion (480 billion yen) in assistance over four years to help other countries better prepare for disasters. Japan will also cooperate with other countries to nurture 40,000 people trained in disaster preparedness who can draw up appropriate policies and act as regional leaders.”

Saudi Arabia would like to propose a new program called Preparing for Natural Disasters and its Aftermath (PANDA) that makes sure that buildings are stable in the case of an earthquake by encouraging countries to include regulations that require all buildings to be earthquake safe and tornado safe as well as educate people to build earthquake/tornado safe buildings. There is still no way to make completely earthquake resistant buildings yet but, there are ways to make buildings safer. According to Imagination Station, “One way to make a simple structure more resistant to these lateral forces is to tie the walls, floor, roof, and foundations into a rigid box that holds together when shaken by a quake.” PANDA will also educate people on what to do in the case of an emergency, escape plans, safe places and proper ways to protect your body.
II. Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes that all people should have access to clean water and medical supplies and supports efforts to preserve the health of and well-being of all the world’s citizens. The United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal number three is to provide a safe and healthy life for all people. This includes ensuring access to reproductive health-care services as well as affordable medications and vaccines. Yet, according to the World Health Organization, in 2017 940,000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses and 6% of people in 37 low- and middle-income countries, including Qatar, Nepal, and Namibia, were pushed into or further into poverty because they had to pay for health services. In addition, Sustainable Development Goal six aims to provide access to affordable and safe drinking water for everyone, but still 3 in every 10 people does not have access to safely managed drinking water.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has recently begun a project as part of the Saudi National Water Strategy 2030, aiming in part to increase the amount of recycled agricultural wastewater, especially in large rural areas, and establishing an Environmental Awareness Center to increase public awareness of issues regarding water and the environment. In a news release, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization, said “safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home should not be a privilege of only those who are rich or live in urban centers,” a statement Saudi Arabia supports, as demonstrated by this project. Recognizing the importance of the promotion of public health; illustrated in resolutions such as A/HRC/32/L.23/Rev.1, signed in June of 2016, which “urges all States, United Nations agencies and programmes and relevant intergovernmental organizations, especially the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and encourages non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders, including pharmaceutical companies, to promote innovative research and development to address health needs in developing countries…”; Saudi Arabia strongly believes that health is a fundamental human right. Nojibur Rahman, principal secretary to the prime minister of Bangladesh, said "The partnership between the government and private sectors is very crucial to entitle everyone to safe water. They need to work in unison and a need for investment from the private sector. It is only then, it would be possible to reach the goal to ensure safe water for all by the year 2021," supporting the call for private companies to work to provide clean water for everyone, not just wealthier citizens.

While much has been done to ensure that water and medicine are available, these endeavors still leave much to be desired when it comes to developing nations, and Saudi Arabia encourages countries to cooperate with and support governments and non-governmental organizations, such as the nonprofits Generosity.org and Blood:Water, that provide clean water systems and medical aid to developing countries. This would help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, especially goals three and six. Saudi Arabia would also like to propose a program for the purpose of establishing clean water systems in local areas in developing nations that currently have none, as well as temporary if not permanent stores and stations where people who need to can receive for free or inexpensively buy medical supplies such as medications, bandages, and disinfectants. Recognizing the importance of preventative measures against illnesses, especially water-borne illnesses, it would be vital for vaccines and simple filtration devices to be available at these stations. This program would decrease the rate of deaths due to preventable illnesses in developing nations and demonstrate participating nations’ support of human health.
Position Paper for Developmental Program

The issues before the developmental programme: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout as well as Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations. The Swiss Confederation in accordance to the Sustainable Development Goals, is willing to act on these issues and further cooperation between the state and its citizens in advocating for action.

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

The UNDP, or United Nations Development Program, was founded in 1965, and operates in around 170 countries. The UNDP is in charge of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which was founded in September of 2015. It is a series of goals that all countries in the United Nations try to meet. These include ending world hunger, poverty, and offering good education to everyone, among other objectives. The UNDP helps to manage and provide funding for the SDGs. They have a goal of reaching them by 2030.

Switzerland has achieved a myriad of SDGs already, including being extreme poverty free, hunger-free, and its education is free and good quality. The rate of usage of Switzerland’s natural resources has been rising, (SDG12), as well. Switzerland strongly supported the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), and has begun implementing them by, for example, offering financial and human resources to aid developing countries. As a developed country, Switzerland does not suffer from natural disasters as much as developing ones.

Switzerland openly supports the SDGs, and is still working toward achieving all of them. They have supported sustainable development, and are willing to help other countries meet their goals as well as aid them in any trouble they may have. They support SDG 17, “strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.” Switzerland has aided Sri Lanka after a tsunami in 2004, and is willing to provide aid like that again. They created a program called PLANAT (Swiss Platform for Natural Hazards) in 1997 to improve the methods used to prevent natural disasters. The goal of this program is to protect the people and their sustenance and also protect important material assets. Switzerland has also recently struck up an agreement with the Ministers and Heads of Delegation to enforce the Sendai Framework and Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. They also were involved in the Action Plan 2018-2020 for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The Sendai Framework is one way that Switzerland is preventing and reducing disaster risks. It is a development plan that has seven goals, and four steps of action. Switzerland supports the SDGs and believes that we must work to prevent disasters, because they can become catastrophic.

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

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was founded in 1965. The purpose of UNDP is to improve development issues in developing countries. This includes ameliorating poverty, eliminating inequality, and limiting exclusion of subaltern groups from society. Right now, the UNDP is pursuing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is 17 Sustainable Development Goals striving towards eliminating poverty, hunger, gender inequality, and climate action. Before the modern era, medical treatments were mainly consisted of traditional medicines. Some, for example, are herbal remedies, religious rituals, etc. Water and sanitation became an issue since humans began living an
agricultural lifestyle. Even during the Ancient Greek and Roman times, there were drastic differences between upper class and lower class with the sanitation of water and their public health. This issue has become greater today in developing countries. People are unable to access sanitary water and the proper medical treatments. Diseases that can be easily cured for some people, may become deadly to those in developing countries. Unsanitary water leads to waterborne diseases, but with no public health and no hospitals easily available they cannot be cured.

As a developed country, Switzerland itself has not faced massive shortages of medical supplies and clean water in modern times. However, Switzerland acknowledges its responsibility in stopping these worldwide issues, and has become one of the larger foreign aid contributors in ameliorating poverty around the world. The country has donated over 114 million dollars to UNDP projects, including those to improve clean water and medical supply access, and has been a strong supporter of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition, Switzerland has become one of the front runners of research into improving sanitation and public health. Furthermore, Switzerland has worked directly with several developing nations to improve their public health and sanitation. Some countries include Algeria, Mongolia, Cuba, and Moldova.

The UNDP committee of Switzerland has done many things for developing countries. Because of Switzerland's lack of natural resources, they have advanced technology. Therefore, this allows us to be able to help developing countries using science and technology. Something that is able to happen is to dig up wells to retrieve groundwater. Wells can be built in every community which enables people to get water quickly. Although this would be an achievement, runoff water becomes an issue. Runoff water is an issue because things that are harmful and can carry diseases can be picked up by the flowing water, which eventually gets back into the system. This infects all the water used to drink, wash, to water plants, which will affect the people. Things that can get into the water are fertilizers and excrement. This problem can be solved by building berms. A berm is a collection of small hills made of dirt, plants, clay, rocks, etc., to route the water in a different direction that the water source, or to prevent water from getting into certain places but still going back into the system. Another important thing that we are capable of doing is making hospitals or even hospital tents in each community so people are able to have medical help quickly and easily without having to wait, which it turn can make the illness worse. Along with hospitals there needs to be access to medicine. Without medicine there is no point to a hospital because nobody can be treated. Many people suffer from poverty in developing countries, leaving several people unable to afford medicines. This problem can be fixed by the government directly speaking with companies to lower their prices, using the money from the Swiss government to pay the price. Along with medicines and hospitals, equipment is needed to perform things like surgery or x-rays. As Switzerland is low on natural resources, it is advanced in technology. This makes Switzerland able to provide equipment to hospitals. With this we can improve childhood vaccinations to prevent their weak immune systems from catching waterborne diseases. Switzerland is able to contribute and help several developing countries with sanitation of water and medical supplies, as it is important because without the help, developing countries will have a hard time growing into a developed country.
Delegation from: Uganda  
Represented by: Bellefontaine Middle School  
Committee: United Nations Development Program

I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout

Natural disasters in Uganda are just as bad as if they were in any other country. Earthquakes shake the country and rivers and lakes overflow the country, spreading into the cities and countryside. However, we understand we are not the only country that has problems with natural disasters and therefore we have worked to find a way to help every developing country fix or prevent the fallout, and above all, preparing for one. Indeed, Uganda’s economic development framework has identified disaster reduction as one of the barriers keeping them from being a developed country. Also in 2015, Uganda implemented the Sandai Framework for disaster risk reduction.

Uganda has a history with natural disasters. According to the National policy for disaster preparedness and management, natural disasters “...erodes Uganda’s and hard-won development gains.” Therefore, to combat this, the disaster preparedness and management act was farmed. Also, to help fight the natural disasters the DPM Fund was created. Decides that, resources have been very hard to procure, and Uganda was not able to activate by itself.

While Uganda has not been able to fight natural disasters their own, they have taken up arms with other countries to work together. A few examples are the Paris treaty, the Bavel convention and other hundred documents. Other than that, Uganda has done much, which makes it more important than a UN resolution consult this topic.

As a recap, every minute we spend debating this topic is a minute to countdown off until a national disaster occurs. Uganda would prefer that the natural disaster relief be cheap, effective, and reliable. We as a country would prefer that this be dealt with ASAP. Other than that, we as a country are flexible to how this situation is dealt with.

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

All developing countries are having trouble getting water and medical supplies. Both water and medical supplies are extremely important. Uganda does not have enough money to put into providing these needs. There have been several operations to fix this. Currently, Uganda id mapping areas where clean water and sanitation is low. Then after completing this map, they will rake leftover money and will use it in getting good water to their people. The problem of suppling the people with water and medical supplies has mainly, been due to the cost. Uganda’s water crisis has been seen by other countries and relief has come to Uganda. Even with this aid, Uganda has not met the needs of all of its people. The Iongo safe water project is attempting to get water to Northern Uganda with some success. The Southern parts of Uganda are struggling to just provide relief from unsafe and low levels of drinking water. Uganda
requests that the help of other countries to make a resolution that can provide a permanent source of water for all Ugandans.

Much access in Uganda is relief. However, Uganda can produce organizations to help such as Bulama healthcare, which provides healthcare to Ugandans in rural areas. What is unfortunate is that Uganda needs to stop the problems with bad access to medical care. This gives Uganda a reason to work with other countries for a clean solution.

The solution must be cheap, or else the Ugandan government cannot do what is asked, being currently stretched thin. It also must include antibiotics for HIV/Aids vaccinations and sanitation of water. These are some of Uganda’s most serious problems. It also must have permanent solutions to these problems, not another relief program that will be temporary. The hope is that a permanent solution can put pressure on the Ugandan economy so that it can become a sustainable nation.
Delegation of: United States of America  
Represented by: Chardon High School

Position Paper for 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 medical supplies in development nations. The delegation of USA is dedicated to coming to a conclusion on the issues while maintaining the sovereignty of all nations involved.

**Topic A: Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout**

26 million people are in extreme poverty. Many countries don’t have the funds to remedy these disasters. Some countries have limited access to health services and are put under increased stress in crisis. Island nations averagely pay $284 million to fix these issues.

Many organizations and various programs in America work to provide emergency provisions or money to places that get damaged from disasters. (Fundraisers, food drives, construction crews, and various medical support.) Disasters affect worldwide trade across oceans. More disasters=more money from America to fix these issues.

The United States is looking to create social media awareness in regards to disaster awareness, as well as fundraisers to raise money to fix destruction and solve these conflicts. People that post on social media will end up with other people donating money to help places that get hit by natural disasters.

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

One-third of American households do not have clean water to drink, cook, brush their teeth, and have a prosperous life. Some global effects are; that 159 million people drink out of river water, 844 million people don't have any access to water, 400 million people don't have access to health services, 16,000 children die each day from preventable diseases, and by 2050 ¼ of people will die from water shortages.

This relates to my Country; By 2020 one-third of American households will not be able to pay their water bill. Some other problems will be; Contaminated/ At risk wells, Contaminated water supplies, customers struggling to pay, customers with substandard plumbing, lack of basic plumbing, and unsanitary onsite wastewater disposal.

The delegation of the United States would like to fix this by doing a social media campaign to warn people about how using to much water will soon affect their life. By doing this, it will help raise awareness about water conservation.