

## Resolution A/1

### SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTE

*Understanding* that the escalating tensions within the South China Sea are creating a dangerous environment for international cooperation,

*Keeping in mind* that changing global policies may make impacts on the disputes within the South China Sea,

To the General Assembly,

1. Recommends the Increase of cooperation between China and the Southeast Asian Fisheries through:
  - a. Creation of an International Maritime Cooperation Framework which would:
    - i. Ensure fewer incidents of illegal fishing in the region and confrontations between fishermen and maritime surveillance groups
    - ii. Encourage nations to increase surveillance vessels in SCS to make evidence collection and prosecution of offenders easier
    - iii. Incorporate ideas from the EU's Common Fisheries Policy.
2. Calls upon the improvement of management on fishing in the region by utilizing:
  - a. EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) model, which:
    - i. Designed an agreement between EU nations to allow the joint use of a body of water
    - ii. Set up regulations to prevent overfishing and allowed equal access for all nations
    - iii. Can be expanded to ASEAN nations with enforcement from the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLS)
3. Encourages the strengthening of the capabilities of ASEAN by:
  - a. Recommendations of the Council on Foreign Relations to the ASEAN
    - i. Focuses on strengthening the economies of of poorer nations in the region
    - ii. Can be achieved through a program similar to the EU's Structural and Cohesion Fund
    - iii. Works to conduct infrastructural development projects in nations that have a National Gross Income (NGI) per capita less than 90% of the average of the ASEAN region
4. Promotes ASEAN-China bilateral talks by:
  - a. Enhancing ASEAN to make it stronger in negotiations with China
    - i. Increasing economic policy coherence in ASEAN bloc to create common interests in SCS for ASEAN nations
    - ii. Common interests in the region would make it easier to comply to joint development initiatives in the region.

5. Suggests the increasing of international arbitration in the SCS by utilizing:
  - a. International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLS), which:
    - i. Established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
    - ii. Enforces EEZs of ASEAN nations and China after nations submit their proposed EEZ sea territory
    - iii. Was successful in the Hans Island dispute between Greenland, Canada, and Denmark
  
6. Invites joint petroleum and energy development by using:
  - a. Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) that
    - i. Allocates a specific area of disputed territory to be jointly utilized by two nations to take advantage of petroleum deposits in the region
    - ii. Establishes a guidelines to promote fair practices for that region and ensure that revenue is distributed appropriately between the two parties
    - iii. Was successfully implemented in 2003 between Australia and East Timor through the Timor Sea Treaty, which allowed joint use of the sea.

## Resolution A/2

### SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTE

*Desiring* a peaceful, diplomatic solution to this conflict immediately,

*Taking into consideration* the national sovereignty of states,

*Fully aware* of the aggressive actions undertaken by nations in the interest of territorial gains,

*Concerned* with the detrimental ramifications on marine life from oil drilling and the creation of artificial islands,

*Seeing* the large native populations in both the Spratly and Paracel islands,

*Recalling* the 5 trillion dollar trade routes which flow through disputed areas,

To The General Assembly,

1. Highly Encourages the creation of a Free Trade Zone flowing through in the middle of the South China Sea:
  - a. to incentivise ships to sail in areas away from the highly disputed Spratly and Paracel islands to:
    - i. ease political tensions surrounding the ownership of such islands,
    - ii. Protect marine life and native populations in the area;
  - b. in order to ensure the safety and trade capabilities of future ships:
    - i. protecting vessels from possible tariff zones,
    - ii. to allow this region to be accessible to all nations wishing to import or export goods;
  - c. through oil and natural gas poor waters:
    - i. thus allowing nations to exploit the resources of an area with less foreign presence,
    - ii. to ensure foreign spy vessels do not make attempts to locate or steal a country's oil reserves;
2. Calls upon the international community to create charts of highly used sea lanes to:
  - a. clarify the areas in which trade ships sail:
    - i. to grant more importance to certain areas of the South China Sea,
    - ii. so warships are easily distinguishable in non-trade waters,
  - b. help trade ships by:
    - i. deterring them from disputed regions,
    - ii. allowing them to sail along the most efficient routes;
3. Requests that China provides concrete reasoning for their nine-dash line:
  - a. as their only current evidence are obsolete and outdated maps,

- b. to clear additional confusion and complexity of disputed territories, allowing states to hold negotiations more easily;
- 4. Proposes the creation of temporary neutral zones in disputed regions:
  - a. to rid any immediate threat a nation may feel from the presence of another:
    - i. leading to fairer negotiations of such regions,
    - ii. providing a basis for improved relations between countries;
  - b. to eliminate confusion which concerns trade ships and native populations:
    - i. As the possibility of having contradictory laws in these regions will be dissolved,
    - ii. to allow a more efficient flow of transport, boosting global economies;
- 5. Supports the further use of satellite surveillance of the South China Sea to:
  - a. expose questionable actions from nations regarding territory and the environment:
    - i. surveying all countries involved, Vietnam, The Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, and China,
    - ii. to bring attention to suspicious undertakings, aiding as evidence for countries making a conviction against others;
  - b. survey the environmental effects of island building, oil drilling, and trade routes;
- 6. Further recommends the creation of an International Coalition for Safe Oil and Gas Exploration:
  - a. to combine the political forces of countries with a strong environmental stance to:
    - i. impose regulations and restrictions on oil drilling,
    - ii. settle disputes on regions where drilling is allowed and not allowed,
    - iii. combat the careless actions of nations, which can create environmental effects noticeable worldwide;
  - b. to mediate the dispute over drilling rights in the Paracel Islands:
    - i. effectively dividing the territory between Vietnam and China,
    - ii. to help prevent oil spills which can affect trade and wildlife across the South China Sea;
- 7. Encourages the drilling of oil within nations' agreed upon Exclusive Economic Zones:
  - a. seeing that disputed areas contain poor oil reserves,
    - i. and drilling within such areas would prove devastating to wildlife,
    - ii. providing evidence for the lack of necessity for the militarization of artificial islands;
  - b. as to allow countries to exploit resources in the South China Sea without imposing on each other's national sovereignty;
- 8. Demands the protection of the Spratly Islands:
  - a. through the creation of an Environmental Protection Zone:
    - i. to halt China's devastating plans of expanding reefs to create islands,
    - ii. as the environmental effects brought about in China's territory can have effects on waters within the Philippines'

- b. by creating a neutral zone in the region:
    - i. to greatly reduce the motivations of controlling the region, hopefully reducing military presence among the islands,
    - ii. to ensure the safety of trade ships through militarized waters;
9. Stresses the need to updates the agreements created in UNCLOS:
- a. to take upon a more environmental role by:
    - i. creating either a ban or restrictions on the creation of artificial islands,
    - ii. allowing overlapping areas of EEZs be negotiated under certain circumstances,
    - iii. according to ocean topography;
  - b. to better clarify the rights and restrictions of nations regarding artificial islands:
    - i. by taking better distinguishing the point at which an island changes from being expanded upon to an artificial island,
    - ii. by listing the full extent of the powers a state may hold through safety zones;
  - c. by stressing the importance of Article 60, Operative 7, which states “Artificial islands, installations and structures and the safety zones around them may not be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation”:
    - i. to either bring end to or decrease the aggression of both China and Vietnam through their militarized artificial islands,
    - ii. to allow agreements on sea lanes to begin;
10. Endorses the creation of an independent conference held during the ASEAN Summit to:
- a. report the progress of the solutions proposed in this resolution,
    - i. to ensure that nations adhere to the proclamations stated,
    - ii. to prove the successfulness of each solution, and decide if changes must be made to them;
  - b. discuss future plans adhering to the South China Sea, regarding trade, the environment, and territory:
    - i. and allowing the negotiation and implementation of further solutions,
    - ii. to gain insight on possible disputes, hoping to not reach as high of a level as seen in the South China Sea dispute.

## Resolution A/3

### SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTE

*Recognizing* that pirate attacks have greatly increased,

*Taking note of* weapons that are already circulating within Africa as well as those that are flowing in,

*Realizing* that oil drilling is extremely detrimental to our environment as a whole

To The General Assembly,

1. Promotes the prevention of the usage of arms through:
  - a. Swords to PLOW shares which provides an incentive to exchange guns for machinery and agriculture equipment,
  - b. Alternative development that prevent entrancing the black market trade by providing crops to grow as alternate means of income,
  - c. Utilizing Operation Rachel to collect and melt down weapons into scrap metal for the purpose of reconstruction,
  - d. Along with the usage of Weapons in Exchange for Development which provide Africans an incentive to exchange arms for schools and hospitals;
2. Draws attention to Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Programs (DDR) under the UNDP in order to focus on not only disarming individuals but also their rehabilitation:
  - a. By using the Mines Advisory Group during disarmament process,
  - b. During the reintegration phase, vocational training will be provided,
  - c. In association with the UXB International Organization which destroys stockpiles;
3. Emphasizes the need to facilitate information exchange in order to track and trace illicit small arms;
  - a. Through the use of INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iArms),
    - i. using the programs that can watch over borders and participating States by sea, air, and land to penalize smugglers,
  - b. Acquiring information on the transfer of small arms through the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Arms Transfer Database;
4. Encourages governments to implement stricter regulations regarding gun exports:
  - a. Requiring gun manufacturers to apply for licenses,
  - b. Mandating the recording of all exports and imports through each manufacturer into NISAT's and SIPRI's databases to continuously keep information up to date;

5. Supports the use of organization such as Child Soldiers International and SOS Children's Villages International to help children under the age of 18 who are involved in small arms conflict:
  - a. Addresses orphaned children to ensure that they are placed in a familial environment,
  - b. Deploy Child Protection Advisors (CPAs) through UNICEF in association with Child Soldiers International to get these children outside of the combat zones;
6. Endorses the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms:
  - a. Using organizations like SaferWorld, which works to monitor countries' progress on the implementation of the PoA,
    - i. SaferWorld also encourages the further development of the Programme of Action to ensure that it aligns to more countries' policies;
7. Expanding border control to include the prevention of transportation of illicit arms:
  - a. Through the Container Control Programme, which was created through the collaboration of UNODC and WCO, in order to check maritime containers to ensure that no illicit arms are being trafficked,
  - b. Using the Airport Communication Programme to check luggage for illicit arms and provide better airport security throughout the world
8. Encourages all nations to promote the use of alternative energy sources:
  - a. CNG (Natural-Gas Powered) Vehicles would cause less pollution, and a drastic difference in climatic change,
  - b. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 ensures the use of hydropower, wind power, solar power, and biomass through providing tax incentives for citizens using alternative energy,
  - c. Mass Transport would also contribute towards less greenhouse emissions and a healthier environment for citizens to live in,
9. Educating the community on the benefits of an environmentally developed nation:
  - a. Developing projects for younger generations such as recycling and planting trees to decrease greenhouse gas emissions,
  - b. With NGOs like Trees for the Future, and Plant a Billion
  - c. Adopted from the European Jail-system, prisoners should be permitted monitored off-time from confinement for contributing to the environment,
  - d. Farmers in lesser developed countries educated on different farming methods,
  - e. Promoting trade within all nations to develop their natural resources and help improve their economical sustainability as well.
  - f. Going Green Projects and taxes on plastic bags are small methods of awareness,
  - g. Using Inspiration Green along with the My Shelter foundation to collect plastic bottles for the use of constructing buildings such as schools in countries such as the Philippines.

## Resolution A/4

### SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTE

*Recognizing* the conflict over the possession of valuable, natural resources on the Paracels and Spratlys islands,

*Keeping in mind* the importance of the South China Sea as it is a major shipping channel and an critical fishing ground for the lives of people in surrounding countries,

*In response* to China's rejection of the court's authority in the case,

*Emphasizing* the need for a combat free neutral zone, due to the profit produced from the region

*Agreeing* for all nations to abide by the doctrines decided upon in this resolution,

To the General Assembly,

1. Strongly encourages the sanction of countries involved that refuse to abide by the court's ruling through;
  - a. economic sanctions, such as
    - i. use of trade embargos
    - ii. boycotting products from these countries
  - b. breaking off relations with unyielding countries
2. Suggests supporting complying countries that lack military resources to effect a robust countermeasure by;
  - a. establishing a patrol zone to protect the countries from potential conflict
  - b. asking countries with significant naval assets to blockade the islands, such as
    - i. the United States navy, the Royal Navy (United Kingdom), the French navy
    - ii. NGOs including ABLOS (Advisory Board on the Technical Aspects of the Law of the Sea)
    - iii. IBRU International Boundaries Research Unit, focuses on the delimitation, demarcation, and management of international boundaries on land and sea
3. Addresses the effect of oil spills and gas leaks on the environment and will work with NGOs such as;
  - a. Sea Alarm, effectively used in multiple European countries including the United Kingdom
    - i. a 24/7 emergency response service that calls upon the expertise of other experienced organizations in the contaminated region
  - b. ACOPS (Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea)
    - i. assists governments in research, policy formulation, and awareness campaigns to reduce marine oil pollution
4. Supports the use of NGOs primarily focused on marine animals and their habitats, including the Banyue Reef



- a. Oceans Campaign: campaigns against overfishing, pirate fishing, Southern Ocean Whaling, and marine pollution
- b. Ocean Futures Society: focuses on the restoration and preservation of marine habitats, coral reefs, marine mammals, and fisheries
- c. IUCN (World Conservation Union): coordinating conservation and management of marine biodiversity in cooperation with regional and country offices, also works with local communities to promote responsible use of resources

## Resolution A/5

### MAINTAINING STABILITY WITHIN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

*Noting* with deep regret China has recently refused to acknowledge the legitimacy behind the Permanent Court of Arbitration's ruling in the Philippines vs. China case over whether China had been violating the Philippines' sovereign rights,

*Recalling* the UNCLOS treaty designed to end such conflict within the South China Sea,

*Considering* that all claimants to the South China Sea do not align with the UNCLOS treaty, and therefore, one should not be favored over another,

*Acknowledging* the further debate over the ownership of the Paracels and Spratlys, which would give countries unprecedented control over the region,

To General Assembly,

1. Calls upon outside countries to help monitor the area to restrain conflict,
  - a. Such actions are permitted within Economic Exclusion Zones (EEZs),
  - b. Helps prevent countries from violating international rules and norms, as China has done in the past,
  - c. Presence within the region helps deter possible fights by applying pressure,
  - d. Additionally helps maintain the security of the region,
  - e. Notes that such actions are currently being done by the United States of America, among other countries, for these very purposes;
2. Recommends dividing Paracels between China and Vietnam according to their corresponding UNCLOS EEZs,
  - a. China would receive a majority of the islands, however, they have a majority of the control in the area currently,
  - b. Further recommends similar treatment of Scarborough Shoal, near Philippines,
    - i. Allows Philippines to receive control of area,
    - ii. China would be allowed to keep territorial waters of 12 nautical miles directly eastbound of the shoal as a concession to conciliate them, but the Philippines would have control of the rest of their EEZ,
  - c. If agreed upon by all parties, would end ongoing conflicts between China against Vietnam and the Philippines
3. Reinforces the need to declare the Spratlys as not belonging to any party,
  - a. If any party overtook the Spratly islands, it could lead to an intense conflict,
  - b. Reaffirms need for outside military monitorization to prevent such provocative actions,
4. Calls upon all countries to take necessary military surveillance against piracy,
  - a. Nearly half of the world's trade passes through region, meaning that nearly have the world's trade is subject to piracy,

- b. Recalls this issue affects every nation engaging with trade within the South China Sea, which is nearly every nation,
  - c. Countries both inside and outside would receive properly respond to reports of piracy,
    - i. Justified by Articles 41 and 48 of the UN Charter,
  - d. Additionally helps to reinforce operative 1,
  - e. Can mutually boost all parties' economies by reducing risks of trading in region,
5. Strongly reinforces that use of unprovoked force by any participating party to resolve and debate or dispute of territory or sovereignty will not be tolerated by any nation,
- a. The purpose of this resolution is to ensure the peaceful use of the South China Sea,
  - b. Any act of coercion by a nation will be met with the necessary consequences,
  - c. It is the duty of the international community to ensure peace and stability within the sea, even during times of tense debate.

## **Resolution B/1**

### CREATING INDEPENDENT NATIONS

*Recognizing* the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

*Acknowledging* the strength and unity of the African Union (AU) and the close relations between the nations,

*Keeping in mind* that although the intentions of temporary aid are pure, it can harm a receiving nation by keeping them dependent on foreign influence,

*Stressing the importance of* long term goals, that will allow each nation to remain sovereign and fully capable of supporting themselves,

To The General Assembly,

1) Calls upon African governments for the creation of public works projects in order to build up the infrastructure and provide jobs for citizens:

- a) Encourages African governments to put money earned from resources and trade into these infrastructure projects,
- b) Asks for funds from the Africa Impact Economy Innovations Fund (IEIF), African Development Foundation (ADF), and the world bank,
- c) Inserts public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and government buildings;

2) Discourages the use of foreign investors and urges African nations to start more businesses, rather than relying on foreign business within their countries

- a) This has been proven effective in Japan and will ensure that foreign businesses cannot control all of their relations;

3) Designates a separate branch in the government of all African nations, that is dedicated to creating businesses and local companies,

- a) This will ensure that even in nations where a strong government is not in place, there will be a body dedicated to improving the output of resources and the creation of jobs,
- b) Firmly, this body will have no allegiance to any religious or previous political parties within the nations, therefore ensuring it is unbiased and not corrupt;

4) Draws attention to a need for an increase in trade between all African Union members,

- a) Its hope is that it will improve exporting revenues in AU member states, and allow other AU member states to gain resources from nations other than the ones they are currently dependent on;

5) Declares guidelines that must be met before a country leaves their imperialised nation:

- a) There must be a referendum held in the country that sets up a temporary government for a transition period of 2 years,

- b) The separate branch in charge of business (stated in operative 3) must be in place,
- c) The country must have trade relations set up with at least two other nations besides their imperializers,
- d) There must be a specific plan to create jobs that will be put in action immediately,
- e) Its determination is to make sure a colony has backing before becoming an independent nation, and that it will not have to start from complete scratch, therefore preventing neocolonialism in the future;

6) Invites the teaching of original culture in elementary schools through:

- a) An extra class that will inform children on specific customs and traditions of their nation's original cultures,
- b) Ensuring that these African nations do not get swallowed up in Western culture and that they are aware of their nation's original cultures;

7) Encourages African nations to set a minimum wage and raise salary for most jobs in order to turn their economy into one that is consumer based.

## Resolution B/2

### NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICA

Deeply Concerned that countries collapse economically and continue to struggle for years after the country that colonized them has exited the area prior to that colony claiming independence,

Fearing food security issues in African countries which cannot fully withhold standards in which they will be able to fully uphold a nutrient rich diet in the citizens,

Seeking to solve the lack of jobs in developing and or desolate nations in order to provide more for the people within the nations in which are experiencing neocolonialism,

Calling Attention to the lack of feasible education and deprecation of an education system in these countries as well as a medical care system,

To The General Assembly,

1. Encourages the implementation of the LIVE organization in order to provide the resources necessary to get a secondary education;
  - a. This will also be done in partnership with Charity Village, an NGO, to provide books, computers, teachers, and other resources in order to learn in any environment that is currently experiencing a deprivation of technological advances or people to gain basic knowledge and concepts from
    - i. Attending these courses will give microloans to the small business or farm of the person who is participating these courses.
    - ii. The power of this resource also goes as far to provide scholarships for secondary education.
  - b. Education without borders would provide transportation in order to get the resources to every place imaginable. This NGO also provides ways to get a job, and provides resources around them in order to get the individual to where they would like to be, and this plan was effective in Iran in 2010.
2. Deplores Operation Regen, which includes
  - a. Assembling technology that entails renewable energy resources by the Environment and Energy Studies Institute for their own country, so that energy may be cheaper and more accessible,  
Using this Operation will also provide many high paying jobs that do not require a lot of education
3. Utilizes the ICRC or the International Red Cross in order to
  - a. Provide more nutritious meals for the families of these countries, in order to implement health
  - b. Also implements the use of seeds and lessons on how to better and more efficiently harvest and utilize crops to insure food security.

## Resolution B/3

### SOLUTIONS TO NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICA

Realizing that neocolonialism is seen as the “last stage of imperialism” because it is shown in an economic, imperialism model that stays unbroken after the political imperialism or direct military from a different country has been eliminated,

Noting African countries are most associated with neocolonialism because of their disunity, reliance on foreign aid, and dependence on raw material industries,

Fully aware the outcomes of colonialism are harmful to a country’s economy and affects the inhabitants of the country,

Bearing in mind nations in Africa must rely on foreign imports and aid from the World Trade Organization, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund because they cannot increase their economies and strengthen their power across the global market,

Emphasizing how foreign aid delays the development and growth of the nation because it forces Western culture on African recipients and forms dependency of these nations,

Recognizing the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) created a \$20 billion Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) for 29 African countries to ensure economic restructuring and debt repayment, however only two countries, Ghana and Burkina Faso, had performed successfully showing a 79 percent failure rate,

To The General Assembly,

1. Requests to establish organizations and policies to directly address poverty and economic strife in Africa:

- a. Utilize the African Development Bank in position of the World Bank and the IMF Africa,
- b. Prevents the bank’s structure from the inclusion of non-African members so that they do not contribute to the development fund:
  - i. the contributions are not inadvertently made under certain policies so Africa’s autonomy in decision making cannot be compromised,
- c. Restrain the African Development Bank from currently negotiating bilateral lending from Western countries,
- d. Obtains enough money and resources to build a fund without looking towards external Sources,
- e. Africa spends over US \$12 billion annually in debt repayment:
  - i. Instead this money will go into a locally managed development fund from which member countries can acquire loans under fairer terms than from the World Bank,

f. African countries are rich in resources such as oil and diamond whose revenues can be channeled for development through this bank:

- i. Nigeria's revenue from oil is channeled through banks in Europe,
- ii. The African Development Bank could be used instead to manage this revenue;

2. Encourages African nations focus on building their economies in lieu of paying back World Bank debt:

- a. No more loans should be taken from the IMF and the World Bank,
- b. Also, no more resources should be spent in repaying existing loans,
- c. By increasing its economic wealth, Africa would be better able to afford its debt
- d. However the debt burden is preventing Africa to meet the first objective of poverty reduction;

3. Supports the use of humanitarian initiatives, such as Debt-for-Nature Initiative, to solve the debt situation in Africa:

- a. The World Wildlife Fund pioneered the concept of the debt-for-nature swap and successfully executed its first swap in Ecuador in 1989,
- b. This leverage funds for use in local conservation efforts, by buying discounted debt in secondary equity markets and exchanging it for local currency investments in the indebted country:
  - i. effective in reducing debt and providing funds for conservation projects,
  - ii. no transfer of ownership in the debt or repatriation of capital abroad,
- c. The person who buys the debt from the creditor writes it off on condition that a local currency equivalent of a percentage of the debt written off is invested in a conservation Project,
- d. Successful in Bolivia when the Government of Bolivia and Conservation International (CI) signed the first debt-for-nature swap agreement:
  - i. CI was able to acquire US \$ 650,000 of Bolivian external debt at a discounted price of \$100,000,
  - ii. In return, the Government of Bolivia undertook to provide the Beni Biosphere Reserve with maximum legal protection and to create three adjacent protected areas,
  - iii. Also agreed to provide \$250,000 in local currency for management activities in the Beni Reserve
- e. The success of this project allow other countries to enter such agreements including African countries, such as Kenya and Ghana;

4. Calls Upon the usage of initiatives, including Debt-for-Education and Debt-for-Health, to alleviate a country's current debt:

- a. Where the governments would pledge a percentage of the debt written off for direct use in education and health programs,
- b. Help alleviate poverty to the 414 million people in sub-Saharan Africa living in extreme poverty:
  - i. With 48.5 percent of that region's population living on \$1.25 per day,
- c. Currently African governments spend 20% of GDP on debt repayment versus less than



5% on health or education;

5. Believes using drip irrigation kits to help farmer produce greater yields of crops with less labor, furthering the increase of sales and economy:

- a. Only 6% of cultivated land in sub-Saharan Africa is irrigated so irrigation alone could multiply output by 50%,
- b. Drip irrigation applies water to individual plants in small quantities through a network of plastic pipes and emitters,
- c. Each kit cost \$30 and will be distributed and trained to farmers to help them achieve effective and efficient ways to irrigate their farms,
- d. The drip irrigation kits operate with 50% less water than bucket watering method,
- e. The UNESCO-IHE, Institute for Water Education, and the program Linkages for the Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (LEAD) will help provide these drip irrigation kits to farmers;

6. Recommends the use of mobile markets to expand the trade of goods increasing the economy:

- a. In developing countries, 16% of rural populations lack the access to a market,
- b. 40% of crops are marketed and one third of farmers sell to the World Hunger Series Market,
- c. Create Mobile Markets, a locomotive market that can travel through different cities and rural areas:
  - i. To help increase consumers' and farmers' access to markets,
  - ii. Purchase farmer's produce and travel and trade the goods with different farmers,
  - iii. Distribute seeds and fertilizers to help agricultural production,
- d. Operated by corporations with the country's transportation agency,
- e. Organizations, such as the UN, will help with seed funding and local governments will give subsidies.

## Resolution B/4

### SOLUTIONS TO NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICAN NATIONS

*Addressing* the Western domination prevalent in African countries

*Understanding* the need for a stabilization of governments within Africa

*Emphasizing* that Africa must look for solutions internally rather than relying on more developed countries

To the General Assembly,

1. Calls upon African nations to establish a strong central government through;
  - a. the use of an election by and for the people
  - b. a leader(s) that represents all people of the nation
2. Encourages a coalition by all African countries to work together despite deep rooted differences by;
  - a. strengthening the African Union by working towards a common goal of self reliance; financial independence
3. Supports the small startup businesses by citizens to generate economic growth
  - a. including Made With Love, a global initiative dedicated to raising funds and awareness for NGOs aiding women and children
    - i. through the production and sale of products that provide a fair income for women in Brazil and Africa
4. Recommends National Plans for foreign investment;
  - a. foreign money must be invested to coincide with the national plans of the country drawn up with the best interest of that country in mind
5. Strongly believes developed industries must be run and managed by the people of the Country;
  - a. resources and labor should stay within region to increase trade within African nations which,
    - i. will build up the nation's independence and foster new developing industries
6. Suggests the education of future generations on cultures and resources of each unique region which;
  - a. will instill pride as well as encourage individualism
  - b. will explain resource potential and how to take advantage of their nation's goods
7. Endorses the UN to police the exploitation by various companies and corporate interests
8. Has confidence that in order for more developed countries to give loans to underdeveloped countries, they;
  - a. must have a national plan to avoid a more developed country using them for resources who would leave them once they finish collecting enough resources.

## Resolution B/5

### NEOCOLONIALISM SOLUTIONS

*Understanding* that neocolonialism takes shape in many different forms, and the domination of larger western nations can be seen as helpful,

*Taking into account* the vulnerability of many African nations due to their raw material resources and weak governments,

*Concerned* by the lack of unity within African nations, and the lack of stability in the global market to help stimulate these economies,

*Drawing attention to* the fact that many nations can not stimulate their own economies, and therefore depend of other nations,

To the General Assembly,

1. Recommends that African nations become independent from other African Nations as well as larger western nations in order to,
  - a. ensure that nations do not take advantage of the raw material and weak governments found in African nations
  - b. help gain economic dependency, and therefore stimulate the key sectors within a nation
  - c. ensure that nations economies and cultures are not ruined by western influence
  - d. stimulate self sustainability within nations
  - e. avoid unsuccessful attempts at rebuilding the economies within these nations
2. Encourages the decrease of foreign aid to not only African nations, but developing nations as a whole,
  - a. to decrease the amount of dependency that nations have on more developed ones,
    - i. by ensuring that nations have the ability to stimulate their own economies
  - b. to allow nations the opportunity to self sustainable
  - c. to ensure that a nation's culture is not adulterated while receiving foreign aid from western nations
3. Supports the United Nations Millennium Project and Millennium Development Goals as,
  - a. a way to address extreme poverty in all forms, including hunger, disease, sustainable shelter, and environmental sustainability,
  - b. a way to promote fundamental human rights for all people, particularly education, gender equality, female empowerment, and combating HIV/AIDS
  - c. a way to help progress the peace and security in African nations
4. Further recommends that the United Nations works with the African Union and the NEPAD to,

- a. help Africa reach sustainable development goals by
    - i. providing support from the United Nations, as one of its top priorities
  - b. help ease internal disputes within Africa
  - c. increase collaboration between these nations, strengthen coherence, and deliver system wide support to Africa
  - d. Implement the Human Rights Strategy for Africa in order to,
    - i. improve the electoral management and monitoring within nations, in order to reduce corrupt governments, and therefore prevent disputes from occurring,
5. Urges the establishment of free trade,
- a. by working with the World Trade Organization, international trade can be improved in order to
    - i. ensure trade justice so that wealthy nations can not adulterate world markets with tariffs, management schemes, and agriculture subsidies,
  - b. to offer adequate pay to laborers around the globe, most specifically Africa,
  - c. allow the free trade to dictate the economies of these nations, as well as the influx of prices
6. Draws the attention to microfinance as a way to aid nations,
- a. acts as an alternative to lending sums of money to corrupt governments by,
    - i. lending small sums of money to individuals to start their own businesses in order to,
      - 1. Become self sustainable
  - b. by charging interest, it allows financiers to stimulate wealth while increasing the wealth other at the same time to,
    - i. help stimulate the economic sectors in both developed and developing nations
    - ii. to ensure that the rich are not exploiting the poor.