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Position Papers for:

United Nations Development  
Programme - UNDP

*Delegation From: Chad*

*Represented By: St. Vincent-St. Mary High School*

### ***Position Paper from the United Nations Development Program***

The issues before the United Nations Development Program are: Sustainable Energy Consumption and Reducing Global Poverty. The nation of Chad has been making significant efforts recently to combat and improve upon these issues and expresses its hopes to make further improvements within this committee through new relationships and policies that will heavily affect the future of the nation as well as the world.

#### **I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The issue of sustainable energy consumption has only become prevalent in the world throughout the past several decades. With the need for all types of energy appearing not only in the developing world but also in the developed world, the production of fuel is beginning to outrun the need for it. Nearly every nation in the world has some need for energy, but not every nation has a way to produce a type of energy. In 2014, the share of world energy consumption for electricity generation by the source was coal at 40.8%, natural gas at 21.6%, nuclear at 10.6%, hydro at 16.4%, other sources (solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, etc.) at 6.3% and oil at 4.3%. All of these methods have a significant impact on climate change except for the majority of the renewable sources of energy and will continue to affect the current condition for the planet's climate if continued to be used.

Only one in ten people in the nation of Chad have electricity. But, what the nation does have is plenty of areas where the sun shines for more than half the day. Currently, the first solar energy plant is being built in Chad that will work to supply energy to far more than just this small portion of the population. This solar photovoltaic plant will be built thirty kilometers north of N'Djamena, the capital of Chad, and will cut the cost of energy in the city in half. The project is backed by the EU-AITF as well as many public backers and is costing around six-million euros. This is only the beginning of solar development in Chad, as more of these projects are also in the works.

More specifically, the nation of Chad is working to supply energy to the northern regions through the same means as the southwestern regions around N'Djamena, building solar photovoltaic plants in regions where electricity is scarce and even nonexistent. The nation of Chad believes that this method of renewable, inexpensive energy could be applied to other nations in Africa as well, as most of these nations possess the same sunny, hot environment. In other regions of the world, Chad purposes more usage of renewable, inexpensive energy sources such as wind harvesting or hydroelectric dams. While some of these means would be expensive, they are highly efficient, and the money could be made back and placed back into the global economy through work made possible through the electricity gained in these methods.

## **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

Poverty has been an issue since the earliest civilized people began to settle communities. This issue, though, has been placed below others in priority when overlooking all of the issues present in today's world. This is a total disservice to the half of the world's population that is living in poverty as this is being written. Over three-billion people are living without three meals a day, with less water than they need to maintain good health, and missing many other things that those not living in poverty would consider a necessity.

Chad has struggled with poverty for many years, suffering from this issue for a multitude of reasons such as the fact that it is a landlocked country, there is much regional conflict within the nation, and the climate/environment putting a limit on ways to make a profit within the nation. The nation is very slowly improving on this issue, though, communicating with other nations and improving access to social services to create work throughout the nation. The progression of these efforts has been continually slowed due to climate-related disasters and regional conflicts, but further improvement is in the works.

To do this, the nation of Chad is working to institute social service programs not only within their own nation, but also within others that works to find work for displaced persons as well as those who are simply out of work. These programs will work internationally within consenting nations to improve the infrastructure of nations through individuals, improving their working conditions, finding work for men and women who do not currently have any, improving and building communities, as well as improving relationships between existing communities. This will hopefully improve the economies of poverty-stricken, developing nations, ultimately decreasing poverty around the world.

*Delegation from: People's Republic of China*  
*Represented by: Mentor High School*

### ***Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme***

The issues facing the United Nations Development Programme are as follows: Sustainable Energy Consumption, and Reducing Global Poverty. The People's Republic of China wishes to reduce the amount of energy wasted, decrease global poverty, and to meet the standards needed by developed and developing countries.

#### **I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The United Nations Development Programme was established in 1965, with the intent to better the quality of human life as a whole. One of the many issues the world faces addressed by the committee is Sustainable Energy Consumption. Sustainable Energy Consumption is viewed as a big issue, as global pollution increases and the number of people with access to energy increases. A UNDP report states that energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60% of global greenhouse gas emissions. With the increasing global population, this is likely to increase over any given time. Another UNDP report stresses that over 40% of the world's population depend on polluting and unhealthy fuels for cooking. Energy consumption is a very serious issue, and needs to be addressed and resolved.

The People's Republic of China firmly believes that with the establishment of water dams and wind turbines near or around urban areas can drastically reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted. China has been working very closely with the UNDP to lower the amount of air pollution globally, due to China having a prominent problem concerning pollution. In recent years, people with access to energy increased by 1.7 billion. Combined with the increasing population, this could be lethal to the atmosphere. The increased output of greenhouse gas could ultimately have serious climate change problems. China believes that limiting the daily use of energy could likely have a positive effect on the environment. In developing countries, placing wind turbines could give them access to energy while keeping CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions low. In developed nations, the increased use of water turbines and awareness brought to the issue could have a positive effect on the amount of greenhouse gas emissions overall. The use of campaigns through social media, and promoting and lowering the prices of public transportation in countries where commoners do not depend on public transportation could have a positive effect on the environment while not hindering the economy of certain countries. In countries where most people are dependant on public transportation, increasing public transportation prices could have a positive effect on the economy, which in turn can lead to the construction of wind turbines to provide sustainable energy. The People's Republic of China has been working hard and is willing to keep working hard in raising the amount of energy consumed globally while decreasing the abundance of greenhouse gasses emitted currently.

The People's Republic of China hopes that efforts and ideas such as these can be integrated and have a positive outlook on the future. In terms of climate change, increasing energy consumption, and decreasing pollution, China believes that a change can be made, and is willing to work with other countries to integrate other ideas and make a change in the future.

## **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

The United Nations Development Programme has had a huge focus on reducing global poverty since its creation in 1965, and has managed to reduce global poverty by 26% since 1990. Though global poverty seems like a widely regarded issue, China believes there to be more important issues to debate. China has decreased its poverty rate from 88% in 1981 to 6.5% in 2012. Poverty is a large issue in the world economy, but through government action in businesses and jobs, China believes that global poverty can be decreased drastically. This, combined with the increased number of exports, has reduced the poverty rate in China by a lot. However, some developing nations don't have the proper economy to increase exports, so this issue needs to be addressed with certainty and urgency.

The People's Republic of China would like to reaffirm that taking government action in businesses and jobs have improved China's economy drastically. If countries were to take those living in poverty and put them into given jobs, that could not only benefit the economy, but could have a positive correlation with bringing those in poverty out of poverty. China also believes that educating children in poverty from a young age can keep them from living in poverty for the entirety of their life. China is willing to take actions to help bring other countries' civilians out of poverty and is willing to put forth funds to do so. A UNDP report says that 80% of people living on less than 1.90USD per day live in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. In places where poverty is prominent, such as the places listed previously, there is a lack of industrialization and development. China believes that industrializing these areas and providing education to young children, combined with the government assigning jobs to those living in poverty could do wonders for the global poverty rate. In developed nations, China believes that through boosting the economy and implementing temporary laws that benefit those living in poverty could also benefit poverty-stricken people in developed nations. Laws that grant a higher tax return for people under the national poverty line and educating those in school on what poverty is and how to avoid it can ultimately better the economy as a whole. Laws that require children living under or near under the poverty line to take courses in school educating them on what poverty is and how to stay out of it could be highly beneficial to the nation's economy and the global poverty rate could ultimately go down.

The People's Republic of China firmly believes that ideas such as the ones previously listed can easily be integrated, and will have a positive effect on global poverty. In terms of jobs, annual income, and education, these ideas and plans could only have a positive outlook on the future. The People's Republic of China is excited to work with countries on a resolution for this topic, and strongly endorses countries to support these ideas in order to make a change towards global poverty.

**Delegation: French Republic**

**Represented By: Solon High School**

**Position Paper for United Nations Development Programme, Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The issue that is presented to the UNDP today is that of sustainable energy consumption. France is strongly dedicated towards the goal of sustainable energy consumption and is highly aware of the positive impacts it can have on the international community. While France believes that all contributions towards the international community are important, France is a strong believer in the tenets of Official Development assistance (ODA) over public foreign aid, due to its propensity towards future development and focused economic assistance. With growing nationalistic tendencies in today's international climate the nation of France has maintained its dedication to participating international summits, as seen by its recent participation the renewal of the sustainable development funding framework with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030, as well as its recent adherence to the paris climate accord through the launch of the One Planet Summit. In order to create sustainable energy solutions international france is confident in its policy in international solidarity and believes viable solutions can be developed in the next few decades.

The UNDP has taken many strides in addressing the issue at hand by focusing on four main tenets; energy access, energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable cities and transport. It is still evident however that 13% of the world still does not have access to dependable energy sources. The UN set sustainable energy goals for 2030 through the General assembly resolution 69/315 which represents an international focus on global sustainable development for the next coming decades. Despite the UN's focus on multilateralism towards the goal of achieving sustainable energy globally, there has been a worrying increase in nationalistic policies and an ignoral of international climate agreements. France Believes that other countries should follow its emphasis on effective multilateralism and an adherence to the UN's 17 sustainable energy development goals. The French Republic has demonstrated this adherence by providing voluntary reports on the 17 sustainable energy goals within its country something it believes all other countries should emphasize.

France believes that an emphasis on the UNDP five year programs in pertinent when addressing this issue. Future international action should focus on countries in which sustainable energy can be provided so that humanitarian issues can be resolved. An emphasis on multilateralism through these five year development programs is pertinent and sustainable solutions cannot be achieved without it. In Sahel or sub saharan countries solar energy can be provided in order to create water provisions increasing humanitarian aid while setting up developing areas for sustainable energy for the future society. An emphasis on Official Development Assistance should be considered in the provision of aid within said five year programs. This development programme can be applied to the international community within the global community. The French republic believes that through sustainable five year development programs and an emphasis on effective multilateralism sustainable energy goals proposed by the united nations can be achieved can be achieved by 2030.

**Position Paper for United Nations Development Programme,**

The issue that is presented to the UNDP today is that of reducing global poverty. The French Republic remains strongly committed to the provision of foreign aid as one of the top three DAC (Development Assistance Committee) within the European Union. France does not formally recognize poverty as an international state of being, but instead as lack of meeting global living requirements. Therefore the Republic of France remains dedicated to the provision of decentralized aid through local credit and loan programs as well as effective support of NGOs actively providing broad support within regions plagued by poverty. The nation of France remains firmly against the provision of direct aid due to its tendency towards inefficiency. France has and will remain firmly dedicated towards the provision of broad and decentralized aid through effective multilateralism in the international community.

The delegation of France has historically been a trailblazer on the topic of reducing global poverty. The delegation has consistently stressed the link between extreme poverty and human rights, which was neglected by the United Nations as a whole. In 1989, the resolution 1989/10 was proposed by France and adopted by the Human Rights Council, which marked the precedent and importance of extreme poverty and human rights. Additionally, an annual resolution is released from France to the Human Rights Council(HRC) on behalf of the trans-regional group: Belgium, Chile, Peru, Morocco, Romania, Albania, Senegal, and the Philippines. The delegation of France urges the adoption of both national and international policies to properly combat the issue facing the committee today.

France believes that an emphasis on the UNDP five year programs is pertinent when addressing this issue. Future international action should focus on countries in which global poverty can be provided so that humanitarian issues can be resolved. An emphasis on multilateralism through these five year development programs is pertinent and sustainable solutions cannot be achieved without it. The nation of France believes that this Five year programs should remain in adherence with the 1994, the Social Development Fund principles and its emphasis on decentralized and extensive foreign aid. An emphasis on Official Development Assistance should be considered in the provision of aid within said five year programs. The Five year programs will draw upon multiple facets within the international community: Human development, productive development and cultural development. An emphasis on simply productive development in developing countries opens up development programmes to the dangers of unsustainable development and the degradation of international communities. This development programme can be applied to the international community within the global community.

*Delegation: Germany*

*Represented by: Saint John School*

### **Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme**

The issues before the United Nations Development Programme are; Sustainable Energy Consumption; and Reducing Global Poverty. Germany will be adamant in aiding the global cooperation to reducing poverty and finding sustainable energy.

#### **I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The use of fossil fuels has more than quadrupled in the last fifty years as it is a cheap and widely obtainable source of energy but as the availability of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas begin to dwindle we are forced to rely on alternative methods to create power such as renewable energy. Germany contributed to the growth in renewable energy by investing in the methods of hydropower, solar, and wind and even went so far as to cover 85% of the countries electrical needs for two days with renewable energy. The biggest problem facing renewable energy is the cost of integrating the industrial equipment on a large-scale.

Germany has cooperated in the growth of the renewable energy industry as 37% of its energy is from renewable sources but we also need to further the global support in the research of low cost and high quality sources of renewable energy that can further the development of affordable power. We need to focus on the advancement and modernization of our energy production to secure global power demands. Germany is determined in supporting efficient affordable energy, and also developing reliable electrical infrastructure to insure that power can be brought to even rural areas.

To further global electrical growth it would be in the best interest of the United Nations to consider increasing funding into renewable energy research and to giving grants and loans to developing countries who struggle to supplement their power and whose majority of people do not have access to electricity such as South Sudan, Chad, Liberia, and others. Administering different types of renewable energy sources conforming to the certain geography of the country would be beneficial, such as creating wind turbines in Greenland, a large landmass with heavy winds or using solar panels in Columbia which is located on the equator. The benefits of renewable energy systems are that there would be no pollution or hazardous byproducts, the reduction of global carbon footprint, and creating more self reliant countries able to produce their own energy and not to be dependent on more expensive foreign fuel. The cost of implementing solar power, wind turbines, and hydroelectric facilities would be expensive but in the long-term would create sustainable power for future generations.

#### **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

Many efforts have been made on reducing global poverty, donations are often made to poor and underdeveloped countries but instead reeducation and introducing job training programs may serve as a better way to end the poverty epidemic. Many people in less developed countries do not have the opportunity to find jobs or have any access to government entitlements. Corrupt leadership also has a large effect on poverty as leaders neglect their needy constituents who rely

on them for financial aid. Some people live in areas with no modernized government, health care, or social services.

The help of grants and outreach programs can help countries where people struggle to have safe living conditions, and access to clean water. People can find work creating infrastructure, sanitizing unhealthy environments and sterilizing water. Encouraging trade between impoverished countries can prove beneficial as it can help stimulate both economies creating jobs and fulfilling supply and demand. Connecting isolated communities to education, affordable energy, and internet access allows them to expand their opportunities of finding a job. As nearly 20% of the German population lives in poverty, Germany has taken steps at preventing and ending poverty by trying to maintain steady prices and wages, balancing foreign trade, and having a low unemployment rate, all major factors in stopping poverty. Promoting agricultural development programs can aid communities that rely on it heavily.. Lowering tariffs can greatly lower prices and cause an increase in trade, boosting and economy and allowing more jobs to be made. Resolving local conflict and violence can also help to revitalize an economy as it would grind to a halt during a civil war.

To end poverty the United Nations must first tackle the barriers that surround impoverished countries promoting strong trade alliances and low tariffs. We need to call to attention the problems occurring around the world and identifying the specific problems plaguing poor communities such as no access to clean water or food, no healthcare, and bad living conditions. We should invest in the agricultural development of rural communities to create jobs and to increase the effectiveness of its methods. Finally the United Nations needs to give supervised grant money to countries in need of economic aid to help it create better infrastructure and public healthcare.

***Delegation From: Haiti***

***Represented By: Laurel School***

### ***Position Paper for United Nations Development Programme***

The issues presented before the United Nations Development Programme are A. Sustainable Energy Consumption and B. Reducing Global Poverty. As a country that is deeply affected by both, the Republic of Haiti looks forward to crafting a resolution that addresses the specific needs of developing nations, and harnesses the potential of developed countries for the common aim of global benefit.

#### **I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The Republic of Haiti recognizes the deep-seated issue of implementing sustainable energy consumption, already highlighted by UN Sustainable Development Goal #7, without further damaging the economies and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of developing nations. Despite the approximate 703.11 billion Haitian Gourdes-equivalent to 8.5 billion USD-Haiti lost to natural disasters in the past year, Haiti has maintained a focus on sustainable energy, and targeted national funds to ameliorate the issue at hand. Much of the world at large has furthered these efforts, dabbling in solar and geothermal power. But, unfortunately, even these experiments are not enough to quell the negative effects of large scale fossil fuel expenditure. Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of the Paris Agreement, signed by majority of the world's nations, was a monumental step in the correct direction, though Haiti acknowledges there is much work yet to be done.

Being a developing nation, the Haitian Republic recognizes the necessity of balancing feasible national spending with the goal of gleaning energy from renewable sources to propagate sustainable energy consumption. As of 2016, that 38 percent of Haitians have connection to the electrical grid. This figure has increased a meager 10 percent since 1990, while the global average has gone from 71 percent to 87 percent access. Haiti's seemingly slow transition in this respect can be attributed to the political tensions and natural devastations of the area and in no way diminish Haitian fervour and understanding of the grave issue at hand. The Haitian Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication (MTPTC) works in conjunction with the World Bank to create sustainable mini-grids for the country, and the amount of renewable energy available is on an upward trend. Social ventures such as 10Power, backed by prominent non-governmental organizations (NGOs), further these interests on a local scale. In a national sphere, the Haitian Parliament eliminated import tariffs and duties on solar equipment to encourage the use of alternative energy sources, and has been an avid proponent of draft resolutions A/C.2/72/L.3 and A/C.2/72/L.55 which both urge nations to consume energy sustainably. Haiti has also supported and signed several documents, treaties and resolutions, such as United Nations General Assembly resolution A/72/420/Add.9 and the Paris Agreement.

The Haitian Republic seeks a solution that preserves the worldwide values set forth by the aforementioned Paris Agreement, without infringing on the national sovereignty of any single country, such as the United States, in the decision to withdraw their name in 2017. A decline in accessible energy correlates with lower GDP of Member States, meaning nations most affected by this issue are unable to fund change. To address this, Haiti strongly supports the formation of international connections both through the United Nations and on a nation-to-nation basis to allow developing countries to fund their

own projects, similar to 10Power and other programmes in Haiti. However, the efforts to increase sustainable energy consumption cannot end there. Hydraulic fracking is used to restore the rates at which oil, water, and natural gases, can be produced from subterranean water reservoirs. Haiti is allegiant to the heavy denunciation of fracking by climate scientists, as it increases the risk of natural disasters and seismic activity, to which many developing nations are already susceptible.

## **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

Having been subject to the effects, the Haitian Republic is wary of the threat that global poverty poses in the economical and political spheres. Haiti is one of the most severely affected regions in the Western Hemisphere, with well over 80 percent of the population living in obsequious poverty, but much of this can be attributed to colonial times and the history of conflict in the region. Haiti was highly coveted by other countries for prominent mining and agricultural industries. This wealth of resources eventually let to the French colonization of Haiti. Having been stripped of a healthy economy and independence until the year 1804, it is no surprise that Haiti joined the cluster of developing nations, over half of which were priorly colonized. National sovereignty must be upheld when dealing with matters of global poverty, otherwise developed countries risk domination, once again squandering the resources of developing nations.

Numerous declarations, including A/55/L.2, also known as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, were supported and signed by Haiti because they furthered the key interests of developing nations, including the implementation of NGOs to support the private sector. Sustainable Development Goal #1 (that of ending global poverty by the year 2030), can be tackled in conjunction with a great number of others, including but not limited to #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and #17. In order to address these, Haiti affirms that policies should focus on boosting jobs and opportunities, and protecting the poor and vulnerable, with the ultimate goal of self-sustenance for all. Legislation in Haiti, coupled with foreign aid, has led to a steady decline in both monetary and multidimensional poverty in the last two decades.

The Haitian Republic supports the use of bilateral small-scale agreements, as well as UNDP organized larger projects to fund aid to countries struck with natural disaster. As noted by the UNDP in the past, the amount of seismic activity or natural disasters in an area correlates to the GDP and, subsequently, the poverty level. Thus, it can be inferred that helping people in a post-disaster nation is vital to lessening poverty levels. The monumental task of reducing global poverty is two fold. First, the issue of providing immediate revenue is imminent (i.e. the threat of losing more people to starvation, or the poverty levels damaging the workforce/economic environment), and secondly, the long term proposition is crucial to avoid a waxing poverty trend from cropping up once more. To help on a smaller scale, local programmes and organizations are already in effect, but the Haitian government envisions the creation of an open plan (as a collaboration between Member States) that does not discriminate based upon whether one lives below or above the extreme poverty line, thus avoiding the institutionalized discrimination that could arise from other programmes, while not infringing on national sovereignty.

*Delegation from: The Islamic Republic of Iran*  
*Represented by: Cleveland Heights-University Heights High School*

***Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme***

The issues before the Development Programme are: Sustainable Energy Consumption; and Reducing Global Poverty. Iran is devoted to furthering the most beneficial long-term solutions to issues associated with the topics at hand, and is dedicated to the assisting of the development of developing nations. Furthermore, the delegation of Iran wishes to affirm the importance of the right of nations to choose what they buy and sell, and who they buy and sell from.

**I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The Islamic Republic of Iran believes strongly in the pursuit of sustainable energy for environmental, economic, and future based factors. By pursuing sustainable energy, the looming climate crisis can be reduced in power. Additionally, the pursuit of sustainable energies would create a number of economic opportunities, as the building of energy sources will provide thousands, if not millions, of jobs. Because of these reasons, the pursuit of sustainable energies will help to contribute to a more positive future.

As a nation with a landscape significantly affected by climate change, the Islamic Republic of Iran is significantly invested in the adoption of sustainable energies. As the area's climate has heated, a number of Iranian farmers have struggled to keep their farms functional, and many have been forced to migrate to Iran's cities as an alternative. As a reaction, the nation of Iran has attempted to diversify its energy supply, through large investments in wind, nuclear, geothermal, and solar energies. Additionally, the Islamic Republic of Iran has lowered tariffs significantly for corporations seeking to invest in sustainable energies in Iran, in an attempt to match other major nations of the world. These changes have brought Iran to a position in which significant changes in energy usage are possible.

The Islamic Republic of Iran affirms the importance of sustainable energy as a measure to ensure the success of future generations. While this may be true, the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to stress the importance of gradual change. A number of nations contain economies that are heavily dependent on the exportation of oil, natural gasses, coal, and other non-sustainable energy sources. For these nations, drastic change at a moment's notice would be nigh impossible, as they would result in complete economic collapse. As one such nation, the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes for any policy outcomes to reflect this concern, neither significantly affecting the ability for a nation to buy or sell non sustainable energy products. Additionally, the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to reaffirm the importance of sovereignty in this discussion. Any possible policies passed must respect the sovereignty of nations, and as such must not infringe on

a nation's ability to trade the goods it pleases. If a resolution meets these requirements, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran will eagerly vote affirmative.

## **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

Poverty has historically been a major issue, affecting billions of individuals in a severe way. Though poverty has decreased rapidly in recent years, at only half its rate in the year 2000, it remains an issue in need of drastic attention. Poverty can affect an individual in a number of ways, including severe health and social damage.

Though the Islamic Republic of Iran has very few individuals living below the global poverty line, at about 0.2% living on \$1.90 a day or less, the delegation of Iran is deeply troubled by the fact that so many individuals remain in such dire circumstances. The fact that billions of individuals are forced to live on less than \$1.90 a day should be considered an affront to humanity, and must be combatted. The Islamic Republic of Iran has previously supported resolutions A/RES/47/134 and A/RES/47/197, declaring poverty to be a violation of human rights, declaring the intention to further research poverty and how to combat it, and declaring its intention to combat poverty in any way possible.

The Islamic Republic of Iran intends to assist in the alleviation of poverty in any measure within reason. Through this, a more perfect world can hopefully be created. The existence of extreme poverty is the single most pressing issue facing the world in this day, and the delegation of Iran hopes sufficient action to combat it will be taken. Should a resolution succeed in promoting the drastic action necessary, the delegation of Iran will wholly support it.

*Delegation: Japan*

*Represented by: Saint John School*

## **Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme**

The issues before the United Nations Development Programme are; Sustainable Energy Consumption; and Reducing Global Poverty. Japan has been improving on both fronts of reducing the total amount of poverty and switching to more reliable sources of energy.

### **I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

As time has gone on power has become more widely used and companies and governments have to keep up with the demand. To keep up they have relied on fossil fuels which aren't renewable and cause CO2 emissions which affect the climate in terrible ways. We have become dependent on using fossil fuels that it's hard to change to a better source, because over time we will run out and it just isn't the best source of energy. But since we have used it to long it's hard to change, also the other options are more renewable and greener but are harder to do and come with their own problems. Nuclear power comes with risks of meltdowns and create hard to dispose of waste, solar power is expensive to manufacture, and hydropower and wind power both are dependent on location and are also hard to set up. But all these options are getting better and are becoming greater options.

Japan has taken steps to shift to better and more reliable sources of energy rather than relying on fossil fuels. They introduced the feed in-tariff system which is set up to promote renewable energy to Japan, its obliged utilities to buy into solar, wind, and other renewable sources of electricity which at first was called to be unsafe and not trustworthy but over time politicians and businesses are embracing the new energy.

I think enforcing these and encouraging more of the use of renewable energy will benefit people and companies alike, it is more reliable in terms of longevity and better for the environment. Creating groups to push for this initiative would also help. Organizations could encourage and promote it to entice companies to change to it and shift public opinion.

## **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

Global poverty used to be seen as required for a working class but now is viewed better as something we must remove from society and fix. 10 percent of the population lives off no more than 2 US dollars every day with that not being a suitable way to live the UN and other nations have taken steps to combat this. With the UN creating the MDGs which were goals set up to help countries and one of them was to halve poverty in nations all around the world by 2015, they did this by connecting countries to resources and organizations that could help with them doing this. This was mostly successful with them hitting their goal in most developing regions but had some places like Sub-Sahara Africa that not much change occurred.

Japan has taken steps to reduce their poverty rates and one of those was the creation the JFPR or the Japan Fund for Poverty reduction. This was created in 2000 and is an organization that provides grants to services, projects, and groups that help reduce poverty and relatable development activities. Also, with the help of the UN goals that were set up they helped to reduce the percentage of people in poverty from 47 percent to 14 percent. With the rate dropping of poverty it had many positive benefits, one being kids are enrolling more in school because of it being more available and with the children mortality rate dropping due to people, being able to better take care of their families.

I think more organizations like the JFPR are essential to reducing the poverty level even more. They would help to organize and fund programs to help those in need like they have before. With having more you could do more areas around Japan that might not have been reached by previous ones due to funding or limited resources. Along with doing that they could also better organize and assess the situation at hand and better deal with the problems.

*Delegation from: The United Kingdom*  
*Represented by: Jefferson Area Senior High School*

***Position Paper for the United Nations Development Program***

The issues before the United Nations Development Program are: Sustainable Energy Consumption and Reducing Global Poverty. The United Kingdom seeks to sustain energy consumption by reducing the carbon footprint of all nations, and reduce global poverty by regulating and increasing prior progress reached by the United Nations.

**I: Sustainable Energy Consumption**

In the United Kingdom offshore and onshore wind energy is the biggest source of renewable energy, this residing in the area of Scotland. At the same time the use of coal for electricity has been declining rapidly over the past 15 years. Mass installation of solar PV in the United Kingdom began around 2009, since then solar PV has generated an estimated 4.2% of the total energy.

Within the last 30 years there has been an increase of access to electricity all over the world, and as of 2011 20% of the global energy is produced by green energy systems. However, many nations and individual areas still rely on systems that produce and omit many greenhouse gasses. The release of mass amounts of greenhouse gasses such as CO<sub>2</sub>, is not only harming our people, our agriculture systems, and of course our environments. While many developed nations have taken steps to lessen the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and other harmful gasses into our atmosphere, China produces 28% to the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. As Well as India's contribution of 93 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere annually. This along with the withdrawal of the US from the Paris Peace agreement is appalling and detrimental to moving forward in the fight to stabilize energy consumption. Developed nations are not the only ones struggling to stabilize their energy consumption. Indonesia in 2018 had an 3.1% increase of energy emissions, due to the fact that most of their population still relies on energy sources such as coal and natural gas. Fossil fuels continue to be an issue in our developing world.

In the United Nations solar power is on the rise. Due to the reductions in the cost of photovoltaic (PV) panels, about 4 million homes in the UK are powered or partially powered by said panels. Next to solar energy is wind powered energy at 1.2% total contribution to the United Kingdom's energy consumption. The renewable heat incentive is a government program in The United Kingdom where cash payments are paid to owners who install renewable heat generation equipment in non-domestic buildings. These generations can be used to heat water or run a furnace. These grants or loans allow people in less fortunate situations to enter the clean energy system slowly and affordably. All though the United Kingdom is in the green for reducing the amount of fossil fuels used and greenhouse gasses omitted, there is still many more programs to try and use.

The cleanest way to produce energy in our modern world is through wind turbines or wind wills. This clean energy source is not only working in multiple nations to replace whatever energy is lost when giving up fossil fuels, but it is indeed producing more. Solar panels and hydroelectric power are close seconds in which there production is is slightly less abundant compared to wind energy. All though is recognized that many nations do not have the funds to immediately invest in such structures and energy productions, the nation of the United Kingdom highly recommends

the installation and commitment to wind energy, hydroelectric power, and solar panels. The greatest asset to stabilizing energy consumption is elimination the use of coal and other fossil fuels. WWF published a briefing calling upon nations to immediately and publicly end all use of coal and high carbon projects. For nations who can not immediately abandon the poisonous use of fossil fuels, natural gas is a much greater solution than the high carbon use of coal burning.

## **II: Reducing Global Poverty**

The United Kingdom is committed to fighting Global Poverty in all of its dimensions. Despite being a developed nation, those who live below the poverty line have a relatively low standard of living. This being said there has been a drastic decrease in the number of people living in poverty in the United Kingdom since the turn of the century.

Today about 3 billion people live on less than 2.50 dollars/USD a day, while 1.3 billion live in extreme poverty which is considered less than 1.25 dollars/USD a day. According to UNICEF 1 billion of those people are children and 22,000 die every year due to a lack of access to food, shelter, and medical attention. A large part of living in poverty is the lack of nutrition and food. It is reported about 805 million people worldwide do not have enough food to eat, or do not have access to fresh healthy food that is essential to growth and development. Living in poverty means that in many cases as such in the nation of Rwanda woman and children have to walk upwards of 6 miles in order to find clean water. Often times in many nations specifically in sub-saharan Africa there is not access to water, and even the water that can be found is not clean and oftentimes causes many medical issues. According to the world food program “The poor are hungry and their hunger traps them in poverty.” An access to an education is a major contributor to the global poverty epidemic. Around 150 million children worldwide do not receive any type of pre-primary education between the ages of 3 and 5, and only 1% of education funding goes to towards pre-primary development. These setbacks make it significantly more difficult for children, men, and woman to escape the poverty that strikes their lives.

Although the United Kingdom does not necessarily struggle with the issue of poverty there are still many citizens who live below the poverty line. A specific focus in the United Kingdom is the amount of children living below the poverty line, where about 30% of children are. In the UK poverty is addressed with an emphasis on education and call to programs such as the food bank and world bank. Understanding specific set backs that lead to poverty is essential to combating it.

On a global scale the United Kingdom calls upon the World Bank and its consistent contributions to the issue of Global Poverty. The UK supports the increased access to education of children, beileveing that education is the greatest asset to relieving poverty. Providing impoverished areas with food, supplies, fresh water, and medical care is a short term solution that would be made possible by calling upon Food for the Poor, that not only provides education supplies, food, water, but medical supplies as well. The key to solving Global Hunger is with many long term and short term feasible solutions.

*Delegation from: The United States of America  
Represented by: Westlake High School*

### ***Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme***

The issues being currently dealt with by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) pose a great deal of importance to the stabilities and futures of developing nations. These are “Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout” and “Improving Access to Clean Water and Medical Supplies in Developing Nations”, both of which the United States, a trusted developed nation, has had experience in. The United States of America would be very pleased to discuss these issues with the UNDP and come to a fruitful conclusion that would provide safety, resilience, and recovery to countries struggling with them.

#### **I. Preparing for Natural Disasters and Preventing Sustained Fallout**

Natural disasters have been a major detriment to a sludge of countries in the world. Examples of developed nations with damaging catastrophes include the United States, Japan, and European countries. However, unlike developed countries, developing countries (especially islands and LLDCs) such as Haiti, Ethiopia, Nepal, and Vanuatu all have lower socioeconomic statuses, thus making it harder for them to properly prepare for a natural disaster and properly rebuild after one.

Natural disasters can destroy people’s lives and literally tear down the infrastructure of society, with some examples being the damage of buildings, electricity grids, and preventing children from going to school, which can stunt their development as humans from a lack of education. Some examples of cases similar to these from the United States are hurricanes Maria and Irma in 2017, in which the U.S island colony of Puerto Rico dealt with widespread damage to its buildings, electricity, and lives of its citizens. Despite most citizens having had their water and power returned since then, many families still remain displaced, unsure of their futures, with Puerto Rican businesses suffering as well from decreased tourism. However, aid has been coming in from the United States government quickly, with U.S-run agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coming to remove debris and carry out additional services for the Puerto Rican people. Due to the United States’ higher socioeconomic status, it was and still is able to properly deliver services that would guide Puerto Rico on the path towards a better society. However, one of the variables that plagues developing nations at the time of a natural disaster are their governments’ budgets being unable to finance aid. For example, Haiti, an impoverished nation, was hit with a 7.0 magnitude earthquake in 2010 that, although there was a total of 13 billion dollars in aid, still struggles to this day as 85,000 people continue to reside in displacement camps.

A common exacerbation of natural disasters is climate change, which recently added more gas to the fire ignited by disasters across the globe. Hurricane Irma not only affected the U.S, but Haiti as well, leaving thousands of schools, homes, roads, and farms destroyed and covered in mud. Additionally, Super Typhoon Mangkhut has devastated parts of Southeast Asia, with Nepal having to endure a heavy monsoon season as well. Despite the United States’ withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, in its constitution, it grants Congress the power “To promote the progress of science” (Article I, Section 8, Clause 8) and is fully aware of the impacts of climate change and how it affects Americans themselves, as shown through disasters such as the 2018 California wildfires and hurricanes Irma and Maria. Also, the fight against climate change is supported by nearly 500 American businesses, such as tech companies, who are replacing their energy for data centers with renewable electricity, and restaurants and retailers, who are collaborating with suppliers to carry out greenhouse gas reductions by farmers and manufacturers. In addition to climate change, the United States has also been an avid supporter of the Hyogo Framework for Action to hamper the effects of natural disasters on people’s lives, with the US Agency for International Development (USAID) providing \$1.2 billion as well to support disaster risk reduction in 91 countries since 2005 as well.

The United States of America is a proud supporter of reducing the powerful effects of natural disasters in developing nations. It would like the United Nations Development Programme to squelch the poverty and displacement caused by natural disasters by taking action before, immediately after, and long-term. Natural disasters already hit the United States hard, but nations not as stable as the U.S can get hit even harder. All in all, natural disasters can have more damaging, long-term effects in developing countries that would put those nations in jeopardy unless help is properly delivered to their citizens.

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

Clean water and medical supplies are both very vital resources for a person to live a safe, prosperous life. However, due to poverty in developing countries, many people do not have access to these important resources, with 844 million people worldwide lacking basic water services and 400 million lacking basic health services. Many advancements since the beginning of mankind have saved and improved millions of lives involving the purification of water and revolutions in medicine. The first vaccine, developed in 1796 by Edward Jenner, became one of the most revolutionary treatments of all time. Despite this, much of the world, more than 200 years later, still relies on traditional medicine inefficient for life threatening conditions. Also, the ancient Greeks and Romans were among the first people to purify their water using sieves, filters, and boiling as methods, even having sanitation necessities such as running water and toilets in homes. However, there was a clear difference between the privileges of the rich versus the poor's, in which the latter were forced to use public fountains as a water source and public bathrooms for sanitation. Nowadays, when a child or family member in a developing country becomes ill from bad water or a lack of medicine, it could push a poor family even further down the status line with adults having to skip work to look after their sick children or children having to miss school, cutting a gash in their educations. Although water and medicine have come a long way since, the world still has to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor in terms of access to water and medicine, also giving impoverished areas the three factors of geographic accessibility, availability, and financial affordability.

Water and medicine have both had a long and significant history in the U.S. In the 19th century, a handful of American cities had their citizens suffering from major outbreaks of disease due to water being untreated at the time. However, as science and technology advanced, the link between waterborne pathogens and disease became more known, and less people suffered in effect, with clean water having estimated to have reduced about three-fourths of infant mortality and two-thirds of child mortality. As a result of water treatment, cases of deadly diseases such as cholera and typhoid rapidly decreased as well. Besides water, the U.S has come a long way for medicine too. Originally having its people rely on traditional medicines and cures in the colonial era, many children and immigrants ended up dying from diseases like malaria and smallpox. A turning point was the Civil war, where more soldiers died of disease than in battle. It had a significant effect on American medicine, setting the groundwork for hospitals, surgical techniques, nursing, and research facilities. Regardless of the United States having the factors of geographic accessibility and availability in terms of medicine, financial affordability, like in many developing countries, continues to remain a problem. In recent years, a majority of Americans, no matter their political party classification, have stated that healthcare affordability should be the top priority of the President and Congress. About one-third of Americans enrolled in the health insurance provider Medicare and 41 percent who were uninsured have reported that their health care has been harder to afford. Additionally, 62.4 percent of adults have said they were very or somewhat confident in affording health care, down from 70 percent in 2015.

The United States is in full support of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) meant to decrease poverty and suffering worldwide. It is hoping to implement them both for its own people and for other nations, with the U.S government helping to shape the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well. With SDG 3 (promotion of good health and well-being in developing countries) and SDG 6 (provide clean water and sanitation to those who do not have access) relating to the issue of improving access to clean water and medical supplies in developing nations, the United States seeks for itself, along with the rest of the UNDP, to solve global inequality worldwide and make sure every part of the world receives the resources its people need to survive, and in the long run, thrive.

*Delegation from: the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*  
*Represented by: Gilmour Academy*

### **Position Paper for United Nations Development Programme**

The issues before the United Nations Development Programme are: Sustainable Energy Consumption; and reducing global poverty. Venezuela is making strides towards both topics, and expresses great interest and to resolve these issues and bring the nation back on track.

#### **I. Sustainable Energy Consumption**

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has great concern over the topic at hand. With the fourth largest dam in the world, of which is focussed on creating hydroelectric energy, being located right within its borders, Venezuela has made great strides at obtaining a sustainable source of energy consumption. However, while also hosting two other large dams, and with construction for another underway, Venezuela still receives more than 50% of their energy from natural gases. While also having the largest oil reserve in the nation, along with having one of the largest natural gas supplies in the world, Venezuela needs to take further action to reduce not only the domestic emissions, but also those which its exports are creating.

Obtaining sustainable energy consumption is a very hot topic within Venezuela. With numerous dams being constructed in efforts to be able to export more oil, the amount of hydroelectric energy has skyrocketed within the country. However, with the bolivar, Venezuela's now almost worthless currency, having spiraled out of control in terms of inflation, oil exportation has been, on a very large scale, economically destroyed. Without being able to export oil from the nation of which sits upon the largest crude oil reserve in the world, it is with great concern that Venezuela might resort to using this supply domestically and further ruin the national energy situation. Venezuela sees potential disaster within this, and have began construction on what would be among the largest hydroelectric dams in the world. This would not do much to change the current situation, however, as Venezuela is still one of the largest oil exporters in the world, and that the oil that is being exported by the nation is not only affecting the quality of sustainability among electricity within its borders, but is also damaging the environment in the mass amounts of countries with which business has been conducted. Having signed the Paris Agreement, Venezuela is voicing their interests to deal with the terrible issue at hand, but they are doing more harm than help. What also is adding to the massive negative effects the country has from non renewable energies is the fact that Venezuela, while sitting on the largest crude oil reserve in the world, is now importing gasoline. While Venezuela is trying to help out the search for sustainable energy consumption, the actions of which they are taking are not going to solve anything.

With the instability of the Venezuelan government overshadowing economic progress, the struggles at hand both internally and externally cannot necessarily be addressed. With 80% of exports being petroleum based, and with the nation beginning to import gasses, it is a sign that one of the largest money makers within the country could be on the decline. With this being said, while it is a good sign that Venezuela is not exporting as many non renewables, the income for the country is surely to, and already has, taken a hit from this. The economy has been almost destroyed, and with the ever growing citizen need and many other issues needing to be addressed within the country, being able to muster up enough money to take larger strides towards achieving energetic sustainability could be in question. With that being said, with the economical crisis ravaging all aspects of Venezuelan life, the nation is in great need of help. Sustainable energy consumption is necessary for Venezuela, as with a rise in reusable energy, Venezuela can not only stop importing non renewables, but focus on rebuilding the damaged economy along with its tattered exportations. If awareness is spread throughout the country about this, Venezuela will be on track to not only gaining sustainable energy but will also be able to shift away from unsustainable energy exports, allowing the country to grow near to the Paris Agreement's goal.

#### **II. Reducing Global Poverty**

With the ballooning currency and the economy spiraling out of control, poverty within the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is now very prevalent and a very big issue. The percentage of citizens in Venezuela that are below the poverty line has increased nearly 70 percent from 2015 to 2017, going from 19 to 87 percent. The struggles that the nation are way beyond what can be reasonably saved or salvaged, and the damage that the insidious economy has inflicted upon the population will take miracles to reverse. With the bolivar, the national tender, having inflated over 4,000 percent in 2017, there is very little hope within the country as of now. The oil of which the nation has so much of is now seemingly useless, generating no income for either the country or the people. With a GDP per capita of barely 10,000\$ in 2018, the Venezuelan people are making around half of what they were in 2015. Before the whole country is in an insurmountable national hole, something needs to change.

Venezuela does not need to force poverty upon its citizens, but it does. Under new leader Hugo Chavez, to try and bounce back from economic instability, foods and other necessary items have ballooned in price and diminished in availability, disallowing the citizens to be able to feed themselves and to get proper care and help. This is terrible for the country, as it is making the situation at hand unbelievably more difficult than it should be for everyone involved. Instead of initiating ways to make this problem better, the situation is just getting worse and worse. As the government's policies are creating this problem, the country, as said by the UN, is not under famine, as it has ample resources and nutrients for the people. But, while this is true, no one within the country is getting access or is able to retrieve these goods. This has led to much disease, starvation, and displacement from jobs and even residences. Unemployment has skyrocketed up to above 30 percent, ten percent higher than the worst such statistic in the country's history. Along with unemployment, crime, among many other things, has come into full swing within the nation. As a way to obtain banned or scarce goods, many Venezuelans have turned to violent crimes such as theft and also murder, with the nation now being referred to as one of the most dangerous countries in the world. To try to survive, many women are now getting sterilized to avoid having children, as the government created problems are preventing these women from being able to feed, let alone care for their potential offspring. Food, being one of the worst categories affected by the government, has sent many into poverty, with 93 percent of the population not being able to afford food. While the worst problem is the lack of food within the nation, also the lack of medicines and proper care for the citizens has caused HIV and chikungunya to ravish the nation. Diphtheria, a disease that had been previously eliminated from the nation, reappeared in 2016 due to the harsh living conditions. All of this is because the government wanted to control the economy and make it better, but that has not at all been the outcome. The government does not even acknowledge the fact that they are in a crisis, having declined help and aid from the UN and other organizations. The government seems to be toying with its people, and the almost barbaric ways of their rule needs to end before further disaster strikes.

With all of this being said, there are a certain few outcomes that Venezuela would desire. While there are quite a few problems at hand within the nation, the government does not recognize the fact that there are any issues and problems within the borders. After having denied encouraged aid from the United Nations, Venezuela, while the economy is crashing, does not have any issues going on. As the government is controlling all of these happenings, there is no famine, and it is just a controlled method of returning the economy back to its original state. While there are other methods to doing so, our troubled nation does not know any other way to do so. With the oil industry having its feet slide out from under it, there is almost no source of external revenue now, so internal restrictions only make sense. While there, again, might be other ways around this, the government still claims nothing is going wrong. To reduce the necessity for these restrictions, however, if we can have help returning our national tender, the bolivar, back to a reasonable rate. This would hopefully bring the nation closer to returning to economic stability, which would then in turn allow us to generate more money from exports, and consequently rebuild the economy. A rebuilt economy would allow for the structured removal of the restrictions that have been placed upon the people, and would return our society back to normal. While we do not see any need for direct help, if we can raise the awareness throughout the nation and the world that the way that we allowed our tender to inflate can cause disaster, we can reduce internal poverty and external poverty. While aid has been offered, as this is a mess that we have created, we want to get out of this mess ourselves, so with potential counseling from other nations and organizations, we will be back on track in no time.