

**PASSED RESOLUTIONS BY THE MMUN 2009
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Montessori Model United Nations

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General Assembly

March 4, 2009

Sponsors: Philippines, France, Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, Cuba, Libya, Austria

Signatories: Algeria, Angola, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Guatemala, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United States of America, Vietnam

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

Empower Women and Achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3

The General Assembly,

Welcoming gender equality and a study named “Gender in Action,”

Calls for women of all nations to be given the opportunity and skills to achieve equal treatment under the law just as all men have throughout the world,

Strongly affirms that all countries work together to reach gender equality,

Noting the other efforts of the NGOs and the United Nations,

Desiring the help and cooperation of all countries and NGOs to work towards the Millennium Development Goal number three,

1. *Suggests* that member states help with the worldwide expansion “Gender in Action,” a study that promotes equality between males and females;
2. *Requests* more funding to expand this study to all African nations;
3. *Encourages* member states to support this study and its subsequent findings in order to promote women in all aspects of life;
4. *Continues* to utilize non-governmental organizations and UNIFEM to achieve these goals;
5. *Deeply convinced* that one day gender inequality will be eliminated.



General Assembly

March 4, 2009

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Fiji

Signatories: Nigeria, Mexico, United States of America, China, Switzerland

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

Micro-Financing and Achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 in Africa

The General Assembly,

Noting with regret that countries have been struggling with the issue of poverty and women empowerment,

Deeply concerned that although there are NGOs in place to improve the life of women in poverty, many people still suffer from malnutrition and abuse,

1. *Believes* that we should teach women and men about the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 and how best to utilize micro-finance and micro-credit resources to make a living and meet their fundamental needs;
2. Expresses appreciation that many micro-finance opportunities will be open to help Africa reach its goal to eradicate poverty within the continent by 2015;
3. *Believes* that we should encourage these opportunities, showing people how to build stable households with well-balanced financial plans;
4. *Reaffirms* that, if all member states teach people how to earn an income from micro-finance businesses, those people will have more opportunities and take themselves one big step out of poverty;
5. *Recognizes* that Non-Governmental Organizations are a vital part of achieving these goals. NGOs and the United Nations programs such as the Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM):
 - a. UNIFEM devotes its attention to both MDG 1 and MDG 3; their priority being the end to feminized poverty in Africa and other continents throughout the world.
 - b. Having studied, UNIFEM's main focus is feminized poverty, because poverty traps women into numerous layers of discrimination.



General Assembly

March 4, 2009

Sponsors: Ghana, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Belgium, Ethiopia, Cameroon

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

Food Banks and Achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 in Africa

The General Assembly,

Cognizant of the progress of the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 in Africa,

Bearing in mind the deeply concerning problem in Africa,

Deeply disturbed that people in Africa die every five seconds because they can't fulfill their basic human needs,

Recognizing many people in poverty are looking for feeding centers and may die trying to find them because there are not many available,

Noting the positive work and success of the organization International Bread Line which distributes food to people in poverty,

1. *Calls upon* all countries to establish more food banks for collecting and distributing food to the hunger and all in need;
2. *Encourages* food centers to also distribute articles of clothing;
3. *Recognizes* a need for more organizations like International Bread Line and requests that member countries support and fund the growth of these organizations.



General Assembly

March 4, 2009

Sponsors: Pakistan, Russian Federation, China, Somalia, Netherlands, Iraq, Sweden, Indonesia, Germany, Denmark, Nigeria, Ghana, Costa Rica

Signatories: Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Colombia, Croatia, Algeria, Austria, Angola, Viet Nam, Panama, Belgium, Romania, India

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

Micro-financing and Achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 in Africa

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the fact that only two women in Somalia have graduated from Law School,

Regretting the fact that over 1/5 of the world's population lives in poverty,

Noting that worldwide, the number of people living in developing countries on less than one US dollars a day was 1.2 billion in 1990,

Keeping in mind that all children need to go to school,

Taking note of how much micro financing has helped some countries,

1. *Demands* that countries work to maximize other sources of financing such as foreign investments, debt reduction, micro-credits, and innovative financing methods;
2. *Encourages* expanding micro-finance to sub-Saharan Africa so they can earn money to start their small businesses and buy enough food to keep them alive;
3. *Encourages* micro-financing efforts to provide education by setting-up classes and workshops which would teach students how to run their small farms, or any business they may want to start. These classes would be taught by professionals, especially women who know how to run a small business but were unable to because of discrimination. The woman could teach basic skills such as farming, medicine, and building shelters. These teachers will be paid so that they can make a living and support their own businesses and families. Such efforts would also provide opportunities for people to develop the necessary skills to find meaningful employment in such areas;

4. *Further recommends* that the government support micro-financing initiatives that helps children by building schools so the children will learn how to better manage their money; the children will grow up and start businesses and help their community;
5. *Requests* the creation of shelters for less fortunate women, where they can get shelter, food and a bed, but they can also learn how to make arts and crafts, clothes, and other things that women needs to they cal sell them for money.



General Assembly

March 4, 2009

Sponsors: Greece and Italy

Signatories: Panama, Philippines, Madagascar, Japan, Cuba, Czech Republic, Romania, Bolivia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Libya, Switzerland, United States, Iraq and Ghana

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

Civil Society Investment in Achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3 in Africa

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Recognizing that people in Africa die every 5 seconds because they can't fulfill their basic human needs,

Fully believing that poverty should end by 2015 if all developed countries oitch in and help the people on Sub-Saharan Africa,

Bearing in mind that if we don't do anything to help soon, poverty in Africa will worsen,

Alarmed by how the potential of girls and women in many developing countries is often ignored because of old traditional views of what women should be doing,

Believing that when gender equality is promoted, it helps reduce poverty,

Declaring that we are committed to making sure progress continues so that the MDG goals would be met in our countries and Africa,

1. *Strongly urges* international efforts to fight poverty and promote gender equality in Africa;
2. *Urges* that everyone should have the same opportunities to have their basic human needs met, to develop their full potential, and to be appreciated in their community;

3. *Reminds* all nations that Africa needs more than charity from other countries. It needs financial investment and local development initiatives in their countries to help with poverty;
4. *Believes* children should not be forced to make a living for their family;
5. *Encourages* other countries to help plan on increasing financing to NGO-sponsored development projects;
6. *Declares accordingly* that the projects would go forward in building institutions' supporting civil society, and empowering women and other vulnerable groups in African Societies;
7. *Encourages* the creation of further development of sheltering organizations to help less fortunate people and women struggling from gender inequality, through greater financial investments from civil society and the international community.