

# **National Model United Nations**

## **Week A**

**March 17 – March 21, 2013**



United Nations Population Fund Executive Board  
Documentation

# United Nations Population Fund – Executive Board

## Committee Staff

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Assistant Director	N/A
Chair	Felix Martens
Rapporteur	N/A
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## Agenda

1. Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS
2. Addressing the Custom of Child Marriage and its Impact on Girls
3. Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in Sub-Saharan Africa

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b>
UNFPA/1/1	Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Acclamation
UNFPA/1/2	Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	24/3/2/6
UNFPA/1/3	Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Acclamation
UNFPA/1/4	Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	24/2/3/6

## United Nations Population Fund Summary Report

The Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund held its first regular session to consider the following agenda items: Addressing the Custom of Child Marriage and its Impact on Girls; Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS; Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The session was attended by 30 Member States of the United Nations Population Fund Executive Board.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund agreed to discuss the Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS as its first item of the agenda, to be followed by Addressing the Custom of Child Marriage and its Impact on Girls, and then Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in Sub-Saharan Africa.

During the following committee sessions, working groups formed and identified several key sub-topics, *inter alia*, research on the correlations of youth poverty and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, education and the reduction of stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients, the improvement of medical infrastructure, and the cooperation with local groups to reach out to constituencies cut off from official channels like schools or the media. The relevance of the Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was an important overarching theme for all working groups.

By the end of the fifth session, six working papers were submitted to the dais, some of which introduced a gender perspective and women's education, as well as sustainability as important variables for the topic at hand. Three of these working papers were merged during the sixth session due to substantive overlaps. At the end of the sixth session, the first draft resolution was accepted by the dais.

The Member States used the seventh session to finalize their working papers. At the beginning of the eighth session, three more draft resolutions were introduced to the body. Two friendly amendments were submitted to the dais prior to voting, both of which concerned draft resolution UNFPA/1/1.

At the end of the eighth session, the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund adopted four resolutions. UNFPA/1/1 and UNFPA/1/3 were adopted by acclamation and underscored the cooperative spirit of the body. The remaining two resolutions were adopted by a roll call vote. UNFPA resolution 1/2 passed with 24 votes in favor, 3 against and 2 abstentions, and UNFPA resolution 1/4 passed with 24 votes 2 against and 3 abstentions. All four resolutions reaffirm the commitment of the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund for the fight against youth poverty, HIV/AIDS and the correlation between the two.

The Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund adjourned the annual session upon the adoption of these four resolutions.

Code: UNFPA/1/1

Committee: United Nations Populations Fund

Subject: Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

1 *Recognizing* the correlation between youth poverty and HIV/AIDS and the need to  
2 achieve Millennium Development Goals 1 and 6 as stated in the Millennium Declaration  
3 of 2000,  
4

5 *Acknowledging* that infrastructure development and job creation is necessary to achieve  
6 Millennium Development Goal 6,  
7

8 *Recalling* the commitment of Member States to fulfill financial and technical obligations  
9 as dictated by the Rome Declaration,  
10

11 *Affirming* the right of all persons to healthcare as detailed in Article 16 of the African  
12 Charter on Human and People's Rights,  
13

14 *Cognizant* of the need to uphold the rights of persons affected by HIV/AIDS in  
15 accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,  
16

17 *Bearing in mind* the objectives of the Declaration of Commitment against HIV/AIDS,  
18

19 *Confirming* the vital role information communication technologies play in encouraging  
20 transparency between states and addressing international issues,  
21

22 *The United Nations Population Fund Executive Board,*  
23

- 24 1) *Proposes* further capacity building measures through bilateral partnerships,  
25 similar to Italy's Anti-AIDS Association in Cameroon, that assists orphans in  
26 managing their health needs by engaging in open dialogue forums to establish  
27 these partnerships;  
28
- 29 2) *Encourages* Member States to uphold financial commitments on aid, especially  
30 aid that is to be allocated to combating HIV/AIDS and poverty by:
  - 31 a. Encouraging South-South cooperation in addition to North-South  
32 cooperation in order to thoroughly address the issues of youth poverty and  
33 HIV/AIDS,  
34
  - 35 b. Recommending additional development assistance by developed  
36 countries,  
37
  - 38 c. Inviting the European Social Inclusion Fund to provide resources to states  
39 in need in order to achieve the objectives of programs addressing poverty  
40 stricken communities,  
41  
42

- 43                   d. Reminding Member States that the cooperative efforts should be in the  
44                   spirit of an equal partnership which respects all participating parties and  
45                   empowers the national governments;  
46
- 47           3) *Recommends* Member States to enable the production and distribution of low-cost  
48           generic HIV/AIDS medications in order to make treatment accessible to youth  
49           deprived of adequate access to healthcare that are affected by HIV/AIDS and  
50           *suggests* the internal distribution of such medications in a accessible manner  
51           within Member States;  
52
- 53           4) *Encourages* all developing states to adopt the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper  
54           in order to ensure transparent public resource management and the improvement  
55           of infrastructure to reduce poverty and consequentially combat HIV/AIDS;  
56
- 57           5) *Recommends* Member States to utilize the United Nations Office for Project  
58           Services in order to facilitate medical infrastructure development in rural areas  
59           with higher risk of HIV/AIDS by encouraging capacity building, local  
60           employment and training in the development of healthcare infrastructure and  
61           services specifically targeting youth and suggesting all new infrastructure to be  
62           constructed in a sustainable manner;  
63
- 64           6) *Urges* Member States to participate in multilateral partnerships, similar to the  
65           European and Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partnership, in order to ensure  
66           that the ethical treatment of persons with HIV/AIDS remains a top priority when  
67           furthering research in medical care that prevents the spread of HIV/AIDS and  
68           ensures that persons with HIV/AIDS have access to health care services,  
69           especially the youth;  
70
- 71           7) *Encourages* a multi-sector approach that unites science, business, civil society,  
72           governments, and non-governmental organizations, so that poverty and  
73           HIV/AIDS may be addressed in a simultaneous manner;  
74
- 75           8) *Requests* Member States to utilize information and communication technologies  
76           (ICTs) to ensure transparency and efficiency in the creation of a comprehensive  
77           strategy that enhances the medical capacity of states through:  
78
- 79                   a. The utilization of existing ICT programs, such as India’s Pan-African E-  
80                   Network, in order to facilitate information sharing between states  
81                   concerning best practices for treating HIV/AIDS among poverty stricken  
82                   communities with a high percentage of youth,  
83
- 84                   b. Following the framework of the European Union’s Youth Strategy in  
85                   providing training on how to use ICTs,  
86
- 87                   c. The promotion of the effective use of ICTs to coordinate this strategy.

Code: UNFPA/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Population Fund

Subject: Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

1 *Reaffirming* actions taken towards accomplishing Millennium Development Goals 1 and 6,  
2  
3 *Deeply concerned* that in the 30 years since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, more than 60  
4 million people have been infected, more than 26 million people have died, and more than 16  
5 million children have been orphaned,  
6  
7 *Expressing appreciation* for the tremendous progress made concerning the reduction of poverty  
8 to less than half the global poverty rate in 1990 as reported in the Millennium Development Goal  
9 Report (2012),  
10  
11 *Guided by* General Assembly resolutions 50/124 (1995), 51/176 (1996) and 53/183 (1998) on the  
12 implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and  
13 Development and General Assembly resolution 65/234 (2011) and on the follow-up to the  
14 International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014,  
15  
16 *Recalling* that according to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS World AIDS Day  
17 Report 2012, raising awareness among high risk groups is essential to combating HIV/AIDS,  
18  
19 *Stressing* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates access to  
20 medical care and necessary social services as an inalienable right,  
21  
22 *Noting with regret* that in many Member States, the direct medical cost of AIDS is significantly  
23 higher than overall public-health spending per capita per year,  
24  
25 *Further recalling* the milestones of the fight against youth-poverty and HIV/AIDS such as the  
26 World Programme of Action for Youth (1996) and the Declaration of Commitment on  
27 HIV/AIDS (2001) as well as the United Nations Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (2011),  
28  
29 *Emphasizing* the commitment to coherence among different UN bodies, including the United  
30 Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Development Programme, the United  
31 Nations Population Fund, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the  
32 Empowerment of Women in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 (2003) and the  
33 establishment of this common executive body,  
34  
35 *Noting* effective bilateral initiatives, which emphasize the improvement of employment  
36 opportunities for the uneducated youth, as well as projects that focus on young people of ethnic  
37 minorities from rural areas,  
38  
39 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/215 (2011) which promotes the need for strategies to  
40 decrease youth unemployment,  
41

42 *Recognizing* that psycho-social support can advance the efforts of conventional treatment  
43 methods by discouraging the behaviours that increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, such as  
44 intravenous drug use and unprotected sex,  
45

46 *Reiterating* successful microfinance initiatives which focus on developing countries and the  
47 Small Enterprise Assistance Fund (SEAF) supporting low skilled workers in Eastern Europe,  
48 Asia, and Latin America,  
49

50 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 10272 and Economic and Social Council resolution  
51 E/Res/2011/19 to draw attention to the far-reaching negative impacts of HIV/AIDS in all aspects of  
52 human society, particularly the economy and healthcare,  
53

54 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/155 (2012) that promotes development as a  
55 fundamental human right in the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals and the unique  
56 role that the private sector plays in driving development and economic growth in cooperation  
57 with civil society and the public sector to work towards the elimination of poverty,  
58

59 *The United Nations Population Fund Executive Board,*  
60

- 61 1) *Emphasizes* the need to implement a grassroots approach, targeting those who have not had  
62 access to formal education, by instructing local leaders in establishing partnerships with  
63 nongovernmental organizations and bilateral donors to address issues related to HIV/AIDS,  
64 unsafe sex, hygiene for intravenous drug use, and testing for sexually transmitted infections  
65 amongst the youth;  
66
- 67 2) *Recommends* the implementation of medical facilities that offer sexually transmitted  
68 infection testing in addition to a wide array of other medical treatments in order to ensure  
69 social acceptance of these facilities;  
70
- 71 3) *Calls upon* Member States to include non-discriminatory free testing as part of existing  
72 national strategies to combat HIV/AIDS or to develop such strategies if not yet existent and,  
73 as part of such testing and available treatment, educate the youth on HIV/AIDS transmission  
74 and prevention;  
75
- 76 4) *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of healthcare through multilateral programs  
77 such as the UNFPA Investing in Midwives and the European Union's Capacity Building and  
78 Training in HIV/AIDS Treatment and Management across Europe initiative;  
79
- 80 5) *Encourages* Member States, NGOs, and the private sector to allocate a proportion of their  
81 existing HIV/AIDS relief budgets to further develop awareness campaigns and educational  
82 programs that encompass sexual health, human rights, and treatment methods in addition to  
83 providing preventative mechanisms such as contraceptives while emphasizing equality for  
84 both genders as it relates to youth poverty and HIV/AIDS;  
85
- 86 6) *Encourages* Member States to adopt comprehensive non-discriminatory policies and  
87 integrate them into existing national strategies to combat HIV/AIDS among poverty-stricken  
88 youth through the following actions:

- 89  
90 a) Initiating treatment at an earlier stage in the course of HIV,  
91  
92 b) Providing HIV-positive pregnant women lifetime anti-retroviral treatment as funded by  
93 the Official Development Assistance from the Member States of the Organization for  
94 Economic Co-operation and Development,  
95  
96 c) Offering psycho-social programs adapted towards youth in poverty in additional to  
97 conventional treatment methods;  
98  
99 7) *Requests* the General Assembly to call upon the Member States to consider the adoption of  
100 initiatives which focus on improving employment prospects for disadvantaged youth as a  
101 measure to reduce poverty and subsequently the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS through  
102 complete vocational education and relevant training focused in promising sectors of the  
103 economy;  
104  
105 8) *Recommends* that states adopt microfinance initiatives which promote social programs to  
106 reduce poverty and subsequently the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and economic inequality  
107 for the low-skilled, poverty-stricken youth;  
108  
109 9) *Suggests* further strengthening the dialogue between the United Nations Population Fund,  
110 national governments, and local authorities such as but not limited to leaders of faith-based  
111 organizations, as a way to raise awareness and open discussion on the issue of HIV/AIDS  
112 amongst youth;  
113  
114 10) *Takes note* of the need for the implementation of alternative preventive methods for the  
115 locally identified high-risk populations, such as but not limited the homeless, homosexuals,  
116 intravenous drug users and sex workers;  
117  
118 11) *Encourages* Member States to research the practicality, within their national legal  
119 framework, of establishing safe injection sites as a means of HIV/AIDS prevention.



Code: UNFPA/1/3

Committee: The United Nations Population Fund

Subject: Correlations between Youth Poverty and the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

1 *Emphasizing* the importance of finding innovative and collaborative solutions to reach  
2 Millennium Development Goals 1 and 6,

3  
4 *Deeply distressed* by the present situation of poverty stricken youth exposed to  
5 HIV/AIDS infection and recognizing its social, global implications,

6  
7 *Recalling* the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of  
8 Action, particularly section 8.29 (c) “to intensify research on methods to control the  
9 HIV/AIDS pandemic,”

10  
11 *Guided by* the important emphasis on the support and empowerment of global youth  
12 populations presented in the World Programme of Action for Youth,

13  
14 *Recognizing* the lack of comprehensive data on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among  
15 homeless and other marginalized youth populations,

16  
17 *Recalling* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development  
18 and the subsequent General Assembly decision, A/67/L.48/rev.1, which created the Open  
19 Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

20  
21 *Reaffirming* the advisory role of the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) to refer  
22 new ideas and initiatives to other organizations to facilitate the efficient and effective  
23 achievement of their objectives,

24  
25 *The United Nations Population Fund Executive Board,*

- 26  
27 1) *Invites* the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals to consider  
28 HIV/AIDS in its full program of work, especially in its correlation to youth  
29 poverty;
- 30  
31 2) *Refers* to the United Nations Statistics Division the creation of a database  
32 supplemented by new and ongoing research aimed at analyzing the correlation  
33 between youth poverty and HIV/AIDS and identifying areas for improving  
34 methods of research and data collection, particularly regarding youth populations  
35 that have been difficult to access through traditional research methods;
- 36  
37 3) *Invites* the United Nations Statistics Division to include, in the annual Millennium  
38 Development Goals Report, a summary of progress made towards utilizing a  
39 better global understanding of the correlation between youth poverty and  
40 HIV/AIDS to achieve MDGs 1 and 6;

41

- 42 4) *Invites* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to  
43 prioritize issues pertaining to youth poverty and HIV/AIDS by promoting  
44 community based initiatives, such as peer education programs, that improve  
45 communication between these less accessible demographics and policy makers;  
46
- 47 5) *Further invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to bolster  
48 national action plans for combating HIV/AIDS within vulnerable youth  
49 populations through the improvement of health policies and country-specific pilot  
50 programs to be chosen based upon recommendations provided by the Open  
51 Working Group;  
52
- 53 6) *Invites* Member States, private donors, and multilateral organizations to maintain  
54 or increase their voluntary contributions to the United Nations Population Fund  
55 for the purpose of supporting these efforts within various partner organizations;  
56
- 57 7) *Reminds* the international community to maintain a spirit of collaboration in all  
58 efforts to promptly and effectively address this correlation between youth poverty  
59 and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

1 *Reaffirming* the commitment to the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 6 on eradicating  
2 extreme poverty and combating HIV/AIDS and malaria,

3  
4 *Applauding* the achievements of World AIDS Day for investing towards educating and raising  
5 awareness of HIV/AIDS and new illnesses and inspiring alternative actions to prevent these  
6 diseases,

7  
8 *Recognizing* that the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS as one of the largest barriers, including  
9 accessibility and awareness,

10  
11 *Affirming* The World Programme of Action for Youth by the General Assembly 50/81 (2000),  
12 which addresses the correlation between youth and HIV/AIDS,

13  
14 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution S-26/2 (2001), the Declaration of Commitment on  
15 HIV/AIDS that stresses the issue of gender equality and empowerment of women that allows for  
16 the reduction of this issue,

17  
18 *Emphasizing* that 95% of HIV infections are in developing nations according to the World  
19 Health Organization, and when it reaches epidemic proportions, HIV/AIDS destroys economic  
20 and political institutions,

21  
22 *Recognizing* that there is a direct correlation between poverty and HIV/AIDS especially in  
23 underdeveloped countries and that one solution to alleviate poverty is through the education of  
24 children, adults and those that are at high risk which helps the countries in social, political and  
25 economic development,

26  
27 *Fully recognizing* that sexual education is indispensable when combating HIV/AIDS but  
28 respecting state sovereignty, religion, culture and traditional values is also crucial;

29  
30 *Reaffirming* the protection of human rights, maintaining that youth living with HIV/AIDS should  
31 enjoy the same level of inclusion in the society and access to education as healthy people, as  
32 mentioned in General Assembly 66/121 (2011),

33  
34 *The United Nations Population Fund Executive Board,*

- 35  
36 1) *Supports* the provision of education initiatives, to be incorporated in schools, with the  
37 aim of eradicating HIV/AIDS where development is hindered through programs such as:  
38  
39 a. Regional health strategies similar to the Mesoamerican Health System Initiative;  
40  
41 b. Contraceptive programs and practical education on the prevention of HIV/AIDS;

- 42  
43 c. Peer based community education;  
44  
45 2) *Recommends* the development of cross-regional programs to raise awareness on the  
46 prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in poverty stricken neighborhoods similar to:  
47  
48 a. The Red Ribbon Program that allows mobile health clinics that conduct sexual  
49 education exhibitions throughout rural regions;  
50  
51 b. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other relevant United  
52 Nations agencies working in conjunction with the United Nations Population  
53 Fund;  
54  
55 c. Other educational initiatives organized through social media campaigns to  
56 educate the youth;  
57  
58 3) *Further calls* for the protection and empowerment of youth affected by HIV/AIDS by  
59 addressing the social and economic needs that impact this group through leadership  
60 initiatives and strategies aimed at social inclusion in education, labor, and civil society;  
61  
62 4) *Stresses* the importance of gender equality and the education of girls with the aim of  
63 eradicating HIV/AIDS, and thus *encourages* Member States to incorporate women’s  
64 sexual and reproductive rights into national legislation and to promote educational  
65 opportunities for women and children;  
66  
67 5) *Emphasizes* the need for building adequate infrastructure to invest in health care to treat,  
68 prevent and eradicate HIV/AIDS by providing health care to the concerned groups by:  
69  
70 a. Calling upon full and free access to HIV/AIDS testing, including, but not limited  
71 to, the screening of pregnant women;  
72  
73 b. Increasing international cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on  
74 HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development  
75 Programme, other relevant UN bodies and stakeholders;  
76  
77 c. Engaging in public-private partnerships to diminish the cost of HIV/AIDS  
78 medications;  
79  
80 d. Encompassing comprehensive health facilities that incorporate testing for other  
81 diseases so as to not stigmatize the users of such facilities;  
82  
83 6) *Invites* Member States to support transparency initiatives, akin to the European Union  
84 Development and Cooperation Instrument, that monitor the transaction of funds in aid  
85 provisions;  
86

- 87 7) *Encourages* Member States to consider making improvements to national policies,  
88 initiatives, and strategies that align with the United Nations Population Fund's mandate,  
89 with respect to their specific cultures and societal norms;  
90
- 91 8) *Encourages* the international community to expand existing research, both national and  
92 academic, on the identification of at-risk populations, such as poverty-stricken youths and  
93 the causes and cures for HIV/AIDS;  
94
- 95 9) *Recommends* Member States to seek funding from UN agencies, non-governmental  
96 organization, and other relevant organizations;  
97
- 98 10) *Affirms* the need for international cooperation to stop new infections, and the importance  
99 of strengthening national, regional and sub-regional capacities with greater human,  
100 financial, and technical resources.