WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL
of Philadelphia

HANDOUT # 1
SAMPLE NO CELL-PHONE POLICY RESOLUTION

Committee: School Administration
Topic: No Cell-Phone Policy
Sponsor: Student Council

School Administration,

Heading

Having studied that 43% of students in a school where electronic devices were banned, continued to use the devices to help with learning and managing class work,

Keeping in mind that on average, students spend 20% of their in-class time texting, emailing, and checking social media daily,

Aware that research shows that technology provides new learning opportunities and the ability for students to develop skills they will need for their careers,

Preambulatory Clauses
Statistics provided by:
Oxford Learning (2017)
https://www.oxfordlearning.com/should-cell-phones-be-allowed-classrooms/

1. <u>Calls upon</u> school officials to "decriminalize" cell-phone use in order to further success in the classroom;

2. <u>Recommends</u> that the school administration require that teachers incorporate digital tools and apps into their daily lessons;

3. <u>Further requests</u> the school board to make Technology Skills a class that is required for graduation.

Operative Clauses

HANDOUT # 2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HANDOUT # 3
SAMPLE RESOLUTION TEMPLATE
_____

Students' Names:
Students' School:
U.N. Committee (either 1 or 2):
Topic:
Sponsor (country delegation):

The General Assembly,

[Preambulatory Clauses]

_____

_____**,**

_____

_____**,**

_____

_____**,**

[Operative Clauses]

1.) _____

_____

_____**;**

2.) _____

_____

_____**;**

3.) _____

_____

_____**.**

Preambulatory Clause – Vocabulary

Affirming	Emphasizing	Having received
Alarmed by	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with regret
Aware of	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully Aware	Noting further
Confident	Further deploring	Noting with approval
Conscious of	Further recalling	Observing
Contemplating	Guided by	Realizing
Convinced	Having adopted	Reaffirming
Declaring	Having considered	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Having considered further	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Taking note
Desiring	Having heard	Welcoming

Operative Clause – Vocabulary

Accepts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Approves	Endorses	Reminds
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls upon	Further invites	Resolves
Condemns	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further reminds	Supports
Considers	Further requests	Trusts
Declares	Further resolves	Takes note of
Deplores	Have resolved	Urges
Draws attention	Notes	Designates

WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL
of Philadelphia
HANDOUT # 4
ENDING GLOBAL POVERTY– FACT SHEET

SUSTAINANBLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) – Goal 1: *End poverty in all forms*
- By 2030, eliminate *extreme poverty* for all people everywhere, which means living on less than $1.25 a day. As of 2018, the World Bank has updated this figure to be less than $1.90 a day. (Source: UN/World Bank)
- By 2030, reduce at least half of the number of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty. (Source: UN)
- Create policies to gain more participation for initiatives to end poverty. (Source: UN)

QUICK FACTS
- In addition to extreme poverty, poverty can be explained in two ways: **absolute poverty** says people are poor if they do not have the amount of money needed to afford food, clothing, and shelter. **Relative poverty** compares people living in the same area and the amount of money people make, in addition to other factors (e.g. quality of life). (Source: UNESCO)
- 1 in 10 people worldwide live in extreme poverty. 70% live in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. (Source: UN)
- 30 million children are growing up poor in the world's richest countries. (Source: UN)
- Globally, there are 122 women (age 25-34) for every 100 men in the same age group in extreme poverty. (Source: UN)

CHALLENGES
- In general, the greatest causes for poverty include unemployment, high vulnerability to disasters (like tsunamis and hurricanes), and disease. (Source: UN Global Compact)
- The three major hurricanes in 2017 in America and the Caribbean cost economies over $300 billion, requiring lots of money that could have been used to fund government aid for the poor. (Source: UN)
- Women, children, people with disabilities, and minorities are typically more affected by poverty. (Source: UN)
- Climate change could put over 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030 through impacts on agriculture and food prices. (Source: World Bank)
- As of 2016, only 45% of the world can access government programs and services to prevent poverty. (Source: UN)
- In many developing economies, most labor is *informal*, so the government does not know who is employed or how much employees are paid. Many people also do not have a bank account, and this makes it difficult for governments to provide money for citizens in poverty. (Source: IMF)
- It is difficult to reach the most vulnerable of those who remain in extreme poverty because these groups often live in remote areas of the world or countries in conflict. (Source: World Bank)

PAST AND RECENT ACTIONS
- Both the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the UN have set international standards to respect human rights in business, and ensure that poverty is reduced – *not increased* – by business. (Source: UN Global Compact)
- The World Bank stated that reducing extreme poverty requires long-term programs that provide helpful services. A long-term program would give people the resources needed to stay out of poverty for good, not just temporarily. (Source: World Bank)

MOVING FORWARD
- It would cost $175 billion per year to end extreme poverty in 20 years. This is less than 1% of the income of all the world's richest countries. (Source: UN)
- In many cases, businesses pay more to the citizens of developing countries than government aid provides, but some companies choose not to pay all of their employees a "living wage". (Source: UN Global Compact)

WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL
of Philadelphia

HANDOUT # 5

EXAMPLE RESOLUTION

_____

Students' Names:
Students' School: World Affairs Council Middle School
U.N. Committee (either 1 or 2): Ending Global Poverty
Topic: 1
Sponsor (country delegation): Republic of India

} **Heading**

The General Assembly,

<u>Acknowledging that</u> 1 in 10 people worldwide live in extreme poverty and 70% of these people live in the Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa regions

<u>Deeply concerned</u> that the greatest causes for poverty include unemployment, vulnerability to disasters and disease

<u>Keeping in mind</u> that that reducing extreme poverty requires long-term programs,

Demands that all countries in the United Nations give to help the extremely poor,

} **Preambulatory Clauses**

Considers making a long-term program that benefits the citizens of India and gives them a better chance in life,

Suggests that wealthy countries choose to invest in order to help the unemployed, those in disaster-prone areas and those suffering from disease

Amendments

} **Operative Clauses**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____