



**MMUN 49
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Topic: Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and the Special Session of the General Assembly

Submitted by: 3rd Committee

The General Assembly,

1 GUIDED BY the Copenhagen Declaration and its Programme of Action,
2 which stresses gender equality and universal and equitable access to
3 healthcare,
4

5 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, according to the United Nations Joint
6 Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), access to HIV/AIDS treatment in
7 low and middle income countries has tripled to 1.3 million people in
8 the last two years,
9

10 EMPHASIZING the utmost importance of prevention programmes for
11 HIV/AIDS,
12

13 APALLED that, according to the Global Movement for Children (GMC),
14 less than 30 percent of young men and women are educated on the
15 basics of how to avoid HIV/AIDS infection in sub-Saharan Africa,
16

17 OBSERVING that the cost of HIV/AIDS on the workforce results in a
18 loss of \$36.4 billion USD per year, potentially resulting in economic
19 consequences such as the progressive economic collapse of countries,
20

21 DEEPLY CONCERNED that, according to the United Nations Population
22 Fund (UNFPA), 529,000 women die yearly as a result of pregnancy-
23 related causes that are largely preventable, including HIV as a possible
24 complication of pregnancy, displaying the need for increased medical
25 education,
26

27 ALARMED that, globally in 2007, only 34 percent of HIV-positive
28 pregnant women received antiretroviral drugs (ARV's) to prevent
29 transmission of HIV to their newborns,
30

31 COGNIZANT that, according to the New Partnership for Africa's
32 Development (NEPAD), the lack of skilled health personnel attendants

33 results in a 1 in 16 chance of dying during pregnancy or in childbirth in
34 sub-Saharan Africa, compared to a 1 in 3,700 risk for women in North
35 America,

- 36
- 37 1. SUGGESTS the implementation of life-based skills education with
38 a focus on HIV/AIDS prevention including:
 - 39 a. Contraceptive education,
 - 40 b. Education regarding the sanitary use of needles, other
41 basic sanitation, mother-to-child transmission, and sexual
42 activity,
 - 43 c. Focusing on eliminating social stigmas and stereotypes;
 - 44
 - 45 2. ENCOURAGES an emphasis on promoting the delivery of primary
46 prevention interventions, including working with community
47 structures and providing appropriate counseling and support to
48 women living with HIV/AIDS to enable them to make an
49 informed decisions about their future reproductive life, with
50 special attention to preventing unintended pregnancies;
 - 51
 - 52 3. INVITES Member States to further the recommendations of the
53 Commission on HIV/AIDS and Governance in Africa, which works
54 with the UN and other agencies that charts the way forward on
55 HIV/AIDS and governance in Africa in three crucially interrelated
56 areas including:
 - 57 a. The implications of sustained human capacity losses for
58 the maintenance of state structures and economic
59 development,
 - 60 b. The viability and utilization of ARV's as an instrument of
61 mitigation,
 - 62 c. Synthesizing best practices in HIV/AIDS and governance in
63 key development areas with a view to formulating policy
64 recommendations;
 - 65
 - 66 4. URGES Member States to develop national action plans to
67 prevent maternal deaths through means such as, but not limited
68 to midwife, doctor, and nurse education similar to Nigeria's
69 National Plan of Action 2002-2007 which provided the framework
70 for Nigeria's cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund
71 (UNICEF) and covered areas such as prevention of mother-to-
72 child transmission, incorporation of the Plan into school curricula,
73 measures to prevent trafficking of children, and protection of
74 orphans and vulnerable children;
 - 75

- 76 5. SUPPORTS the creation of programmes that engage non-
77 governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society
78 organisations (CSOs) that educate and provide technical skills
79 training to doctors, nurses, and midwives in countries that have
80 limited means of educating their medical personnel, local
81 midwives, and local representatives in areas including:
82 a. HIV/AIDS testing and prevent to prevent mother-to-child
83 transmission,
84 b. Technical skills for midwives regarding birth attendance,
85 c. Training in the utilization of medical equipment,
86 d. Family planning, including options for birth control, and
87 education for mothers regarding newborn care.