



World Food Programme

1. Hunger: Zero Hunger Project

Nearly a billion people go to bed hungry every night. But what would it take to put a stop to this? At WFP, we believe hunger is the world's greatest solvable problem. Every day too many men and women across the globe struggle to feed their children a nutritious meal. In a world where we produce enough food to feed everyone, 795 million people – one in nine – still go to bed on an empty stomach each night. Even more – one in three – suffer from some form of malnutrition.

Eradicating hunger and malnutrition is one of the great challenges of our time. Not only do the consequences of not enough – or the wrong – food cause suffering and poor health, they also slow progress in many other areas of development like education and employment.

<http://www1.wfp.org/zero-hunger>

2. 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan

Even before fighting broke out in early 2015, Yemen had the Arab world's lowest GDP per capita. With an average life expectancy below 64, the nation is ranked 160th out of 188 for human development.

Over the past two years, the conflict has left thousands of civilians dead and 3.2 million internally displaced. Its impact on the country's infrastructure has been devastating, with major overland routes and airports severely damaged.

Lack of immediate and unhindered access to people who urgently need food assistance – compounded by a shortage of funding – means that famine is a possibility for millions of people, mostly women and children who are already hungry in this war-torn country.

The 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan shows that about 3.3 million children and pregnant or nursing women are acutely malnourished, including 462,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition. This represents a 57 per cent increase since late 2015 and threatens the lives and life-long prospects of those affected.

Moreover, 14 million Yemenis are food insecure, of which an estimated 7 millions severely so. About 4.5 million children and women are in need of nutrition support due to the conflict.

<http://www1.wfp.org/countries/yemen>

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

1. Agenda for Sustainable Development

A universal framework for all countries to help eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030, requires bold and transformative steps and innovative tools to support its implementation. Among those tools are the ones offered by space science and technology, which could act as important enablers of economic, social and cultural development and contributors to poverty eradication, and which have the potential — as yet unfulfilled — to catalyse efforts by both developed and developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development

goals and targets. The 2030 Agenda argues for stronger space governance and supporting structures at all levels, including improved space-based data and space infrastructure, and calls for strengthened space cooperation and coordination mechanisms at the international, regional, interregional and national levels. Advancing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space is at the core of international efforts for harnessing the benefits of outer space for global sustainable development.

http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/documents-and-resolutions/search.jsp?view=documents&f=oosaDocument.subjects.subject_s%3AUN-Space

2. Transparency and Confidence Building

Ascended past earth's atmosphere and going into the far beyond has always been one of mankind's major goals, as it arouses curiosity and challenges ambition with new discoveries and opportunities at every corner just waiting to be found.

Going into space can aid humanity in solving many of the problems that have now been and will continue to haunt us, for instance; through the use of space we can safely dispose of nuclear waste without worrying about the would be environmental consequences, replenish many of earth's resources by tapping into the abundant resources available in foreign celestial bodies, gain new sources of energy, perform complex experiments which cannot be done on earth, expand our horizons, receive additional space and maybe even have a safe haven in which we can seek asylum in the case of doomsday emergencies. The possibilities are really endless.

However, for where there is good, evil shall always intently follow. Though space has many beneficial uses it still does possess the same potential of becoming one of the instrument of man's demise. That is due to the fact that space possess the ability of becoming an incredibly effective tool for war as it can be used to launch unforeseen surprise attacks, transportation, storage of weapons of mass-destruction, defense and more. This evident in the fact that the US and USSR have tried to weaponize and militarize space at some point during the cold war.

Due to that many nations have grown wary of this development and have begun considering the implementation of an arms race into space for future militaristic purposes, causing tensions worldwide.

Thus in order to prevent and avoid the development of any negative outcomes, the UN has spared no efforts in its aim to maintain outer space as an area free of conflicts and restricted for use in the field of peaceful purposes.

Nations must come together and negotiate on the development of a resolution that will maintain peace in outer space and put the growing concerns of interstellar concerns to rest.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/outerspace/>

United Nations Development Programme

1. Sustainable Development Goals

Otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

The SDGs work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. They provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large. The SDGs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite us together to make a positive change for both people and planet. “Supporting the 2030 Agenda is a top priority for UNDP,” said UNDP Administrator Helen Clark. “The SDGs provide us with a common plan and agenda to tackle some of the pressing challenges facing our world such as poverty, climate change and conflict. UNDP has the experience and expertise to drive progress and help support countries on the path to sustainable development.”

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

2. Climate Action

From 30 November to 11 December, governments have convened in Paris for the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to agree on a new global climate change agreement.

A universal agreement that covers all countries, developed and developing, the COP21 climate deal will serve as the starting point for a long-term effort to stop global temperatures from rising more than 2°C (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit).

UNDP supports an ambitious outcome in Paris that will help bolster efforts to tackle climate change, and put all countries on the path towards zero-carbon, sustainable development. COP21 has the potential to galvanize action and solidarity amongst all stakeholders — simultaneously helping to reduce carbon emissions (zero-carbon), while supporting efforts to adapt to the long-term impacts of climate change.

UNDP has helped countries develop and finalize their respective climate targets and actions (known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, or INDCs). These INDCs are a core element of the COP21 process, and are meant to ensure that each country has identified its own contextually-appropriate targets and actions. Looking beyond Paris, UNDP will continue working with its partners as they begin to implement actions, and aim to achieve success against their targets.

With a climate change portfolio in over 140 countries, totaling over USD \$2.3 billion in grant funding, UNDP is well-positioned to support partner countries in the post-COP21 ‘era of implementation’.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/events/2015/december/COP21-paris-climate-conference.html>

International Criminal Court —advanced

1. Pablo Escobar

The ICC investigations regarding the crimes that Pablo Escobar and his Cartel have committed from drug trafficking to Mass Murder.

He came from humble beginnings, wishing to someday become the future colombian president, however fate had other plans in mind. Whereas he instead got involved with illegal activities such as smuggling cocaine and other narcotics, which he soon after majored in.

At the height of his infamous career he was in control of over 80% of the cocaine smuggled into the united states. Thus it was reported that during that time period 15 tons of cocaine were being smuggled past US borders on a daily basis; which as a result netted the accused party approximately 420 million dollars in profit each week.

Moving on, allegedly upon the realization of his current status, with the US supposedly setting its sights on him; the accused party began taking extreme measures, whereas he tried to interfere colombian politics by using terror in the hopes of swaying it towards a no-extradition clause and an amnesty to drug barons who gave up their trade.

The results of set actions included the slaughter of thousands, various acts of terrorism and the bombing of a colombian airliner as well.

Still, though he may have done many unspeakable atrocities over the course of his life, he was still human and he still cared for the poor whereas he provided them with housing, a place of worship (churches), hospitals, proper employment with fair conditions, schools and more.

These actions earned him the name of “robin hood” in the colombian community and positive public opinion, making him an adored figure to many colombians then and now.

However, as the accused party continued to become more violent and ruthless he began losing public opinion resulting in the fission of the alliance of drug traffickers.

He was later killed on 2/12/1999.

Now he must be judged for his actions whether he is innocent or guilty. So will it be yay or nay!

It is now up to you to decide!

<http://www.biography.com/people/pablo-escobar-9542497#profile>

<https://gameofroles.wordpress.com/2011/12/14/pablo-escobar-a-hero-or-a-villain/>

<http://colombiareports.com/escobars-cartel-committed-crimes-against-humanity-prosecutor-general/>

UNODA

1. Negotiating Ban On Nuclear Weaponry

The United Nations will convene negotiations in 2017 on “a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination”. This new international agreement will place nuclear weapons on the same legal footing as other weapons of mass destruction, which have long been outlawed.

The abolition of nuclear weapons is an urgent humanitarian necessity. Any use of nuclear weapons would have catastrophic consequences. While more than 40,000 nuclear weapons have been dismantled since the end of the cold war, the justifications for maintaining them remain largely unchanged. Nations still cling to the misguided idea of “nuclear deterrence”, when it is clear that nuclear weapons only cause national and global insecurity. There have been dozens of documented instances of the near-use of nuclear weapons as a result of miscalculation or accidents.

<http://www.icanw.org/campaign-news/negotiations/>

<http://www.icanw.org/why-a-ban/arguments-for-a-ban/>

2. Science and Technology

Across the millennia many groups of individuals and civilizations have managed to make awe inspiring discoveries and breakthroughs in the many different fields of science and technology.

However, one of the most important fields in which there was a presence for different sciences and technology was the militaristic field. In which the military would constantly sponsor and support research and development which might provide it with different technological advancements and an edge over its many enemies and allies.

However, some of those advancements were quite deadly and too dangerous for any one person to possess; such as the atomic bomb, chemical weapons, space weapons and information weaponry; which threaten mankind’s existence.

In recent years increasing amounts of resources were being devoted to developing new weapon systems, which caused uncertainty and insecurity. Developments such as the graduated use of nuclear explosive power, miniaturization and large-scale computing capabilities using micro-electronics, and fuel and laser technology were transforming the security environment. Therefore work should be initiated to develop a shared perception of the problems involved and to make possible concerted efforts to resolve them.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/scienceandtechnology/>