

UNICEF

Hi Delegates! My name is Sam Indelicato, and this will be my second time chairing for MUN. I am a senior at Hilton High School where I am a member of multiple intellectual clubs and sports teams (Mock Trial, Debate Club, Student Council, Golf). I am very excited for this upcoming conference, and if you have any questions feel free to contact me anytime at 18sindelicato@gmail.com or my phone number 585-773-0598.

Hello Delegates! My name is Olivia Ager, I am a sophomore at Brighton High School and this will be my first time chairing. When I am not working on Model UN I am participating in science Olympiad, riding horses or playing basketball. I am extremely excited to meet you all. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions!! My email is oliviaager@gmail.com and my phone number is 585-520-1404 you can text or call me at anytime!

This committee will be run Harvard Style. This means that resolution papers are not to be written until committee is in session. Any resolutions written beforehand will not be accepted and the delegate will not be considered for awards. We highly suggest that each delegate writes at least one position paper on one of the topics below. This is necessary to be eligible for an award, and gives us a better understanding of you as a delegate.

All delegates are expected to come to committee fully briefed on the topics at hand. Delegates should also be aware of the policies of their country, and have a general knowledge of the role that UNICEF plays in the UN. As the UNICEF committee we remind delegates that their purpose is to resolve conflicts in the most

practical and responsible way. Furthermore, keep in mind that Model UN is not a competition, so go research and have some fun!

Dealing with the effects of Zika Virus

The Zika virus has ravaged South America, Central America and the Caribbean for the last two years. The recent epidemic has led to around 400,000 cases of the disease and has caused thousands of child related issues as a result. Thousands of newborn babies have been born with microcephaly and many lack the necessary resources to cope with the effects of microcephaly and the other effects of Zika.

The effects of Zika are felt on multiple continents, and the disease poses a threat to millions of people and even future generations of children not even born yet. The disease has already cost the global economy millions of dollars and estimates expect a rise of the disease by 10% in the coming year.

The Zika outbreaks effects have been most prevalent in Brazil, where the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympics were under threat due to fear of athletes and spectators contracting the disease and further spreading the disease to other areas of the world. Infrastructure will be needed in the coming years to deal with the effects of Zika, and programs for children affected by the disease will need both international funding and support in order to succeed.

What programs will be needed to enable children affected by Zika to overcome the complications of the disease? Where and how will these programs be implemented? How will UNICEF prevent future outbreaks of Zika, and more specifically for pregnant mothers and infants?

BBC News: Zika Outbreak

<http://www.bbc.com/news/health-35370848>

CNN: Democrats block \$1.1 billion dollar Zika bill

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/06/27/politics/senate-zika-funding-planned-parenthood/>

CBC: Brazil lifts visa restrictions for Olympics but Zika fears dissuading Canadians

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/rio-brazil-olympics-zika-virus-1.3648197>

Picture

[Zika_outermost_regions_18122015.png](#)

Re-establishing the education infrastructure in Liberia

Liberia has been recovering from internal conflict, the country has no infrastructure. The nation have no roads and many people have no access to basic human necessities. People in Liberia have not known what peace feels like for 14 years, now that peace is returning some citizens yearn for an education system.

Ganta Public School was set up by UNICEF and The Government of the Netherlands, it is a unique system that is the path for reforming stronger education sectors both public and private. The center is equipped with a radio station, community area, science labs, bathrooms and a library. They were given aid in obtaining basic items such as hand soap, pencils and paper. However, according to students, the library is without books and the radio station is nonfunctional. Students who wish to attend this school are residing local churches or those willing to support the children attending the school. With Ganta as an example the nation of Liberia will need aid in rebuilding its educational infrastructure.

How can UNICEF support rebuilding educational standards in Liberia? What actions and support is available to Liberia? What will differ between private and public education sectors?

UNICEF and Ganta Public School

http://www.unicef.org/mdg/liberia_59842.html

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children

<http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/FMRpdfs/EducationSupplement/11.pdf>

Government of Liberia

<http://www.micatliberia.com/index.php/press-release/item/4728-liberia-s-education-minister-addresses-unesco-38th-general-assembly.html>

Image

<https://blogs.unicef.org.uk/2013/03/20/emergency-education-in-liberia/>

Rights for Children in Gang crimes

Gangs affect all parts of the world. They cause chaos and anarchy, but most importantly they ruin the communities in which they inhabit. Gang crimes range from solicitation and prostitution, to drug trafficking. Children are in many cases the main victim of these crimes. However, many children are involved in gang activity either voluntarily or involuntarily.

The reasons for children's involvement in Gangs can be for many reasons. Either out of desperation or lack of community leaders. This problem affects all communities and is not limited to a specific ethnic group or nationality. In the U.S

alone there are 400,000 juveniles involved in gang activity. Thousands of juveniles have been incarcerated for gang crimes and the rights of these juveniles has come into question. In many countries where criminals lack rights, these children suffer and are unable to appeal their incarcerations. Gang crime is expected to increase in the coming years and thousands of more children are incarcerated each year throughout the world.

How can UNICEF insure the rights of children incarcerated because of gang related crimes? How can UNICEF promote an end to child involvement in gangs?

Keeping kids out of gangs

<http://nij.gov/journals/273/pages/preventing-gang-membership.aspx>

Gangs and your child

<http://www.ncpc.org/topics/by-audience/parents/gangs-and-your-child>

New York Daily News: Violent gang life is passed down from parent to child

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/new-blood-violent-gang-life-passed-parent-child-article-1.295279>

Image

<http://global.fncstatic.com/static/managed/img/fn-latino/news/Maras%20for%20Cser%20Andrew%20Latino.jpg>

Healthcare in Juvenile Detention centers

Children in juvenile detention centers are often victims to medical neglect once incarcerated. Omar was an inmate at a Florida center, when Omar complained of stomach pains and back ache. A nurse who was working at the prison decided that it was caused by him sitting in the cell. After he complained multiple times and he began to become delusional the nurse allowed for an ambulance to be called. However, her actions caused Omar to die of a ruptured appendix. The cause of

death was preventable but due to what stigmas and the nurses beliefs Omar died. Often juvenile offenders face injustice when healthcare is in question.

Families of the inmates are usually unable to afford health care fees. Medicaid is an organization that provides support for these families and advocates for the separate issues among different fields of healthcare. They have formed polices with both federal and state governments to allow for success.

According to the American Association of Pediatrics racial and gender differences are causing a neglect to child healthcare in detention centers. As shown in the Omar case because of his actions he suffered greatly. The healthcare system in the prisons is also geared towards male inmates. Females are more likely to become involved in domestic disturbances, landing them in these centers. Facts show that the majority of the inmates have already engaged in sex and thus should be receiving reproductive healthcare. Unfortunately for female inmates they're given inadequate care, this is also true for males but is less severe. Dealing with the injustice for the inmates health care is vital to protecting the next generation.

What can be done to revise the available health care to be equal for all inmates? How will stigmas be addressed? What can UNICEF do to aid children facing disease in detention centers?

Omar Case File

<http://www.centerforhealthjournalism.org/fellowships/projects/health-care-juvenile-detention-centers>

American Association of Pediatrics

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/128/6/1219>

Medicaid for Juvenile Inmates

<http://www.ncsl.org/documents/cj/jjguidebook-medicaid..pdf>

Images

<http://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/juvenile-in-justice-photo-project-captures-kids-behind-bars/>