**Question of:** Sustainable development in the Middle-East and North Africa

**Main-Submitter:** The United States of America

**Co- Submitter:** the United kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Italy, the Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Turkey, Malaysia, the Republic of Yemen, Romania, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Cuba, Australia, the United Mexican states, the State of Israel, the Republic of Uganda, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Chad, the Republic of India, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Argentine Republic, the Federal Republic of Somalia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Norway, Ukraine, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Lithuania, the kingdom of Sweden, the French Republic, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Indonesia, Canada, the Kingdom of Spain, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of South Africa

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

*Reminding* that all humans have the right to education as mentioned in article 2 in the resolution 66/137 about United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training “ Human rights education and training comprises all educational, training, information, awareness-raising and learning activities aimed at promoting universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and thus contributing, inter alia, to the prevention of human rights violations and abuses”,

*Affirming* that the right of education is vital to ensure the implementation of sustainable development,

*Seeking* sustainable development in the Middle East and North Africa,

*Recognizing* the 8 millennium development goals set by the United Nations in the millennium summit in 2000,

*Taking into consideration* that most Middle Eastern and North African countries have considerably low GDP,

*Recognizing* the example of progress in sustainable development at the regional, national and local levels such as the United Arab Emirates,

*Reaffirming* that many people, especially the poor rely on ecosystems for their social and physical well being,

*Believing* that the world must take further effective measures and actions to overcome unsustainable development,

*Recalling* the diverse cultures of the world and their ability to make a change concerning sustainable development,

*Reminding* the harsh economic and ecological consequences of unsustainable development such as agriculture and the tear,

*Recognizing* the importance of water as an agent to providing sustainability,

1. Invitesall member states to put into action local projects such as: system that captures and safely stores pure water, as well as drilling deeply into the earth to reach fresh aquifers in case of state’s inability to create the stated projects the United Nations will
	1. Provide financial aid
	2. Provide materials and resources needed;
2. Promotes the investment in agricultural production technology and agricultural frame to help improve the production which encourages more effective land use and balance the cost compromise between ethanol and gasoline;
3. Suggests that all members of the MENA region receive agricultural subsidies from more economically developed countries from outside the regions with the purpose of but not limited to
	1. Increase fiscal and employment rates of the countries in the region
	2. Expanding current stock market in the region
	3. creating a larger variety of the food resources on the global scale;
4. Encourages the introduction of new technological advanced researches centers in the MENA region which will
	1. Create new job opportunities
	2. Create economic stability
	3. Create environmental stability because the advances benefit the environment;
5. Calls upon all states to respect the international law that gives the right to everyone to have education as mentioned in the by
	1. Ensuring that each state’s ministry of education
	2. Assures the implementation, to the fullest degree, of the educational rights in these countries cooperate thoroughly with the United Nation’s Education, Science and Culture Organization ( UNESCO)
	3. Sending observers from the UNESCO to insure the correct application and implementation of the international law;
6. Encourages the United Nations to raise awareness to the people in states that are in highest probability of facing natural disasters due to the change of climate and how they can help prevent humans and economic loss by creating different kind of awareness campaigns such as media awareness campaigns;
7. Emphasizes to manage flexible and sustainable resources such as: health necessities, wealth for recovery, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, In order to ensure predictable and timely access to resources for humanitarian assistance in emergencies resulting from disasters associated with natural disasters;
8. Urges the union of all the MENA countries to make sure that the citizens possess the freedom of speech and have their rights such as

* 1. Providing citizens with a large amount of job opportunities
	2. protecting the MENA region countries' environment by establishing certain machines that get rid of the polluted air and water;
1. Encourages all developed nations to share and inform the MENA area their strategies and technology, to be able to construct infrastructures for the use of renewable energy as well as architectural plans for strong, stable and durable buildings for the countries who have poor architectural structures
2. Demands international experts in renewable energy such as: UN energy knowledge network, world wind energy association, to organize meetings with the Middle East and North African governments to benefit from their experience and increase new projects and its goals are
	1. Avoid the waste of the nonrenewable energy (ex: fossil energy)
	2. Provide employment in this field
	3. Use their natural resources in a positive routine;
3. Encourages countries in the Middle-East and North Africa to benefit from their renewable resources to produce energy depending on each state's natural resources such as
	1. Geothermal energy
	2. Solar power
	3. Hydroelectricity
	4. Wind power
	5. Biomass and biofuels
	6. Coastal and wave energy;

1. Calls upon North Africa and Middle-East’s governments and international organizations to collaborate in making effort to avoid damaging effects on climate and actions that affect environmental balance by
	1. Reducing the use of fossil energy and increase the use renewable energy
	2. Using green and renewable energy (green economy);

1. Suggests an international cooperation between UN agencies, such as the commission of sustainable development, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United-Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UN-Energy knowledge network to Increase energy in the Middle East and North Africa projects, by the study of every country's resources to be able to apply the renewable energy project depending on each climate and natural condition of each state;
2. Calls upon the international community's countries and enterprises to provide the necessary investments needed to establish permanent, renewable and clean energy projects in the Middle East and North African countries suffering from energy crises , in order to reach a high level of sustainability and stop pollution in these areas enhance the level of cooperation between the international community's states and enterprises and the granted countries of the MENA regions by providing financial and logistical support as well as the human factor of experts for the establishment of renewable and clean energy projects there;
3. Emphasizes on the necessity for the development of natural and economic resources of all states in the Middle East and North Africa and to convert into giant economic projects with the participation of international investments
	1. national dialogues will be held under international auspices of the (world economic forum) and the ECOSOC committee affiliated to the United Nations, in all MENA countries which need for economic investments in order to present the fertile investment opportunities and lucrative natural resources in each state, with the participation of all able states of the international community and relevant institutions of the United Nations
	2. Access to agreement formulas and mechanisms between the governments of these countries and ingestion states on the development of natural resources of these countries and the establishment of economic giant projects on the commercial, industrial, agricultural and touristic level;
4. Demands all the international community’s members to devote efforts to increase the size of their economic investment in the Middle East and north Africa through the implementation of the agreement formulas with the governments of these countries to implement a large number of enormous economic projects targeting the development of the natural resources of these countries in the field of industry, trade, agriculture and tourism
	1. Exploitation of mineral resources in the establishment of major industrial projects aimed at creating jobs and increase local products
	2. Reclamation and cultivation of acres of arable lands in the Middle East and North Africa regions in order to increase agricultural areas and food products and woolen
		1. Installation irrigation plates using solar energy by receiving it, then be stored and converted to mechanical energy in order modernize operations of irrigation systems (without pollution) and rationalize consumption of human factor
		2. Increase the size of investments in order to exploit marine fertile sites through the development of ports and logistics and let it able to provide necessary marine services to ships, such as Jebel Ali and the Suez Canal.