
Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Austria

Delegates: Peyton Lofton, Shane Begg

School: Jesuit High School

Austria's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Austria is experiencing minor water scarcity problems with rivers and glaciers. The Water Act is an ambitious attempt at preserving all water in Austria, both surface and groundwater. The act is directed at revitalizing Austrian rivers in order to improve the ecology. The protection of water resources is one of the main objectives the nature conservation programs. The Austrian Program for Sustainable Agriculture was established in order to reduce harmful impacts of farming on water and the environment. The program promotes agricultural intensification and by doing so the conservation of water.

Austria's Stance on International Drug Trade

Austria is a transit country for Balkan drug manufacturers to reach western European nations. Austria reports that cooperation with the US is excellent, but underfunding to prevent trafficking is a common problem. Austria ratified the 1971 and 1988 UN drug conventions in 1997. About 20% of Austrians have admitted to drug use, but prevention courses aimed at students have been very effective. Austria believes the drug addict is a sick person who commits drug law and acquisitive offences to compulsorily obey his addiction. He/she must have the possibility of being cared for instead of being punished. People who import, export, produce, or distribute narcotics automatically face 3-5 years in prison, but can be increased by anywhere from 1 year to a life sentence depending on the quantity of narcotics or affiliation with large-scale gangs.

Austria's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

The Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety believes antibiotic use in livestock poses a threat to the population's health and the nation's economy. yet in 2014 53 tons of antibiotics were prescribed for veterinary use. Austria partakes in the EU's European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption and obeys all EU regulations regarding antibiotics (including banning the use of the glycopeptide avoparcin as a growth promoter). Additionally, since 2004, Austrian scientists have studied the dynamics of antimicrobial resistance via the monitoring of livestock. The results are published annually in the Austrian Resistance Report.

Sources

<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/austria/freshwater.pdf>

<https://www.ages.at/en/topics/ages-topics/antibiotics-resistances/antibiotics-in-livestock-farming/>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/austria>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index5174EN.html>

<http://people.exeter.ac.uk/watupman/undergrad/ojscott/austria.html>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index5174EN.html>

Entry: 16

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Colombia

Delegates: Emily Eley, Rohin Gilman

School: McKinley Senior High School

Colombia's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Although Colombia is home to many large rivers, Colombia is dealing with a pressing water availability problem due to the lack of water infrastructure within the country. Colombia's population centers are not located near enough to water sources with the capacity to meet the needs of the large populations; however, areas such as the thinly populated Amazon River Basin have access to copious amounts of water which they do not need locally. This discontinuity between water location and population location, along with the effects of climate change, caused water sources in many of Colombia's major cities this summer. Currently, nearly 516,000 Colombians were greatly affected by the water shortage as the government is rationing the available water in Colombia's large cities.

In addition, Colombia has suffered through a major drought through the past two years. This has led to a lack in both drinkable water as well as water for agriculture. In addition, 77% of the country's electricity comes from hydropower in wet years. This drought, along with the effects of pollution from these industries have led to a dysfunctional system with a lack of both drinkable and commercially usable water in Colombia.

Colombia's Stance on International Drug Trade

In the 1980s and 1990s, the Medellín cartel was a major factor in Colombia. During the last 30 years, Colombia has been running a fairly unsuccessful war on drugs. The Colombian government has targeted planters of the plant, coca within their country. This is the plant used to make the narcotic, cocaine; however, these planters often have no other way to make money as the government does not help these planters grow more economically stable crops.

The Medellín cartel, although now, with the aid of the United States, nearly eradicated, was the main source of cocaine trade throughout South and Central America. This cartel, led by drug dealer and terrorist Pablo Escobar, made Colombia as well as its neighboring nations, one of the most dangerous areas of the world.

Colombia's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Since the 1980's Colombia has expanded its beef production, and in doing so, has increased antibiotic use in agriculture throughout the country. Colombia aims to stop using antibiotics that need to be used only in a last resort situation; however, other antibiotics are expensive and cannot be readily distributed to individual ranchers within Colombia. In general, Colombia does not have a major economic stake in livestock.

Sources

Alsema, Adriaan. "Water Shortages in Colombia Hit Major Cities Cali and Medellin." Colombia Reports. Colombia Reports, 20 Jan. 2016. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

Brodzinsky, Sibylla. "After 30 Years on the Frontline, Colombia Looks beyond the Failed War on Drugs." The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, 18 Apr. 2016. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

"Colombia - Livestock." Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

Cordova, Carmen. "We're Losing Antibiotics of Last Resort: NRDC's Analysis Unveils the Global Spread of Drug Resistance." NRDC. Natural Resources Defense Council, 20 Jan. 2016. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

"In Colombia, Abundant Water Brings No Security." Stratfor. Stratfor, 07 June 2016. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

"Narcos' Producer On The Drug War, Colombia And Escobar's Son's Grievances." NPR. NPR, 22 Sept. 2016. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

"Pablo Escobar." Bio.com. A&E Networks Television. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

"The World Factbook: COLOMBIA." Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, 03 Nov. 2016. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Cuba

Delegates: Jason Henriquez, Ryan Rotolo

School: Mandeville High School

Cuba's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Because of its geographical location, topography and insular character, Cuba is particularly vulnerable to climate change effects, where water scarcity is one of the most important factors affecting and limiting the access of the population to safe and continuous water supply. Presently, the water storage capacity in Cuba exceeds nine billion cubic meters, thanks to 240 dams. The construction of reservoirs has also expanded significantly. The country has invested heavily in water resource development, which has resulted in a significant increase in agricultural production and in the ability to ensure food security in times of drought. It also improves the quality of life of citizens in urban and semi-urban centers. About 95% of Cubans have access to an improved water source. Cuba's access to adequate sanitation is the second-highest in Latin America and the Caribbean after Uruguay.

Cuba's Stance on International Drug Trade

Despite its location between some of the largest exporters of illegal drugs in the hemisphere and the U.S. market, Cuba is not a major consumer, producer or transit point of illegal narcotics. Cuba has a reputation of omnipresent police, strict punishment for drug crimes and low demand from users. The mere possession of a small amount of marijuana in Cuba can result in a prison term. Harder drugs bring even harder time. Drug-sniffing dogs are a fixture of the baggage claims at Cuba's international airports. Cuba's security services have an extensive surveillance system that makes local drug-dealing extremely risky, if not downright foolish. Cuba has called for a formal cooperation agreement with the US to help stamp out smuggling in both directions. It already shares intelligence with European governments, and receives funding and training.

Cuba's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Cuba recognizes the very real threat of antibiotic abuse in livestock. The Ministry of Public Health and the National Regulatory Authority in Cuba has established an action plan to promote the rational use of antibiotics and adopted strict legislation governing the registration, prescription and use of antibiotics. This plan is in line with the recommendations of World Health Assembly Resolution WHA 51.17, the Pan American Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in the Americas, and the Guadalajara Declaration to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance in Latin America.

Sources

https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/in-fight-against-drugs-cuba-and-us-on-same-team/2015/01/05/6416305a-90fc-11e4-a66f-0ca5037a597d_story.html

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-19528416>

<http://www.havanatimes.org/?p=80229>

<http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/d/Js4923e/6.4.html>

Entry: 9

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Ethiopia

Delegates: Sofia Opel, Maya Anderson

School: Mandeville High School

Ethiopia's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

After Ethiopia lost its Red Sea coastline in 1993, the country became the most populous landlocked country in the world. However, this rapid population growth places intense pressures on environmental issues, such as land resources, rising environmental degradation, and increasing food vulnerability. The country also suffers from frequent droughts. Ethiopia maintains a rapid population growth rate, with one of 2.88% in 2016. Eighty percent of the population is employed in the agricultural sector, which is a major component of the country's economy. With an economy invested in agriculture comes great dependency on reliable water resources, as agriculture is a fragile and vulnerable economic sector. Agricultural practices result in water shortages in some areas from water-intensive farming and poor management procedures. The principal Nile headstream, the Blue Nile, rises in Northwest Ethiopia, providing a large resource of water. The country also depends on a natural resource of hydropower. In total, drinking water sources have improved by 57.3%.

Ethiopia's Stance on International Drug Trade

Assessments of drug use patterns with the WHO drug use indicators are becoming increasingly necessary to promote rational drug use. In Ethiopia, a survey conducted on human subjects at hospitals located in different regions of the country revealed the presence of irrational drug use. Ethiopia is a popular transit point along trafficking routes due to convenient air service, limited law enforcement, and minimal criminal penalties. Heroin is the most popular drug trafficked through, with cannabis and cocaine trailing behind. Ethiopia is not a serious source or destination country for narcotics. Since a large portion of marijuana is shipped to the UK through the postal service, the government has made efforts to improve communication between the two organizations. A recent increase in drug trafficking through the country has been attributed in part to Ethiopian Airlines and Pan-Africa air. Unfortunately, the GoE has failed to provide sufficient law enforcement and update its criminal code.

Ethiopia's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

In exports regarding livestock: 3% are meat products, 7% are live animals, and 3% are raw leather products. Rational use of antibiotics in veterinary medicine has numerous benefits, such as increasing efficacy, decreasing potential adverse effects, reducing risk of antibiotic residue, and combating the development of microorganisms' antibiotic resistance. Through testing, experts have concluded that veterinary antibiotics should be judiciously used. To avoid risk to humans, antibiotics in livestock should be used rationally.

Sources

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/et.html>

https://wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09ADDISABABA2499_a.html

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4584433/>

Entry: 4

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

France

Delegates: Dylan Autin, Thomas Williams

School: Lakeshore High School

France's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Due to global warming, France is facing a water deficit from last year. As much as 30% of water is lost before it reaches consumers. It is projected by 2050, France will lose 2 billion cubic metres of water. France believes that solving the issue of global warming will lead to a reduction in water scarcity across the world.

France's Stance on International Drug Trade

In 2014, around 40.9% had used cannabis at least one time in their life and with the prevalence rate being at 11.1%. Cocaine and Ecstasy have also seen increased prevalence rates. Almost 280,000 people in France are considered high risk users. France has a major problems with drugs and welcomes any solutions for this terrifying problem.

France's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

France is aiming to lower their use of antibiotics in livestock. In 2014, they limited the use of 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins and fluoroquinolones. France believes that we must limit the amount of antibiotics we use in livestock because we do not want to create diseases that are resistant to antibiotics.

Sources

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/featured-articles/water-scarcity>

<http://www.climatechange.org/france/fresh-water-resources/>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/france>

<https://www.anses.fr/en/content/antibiotics-veterinary-use-exposure-animals-difficult-assess-2014-levels-resistance-continue>

Entry: 18

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Gabon

Delegates: Sophie Sheffield, Jane Wallace

School: McKinley Sr. High School

Gabon's Stance on Scarce Water Supply

Gabon is severely affected by the water scarcity. The water shortage is partly connected to the rapid growth of Gabon's urban population. The shortage is so severe that firemen were unable to extinguish a fire in Libreville due to the water pressure being so low.

Gabon's Stance on International Drug Trade

Drugs are used throughout Gabon. Cannabis is reported as being used in traditional treatment in addition to Iboga, a plant with hallucinogenic effects. Thousands of abusers are reported to be dependent on Valium and Anafranil. Drug abuse is reported to be increasing, so the nation is strategizing anti-drug campaigns and legislative measures to control drug trafficking.

Gabon's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

There is not much livestock raised in Gabon, but the animals that are raised are solely for subsistence, not trade. Those in rural areas, who do this farming, do not have access to antibiotics for the animals. Most food for the more wealthy is imported. Gabon is against the use of antibiotics in livestock.

Sources

<http://artengine.ca/eliany/html/drugprofiles/drugsinglobalvillage/afrika/gabon.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gb.html>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3370549/>

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200903250294.html>

Entry: 8

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Haiti

Delegates: Emily Dalrymple, Shelby Mertens

School: Alexandria Senior High

Haiti's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Haiti has had an increasingly difficult time finding clean, usable water and is considered a water-stressed country. According to a study from The Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, only 55.2% of the population has access to an improved water source. Around 70% of Haitians do not have access to potable water and public systems are not usually available year round. Many citizens cannot afford clean drinking water and must resort to using polluted water for their daily needs, such as cooking and drinking. This is the cause of several waterborne illnesses, such as typhoid, cholera, and chronic diarrhea. Haiti's infrastructure is still recovering from the 2010 hurricane, which damaged wells and water systems.

Haiti's Stance on International Drug Trade

Haiti is commonly used as a transit point for cocaine and marijuana delivery to the United States and other markets. This is largely due to the Haitian Coast Guard's inability to frequently patrol sea borders. The Haitian government has been working to strengthen the Haitian National Police and its counternarcotics unit the "Brigade in the Fight Against Narcotics Trafficking". The Haitian government also works with the United States to decrease drug trafficking between the two countries. Haiti is apart of a letter of agreement signed in 1997 concerning Cooperation to Suppress Illicit Maritime Drug Traffic, which allows U.S. law enforcement agencies to enter Haiti in pursuit of suspect vessels.

Haiti's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Haitian law mandates the vaccination of domestic livestock and the burning of any animal suspected of having anthrax. Anthrax is caused by the spore forming bacteria *Bacillus anthracis* and has become an endemic in Haiti that enters through the skin, causing sepsis, meningitis, or death. Domestic animals can ingest the spores by grazing and symptoms include fever, breathing difficulty, convulsions and bleeding from multiple openings. Humans can acquire this disease by coming into contact with infected animals. Anthrax has long been considered an occupational hazard for veterinarians, agricultural workers, and those that handle animal hides.

Sources

<http://water.org/country/haiti/>

<https://thewaterproject.org/water-crisis/water-in-crisis-haiti>

<http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2015/vol1/238977.htm>

<http://crudem.org/anthrax-in-haiti/>

Entry: 20

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

India

Delegates: Davis Gallagher, Megan Richardson

School: Captain Shreve High School

India's Stance on Scarce Water Supply

India has a large quantity of water within the country but only a small amount of the water is sanitary. Only a quarter of the population has drinking water. 21% of the diseases within this country come from the unsanitary water. Most of this water is contaminated by sewage and agricultural runoff. India is resolving the issues dealing with the scarce water supply by having every independent home/flat and group housing colony have a rain water harvesting facility. If efficiently designed and properly managed, this alone can reduce the water demand significantly.

India's Stance on International Drug Trade

Drug trafficking has had a major impact on the economic growth for India. About 47kgs of cocaine was seized from traffickers in India in 2013. While there has been reports of people using cocaine in India since the end of the nineteenth century, it is only recently that drug trafficking has become an increasingly organized business in India. Although the trafficking has become a major issue, India has been stopping them as much as possible. During the years of 2011-2013, the quantity of illegal drugs seized across India jumped 455%.

India's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

In the past and in years to come India has and will continue to use antibiotics in the raising of animals. Recently India has seen a rise in livestock infected with the staph virus MRSA. India has developed new antibiotics for certain livestock with this particular virus. These strains have emerged in mostly swine. The LA-MRSA strain has been detected in some rural populations. In addition to new medical antibiotics India has been making great advancements to fight resistant and nonresistant strains found throughout all livestock. Several factors go into bacteria becoming resistant to antibiotics. India has a vast livestock population and most of it has not been infected with any antibiotic resistant strains of disease.

Sources

<https://thewaterproject.org/water-crisis/water-in-crisis-india>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4248379/>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/oct/01/india-cocaine-trafficking-drugs-rich-economic-growth?client=safari>

Entry: 10

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Japan

Delegates: Georgia Tsolakis, Grace Gilpin

School: University Lab School

Japan's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Japan considers water scarcity a crucial issue that which needs to be addressed. Japan has experienced major water shortages, including a water crisis in the Kanto Region July of 2016. In response to this they issued a 10% water restriction around the Tone River and a 20% restriction on cities that draw water from the Watarase River. In 1994 water scarcity affecting agricultural production caused a loss of 140 Billion Yen nation wide. As well, Japan has experienced several tsunamis and earthquakes which have been detrimental to the infrastructure which provides water resources to a variety of areas within Japan. A recent example of this is the tsunami in 2011, which damaged water infrastructure resulting in the loss of clean drinking water affecting 1.6 million households. Japan supports the idea of government imposed water restrictions and sanctions in the countries in the UN. Japan believes that UN should invest in research and investments to help resolve issues centered on water scarcity.

Japan's Stance on International Drug Trade

Japan supports the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Japan believes that action must be taken to combat international drug trade. On June 3rd of 2013, Japan signed The Joint Action Plan of Action along with the UNODC at the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in Yokohama, Japan. In 2013 Japan contributed \$1 Billion to the \$32 Billion dollar contribution to assist in the development of the TICAD VÇÖs agenda. This money went towards stabilizing economies and promoting inclusive societies focusing on the African region. Japan believes in combat through monetary donations to help victims of drug trade and addiction.

Japan's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Japan does not have restrictions on the use of antimicrobials for livestock growth promotion. However The Food Safety Commission is aware of the health risks associated with use and has considered the restrictions of only certain antibiotics. Yet Japan does not feel that this issue under the jurisdiction of the government and it is a decision to be made by the personal farmer, as the use of antibiotics in livestock must adapt to the health of the animals. In 2004 the bird flu broke out amongst stock population within Japan and antibiotics were used as a preventative measure. Japan feels that antibiotics as a treatment is more important than the potential health risks for consumers. Japan understands the viewpoints of other anti-antibiotic countries and The Food Safety Commission is investing in research on the issue yet until concrete proactive measures are taken to insure the malleability of the laws banning antibiotic use in livestock, they do not wish to support any measures the UN.

Sources

http://www.mlit.go.jp/tochimizushigen/mizsei/water_resources/contents/issues.html
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/04/parisagreementsingatures/>
http://www.mlit.go.jp/tochimizushigen/mizsei/water_resources/contents/current_state2.html#top
<http://www.circleofblue.org/2011/world/after-earthquake-millions-in-japan-without-water%E2%80%94extent-of-damage-to-water-infrastructure-unknown/>
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/downloadfiles/2008WhitePaper/3-4.pdf>
<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45064#.WCoWR-ErKCR>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3853314/>
<http://www.alive-net.net/english/en-farm/factory.html>

Entry: 7

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Libya

Delegates: Okiemute Eyemaro,

School: Haynes Academy

Libya's Stance on Scarce Water Supply

Libya feels that this is an issue that needs to be resolved. Libya is in top five countries with scarce water supply. They have started to look at alternative methods to solve this issue. One of these plans included reusing treated wastewater. They are also interested in using nuclear energy to run projects such as a desalination plants.

Libya's Stance on International Drug Trade

Libya uses the drug trade as a source of income. This stems from the Gaddafi regime which greatly supported the illicit economy. Even though in the transitional democracy this is frowned upon in Libya the citizens still see it as a normal way to transfer resources. This is due to state institutions still lacking both authority and structure, and local leaders maintaining considerable power over their regions outside of the central government.

Libya's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Libya does not like the use of antibiotics in animals because the increase of use is leading to the decrease of the effectiveness of antimicrobials in humans. However the smuggling and trafficking of animal antibiotics is a big form of income for the country.

Sources

http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/14/world/europe/italy-morocco-isis-drug-trade.html?_r=0

<http://www.usip.org/olivebranch/libya-s-criminal-economy-of-arms-drugs-people-shakes-prospects-transition>

<http://www.usip.org/publications/illicit-trafficking-and-libya-s-transition-profits-and-losses>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352771416300301>

<http://libyanewswire.com/increase-use-of-antibiotics-in-livestock-undermines-effectiveness-of-antimicrobials-in-humans/>

https://books.google.com/books?id=ro8qCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA123&lpg=PA123&dq=antibiotics+in+libya+livestock&source=bl&ots=Udyv5K8EgA&sig=QjkRg-bL1gVTb7R2WwE_tB5XG38&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwix-f8k6HQAkXkwFQKHSOMBRQQ6AEITzAI#v=onepage&q=antibiotics%20in%20libya%20livestock&f=false

Entry: 1

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Mexico

Delegates: Jack Dea , Sarah Procopio

School: Baton Rouge Magnet High School

Mexico's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Due to a rapid population growth and internal migration toward the arid and semi-arid regions of Mexico, water resources in North and Central Mexico have been overexploited and in some cases drained. Approximately 63% of Mexico's water is extracted from surface supply, which includes lakes, rivers, and gulfs. The use of aquifers and water stores is a growing trend in the country, but reliance upon filtered water supplies is not feasible for the country. Following 1980 economic crisis, the Mexican population has attempted to switch its water use to its aquifers and underground supplies, but those stores are being depleted far more rapidly than they can be replenished naturally. Attempts to form new water supplies such as the Cutzmalá Dam System have been shelved due to lack of funding and an ability to maintain such massive systems of water transportation throughout Mexico.

Mexico's Stance on International Drug Trade

Although Mexican drug cartels have existed for several decades, their influence has increased since the demise of the Colombian Cali and Medellín cartels in the 1990s. Mexican drug cartels now dominate the wholesale illicit drug market and in 2007 controlled 90% of the cocaine entering the United States. Arrests of key cartel leaders, particularly in the Tijuana and Gulf cartels, has led to increasing drug violence as cartels fight for control of the trafficking routes into the United States. Over 120,000 deaths have been attributed to the drug trade as of 2013, with a speculated missing persons amount of 27,000. The Mexican government has implemented measures to curb and, hopefully, prevent international drug trafficking such as sending 6,500 soldiers to Michoacán. As of now, over 45,000 soldiers are actively engaged in anti-drug activities.

Mexico's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

As a result of the United States Federal Drug Administration's statements that it will roll back use of antimicrobial drugs on cattle, swine, chickens and turkeys as of April 2012, Mexico too has chosen to decrease its use of antibiotics on livestock though the Food Safety Modernization Act. Mexico has multiple provisions against antibiotic use in cattle, and the country adamantly opposes attempts to roll back progress made against livestock enhanced with antibiotics.

Sources

- 1) <http://www.nytimes.com/topic/destination/mexican-drug-trafficking-mexicos-drug-war>
- 2) <http://www.wordswithoutborders.org/article/violence-and-drug-trafficking-in-mexico>
- 3) <http://www.laht.com/article.asp?CategoryId=14091&ArticleId=465500>
- 4) <http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/02/mexico-keeping-traces-of-antibiotics-out-of-food/>
- 5) <http://www3.cec.org/islandora/en/item/1925-comparative-standards-intensive-livestock-operations-in-canada-mexico-and-united-summary-en.pdf>

Entry: 5

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Nauru

Delegates: Brian Bartee, Gavin Ray

School: Lakeshore High School

Nauru's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

We here in Nauru believe that countries with little water should be supported by other countries, as we ourselves have a limited fresh water supply. We believe that more industrialized and more financially inclined nations should fund water purification and treatment plants in those nations who are less fortunate.

Nauru's Stance on International Drug Trade

We believe that the illegal trade of drugs should be stopped by any means, as some methods of transporting said drugs, such as human trafficking, are unjust and in violation of human rights.

Nauru's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

We believe that antibiotics should not be used in livestock.

Sources

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-09-21/nauru-defends-involvement-in-detention-centre-program/7864096>, <https://www.thesaturdaypaper.com.au/opinion/topic/2014/10/25/open-letter-living-the-hell-called-nauru/14141556001165>,
<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/19/opinion/19stephen.html>

Entry: 13

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Nepal

Delegates: Kevin Kim, Jacob Zanca

School: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies

Nepal's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Firstly, Nepal is a very poor country with over 27 million people. Only a fractional amount of the population gets access to sanitation. Although 80% of the people living in Nepal has access to drinking water, it is not safe. The lack of a clean water supply, rather than just a water supply, is becoming a growing problem in Nepal.

The public and people living in Nepal are not even aware on sanitation issues in their country and their water supply. Nepal continues to struggle to try to overcome the lack of awareness by its public. The fact that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, occur do not help the issue, but worsens it. Nepal is trying their best to overcome this obstacle, but they are not progressing greatly, as natural disasters keep occurring from time to time. More and more, their drinking supply is becoming contaminated and unsafe to drink. As of now, the public waits in queues to obtain drinking water.

Nepal's Stance on International Drug Trade

Economic crisis, politics, and the Hindu religion's traditions are supporting the illegal drug trade around and within the region of Nepal. Thousands of Nepal's people become drug couriers not because they want to, but they need to in order to feed their families. Also, Nepal is becoming a popular location for drug trafficking. Nepal has been criticized by many nations, mainly those within the U.N.

Nepal is trying their best to crack down on the drug trade, but drug trading has become more and more frequent in Nepal. Nepal is even considered a major drug hub. Nepal will still continue, however, to crack down on drug trading mainly due to international pressure.

Nepal's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Nepal is already resisting the use of antibiotics. Antibiotic use in animals' foods are common, but they are poorly documented. Nepal has made many advances to reduce mortality, but they are still slowly progressing in the resistance of antibiotic. Nepal understands antibiotics can be very helpful against germs and pathogens, but they also know antibiotics may be dangerous not only to humans, but also to animals. As of now, organizations within Nepal are forming to resist the use of antibiotics.

Sources

<http://www.wateraid.org/np/what-we-do/the-crisis/water>

<https://thewaterproject.org/water-crisis/water-in-crisis-nepal>

<http://www.newsweek.com/after-quake-nepal-health-crisis-looms-326872>

<http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Nepal-at-the-centre-of-international-drug-trafficking-25216.htm>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/business-21963600>

http://www.cddep.org/blog/posts/garp_nepal_painting_full_picture_antibiotic_resistance#sthash.h8FV6GMa.dpbs

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26744193>

Entry: 2

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Netherlands

Delegates: Galyn Wright, Ryan Carrigan

School: Lakeshore High School

Netherlands's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

At the moment, we in the Netherlands currently have a sufficient system in place to distribute water to our citizens. However, going in to the future we may face significant issues regarding freshwater availability because of the demand from water slowly outpacing our capability to readily distribute it. Therefore, we are in full support of looking for solutions for the problem of water scarcity both as a recipient of aid and possibly as a donor of aid depending on the details of the plan. We would like to help nations who are currently facing more pressing water scarcity issues as much as possible, but we would also like to receive any support possible in order to benefit our own people.

Netherlands's Stance on International Drug Trade

As with most other countries, we agree that efforts must be taken in order to dial back international drug trade in order to limit the dangers caused by the use of illegal drugs and the conflict caused by drug users and dealers. We in the Netherlands don't have a terribly large problem with drug violence or drug abuse, but we would like to keep it that way and would like to prevent any international drug markets from thriving. To prevent this, we believe that policies that encourage less aggressive tactics are in order. As evidenced by our low rates of drug problems, our more relaxed policies have worked in our nation and we believe that we can implement them in some form into nations across the world.

Netherlands's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

In the Netherlands, we have been working to reduce antibiotics in our livestock in order to prevent antibiotic resistance. We have done this successfully over the past years and now our farms can only use antibiotics prescribed by a veterinarian and only under strict conditions. These changes have drastically slashed antibiotic usage in animals and have reduced the chances of creating antibiotic resistant $\Gamma\text{\textcircled{C}}\text{\textcircled{S}}\text{\textcircled{u}}\text{\textcircled{p}}\text{\textcircled{e}}\text{\textcircled{r}}\text{\textcircled{b}}\text{\textcircled{u}}\text{\textcircled{g}}.\Gamma\text{\textcircled{C}}\text{\textcircled{Y}}$ We believe that the reduction of antibiotics in livestock is a very feasible goal for every nation to reach and we support resolutions that would restrict the future use of antibiotics in livestock.

Sources

https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2012/wat/workshops/Transboundary_adaptation_april/presentations/1_Timmerman_Water_scarcity_in_The_Netherlands.pdf

<http://www.drugpolicy.org/blog/america-take-note-three-lessons-holland-learned-after-decades-evolving-its-drug-policy>

http://www.drugwarfacts.org/cms/Netherlands_v_US#sthash.5xBz75In.dpbs

<https://www.government.nl/topics/antibiotic-resistance/contents/antibiotic-resistance-in-livestock-farming>

<http://theplate.nationalgeographic.com/2014/06/27/can-farms-reduce-antibiotic-use-dutch-farms-did/>

Sources for Data Sheet

<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/Netherlands-RELIGIONS.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/nl.html>

<http://www.commdiginews.com/world-news/holland-makes-a-bold-move-to-reduce-multiculturalism-46731/>

http://www.expatica.com/nl/education/Education-in-the-Netherlands_100816.html

Entry: 19

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

New Zealand

Delegates: Louise Andreeff, Katherine Ann Andreeff

School: Episcopal High School of Baton Rouge

New Zealand's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

The provision of Water supply and sanitation in New Zealand is generally of good quality in urban areas. It is provided by local government called Territorial Authorities which include 14 city councils in urban areas and 53 district councils in rural areas. The legal framework includes the Health Act 1956 amended in 2007, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.

Much of rural New Zealand relies on collection of rainwater for water supply and septic tanks for sewage disposal.

The low level of water pollution and the relative abundance of rain-fall ensures that water shortages are relatively uncommon.

New Zealand's Stance on International Drug Trade

New Zealanders as a population have some of the higher drug-use rates in the developed world, evidenced in the 2007/2008 New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey, which reports that one in six (16.6%) New Zealanders aged 16-64 years had used drugs recreationally in the past year.

If we look at lifetime use, the 2007/2008 New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey reported that one in two adults (49.0%) had used drugs (excluding alcohol, tobacco and party pills) for recreational purposes at some point in their lifetime, equating to about 1,292,700 people in the total population aged 16-64 years in New Zealand.

Cannabis is the most widely used illegal drug in New Zealand. In the population of more than 4 million, 13.4% of those between the ages of 16-64 use cannabis. This ranks as the ninth highest cannabis consumption level in the world. The use of cannabis in New Zealand is governed by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975, which makes unauthorized possession of any amount of cannabis illegal.

*2013 Innovative change of policy, New Zealand's Parliament enacted a landmark law that will regulate and control rather than criminalize so-called bath salts and other new synthetic drugs:

1. Drugs are safer to consume if they are legal
2. Regulation protects children and educates users
3. Sale of a legal drug does not fund criminal enterprise
4. Criminalizing synthetic drugs is a futile battle
5. Effective drugs laws give people faith in the system

New Zealand's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

President of the New Zealand Veterinary Association, Dr Steve Merchant, has set goals for meat produced in New Zealand to be free of antibiotics by 2030.

Alternative methods to support the development of healthy immune systems include enlarging barns, reducing overcrowding, and delaying weaning. However, these are expensive to implement, and could put pressure on farmers whose margins are already thin. How then will this additional cost be met? Will consumers be expected to pay a higher price for meat?

New Zealand is currently a major exporter to the two largest meat-consuming markets globally, China and the US, raising questions for the impact of its ambitions on its export industry. Could a higher price curb American and Chinese appetite for New Zealand's meat, to the benefit of other, cheaper exporters?

Or will New Zealand benefit from growing consumer consciousness around the health implications of antibiotics in meat? Market-research firm IRI, for example, have found that sales of antibiotic free chicken in the US rose 34% by value in 2014.

A country-wide commitment to move away from antibiotics also raises the question of whether this pledge could be replicated elsewhere. To have full impact, the commitment to move beyond using antibiotics in meat production needs to occur at a global level. Who will take a lead on global standards and protocol for improved livestock practices, towards an antibiotic-free food system?

Sources

<http://www.waternz.org.nz/>

<https://www.drugfoundation.org.nz/drug-information/drugs-in-new-zealand>

<http://www.drugpolicy.org/news/2013/08/new-zealand-becomes-first-country-world-legally-regulate-new-drugs>

<http://www.thefuturescentre.org/signals-of-change/4121/new-zealand-meat-be-antibiotic-free-2030>

Entry: 23

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Pakistan

Delegates: Aqib Zakaria, Holden Horridge

School: Jesuit High School of New Orleans

Pakistan's Stance on Scarce Water Supply

The government of Pakistan believes that the best way to help relieve the effects of water scarcity in nations affected by water scarcity is by working with the neighbors of affected countries to ensure that the people of these affected countries have access to clean water. Experiencing this issue in our own country, we believe that rivers and clean water supplies should be rationed between countries that these waterways run through.

Pakistan's Stance on International Drug Trade

The government of Pakistan believes that in order to help lower crime rates in nations affected by the international drug trade without armed conflict, we must reduce supply via strengthened law enforcement as well as reduce demand via accelerated initiatives. To do this, inter-agency coordination, human resource development, and performance and impact monitoring is necessary. The strategic direction for anti-poppy cultivation should be to initiate alternative livelihood projects in areas that are remote, poverty stricken, and inaccessible. The elements of the rural uplift projects should include, introduction of high value crops, introduction of forest plantation and non timber based products (including medicinal plants), provision of productive infrastructure (such as irrigation, soil conservation, dairy and poultry development, provision of physical infrastructure), home based schooling for girls, skills development for unemployed youth for gainful employment, improved communication for increased mobility, better marketing of local produce, and to facilitate monitoring. In addition, the arresting of farmers, buyers, and financiers of illicit crops should occur. Concerning ATS and other synthetic drugs, the Drugs Act 1976 covers all the allopathic medicines but unani, herbal, homeopathic and ayurvedic medicines. This policy loophole is resulting in abuse of opium based drugs preparations specially cough syrup in the country which are being prepared by non allopathic drugs manufacturers. This means more comprehensive reform is required. Finally, to reduce drug demand, prevention and education programmes to dissuade users or potential users from experimenting with illegal drugs and / or continuing to use them, treatment programmes mainly aimed at facilitating abstinence, reduction in frequency or amount of use, judicial diversion programmes offering education or treatment as alternatives to imprisonment, broad social policy to mitigate factors contributing to drug use such as unemployment, poverty, homelessness and truancy ought to occur.

Pakistan's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

The government of Pakistan believes that in order to prevent widespread antibiotic use in the livestock industry, better organization and regulation of the food industry is required, as antibiotics in livestock lead to resistant bacteria and thus spread to disease to humans.

Sources

<http://www.thenational.ae/thenationalconversation/comment/pakistans-water-shortage-drips-towards-disaster>

<http://www.dawn.com/news/1245840>

<http://anf.gov.pk/Library%20ANF/mstrplan.pdf>

Entry: 12

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Republic of Ireland

Delegates: Logan Fernandez, Ian Glotfelty

School: Lakeshore High School

Republic of Ireland's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Ireland, as of 2013, is in a state of emergency because of the scarcity of available sources of clean water. This scarcity affects 1.5 million people - a significant portion of Ireland's population - and is forcing people to be more frugal with their usage of water. The Republic of Ireland has recognized the importance of conserving clean water in any way possible, as in twenty years, it is predicted that the demand for water will increase by upwards of 40%. It is well known by the Irish government that most of Earth's freshwater is not easily accessible, and will soon begin to run scarce. The average Irish person was found to use 150 liters of water every day through hygiene, flushing toilets, and other such activities. This is considered to be far too much, though it is very small in comparison to the average American uses of water. The average American will use 80-100 gallons of water a day, which translates to around 300-380 liters of water. Ireland has just recently started charging residents for their water consumption, and will only move forward with their attempts to further reduce their water consumption. Many residents of Ireland have decided to protest against the charging of water, but the Irish government holds strong that the charge will stay. Ireland is a strong supporter of any water conservation techniques and more efficient technologies that can reduce our dependence on the small amount of water left on Earth.

Republic of Ireland's Stance on International Drug Trade

Ireland is strongly opposed to the international drug trade. Use of illicit drugs has been on the rise in Ireland since the 1970s. There has been several government task forces formed in order to take on the increasing issue of opiate abuse. Ireland has also passed multiple acts for the purpose of combating the epidemic of illegal drugs. Things like The Misuse of Drugs Act 1984, which provided tougher punishment for drug-related crimes. Ireland has a problem of gangs involved in international drug trade operating within their borders. The nation does not support any sort of drug trade, especially what is going on within their borders.

Republic of Ireland's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Ireland is somewhat against the use of antibiotic use in livestock, but it has yet to pass any legislation to prohibit or limit the practice. Ireland's Health Protection Surveillance Center made a statement along the lines that usage of antibiotics in livestock cannot completely be ruled out, as antibiotics still prevent many other problems that could occur. An Irish food safety expert says that we must begin to withdraw the dependence we use on antibiotics in livestock production in order to keep the production sustainable. Ireland's Health Protection Surveillance Center recognized that continuous use of antibiotics can support the formation of bacteria that is more resistant to the antibiotics. The increasing use of antibiotics in livestock nowadays puts humans at danger, as some antibiotics are shared for human medicine and livestock production. All of Europe is beginning to become aware of the effects of using a myriad of antibiotics in livestock due to ongoing studies of foodborne bacteria that are resistant to multiple antibiotics. In a 2003 study, it was found that in Ireland, 30.7 percent of a certain strain of bacteria from a poultry slaughterhouse were resistant to multiple antibiotics. One of such antibiotics was ampicillin, which is still commonly used to treat bacterial infections. These discoveries are beginning to move Ireland to a position where they are more likely to take action on fixing the issues by eliminating the cause: adding antibiotics to the regular production of livestock. Ireland is open to a resolution that would safely eliminate, or reduce the dependency on antibiotics in livestock.

Sources

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/animalwelfare/antibiotics_in_animal_farming.pdf

<http://www.industrytap.com/irelands-water-crisis-may-be-a-sign-of-things-to-come/9083>

<http://ournewclimate.blogspot.com/2012/03/ireland-and-water-scarcity.html?m=1>

<http://mobile.nytimes.com/2014/11/13/business/international/ireland-sets-water-fees-angering-thousands.html>

<http://www.irishcentral.com/opinion/others/only-in-ireland-wet-dublins-water-shortage-124375988-238090411>

Entry: 17

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Republic of Korea

Delegates: William Lacy, Jailen Rhine

School: Captain Shreve High School

Republic of Korea's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

There are 1,476 water quality monitoring stations in South Korea amongst rivers, lakes, and marshes: 49 of which are automatic operating systems. Most South Korean lakes serve as artificial reservoirs for irrigation, industrial, and domestic purposes which creates controversy because it is where most drinking water comes from as well. However, there are not many biological standards in the country and little is known about the aquatic life. Water quality standards create a major issue due to 3/16 Class I lakes and 4/16 Class II lakes meeting the standards for 2007. Clean water has been an issue in South Korea for a multitude of reasons, one being the droughts in 1993. Most restaurants and businesses offer bottled water or purified water, meanwhile citizens tend to boil tap water in their homes. South Korean Tap Water Delegation met with the National Drinking Water Alliance in October of 2016 to learn about tap water efforts practiced in The United States. The Citizen's Network for Tap water is mainly focused on reducing the amount of bottled water used for economic and environmental purposes.

Republic of Korea's Stance on International Drug Trade

South Korea believes that anyone should be punished to the harshest extend of the law if caught smuggling, using, or selling any kind of illegal drug. South Korea treats its drug laws very seriously, even as far as arresting Korean rapper Crown J for smoking a joint in the United States. South Korea allows for its officers to randomly stop you on the street for a random drug test that uses hair follicles that can detect if you've used drugs within three years. No matter what nationality, if drugs are on your person or within a person's system the South Korean government will deliver its version of justice.

Republic of Korea's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

South Korea abhors using antibiotics in livestock that the government banned putting antibiotics in livestock feed in 2011. With the ban, South Korean officials promised regular check on livestock feeds, and harsh punishment on those that don't follow the law. This is in place so that humans don't build up an immunity to the antibiotics used to treat infections.

Sources

<http://www.waterworld.com/articles/wwi/print/volume-27/issue-4/editorial-focus/stormwater-management/south-korea.html>

<https://www.merryjane.com/news/smoking-is-no-joke-in-south-korea>

<http://www.koreaobserver.com/drug-smuggling-reaches-a-record-high-in-south-korea-26160/>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html>

<http://www.foodsafetynews.com/2011/06/south-korea-bans-antibiotics-in-animal-feed/#.WCSOsforIdU>

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Russia

Delegates: Camille Vitrano, Chloe Lisi

School: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies

Russia's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

One fourth of the world's fresh surface and groundwater is located in Russia. The water utilities sector is one of the largest industries in Russia serving the entire Russian population. A number of global-scale studies project an increase in water availability across Russia as a whole with climate change in the 21st century. These studies show that the west of Russia is the most vulnerable region of the country to water stress. For the rest of the country and particularly the east, vulnerability is presently low. There is consensus across models that the Russian population exposed to increased or decreased water stress will change little due to climate change.

Russia's Stance on International Drug Trade

Russia does not tend to be the producer of the drugs but instead smuggles drugs across into Western Europe. The Russian drug industry has been steadily growing since the fall of communism. This is occurring both in regard to domestic demand and trafficking. Prior to the collapse of the Soviet Empire, Russia did not heavily participate in the global drugs trafficking market. During the 1990s an upsurge in both drug trafficking and drug consumption occurred due to the opening of Western markets. Russia acts as the trafficking route for many Central Asian drugs producers, yet it is not merely restricted to this. It is suggested that South American and Caribbean producers are increasingly using Russia as hub for the trafficking of various illegal drugs. The growing Russian market for all drugs means that there is more money to be made from importing drugs. In some cases, it includes importing drugs from Europe such as Ecstasy. Although Russia has signed the 1988 UN Drug Convention, as well as the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic substances, it does not appear that acting on trafficking happens to a great extent.

Russia's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Russia believes that the United Nations should not expand research on antibiotics. Russia believes that the spread of antibiotic use in the livestock industry should be combated through national regulations in each country. Russia is in favor of each nation in the United Nations deciding their own use of antibiotics in livestock, and their acceptance or rejection of food animal products containing antibiotics. Russia understands the issues of antibiotics in livestock, but is not in favor of United Nations intervention in antibiotic containing livestock. Russia is opposed to consequences against countries that use antibiotics in livestock. Russia is marginally approving of minimal regulations being placed on the usage of antibiotics.

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_supply_and_sanitation_in_Russia

<http://www.climatechange.org/russia/fresh-water-resources/>

<http://people.exeter.ac.uk/watupman/undergrad/fwther/drugtraf.htm>

https://www.mpicc.de/en/forschung/forschungsarbeit/kriminologie/archiv/drug_trafficking.html

<http://www.feednavigator.com/Markets/Concerns-over-antibiotic-usage-in-feed-in-Russia>

https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/progress-on-antibiotics/2015/10/25/12598f2c-79be-11e5-a958-d889faf561dc_story.html

<http://www.prevention.com/health/health-concerns/cure-antibiotic-resistance>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3853314/>

Entry: 3

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

South Africa

Delegates: Emily Clarke, Greer Handley

School: CE Byrd

South Africa's Stance on Scarce Water Supply

South Africa recognises the importance of water as a non-renewable resource. As a nation that has continuously struggled to provide a stable source of clean water, the conservation thereof is of utmost importance. We call for the protection of both the quality and quantity of our water resources through extreme water conservation and demand management measures, which includes collective action of key stakeholders across all spheres of society: from agriculture to civil society. We also call for resources that are used wisely thus securing a safe, adequate and fair water supply for South Africa's people and natural environment, which provides the Ecosystem services supporting life on Earth.

South Africa's Stance on International Drug Trade

South Africa is currently a hub for the illegal international drug trade. We are constantly implementing new laws and taking new measures in attempt to combat this black market system. The South African National Defense Force (SANDF) is currently in charge of monitoring border control; this is our key measure in prevent the trafficking. The International Narcotics and Drug Enforcement (INL) are currently supporting substance abuse programs for the underprivileged in our country. Our loose policies on the production and distribution of cannabis have no direct effect on our position against the illicit drug trade.

South Africa's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Antibiotic use in livestock in South Africa is widely unreported, but is mainly used in the prevention of diseases in poultry and pigs. The country controls antibiotic use through two separate Acts, but they appear to be widely used, as growth promoters and antibiotics banned in the EU are frequently purchased. South Africa remains tolerant of many antibiotics and is not following the regulation standards of many countries around the world.

Sources

<http://wessa.org.za/uploads/images/position-statements/Water%20Resources%20-%20WESSA%20Position%20Statement%20-%20Approved%202013%20.pdf>

<http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2012/vol1/184102.htm>

<http://www.samj.org.za/index.php/samj/article/view/5063/3369>

Entry: 14

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Spain

Delegates: Rosemary Boutwell, Kate Landry

School: Episcopal High School

Spain's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

The population of Spain has universal access to water supply and sanitation services, and its tariffs are among the lowest in the EU. In the last 20 years, Spain has lost 20% of its fresh water. Additionally, Spain uses around 80% of its water to irrigate crops. If the effects of climate change continue, Spain will only lose more water. With the expected increase of droughts and floods in upcoming years, water scarcity is a critical issue for Spain.

The government of Spain created a grant in 2007 called FIC (The Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation), which aims to aid countries in Latin America and the Caribbean expand their water and sanitation services. Since 2007, the fund has created over 66 programs in 19 countries, investing in over 1,000 million euros. The fund has expected to directly benefit around 3 million people.

La población de España tiene acceso universal a los servicios de abastecimiento de agua y saneamiento, y sus tarifas están entre las más bajas de la UE. En los últimos 20 años, España ha perdido el 20% de su agua dulce. Además, España utiliza alrededor del 80% de su agua para regar los cultivos. Si los efectos del cambio climático continúan, España se lo perderá todo. Con el aumento esperado de las sequías y las inundaciones en los próximos años, la escasez de agua es un problema crítico para España.

El gobierno de España creó una subvención en 2007 denominada "Fondo de Cooperación para el Agua y el Saneamiento", cuyo objetivo es ayudar a los países de América Latina y el Caribe a ampliar sus servicios de agua y saneamiento. Desde 2007, el fondo ha creado más de 66 programas en 19 países, invirtiendo en más de 1.000 millones de euros. Se espera que el fondo beneficie directamente a alrededor de 3 millones de personas.

Spain's Stance on International Drug Trade

Among the European Union, Spain is one of the most targeted countries for international drug traffickers due to its location, mostly for cannabis and cocaine. Seized cocaine found in Spain usually comes from Colombia, Bolivia or Peru and arrives there through other South American countries, and is then transported to other European countries.

Cannabis seized by the Spanish law enforcement generally originates from territories under Moroccan control. In recent years, however, a new route has developed for cannabis trafficking through Libya and Egypt. Additionally, Heroin in Spain comes from Afghanistan from a route through Turkey and the Balkans, arriving in Spain by air.

Cannabis cultivation in Spain has criminal penalties in terms of trafficking. However, small-scale cannabis production in Spain seldom causes legal problems as long as it does not have a commercial purpose. Consequently, growing cannabis for personal use is legal. Overall, consuming marijuana is not illegal, but selling marijuana is.

Entre la Unión Europea, España es uno de los países más objetivo para los narcotraficantes internacionales debido a su ubicación, principalmente por el cannabis y la cocaína. La cocaína incautada que se encuentra en España por lo general viene de Colombia, Bolivia o Perú y llega allí a través de otros países sudamericanos, y luego es transportada a otros países europeos.

El cannabis incautado por la policía española generalmente proviene de territorios bajo control marroquí. En los últimos años, sin embargo, se ha desarrollado una nueva ruta para el tráfico de cannabis a través de Libia y Egipto. Además, la heroína en España proviene de Afganistán desde una ruta a través de Turquía y los Balcanes, llegando a España por vía aérea.

El cultivo de cannabis en España tiene sanciones penales en materia de tráfico. Sin embargo, la producción de cannabis en pequeña escala en España raramente causa problemas legales mientras no tenga un propósito comercial. En consecuencia, el cultivo de cannabis para uso personal es legal. En general, el consumo de marihuana no es ilegal, pero la venta de marihuana es.

Spain's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Spain has one of the highest antibiotic consumption rates among the European Union. Antibiotic consumption in Spain rose by almost 20 to 25 percent from 2013 to 2014. Currently, Spain uses 100 times more antibiotics per unit of livestock than Norway. This figure is due to the fact that Spain (along with most European countries) allows mass medication for livestock, while Nordic countries do not. However, Spain has taken action. The Spanish government implemented a national plan in 2014 to reduce their antibiotic use in livestock, which includes monitoring antibiotic consumption, promoting improved handling and animal hygiene in livestock, and creating guidelines for farmers regarding appropriate antibiotic usage.

España tiene una de las tasas de consumo de antibióticos más altas de la Unión Europea. El consumo de antibióticos en España aumentó casi 20 a 25 por ciento de 2013 a 2014. Actualmente, España utiliza 100 veces más antibióticos por unidad de ganado que Noruega. Esta cifra se debe al hecho de que España (junto con la mayoría de los países europeos) permite la medicación masiva para el ganado, mientras que los países nórdicos no lo hacen. Sin embargo, España ha tomado medidas. El gobierno español implementó un plan nacional en 2014 para reducir el uso de antibióticos en la ganadería, lo que incluye el monitoreo del consumo de antibióticos, la promoción de la manipulación mejorada y la higiene animal en el ganado y la elaboración de directrices para los agricultores sobre el uso apropiado de antibióticos.

Sources

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2107.html>

<http://en.smartiscity.eu/the-city-can-reduce-drinking-water-leakage-and-gain-savings-with-smart-water-management-solutions/>

<https://www.euractiv.com/section/development-policy/news/spain-puts-water-and-sanitation-at-the-heart-of-sdgs-debate/>

<http://www.idealspain.com/pages/information/water.html>

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/spain#markets>

<https://www.aemps.gob.es/en/publicaciones/publica/plan-estrategico-antibioticos/v2/docs/plan-estrategico-antimicrobianos-AEMPS.pdf>

<https://correctiv.org/en/investigations/superbugs/article/2016/08/08/spain-antibiotic-resistance-superbugs-overview/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jun/18/is-it-time-for-antibiotic-free-label-on-our-food>

Entry: 24

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

Sudan

Delegates: Carsyn Travis, Abbey Peach

School: Alexandria Senior High School

Sudan's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

According to UNICEF, one third of the population does not have access to safe drinking water in Sudan. Multiple types of diseases found in the water the population does have access to, including hepatitis A and E, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. With an inadequate supply of potable water and less than 25% of the population having access to an improved sanitation facility, programs like UNICEF are constantly dispatched to assist Sudan in water purification. However, Sudan has access to over two-thirds of the Nile basin and does not suffer a water deficit, but fails to manage the water supply sustainably. Poor irrigation systems, improper use of groundwater, and arguments over water allocations continuously threaten Sudan's water supply.

Sudan's Stance on International Drug Trade

As a majority of the population is Sunni Muslim, drug abuse and harm to the body is rejected by many citizens and by most of the government. In a fairly recent UN meeting (2011), Sudan cooperated in the sixty-sixth General Assembly on the topic of drug trafficking. The representative for Sudan called for international cooperation against drug trafficking and drug use. In 2014, the Sudanese government formed a council to create a national plan used to fight the trade and use of narcotic drugs under Omer Hassan al-Bashir, Sudan's current president. With al-Bashir at the helm for two more years, efforts against international drug trade will continue.

Sudan's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

The Sudanese government believes that antibiotic use on livestock is "irrational". Constant exposure to antibiotics, whether through a human or an animal, leads to antibiotic resistant-bacteria. Studies have found that infection and disease (zoonotic diseases) can be passed from the food to the consumer. With more than half of all Sudanese farmers consuming the food they grow, health officials worry that these diseases will pass to them (farmers). The Sudanese government hopes that better understanding and knowledge of drug use among farmers and better dispensing of drugs for illnesses will slow antibiotic resistance.

Sources

[https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/Unicef_Sudan_WASH_PROGRAMME_FINAL_\(032016\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/Unicef_Sudan_WASH_PROGRAMME_FINAL_(032016).pdf)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/su.html>

<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article52522>

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2011/gashc4007.doc.htm>

<http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/documents/s22201en/s22201en.pdf>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22333519>

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR242SullivanNasrallah.pdf>

Entry: 22

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

United Kingdom

Delegates: Kaleb Robertson, Kylie Williams

School: Baton Rouge Magnet High School

United Kingdom's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

Over the past couple years, the UK has faced problems with water supply due to a vast population and low rainfall. The government has implemented a plan that requires water companies to plan out their water sources 25 years in advance, as well as also implementing a water metering program. These programs have reduced the use of water as well as reduce the water bill of households.

United Kingdom's Stance on International Drug Trade

The UK has taken a strong stance against drug trade. The Government's organised crime strategy sets out that drug trafficking to the UK costs an estimated £10.7 billion per year. The UK has partnered with the United Nations, the European Union, and the Financial Action Task Force (Which it is a founding member) in order to help reduce global trade. The UK's strategy is to direct interdiction of illicit drugs, from source of supply to entry into the UK, disruption of trafficking organisations, reducing the profitability of supply by action against money laundering, to control of precursor chemicals essential to the manufacture of illicit drugs, and to reduce production at source.

United Kingdom's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

The country has recently created a task-force to reduce the use of antibiotics, The first conducted a review to see the dangers of antibiotics. The O'Neill review called for a raft of new measures, including a massive global public awareness campaign, improved hygiene, the reduction of the unnecessary use of antibiotics in agriculture, and improved surveillance of drug resistance in animals and humans. This will also include developing better methods of diagnosis for animal diseases, and promoting the use of alternatives to medication.

Sources

<https://www.theguardian.com/>

<http://www.drugwise.org.uk/what-is-the-uks-international-approach-to-drugs/>

<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/crime-threats/drugs>

Entry: 21

Economic and Social Council Position Statement

United States of America

Delegates: Alex Zelaya, Harrison Williams

School: Mandeville High School

United States of America's Stance on Scarc Water Supply

We face water scarcity despite being a developed nation. In areas near bodies of water like the Colorado River or Lake Mead where the water is drying up in the near. United States is taking measures to stop and prevent the problem of water scarcity. Things like pollution and illegal draining are contributing to the problem and the United States is not only working to fix the problem in our own country but are exploring solutions to help nations around the world.

United States of America's Stance on International Drug Trade

The United States is currently fighting a war on drugs in collaboration with many other countries around the world. We have been fighting the illegal drug trade for decades now and the productions of these illicit drugs has still risen. The war on drugs is not one of our main priorities but we still put an emphasis on and attempt to combat this problem.

United States of America's Stance on Antibiotic Use in Livestock

Antibiotic resistant diseases are one of the most pressing health issues in the world, and the use of antibiotics in livestock contributes to the spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria, the US has federal law as against the use of Antibiotics in livestock helping cut down and prevent the problem.

Sources

https://thewaterproject.org/water-scarcity/water_scarcity_in_us

<http://www.cdc.gov/narms/faq.html>

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/r133582.pdf&ved=0ahUKEwip9aOip6LQAhUmslQKHdEoDK0QFggdMAA&usg=AFQjCNFaxWJqdzBDiaHaHutjMMpwfXVxxQ&sig2=vvJ6Jk1UPwDjZs37dZNzxc>

Entry: 6