

Position Paper for the General Assembly Third Committee

The issues before the General Assembly Third Committee are: Ending Malaria by 2015 and Trafficking in Women and Children. The Bohemian Republic believes that through greater communication and cooperation between states, and assistance to developing states, the General Assembly Third Committee can begin to address these issues.

I. Controlling and Eliminating Malaria by 2015

In the resolution *Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa (A/RES/55/284)*, Member States supported the Roll Back Malaria partnership. Through this, the UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, and World Bank have worked to make medical advancements and improve resource distribution to prevent and manage malaria cases. In addition, the sixth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) established the goal for states to fight malaria through increased financing. Still, a major problem with meeting the 2015 goal is poor funding. Although developed states previously agreed to contribute .7% of their Gross Nation Incomes (GNI), like at the *International Conference on Financing for Development*, many have not met this target. Bohemia itself has domestically established the *Bohemian Coordination Mechanism to Fight Malaria* to bring joint efforts from the government, private sector, donors, NGOs, UN agencies, and even malaria victims to attain the goals of the *Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*. Further, Bohemia has made insecticide treated nets (ITNs), long lasting insecticide nets (LLINs), and anti-malarial drugs free to its citizens. At a regional level, Bohemia and Ruritania have formed joint Bohemian–Ruritanian malaria control teams, which spray insecticides along the Bohemian–Ruritanian border. Despite these actions, a lack of money impedes efforts to fight malaria in Bohemia. Bohemia has lost valuable personnel as a result of inadequate pay, and though access to anti-malarial drugs has increased in recent years, purchasing ITNs, LLINs, and anti-malarial drugs still poses the greatest challenge for Bohemia. Only by removing financial barriers can Bohemia and the world achieve MDG 6. To address this problem in Bohemia and other developing states, Bohemia calls upon the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to uphold its commitment to using .7% of its members GNIs for Official Development Assistance (ODA). The MDG Gap Task Force reports that states should have increased ODA to at least .44% of their GNIs in 2005 and .54% by 2015 to achieve the MDGs. Many states still fall short of even those goals. Bohemia proposes that Member States adopt a timetable for the .7% GNI commitments as follows: all members of the DAC should give .44% of their GNI to ODA by June 2013, .54% ODA by June 2014, .64% by June 2015, and meet their .7% commitments by the end of 2015. Donor countries should also submit progress reports to the UNDP for review three months prior to each deadline. Through these steps, states can not only begin to halt and reverse malaria by 2015, but work towards the goals of the other MDGs as well.

II. Trafficking in Women and Children

Through treaties such as the *Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others*, *CEDAW*, and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, all of which Bohemia has supported, states have made strides to prevent the trafficking of women and children in the social and legal spheres. In contrast, agreements such as the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons*, have been difficult for states to follow without sufficient resources. Thus, the greatest causes for trafficking of women and children are unemployment, underdevelopment, and insufficient legal resources in developing states. Bohemia has criminalized all forms of human trafficking, especially the trafficking of women and children. For instance, Bohemia has a 10 year prison sentence for anyone who deals in human beings, or takes advantage of humans after moving them across borders. The trafficking of children is prohibited in Bohemia's *Code of Offences and Penalties* and *Children's Rights Act*. Bohemia also works to raise awareness about trafficking, ranging from educating school administrators to taxi drivers on recognizing signs of trafficking and appropriate actions they should take if they suspect trafficking. Finally, programs such as the *Socio-Economic Development Plan* and *National Strategy for Women/Gender Development* aim to reduce educational and vocational disparities between Bohemian men and women, and prevent women from becoming victims of traffickers as a result of poverty. Without international cooperation to eradicate poverty and promote development, however, these programs cannot fully succeed. Bohemia encourages states to adopt three strategies in the fight against trafficking in women and children. First, Bohemia suggests the creation of regional bodies tasked with increasing cooperation to combat human trafficking through border security, sharing best practices, and exchanging information on known criminals. Second, Member States should work, as much as they are able, to bring development and ensure that all states have the resources to combat human trafficking. Third, Member States should create a voluntary fund within UNGIFT for Member States to contribute financially to achieve the first two goals. Through regional and global cooperation, Member States can encourage development, improve conditions for women and children, and prevent human trafficking.