Committee: Futuristic Security Council
Topic: Asian/European Overpopulation
Chair Bios:

My name is Kamille Kibria and I will be your head chair at the MVHSMUN 2018 Conference. I am a sophomore at Mission and this is my second year of MUN. At Mission, I am involved in many programs and activities: CSF, Spanish National Honors Society, and I am the co-president of a community service club. I have just finished my second year of playing varsity volleyball, and in my free time I love to surf, draw, and spend time with friends. I am so excited to spend the weekend with you all and cannot wait to hear the debate you have prepared!

Hello Delegates! My name is Kimberly Cortez and I am excited to be your vice chair for the MVHS 2018 Conference. This is my first year in MUN and am currently a freshman here at Mission Viejo High School. Besides MUN, I am on the soccer team and in symphonic band. I like to spend my free time hanging out with friends and write. MUN is a great program because it allows students to communicate and learn about different solutions for real world issues while having a lot of fun. I look forward to this weekend with everyone and and interested in hearing the different solutions.

I. Background

Today, there are over 7 billion people living on the planet, with China and India being the top two countries with the highest populous rate in the world. Combined, Europe and Asia currently have a population of 5 billion people according to the UN population division. Human population is growing at a rate that has been increasing faster as ever due to factors such as medical advancements, demand for agricultural productivity, poverty, lack of education, and family planning. Medical advancements have caused a decline in mortality rates and a rise in birth rates, and has also led to a higher life expectancy of humans. In addition, overpopulation is silently aggravating the forces behind, climate change, pollution, species extinction, and consumption of natural resources like freshwater.

In the year 2080, the population has grown close to 10 billion people on earth. Europe will have gone down slightly in population but not enough to keep sustainability, and Asia will have gone up tremendously. Almost 3.23 billion people will not have access to clean drinking water causing a shortage of water. Climate change has caused a six degree temperature change due to the intensive farming practices used to produce cheaper food to feed the booming population. With basic necessities and resources becoming limited, there has been an increase in competitiveness for these resources casing an elevation in crime. With all of these factors combined, the world is faced with a global crisis on how to solve overpopulation.

II. UN Involvement

The UN has long been involved in finding a possible solution to human overpopulation. One of its most notable endeavor is the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) which leads in the promoting of population programs through developing socio-economic processes and cultural development. The UNFPA has helped carry out the two major acts including the World Population Plan of Action and the Conferences Programme Act. The World Population Plan not only focusing on population but all major socio-economic issues. The UN has recently called for a new plan similar to this with a few revisions called the World Population Prospects: The 2017. For all, the key main focus being reproductive health, gender equality, and population and development.

III. Possible Solutions

Although, all countries have different rates of growing population all countries contribute to the problem of overpopulation. It is important to find a solution that does not just pertain to your country but rather a more broad perspective for other nations to adapt to.

The most evident solution for overpopulation is more availability to education. Educating the population would help people learn the importance of having small families rather than larger families. For example, legislation to regulate the rate of childbirth by allowing a couple a certain number of children conceived. Also, educate women on family planning and efficient birth control to help make their own reproductive choices.

Another clear solution is the overall improvement of bringing awareness to the problem of overpopulation. With many not knowing the detrimental effects of overpopulation, informing the public could be a clear solution. For example, a program informing countries and its public on overpopulation and its effects

To add on, other major factors that are the effect of overpopulation could be used for a solution. For instance, because of climate change the temperature has gone up. An example of a solution could be a legislation that limits the amount of energy per family with a cost for larger families. This could discourage couples from having larger families.

IV. Questions to Consider

1. How can finding a solution to overpopulation help us further in the future?
2. How can the UN enforce population laws and programs?
3. Why is overpopulation not being recognized as a problematic issue throughout our nation's?
4. If we were to find a solution to overpopulation in the following years, what could the short term and long term effects be?
5. What has your country done about overpopulation? Have they worked with any NGO’s?

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Committee: Futuristic Security Council
Topic: War on Water

I. Background

The year is 2080: the Earth's population is rounding 10 billion and the climate change situation has proven to be dire. In 2040, it was first noticed that rainfall had dwindled substantially, and *currently* the annual precipitation has reduced by one third, bringing it down to approximately 730 mm. The United Nations recognizes that water disputes arise from the opposing interests of water users, and has hosted numerous conventions and debates in regards to the issue. A wide range of water conflicts have emerged throughout history, and although water alone never started a war, it has been a source of diplomatic tensions as well as a tool for coercion. Water's viability as a commercial resource creates disputes even when access to potable water isn't necessarily an issue. Water is needed by every industry: fishing, agriculture, manufacturing, and recreation, everyday. Its scarcity has lead to widespread food shortages and an influx of disease, crippling populations and affecting even the richest of countries. Rising tensions in nations with higher water consumption, such as the US, China, Russia, India, and Brazil, have seen hints of aggression and even the possibility of mobilized military efforts to claim sources of fresh water. The shortage, as well, has incited *competition* amongst countries, shifting from a more economic and political basis, to that of necessity and survival.

II. UN Involvement

The UN, although has established countless bodies in regards to water efficiency, recycling, and conservation, has not yet found a feasible solution to the impending issue. From scientific efforts to quantify water pollution, to the World Trade Organization's efforts to resolve disputes between nations: none have created a positive impact. Likewise, the investment of millions of dollars toward the *Tomorrow Water Project* (TWP) had proven itself ultimately useless. The TWP's goal was to obtain universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, through methods of water harvesting, recycling technologies, and desalination. Desalination, by far, produced the most optimal results.The benefits of desalination were so successful at the time that it was extensively replicated in all regions of the world. By 2040, the world's need for potable water was actually met, more or less. However the repercussions wreaked havoc around the globe. When seawater is desalinated, the waste is most commonly returned to sea, to an area where it should be quickly dispersed, to minimize environmental impact. However, because of incorrect disposal of it around the globe, rather than dispersing, the brine formed plumes that sank to the ocean floor. Because of such negligence, the salt concentration of the oceans soared, and killed a considerable number of marine life. Because the desalination was implemented on such a large scale, the environmental impacts it had ultimately made it unsustainable, even *impossible* to continue. Although the goal was to adhere to all nations, it was proven unfeasible. Currently the concentration of saline levels in the ocean is about 6.5% and is slowly, but surely

returning to a bearable level, but has made the UN shy away from taking big action again, in fear that another humanitarian crisis will occur.

III. Possible Solutions

There are increasingly more water conflicts that are going unresolved, ultimately entertaining the notion of war over water. Scarce water resources combined with the pressure of an exponentially increasing population has proven to transcend the ability of the UN to maintain civility amongst member nations. Delegates should keep in mind that water crises affect commerce and industry in all countries, even if access to potable water isn't necessarily a significant issue. Developed countries should invest in improved water systems and technologies while developing countries' priorities should lie in maximizing water productivity or incentivizing developed countries for financial assistance. Remember, if no action is taken, the issue shall remain stagnant, but if too much is taken, it will inflate.

IV. Questions to Consider

1. Does your country consider access to safe water a right?
2. If you represent a developed country, would you benefit from reaching out to a developing country?
3. If you represent a developed country, what incentives can you offer developed countries to improve your water security?
4. How will your solutions affect your country and neighboring countries economically? Politically? Physically?
5. Can your solutions be implemented on a global scale without extensive repercussions?

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