

The global life expectancy is 70 years, but in less developed countries the average life expectancy is only 62 years. One of the many reasons the average is so much lower in less developed countries is because they do not have access to affordable vaccines, medicine, and freshwater. Another large factor is the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa. Over 70% of the deaths from HIV/AIDS occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. Climate change is another large problem that the UN needs to tackle. In the last 100 years the average global temperature has increased by 1.7 degrees Fahrenheit. This has caused major drought in many places including Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda. Also because of this temperature change desertification has become a global problem. Many countries are being affected causing many to die of starvation or due to lack of drinkable water. 3 billion people worldwide live on less than \$2.50, and 1/3 of the people are children. Poverty leaves 805 million people without enough food to eat, also starvation is the largest cause of death in the world. Starvation kills more annually than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined.

Namibia's life expectancy is more than 6 years shorter than the global average. A large reason for such a low life expectancy is the shocking HIV/AIDS epidemic that is affecting Namibia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly 1 in 5 people in Namibia have been diagnosed with either HIV or AIDS. This number is shockingly high and is obviously a pressing issue not only in Namibia but other countries around the globe. Another large reason for such a low average life expectancy is the rate of poverty. Even though Namibia is one of the wealthiest countries in Africa 50% of the country's population is still living under the poverty line. This denies tens of thousands of people clean food and water every single day. The uneven distribution of wealth is a problem in many countries. Lastly climate change and desertification. Climate change has been a pressing topic for years now. Namibia is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its environment.

Namibia believes that the resolution to topic one, indigenous people's, healthcare, and wellness, that the UN should start grass root organizations in countries with high rates of HIV/AIDS as well as other diseases. The organizations will help educate the people of these countries about the risks of the disease as well as give out contraceptives to help stop the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus. On the issue of climate change and environmental protection of resources Namibia believes that larger countries such as China and the United States are the ones leading in things like carbon emissions and that there should be an international cap placed on greenhouse gas emissions and that business should be taxed heavily by their country if they choose exceed the limit. On the issue of poverty and development Namibia believes that the UN should invest in education. Small organizations should go into rural areas and help educate the

people that would otherwise have no way of being educated. Also subsidies to farmers and other low income jobs will help boost some of the weaker economies.