



United Nations Program

Delegate Handbook 2024-2025

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BRIEF OVERVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS

1. The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the main impetus coming from the United States and other victors in World War II. One of the main goals was to take steps towards a form of "collective security" to help maintain peace following World War II in which 60 million people died. The structure of the U.N. in many ways reflects the wishes of the victors of WW II. This is most evident by the five nations which have veto power in the Security Council: United States, Russian Federation (the former U.S.S.R.), United Kingdom, France, and China.
2. The structure includes a General Assembly, a Security Council, the International Court of Justice, a Secretariat, and a number of other lesser known agencies. Most of these other administrative arms of the United Nations have responsibility for peace-keeping (Mali, Kosovo, Syria, Haiti), for aid to developing nations, or for a variety of tasks ranging from managing international postal service to coordinating international air traffic control.
3. When the U.N. was founded in 1945, it had only 51 members. That number has presently grown to 193. In the General Assembly, voting is based on a one-nation one-vote system. Thus, a country such as Monaco (with a population the size of University City) has equal voting power to that of China (with a population of 1.4 billion, one-fifth of the planet's population). It is actually possible to form a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly from countries representing only 10% of the world's population and who pay only 5% of the United Nations dues.
4. The budget for the UN's core functions — the Secretariat operations in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and five Regional Commissions — is \$3.2 billion every year. This is about 9% of Missouri's annual budget (a whopping \$34 billion) — and less than the cost of the 2016 U.S. election cycle (Spending for the Presidential race and Congressional races is estimated to be at least 6.4 billion.) The USA's share of the UN's regular budget is \$674 million a year — the equivalent of \$2.08 per American. The United States (and other nations) are often in arrears on payments.
5. The Security Council has primary responsibility for international peace-keeping. A United Nations peace-keeping force can be formed to enter a conflict only with the consent of nine of the fifteen members of the Council, including all five permanent nations. The most significant conflict in which the United Nations has become involved was in Korea (1950-53). There are a number of other major disputes in which the U.N. has not become involved (such as Vietnam, Nicaragua, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and more recently Iraq and Afghanistan.) However, perhaps a true evaluation of how well the U.N. has done in maintaining peace since 1945 is by noting the numerous successes which it has had when nations have been about to engage in war. The United Nations provides a forum for countries to concurrently debate their cases and seek an alternative to war.

WHAT A STUDENT LEARNS FROM MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Model United Nations is an experience in which students take on the roles of representing various nations in the U.N. and engaging in debate and voting about the issues. They can be very significant learning experiences for students because:

- A-- Students learn a considerable amount about global awareness. They come to see that there are scores of interests which nations have in the world, and they do not necessarily match the positions of the United States.
- B-- They learn a great deal about conflict resolution.
- C-- They learn to take on the roles of delegates from different countries.
- D-- They learn to discuss an issue in a fashion in which there are rules of procedure governing when, how, and under what conditions they may speak.
- E-- They learn to work with others in building coalitions and acting in the form of bloc politics.
- F-- They learn to speak in front of a larger group, enhancing both their speaking and listening skills.
- G-- They learn to have fun in another constructive way.
- H-- They learn better respect for one another.



The United Nations System

PRINCIPAL ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECURITY COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SECRETARIAT

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁶

Subsidiary Organs

- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Main committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes¹

- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- UNCDF United Nations Capital Development Fund
- UNV United Nations Volunteers Programme
- UNEP⁸ United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
- UN-HABITAT⁹ United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

Subsidiary Organs

- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
- Military Staff Committee

Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions⁸

- ECA Economic Commission for Africa
- ECE Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- ESCSWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Departments and Offices⁹

- EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- DCO Development Coordination Office
- DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
- DGC Department of Global Communications
- DMSPC Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance
- DOS Department of Operational Support
- DPO Department of Peace Operations
- DPPA Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
- DSS Department of Safety and Security
- OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- OCT Office of Counter-Terrorism

- ODA Office for Disarmament Affairs
- OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
- OLA Office of Legal Affairs
- OOSA Office for Outer-Space Affairs
- OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
- SRSBG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- SRSBG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- SRSBG/VAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children
- UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Research and Training

- UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
- UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

- ITC International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
- UNCTAD¹⁰ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- UNHCR¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNOPS¹ United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UN-WOMEN¹ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

- Peacekeeping operations and political missions
- Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Other Bodies¹⁰

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNEGEN United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
- UNGGIM Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Research and Training

- UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- UNIRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

- UNODC¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva
- UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing States and Small Island Developing States
- UNON² United Nations Office at Nairobi
- UNOP² United Nations Office for Partnerships
- UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna
- UN YOUTH United Nations Youth Office

Related Organizations

- CTBTO Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- IAEA^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency
- ICC International Criminal Court
- IOM¹ International Organization for Migration
- ISA International Seabed Authority
- ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- OPCW³ Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- WTO^{1,4} World Trade Organization

Peacebuilding Commission

- HLPF High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Specialized Agencies^{1,5}

- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO International Labour Organization
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- IMO International Maritime Organization
- ITU International Telecommunication Union
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UNWTO World Tourism Organization
- UPU Universal Postal Union
- WHO World Health Organization
- WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMO World Meteorological Organization
- WORLD BANK GROUP⁷
 - IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - IDA International Development Association
 - IFC International Finance Corporation

Notes:

- Member of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- The United Nations Office for Partnerships is the focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operations on 1 November 1994, as Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent on 1 October 1994.
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- The Secretariats of these organs are part of the United Nations Secretariat.
- The Secretariat also includes the following offices: the Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.
- For a complete list of ECOSOC Subsidiary Bodies see un.org/ecosoc.

This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.

COUNTRY INFO, RESOLUTION RESEARCH, & TOPICS!

Links to all of these sites, previous resolutions, & more can be found at the Civitas site.

www.civitas-stl.com/resources

COUNTRY RESEARCH

CIA World Factbook

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>

U.S. State Department Fact Sheets

<https://www.state.gov/u-s-bilateral-relations-fact-sheets/>

RESOLUTION RESEARCH

UNICEF

www.unicef.org

Human Rights Watch

www.hrw.org

United Nations News Center

<http://news.un.org>

World Health Organization

<https://www.who.int/>

UN Sustainable Development Goals

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

POSSIBLE RESOLUTION TOPICS

Air Pollution	Drug Trafficking	Border Security
HIV/AIDs	Genocide	Corruption
Climate Change	Women's Education	Landmines
Education	Child Soldiers	Nuclear Weapons
AI/Technology	Refugees	Human Trafficking
Deforestation	Police Brutality	Immigration
Clean Drinking Water	Child Labor	Crime Reduction
Unemployment	Slavery	Infant Mortality
Sustainable Development	Domestic Violence	Healthcare
Terrorism	Natural Disaster Relief	Famine

Model United Nations Research Sheet

[\(Click here for a digital version you can save & complete!\)](#)

Delegate's Name: _____ Country: _____

On what continent is your country? _____

What is the capital of your country? _____

What countries does your nation border? _____

If your country is not landlocked, what ocean/sea does it border? _____

How many people live in your country? _____

Does your country have a national religion? If so, what is it? _____

What is an official language of your country? _____

Are you a wealthy, poor or middle class nation _____

How did you come to that conclusion? _____

How much does your country pay in U.N. dues? _____

What is the literacy rate of your nation? _____

What is the infant mortality rate in your nation? _____

What goods does your country produce? (Hint, look at exports) _____

What natural resources does your country have? _____

Who is in charge of your government? _____

Model United Nations Research Sheet (continued)

How would you characterize the political situation in your country? Stable? In turmoil?

Has your country been in the news lately? If so, why? _____

What are some political, social, economic or military issues facing your country?

What nations are your allies? _____

Does your country have any enemies? _____

How corrupt is your country according to Transparency International's country index?

(<https://www.transparency.org/>) _____

According to the World Happiness Report, how happy is your country? (Note, some countries may not be included. <http://worldhappiness.report/>)

What is something fun or interesting you've learned about your country?

RESOLUTION WRITING

HEADING

Re.: (Topic of resolution goes here)
Resolution submitted to:
Resolution submitted by: (Your country/countries)
Date:

PREAMBLE

Preambulatory phrases to use with your problems & facts

Affirming	Convinced	Keeping in mind	Recalling
Alarmed by	Deeply concerned	Noting with deep concern	Recognizing
Approving	Emphasizing	Observing	Seeking
Aware of	Fully aware	Realizing	Taking into consideration
Confident	Guided by	Reaffirming	Whereas
	Having considered		

A – Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or Sustainable Development Goal

*
*
*

B – Problems & Facts -- acts which violate human rights & explain your resolution:

*
*
*

Articles and Problems

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Action Plan
2. Funding
3. Timeline
4. Evaluation

Suggestions or Solutions

SAMPLE CIVITAS UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION

Heading:

Re: Preventing Child Deaths in Chad
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Norway, South Africa
Date: September 2024

Establishing in the PREAMBLE the principles that apply in this resolution:

Whereas Sustainable Development Goal #3 is Good Health & Well Being, and

Whereas Sustainable Development Goal #1 is No Poverty, and

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Shocked that pneumonia is the leading killer of children in Chad. This easily treatable disease is responsible for 23% of child deaths, and

Knowing that there are vaccines to prevent pneumonia, but only 22% of infants are fully vaccinated by age 2 in Chad, and

Recognizing that Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, and

Alarmed that there is 1 doctor for every 10,000 people in Chad, which makes healthcare inaccessible for many,

Be It Hereby Resolved That the General Assembly:

1. The United Nations will begin a program called Pneumonia Urgent Response Team (PURT), in which vans will travel to rural villages with the goal of preventing and treating pediatric pneumonia.
2. PURT will try to prevent pneumonia by administering immunizations for children and therapeutic foods to prevent malnutrition. (Therapeutic foods are ready to eat packets of food paste filled with minerals, vitamins, and essential calories used in developing nations to stop starvation) They will treat those who do have pneumonia by distributing effective oral antibiotics.
3. This program will take place in Chad, a country that has high pneumonia infection rates and low access to health facilities. There will be 30 healthmobiles and each healthmobile will be given a region to patrol.
4. To pay for PURT the United Nations will raise the dues of the 10 wealthiest countries by \$1 million, raising \$10 million dollars a year. This will pay for the vans, immunizations, antibiotics, and the therapeutic food. The UN will work closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) to get the supplies necessary at the absolute lowest cost. The Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders will be providing medical staffing at a reduced rate or free if possible.

Budget:

30 transport vans (41,500 x 30 = \$1,215,000)

60,000 pneumonia vaccines (2,000 for each van, costing \$3.00 each, 60,000 x 3 = \$180,000)

Therapeutic food is \$52 for a box of 150 packets. We want 10 boxes per van (10 x 30 = 300. 300 x \$52 = \$15,600)

The rest of the funds will go to restocking supplies as needed, paying for fuel and van repairs, and will go to staffing.

5. Our program will last 10 years. At that time the program will be evaluated by the General Assembly and, if found to be successful, can be renewed for another five years and expanded to other countries with high childhood mortality rates due to pneumonia. Success is determined by lowering the infant mortality rate from 68 to 50. Possible expansion countries are: Somalia, Guinea, and South Sudan.

Elevator Pitch Worksheet

Sponsors of resolutions: Instead of reading word-for-word your entire resolution, we're asking you to give a short pitch to introduce and explain your plan. Here is a basic outline of what your remarks should include.

1. The title of your resolution:

2. The most compelling facts about your issue: [Do NOT read your preamble. Summarize the most compelling argument.]

3. The key parts of your action plan:

4. Other countries directly affected by this problem:

5. A final powerful statement about why the UN should support this resolution:

Elevator Pitch Worksheet

Using the blank template found on page 9, here's what a sample elevator pitch would look like for the sample resolution found on page 8.

1. The title of your resolution:

“My resolution is about stopping children in Chad from dying of pneumonia.”

2. The most compelling facts about your issue:

“Chad is one of the poorest nations in the world. Because there is only about 1 doctor for every 10,000 people, many children do not get vaccinated and die of preventable diseases like pneumonia.”

3. The key parts of your action plan:

“Our resolution would have 30 medical vans roaming around the country. Each van would have some doctors and nurses and a ton of medical supplies like vaccines and antibiotics to treat pneumonia. These vans would provide free healthcare to people who really need it.”

4. Other countries directly affected by this problem:

“This resolution is going to start in Chad. If it helps lower the infant mortality rate, it could expand to other nations with this problem like Somalia, Guinea and South Sudan.”

5. A final powerful statement about why the UN should support this resolution:

“We do not want diseases spreading around the world. Stopping pneumonia in places like Chad can keep everyone healthy. A healthy Chad will make a good trade partner and will help others rise out of poverty.”

The basics of resolution funding:

Step 1: Figure out an approximate cost

You will often have to make “educated guesses” at how much your programs will cost, but it’s useful to at least go through that process of estimation. You can actually find out a lot about approximate costs just by googling your budget items. Often the cost of something varies depending on geography. However, here are a few useful facts:

More supplies & prices can be found at the UNICEF site or on the Civitas resources page. (<http://www.unicef.org/supply/>)

\$2	Polio vaccine: 10 doses of vaccines that will protect 3 children from polio
\$3	Mosquito net: Treated with long lasting insecticide, protects 2 people for 4 years from mosquitos/pests
\$7	Fleece blankets: Used for children in hospitals, refugee camps, and day care centers
\$17	Chlorine water testing kit: Basic kit used for monitoring water quality, 250 tests
\$23	HIV Rapid Diagnostic Test: 30 test kits to quickly detect HIV
\$23	Squatting plate: Helps create hygienic sanitation stations in disaster zones or emergency situations
\$24	First aid kit: Basic kit designed for treating a range of minor injuries
\$24	Deworming tablets: Kills parasites found in local foods/water which stops disease and improves health. Treats 700 kids.
\$52	Micronutrient powder: Packets of vitamin powder to be added to food for children. (Prevents blindness and brain damage from dietary deficiencies, builds up immune system) Provides 1,700 packets, covering 4 children for 7 months.
\$55	K.I.N.D. (Kids in need of desks): Provides a work desk and bench for 3 students, so they do not have to work on the floor.
\$76	Therapeutic milk: 90 packets of therapeutic milk which saves children suffering from acute malnutrition
\$130	WASH & Dignity Kit: Provides water purification tablets, soap, bucket, wash cloths, and other toiletries for 5 families (25 people) for 1 month
\$162	School in a box: Education supplies for 40 students and 1 teacher, lasts 3 months
\$319	AFRIDEV Handpump: Complete kit to install a durable handpump that can provide water for community of 300 people
\$1,100	Better Shelter: Tent/portable housing designed by IKEA that has solar powered lights & can house a family for 3 years.
\$2,114	Midwifery kit: Provides sanitation and medical gear to help a midwife safely deliver 50 babies. Helps decrease infant mortality.
\$5,032	Diesel generator set: A small diesel operated generator used for providing lights/cooling in emergency situations
\$6,516	Solar water pump: Complete kit to install a solar powered water pump ideal for farming and livestock. Works well in rural/remote regions.
\$40,500	Transport van: A vehicle that can carry 5,000 lbs of supplies, equipment, and/or staff to rural areas. Often used as portable schools and medical clinics.

Step 2: Decide on your funding mechanism

In the past, students have devised a number of ways to fund their programs: asking for donations from wealthy countries, requesting a fee (*see bit about taxes below) be placed on international airline flights, organizing a benefit concert, and (perhaps the most popular) raising UN dues. While it may be difficult, try to crunch the numbers and see if your method of funding will actually come close to paying for their program. *Reminder, the UN cannot raise taxes. It doesn’t collect any taxes and is a voluntary organization. But it can request taxes from countries or on certain items to help pay for things. Many times, businesses/countries will donate because they know it benefits them in the long run.

This packet (beginning on page 21) has information about UN Dues. The UN budget generated by dues is roughly 5.6 billion, (or 2.8 billion per year) so keep that in mind when funding your programs by raising dues. For example:

<p>Raising dues for the 10 nations that pay the highest amount of dues would create about:</p> <p>0.1%= \$1,985,983 0.5%= \$9,929,917 1%= \$19,859,835 5%= \$99,299,179 10%= \$198,598,359</p> <p>The countries affected would be Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and USA.</p>	<p>If you raised dues on the 10 wealthiest nations (by GDP (PPP) per capita) it would look more like this:</p> <p>0.1%= \$111,668 0.5%= \$558,342 1%= \$1,116,685 5%= \$5,583,423 10%= \$11,166,847</p> <p>The countries affected would be Brunei, Ireland, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.</p>
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Although raising dues for the 10 richest nations sounds pretty straight forward, as you can see from the example above, you need to be specific. Those are two very different sets of countries and two very different amounts.

An in-depth guide to paying for your resolution

The United Nations does not have a lot of spare cash lying around so if you create a new program in your resolution, you're going to have to figure out how to pay for it. These pages will help you make a budget and show you the most common ways the UN pays for things.

Step 1: Estimate a cost. Most UN resolutions cost between \$1-\$100 million dollars. (some real-life examples can be found on page 11 in this book!) The three main components you will need to pay for are 1. Staffing, 2. Your action plan, 3. Equipment/transportation. You do not have to have this budgeted out to the penny.

For example, let's say we're working on improving education in Madagascar. For my program, I want to build 5 schools. I'm going to need to hire teachers, construct the buildings, and fill the schools with educational stuff.

Let's start with staffing. I want each school to teach 500 students. I'll guess that I need 20 teachers per school. Doing some research, I've learned that the average yearly salary in Madagascar is \$400. I want to overpay my teachers so I will give them \$500 a year.

If I have 5 schools with 20 teachers each and I pay everyone \$500, I will need \$5,000 for staff. (5x20= 100 teachers x \$500 wages = **\$5,000** for staff)

Knowing that things are cheaper in Madagascar than in the United States, I'm just going to guess that building a school will be about \$500,000 for land, workers, construction materials. (\$500,000 per building x 5 schools total = **\$2,500,000.**)

Last are supplies. I want every student to have a \$100 tablet and \$50 of other supplies like a book bag, art supplies, paper, whatever.

(500 students x 5 schools = 2,500 students total. 2,500 tablets at \$100 each = **\$250,000** PLUS I wanted 2,500 x \$50 misc school stuff = **\$125,000.**)

Proposed Budget for Education in Madagascar	
Staff	\$5,000
Buildings	\$2,500,000
Tablets	\$250,000
School Supplies	\$125,000
Total	\$2,880,000

All total it looks like I need **\$2.8 million** for my education program. I'm going to round it up to **\$3 million** because maybe they need lunches, transportation, or more teachers. Having a little extra funding in case of emergency is a good idea.

Step 2. Figure out where the money should come from. Most resolutions are funded by the dues nations pay to belong to the UN. Let's go back to our \$3 million education resolution. I could raise dues on countries with excellent education systems or wealthy places with tons of money. (Hi Monaco!) If I asked to raise dues on the 25 wealthiest nations, I would only need to increase it by 0.25% to raise \$5 million.

I can also just flat out ask 10 countries to help me pay for this. If 10 nations all chipped in, they'd only have to pay \$300,000 each. The more countries you ask to pay for something, the less everyone has to pay. Just remember to clearly state who you are asking money from/why.

An in-depth guide to paying for your resolution (continued)

Another way I can pay for education in Madagascar is by asking companies and non-profit organizations (NGOs) for donations. Maybe Samsung or Apple will donate some tablets. Maybe I can work with Teachers Without Borders for half of my staff. You can't rely on partnerships, volunteers, and donations to pay for 100% of a program but they can help you keep down the cost. Even hosting a general fundraiser like a benefit concert can help you make some well needed money.

The third way the United Nations pays for things are fines and suggested surcharges. The key thing to keep in mind is that the UN is a voluntary organization. It cannot force a country or government to do something. It can ask very nicely though and often times that works. Companies like I might suggest that a voluntary surcharge of 1 cent be put on all flights to islands. Or that ½ cent surcharge be placed on every quart of vanilla ice cream sold. (Vanilla comes from Madagascar!) That would raise more than enough money to support my program, but I cannot force a company to do it. The same thing goes for fines. I can fine companies who hire 15-year-olds instead of letting them go to school to pay for my program or fine countries that have low literacy rates. I can request whatever I want, but it might not get honored.

To recap:

- Estimate a cost for your program.
- List a budget.
- Say specifically how much \$\$\$ you want. No one will vote for a program without seeing a price tag.
- The three ways to raise money are 1. Dues, 2. Donations/Partnerships, 3. Fines & Taxes. Feel free to use a combo of any of those things.

BASIC INDICATORS for the 25 Richest Countries in the World

Country	GDP per capita (nominal, in US \$)	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2022	2020	2022	2022	2022
1. Monaco	\$190,513	1.9	39,000	99	90
2. Liechtenstein	\$180,367	4.1	39,000	99	83
3. Luxembourg	\$140,694	2.8	645,000	99	83
4. Singapore	\$131,580	2.5	5,454,000	96	86
5. Ireland	\$124,596	3.3	5,124,000	99	82
6. Qatar	\$112,789	6.5	2,799,000	97	80
7. Switzerland	\$84,658	4.0	8,770,000	99	83
8. United Arab Emirates	\$78,255	7.5	9,282,000	93	80
9. Norway	\$77,808	2.4	5,456,000	99	83
10. United States	\$76,027	5.3	331,894,000	99	81
11. Brunei	\$74,953	8.8	430,000	96	78
12. San Marino	\$70,139	1.7	34,000	99	84
13. Denmark	\$69,273	3.8	5,911,000	99	82
14. Netherlands	\$68,572	4.0	17,747,000	99	82
15. Austria	\$64,751	3.5	9,062,000	99	82
16. Iceland	\$64,621	2.0	380,000	99	84
17. Andorra	\$63,600	3.0	80,000	99	83
18. Germany	\$63,271	3.8	83,695,000	99	82
19. Sweden	\$62,926	2.6	10,494,000	99	83
20. Australia	\$61,941	3.6	25,972,000	99	83
21. Belgium	\$61,587	3.4	11,672,000	99	82
22. Finland	\$58,010	2.4	5,522,000	99	82
23. Canada	\$57,812	4.5	38,952,000	99	84
24. Bahrain	\$57,424	8.3	1,502,000	95	80
25. France	\$56,036	3.2	67,918,000	99	83
WORLD	\$17,110	37.7	7,980,605,000	86	71

*GDP nominal data taken from UN statistics at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/selbasicFast.asp>

BASIC INDICATORS for the 25 Poorest Countries in the World

Country	GDP per capita (nominal, in US \$)	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2022	2020	2022	2022	2022
1. Burundi	\$856	56.5	12,575,000	85	67
2. South Sudan	\$928	69.9	13,250,000	26	59
3. Central African	\$1,102	80.6	5,633,000	36	56
4. Dem. Rep. of	\$1,316	64.5	95,241,000	86	62
5. Somalia	\$1,322	89.5	16,360,000	37	56
6. Niger	\$1,435	67.7	24,113,000	19	60
7. Mozambique	\$1,439	64.7	31,616,000	76	57
8. Malawi	\$1,603	39.5	21,508,000	65	73
9. North Korea	\$1,650**	20.0	25,660,000	100	72
10. Chad	\$1,705	68.6	16,818,000	40	59
11. Madagascar	\$1,778	37.8	26,923,000	64	68
12. Liberia	\$1,779	47.4	4,661,000	47	65
13. Sierra Leone	\$1,958	63.6	8,298,000	48	59
14. Yemen	\$2,078	41.9	31,155,000	70	68
15. Eritrea	\$2,101	43.3	3,601,000	73	67
16. Kiribati	\$2,148	29.2	121,000	92	68
17. Solomon Islands	\$2,385	13.4	728,000	76	77
18. Afghanistan	\$2,456	104.3	32,890,000	38	54
19. Zimbabwe	\$2,523	30.3	15,179,000	96	63
20. Mali	\$2,575	64.0	21,474,000	38	62
21. Togo	\$2,599	38.5	7,886,000	66	71
22. Gambia	\$2,646	54.9	2,487,000	55	62
23. Burkina Faso	\$2,663	87.5	21,510,000	36	63
24. Guinea-Bissau	\$2,784	51.9	1,646,000	59	64
25. Rwanda	\$2,808	28.0	12,956,000	70	66
WORLD	\$17,110	37.7	7,980,605,000	86	71

*GDP nominal data taken from UN statistics at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/selbasicFast.asp>

**This is an estimate. North Korea does not share information.

INTRO TO MIDDLE SCHOOL
U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Your field trip will simulate a United Nations General Assembly session. Your session is on _____.

1. Bring a pencil/pen, your delegate handbook, and a country placard or sign. Make sure your placard is easy to read from a distance! (Also spell your country's name correctly!)
2. Vote and talk from the perspective of your country. The country you will represent is: _____.
3. If you are presenting your resolution:
 - Prepare a short elevator pitch on why others should care about your issue. (Check out page 9!)
 - Explain why your resolution is important for the world.
 - Take notes while delegates ask questions and propose amendments.
 - Respond to the questions and amendments.
4. After a resolution is presented, you may join the Speakers' List. On the list you can:
 - Ask questions about the resolution.
 - Suggest an amendment (change) that would be better for your country and/or the world community.
 - Make a comment in favor of the resolution, or in opposition to the resolution.
5. Vote on the resolution!
 - Yes
 - No
 - Every country must vote.
 - A resolution needs a majority to pass.

Responding to Resolutions—Student Name: _____ **Country:** _____

Hopefully all resolutions for scheduled sessions will be posted about two weeks in advance on the Civitas website (www.civitas-stl.com). This handout should be brought to our session in your folder to use during resolution discussion and for documenting outcomes of the resolutions. Usually 5-6 resolutions are discussed per session.

Resolution Topic: _____ ***Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.***

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the GLOBAL COMMUNITY if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ ***Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.***

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
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At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ ***Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.***

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At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ *Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.*

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At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ *Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.*

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At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ *Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.*

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
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At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Summary of United Nations Dues

How are membership dues calculated?

Membership dues (which are also known as assessments) are based primarily on each nation's share of the global economy. Additional criteria are based on a series of variables including the country's GNP, external debt, and per capita incomes. The General Assembly decides what percent each country will pay based on those figures. For 2023, the 30 countries contributing at the minimum rate were assessed \$27,883 each. The largest contributor – the United States – was assessed \$670,206,698. That may seem like a lot of money, but keep in mind that membership dues do not pay for all of the United Nations' entire yearly budget. **As of September 2024, 135 member states (out of 193) have paid their U.N. member dues in full.** (Check out the updated UN Honour Roll at <https://www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/honourroll.shtml> or on the Civitas resources page. Often countries do pay late!)

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Afghanistan	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.01	
Albania	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.08	YES
Algeria	0.138	\$3,847,752	\$0.09	YES
Andorra	0.005	\$139,412	\$1.81	YES
Angola	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	YES
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.55	YES
Argentina	0.915	\$25,512,271	\$0.58	
Armenia	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.07	YES
Australia	2.210	\$61,619,804	\$2.52	YES
Austria	0.677	\$18,876,293	\$2.16	YES
Azerbaijan	0.049	\$1,366,230	\$0.14	YES
The Bahamas	0.018	\$501,881	\$1.27	YES
Bahrain	0.050	\$1,394,113	\$0.93	YES
Bangladesh	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	
Barbados	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.68	YES
Belarus	0.049	\$1,366,230	\$0.14	
Belgium	0.821	\$22,891,339	\$2.00	YES
Belize	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.07	YES
Benin	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	YES
Bhutan	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.03	YES
Bolivia	0.016	\$446,116	\$0.04	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	\$334,587	\$0.10	YES
Botswana	0.014	\$390,351	\$0.17	YES
Brazil	2.948	\$82,196,915	\$0.39	YES
Brunei	0.025	\$697,057	\$1.63	YES
Bulgaria	0.046	\$1,282,584	\$0.18	YES
Burkina Faso	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.00	
Burundi	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.00	YES
Cambodia	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.01	YES
Cameroon	0.013	\$362,470	\$0.02	
Canada	2.734	\$76,230,111	\$2.08	YES
Cape Verde	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.05	
Central African Republic	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	
Chad	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.01	YES
Chile	0.407	\$11,348,081	\$0.63	
China	12.005	\$334,726,585	\$0.24	
Colombia	0.288	\$8,030,091	\$0.16	YES
Comoros	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.03	YES
Congo	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.03	
Costa Rica	0.062	\$1,728,700	\$0.35	
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	\$362,470	\$0.01	

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Croatia	0.077	\$2,146,934	\$0.51	YES
Cuba	0.080	\$2,230,581	\$0.19	YES
Cyprus	0.036	\$1,003,761	\$0.85	YES
Czech Republic (Czechia)	0.311	\$8,671,384	\$0.82	YES
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	YES
Denmark	0.554	\$15,446,774	\$2.69	YES
Djibouti	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.03	YES
Dominica	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.38	YES
Dominican Republic	0.053	\$1,477,759	\$0.14	YES
Ecuador	0.080	\$2,230,581	\$0.13	
Egypt	0.186	\$5,186,101	\$0.05	YES
El Salvador	0.012	\$334,587	\$0.05	
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	\$446,116	\$0.35	YES
Eritrea	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	YES
Estonia	0.039	\$1,087,407	\$0.83	YES
Ethiopia	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	YES
Fiji	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.09	YES
Finland	0.421	\$11,738,432	\$2.13	YES
France	4.427	\$123,434,785	\$1.90	YES
Gabon	0.015	\$418,234	\$0.21	
The Gambia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	YES
Georgia	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.06	YES
Germany	6.090	\$169,802,990	\$2.07	YES
Ghana	0.015	\$418,234	\$0.01	
Greece	0.366	\$10,204,909	\$0.91	YES
Grenada	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.26	
Guatemala	0.036	\$1,003,761	\$0.06	YES
Guinea	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	YES
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	
Guyana	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.07	YES
Haiti	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	
Honduras	0.009	\$250,941	\$0.03	YES
Hungary	0.206	\$5,743,746	\$0.59	YES
Iceland	0.028	\$780,703	\$2.33	YES
India	0.834	\$23,253,808	\$0.02	YES
Indonesia	0.543	\$15,140,069	\$0.06	YES
Iran	0.398	\$11,097,141	\$0.14	
Iraq	0.129	\$3,596,812	\$0.09	
Ireland	0.371	\$10,344,319	\$2.17	YES
Israel	0.490	\$13,662,309	\$1.64	
Italy	3.307	\$92,206,648	\$1.55	YES
Jamaica	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.08	YES
Japan	8.564	\$238,783,713	\$1.87	YES
Jordan	0.021	\$585,527	\$0.06	YES
Kazakhstan	0.178	\$4,963,043	\$0.27	YES
Kenya	0.024	\$669,174	\$0.01	YES
Kiribati	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.24	YES
Kuwait	0.252	\$7,026,330	\$1.70	YES
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.01	YES
Laos	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.02	

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Latvia	0.047	\$1,310,466	\$0.67	YES
Lebanon	0.047	\$1,310,466	\$0.22	
Lesotho	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	YES
Liberia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	
Libya	0.030	\$836,468	\$0.13	
Liechtenstein	0.009	\$250,941	\$6.62	YES
Lithuania	0.071	\$1,979,641	\$0.68	YES
Luxembourg	0.067	\$1,868,112	\$3.20	YES
Madagascar	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.00	
Malawi	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.00	
Malaysia	0.341	\$9,507,852	\$0.30	YES
Maldives	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.26	YES
Mali	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.01	YES
Malta	0.017	\$473,998	\$1.10	YES
Marshall Islands	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.52	YES
Mauritania	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.01	
Mauritius	0.011	\$306,705	\$0.24	YES
Mexico	1.292	\$36,023,885	\$0.28	
Micronesia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.26	YES
Moldova	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.02	YES
Monaco	0.011	\$306,705	\$7.93	YES
Mongolia	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.05	YES
Montenegro	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.18	YES
Morocco	0.055	\$1,533,524	\$0.04	YES
Mozambique	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.00	YES
Myanmar	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	
Namibia	0.009	\$250,941	\$0.10	YES
Nauru	0.001	\$27,883	\$2.45	YES
Nepal	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.01	YES
The Netherlands	1.356	\$37,808,350	\$2.22	YES
New Zealand	0.291	\$8,113,739	\$1.72	YES
Nicaragua	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.02	
Niger	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.00	YES
Nigeria	0.250	\$6,970,566	\$0.04	YES
North Korea	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.01	
North Macedonia	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.09	YES
Norway	0.754	\$21,023,227	\$3.96	YES
Oman	0.115	\$3,206,460	\$0.69	
Pakistan	0.115	\$3,206,460	\$0.02	
Palau	0.001	\$27,883	\$1.28	YES
Panama	0.045	\$1,254,701	\$0.31	
Papua New Guinea	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.03	
Paraguay	0.016	\$446,116	\$0.07	
Peru	0.152	\$4,238,104	\$0.13	YES
Philippines	0.205	\$5,715,863	\$0.05	YES
Poland	0.802	\$22,361,577	\$0.59	YES
Portugal	0.350	\$9,758,792	\$0.94	YES
Qatar	0.282	\$7,862,799	\$2.98	YES
Romania	0.198	\$5,520,688	\$0.28	YES
Russian Federation	2.405	\$67,056,845	\$0.47	YES
Rwanda	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	YES

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.50	
Saint Lucia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.16	YES
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.25	
Samoa	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.14	YES
San Marino	0.002	\$55,765	\$1.67	YES
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.14	
Saudi Arabia	1.172	\$32,678,013	\$0.99	YES
Senegal	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.01	YES
Serbia	0.028	\$780,703	\$0.09	YES
Seychelles	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.59	YES
Sierra Leone	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.00	
Singapore	0.485	\$13,522,898	\$2.37	YES
Slovakia	0.153	\$4,265,986	\$0.78	YES
Slovenia	0.076	\$2,119,052	\$1.02	YES
Solomon Islands	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.05	
Somalia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.00	
South Africa	0.272	\$7,583,975	\$0.13	YES
South Korea	2.267	\$63,209,094	\$1.24	YES
South Sudan	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.01	
Spain	2.146	\$59,835,339	\$1.29	YES
Sri Lanka	0.044	\$1,226,819	\$0.06	YES
Sudan	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	YES
Suriname	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.25	
Swaziland/Kingdom of Eswatini	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.04	
Sweden	0.906	\$25,261,332	\$2.55	YES
Switzerland	1.151	\$32,092,485	\$3.79	YES
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	\$306,705	\$0.02	
Tajikistan	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.01	YES
Tanzania	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	
Thailand	0.307	\$8,559,855	\$0.12	
Timor-Leste	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.04	YES
Togo	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.01	
Tonga	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.26	YES
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	\$1,115,290	\$0.81	YES
Tunisia	0.025	\$697,057	\$0.06	YES
Turkey	1.371	\$38,226,584	\$0.47	YES
Turkmenistan	0.033	\$920,114	\$0.16	YES
Tuvalu	0.001	\$27,883	\$2.49	YES
Uganda	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.01	
Ukraine	0.057	\$1,589,288	\$0.04	YES
United Arab Emirates	0.616	\$17,175,474	\$1.83	YES
United Kingdom	4.567	\$127,338,301	\$1.92	YES
United States of America	22.000	\$670,206,698	\$2.08	
Uruguay	0.087	\$2,425,757	\$0.70	
Uzbekistan	0.032	\$892,232	\$0.03	YES
Vanuatu	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.10	YES
Venezuela	0.728	\$20,298,288	\$0.63	
Vietnam	0.077	\$2,146,934	\$0.02	YES
Yemen	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	
Zambia	0.009	\$250,941	\$0.01	YES
Zimbabwe	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.01	YES
Total	100.000	\$2,849,023,329	\$0.38	—



Like Model United Nations?

Check out these other
great programs from Civitas!



◆ **Model United Nations and other simulations**

Represent a country at a U.N. General Assembly. Do some research, write a resolution, and work with delegates from other schools to solve world problems. We also have other simulations like an international crisis, think tank meeting, or mock city council session where students role play to solve conflicts.

◆ **Issues Roundtables**

Get together with students from other schools to talk about a wide range of issues. At each roundtable we cover something different like immigration, poverty in America, human trafficking, environmental issues, campaign finance reform, gender politics, what's going on in St. Louis, and more! You don't need to prep or do any homework, just show up and talk about your ideas.

◆ **Guest Speakers and Field Trips**

Civitas brings a wide variety of experts — politicians, nonprofits, professors, lawyers, activists, journalists, and others to speak to students. These talks aren't boring and one-sided either. You're encouraged to ask questions and interact with professionals that students normally don't have access to. Sometimes we have experts lead a group on a tour somewhere in the St. Louis community.

◆ **Documentary/Pizza Nights and Trivia Nights**

Watch movies, learn about issues, and talk about your thoughts afterwards with Civitas. We host movie nights (usually Fridays) where students can come together and watch contemporary films on important issues. (There's also pizza!) Our Trivia Nights are fun-filled evenings where teams of students engage in a (very) friendly competition answering rounds of diverse trivia questions. There are prizes—and pizza! (Unfortunately snacks aren't provided for Zoom events—but attendance drawings for gift certificates are done at Zoom events.)

◆ **Game Changers (high school only)**

Civitas will “go-to-bat” for students who attend a certain number of events in one school year. You will earn a special certificate, and an outing and/or gift card reserved just for Game Changers. By becoming a Game Changer, especially for more than one school year, you can create an impressive college application opportunity, including a letter of recommendation from a Civitas staff member. Being a Game Changer also means you can apply for the Civitas paid summer internship.

◆ **Pulitzer Center for Crisis Reporting and Civitas On-the-Go**

These two programs come to your school, so you may want to talk to a teacher about bringing Civitas to one of your classes or clubs. We can provide an experience in-person or digitally. Pulitzer Center finds unreported and under-reported international and national issues and brings them to local schools. Best of all, students get a chance to interact with the reporters for a unique hands on experience. On-the-Go is a variety of our Saturday events, such as Think Tanks, guest speakers, and simulations that the Civitas staff can bring to classes or clubs.

◆ **Civitas Internship (high school only)**

Each summer, Civitas invites Game Changer students to apply for a paid internship program. The overall focus of the program varies each year, depending on what's happening locally and nationally. In 2024, our topic was Election 2024. Students got to meet local activists and politicians to learn about the candidates and issues on the ballot in November. They also collaborated to write a newspaper!

Everything above is free for high school students! Middle school students are welcome to sign up for many of our events.

Check out www.civitas-stl.com for more info!