



## ***AGENDA QUESTIONS***

### **Alternative Energy Sources and Nuclear Energy:**

1. It seems that some states are currently more interested in environmental protection than others. What can be done to ensure that all states contribute equally to protecting the environment? Is this task possible or will some states always have to take the lead? What mechanisms can be put in place to encourage those who lag behind?
2. Should nuclear power expansion for civilian purposes be pursued or are the risks too great? Is nuclear power the proper alternative energy source to expand upon or do other possibilities need to be explored?
3. Should all states be allowed to pursue nuclear energy for civilian purposes, especially if it will allow LDCs to catch up EDCs and narrow the energy gap?
4. What can be done to guarantee that countries possessing nuclear power capabilities ONLY use these capabilities for civilian purposes and maintain the appropriate safety procedures? How can the world community ensure that nuclear technology would not be used for weapons production? Is IAEA monitoring enough or should more be done to ensure the protection of nuclear technology?
5. As the world searches for new energy sources aside from coal, oil and gas, what can be done to guarantee that nations, such as those in the Middle East, are not economically devastated by this change? Is this even possible? Remember, states are not likely to agree to any plan of action that is not of benefit to them.

### **Peacekeeping and Darfur:**

1. What should be the goal of peacekeeping operations implemented by the United Nations? Should peacekeeping operations be in the form of military intervention to stop the warring parties or should they be aimed at helping citizens in need?
2. As the UN continues to find itself overextended, how should the world community decide what conflict scenarios are the most pressing and require peacekeeping intervention?

3. Is the UN the appropriate agency to handle conflict situations or are regional organizations better suited to take on this task? In Sudan, should the United Nations step in and take over for the African Union or should UNMIS continue to play a secondary role, providing only logistical support? When should this transfer of operations take place, if at all?
4. Considering the complex nature of the Darfur conflict, how should peacekeeping troops approach the crisis area? Is it first necessary to implement the Darfur Peace Accord between conflicting parties or should peacekeepers be principally concerned with assisting Darfur civilians in need?
5. Given that thousands of Sudanese civilians currently live in Chadian refugee camps, should UN peacekeeping troops be allowed to monitor these areas or is their responsibility only to the Darfur region?

### **World Hunger:**

1. How important is the UN Declaration of Human Rights if a right as basic as access to food is not assured for so many people in the world? Are some parts of the declaration more important than others? What can be done to fully enforce the UNDHR?
2. Sometimes food shortages are created by natural causes like droughts, but in other times the causes are manmade. What, if at all, can be done to fight some of these causes of hunger like poverty, failing governments, and food shortages created by war? Is it possible to fight these causes individually, or do these problems require the effort of all countries?
3. How can countries and the international community best prepare for droughts so international aid and response would arrive as early as possible preventing a crisis? Should we have an international system to tackle such situations before they get so serious?
4. What are the responsibilities of rich countries in the fight against hunger? For example, should economically developed countries (EDCs) governments give less aid to their own agriculture industry in order to create fairer and better conditions in other countries? Or is hunger mainly a local problem unrelated to global processes?
5. In recent years most hunger related crises happened in Africa and the situation seems to be getting worse in some parts of the continent. Is it time for the international community to address Africa's problems specifically or is there no hierarchy of countries in need?