

## OFFICIAL POSITION

**Rules:** Every delegate participating in a committee must present his or her Official Position in writing to the Board of Directors at the first session. If not, you can submit it at the second session (the first session on the second day) as the latest date. If you do not comply with these instructions, you will be reprimanded, and you will also lose the opportunity to be a candidate for an academic award. The delegate must take responsibility and write his Official Position in the time considered. The evaluation of the official position is a crucial element for the decision of academic awards. That is why any type of plagiarism (Rule 10) is considered a serious offense that will nullify the possibilities of the delegate to obtain any prize.

### Official position

The official position is an essay in which each delegate expresses the position of his or her country in relation to the issues to be discussed within the committee. This essay consists of two parts: an introductory page and two pages explaining the country's official position on each agenda item. The document must have the following heading:

### OFFICIAL POSITION

Committee:

Country:

Name of delegate:

School of the delegate:

**1. Research:** the introductory page will consist of the following parts:

(a) Basic information about your country:

Population, social problems, economic system and form of government.

b) History:

Border problems, wars and most relevant historical periods.

c) Relations with other countries:

Mention international groups to which your country belongs, its participation in the UN, and whether it is a member of any treaties. In addition, trade dealings with other countries in the international community.

## 2. Position on the problem:

It will consist of the relevant information from a country in relation to the topic to be discussed. This part will express how the problem affects each nation and the official position of the country.

It is very important that the text does not speak personally, but always referring to the position of the country or the government. You should speak as a representative of a country and not use phrases such as "I think" or "I support the idea".

You can see a skeleton of this document and an example below

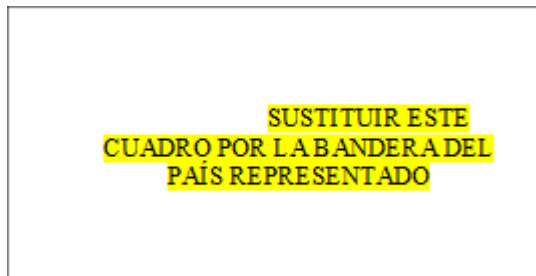
## OFFICIAL POSITION PAPER

Committee:

Country: (official name)

Name of the delegate:

School of the delegate:



Capital City:

Location:

Territory

Borders:

Population:

Currency:

Official language:

Official Religion (if you have one):

Main religions:

Form of government:

Head of government:

Head of State:

Holidays:

Official language:

Natural resources:

Economy:

Relations with other countries: (groupings, both commercial and political treaties and conflicts or disputes)

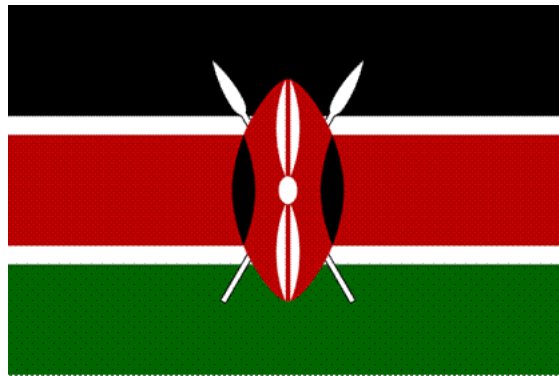
### OFFICIAL POSITION (EXAMPLE)

Committee: UN Women

Country: Republic of Kenya

Name of delegate: Leyla González Rojas

School of the delegate: Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Campus Toluca



**Capital city: Nairobi**

**Location: It is located in East Africa, bordered by South Sudan and Ethiopia, to the east by Somalia, to the west by Uganda and to the south by Tanzania**

**Territory: 580,367 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Borders: Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, Sudan from the south to the northwest.**

**Population: 55 million (2023)**

**Uniform: Kenyan Chelin (KES)**

**Economic system: Mixed Market**

**Official language: English and Swahili**

**Main religions: Christianity 85%, Islam 11%, Other African traditional religions 4%**

**Form of government: Republican**

**Head of government: William Ruto**

**Head of state: William Ruto**

**Holidays: Madaraka Day – June 1 (commemoration of self-rule 1963), Mashujaa (Heroes) Day – October 20 (celebrates national heroes) Jamhuri Day – December 12 (Independence Day)**

**Natural resources: Fertile lands, minerals, energy resources, timber and forest products, water.**

**Economy: It is characterized by agriculture, industrial sector, services such as tourism and technology, natural resources, trade, economic challenges and economic growth.**

**Relations with other countries: Kenya has key relations with the United States, China, and the United Kingdom, focused on trade and investment. It is a member of the African Union and the East African Community, promoting regional integration. It also participates in the AFCFTA and has had a maritime dispute with Somalia**

## **POSITION ON TOPIC A: Prevention and correction of bias in artificial intelligence and strategies to promote equity**

The prevention and correction of bias in artificial intelligence consists of identifying the patterns that can become discriminatory due to the prejudiced information that artificial intelligence can unbalance. When it comes to actions that have good intentions on this issue, they have something positive as a consequence; however, there are cases where the consequences end up being negative; On several occasions, it has happened that in the attempt to eliminate biases, they have ended up in solutions that did not have a good process, which causes the increase of stereotypes and prejudices. An example can be about concentration algorithms, these have excluded women caused by different historical biases. Likewise, the fact that there is a lack of good representation of women in the development of artificial intelligence leads to a resolution where their experiences and needs are not considered in a good way. This can affect equitable access to obtain opportunities for health, work, education, etc.

The country of Kenya is clear that it is essential to promote gender equality. It is important to recognize that gender biases in artificial intelligence come to have a weight in society; an example of this is a study by UNESCO where it can be observed that language models create products and content where they are mostly associated with women and domestic duties. Knowing this, prevention and correction strategies must carry out the creation of data that show different contexts, experiences; for developing countries such as Kenya.

Kenya has a proactive stance on this issue. The government, together with other organizations such as UN Women, have dedicated themselves to supporting and promoting initiatives such as training programs on technological skills, invention of policies that promote the development of inclusion of women in technology; all this so that women can be included in technological fields. In addition to the country seeking to cope with these biases, it also seeks to stimulate a healthy environment where women are able to participate equally.

It is not something new that the world in general deals with problems of bias in artificial intelligence, this problem is getting bigger and bigger. In 2021, Kenya implemented the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy, which seeks to support responsible and inclusive development with Artificial Intelligence. Similarly, the government created the Strategic Plan

for Gender Equality 2023 – 2027, which aims to reduce gender differences in different areas and empower women so that they can have an active participation in society.

The Kenyan delegation proposes the following to support the country:

1. Development of International Regulatory Frameworks and Standards: This solution is short-term as they could be put into practice within approximately 24 months. The frameworks should encompass standards for transparency in the use of data and the different algorithms of artificial intelligence.
2. Training and Empowerment of Women in Technology: This solution is considered in the medium term because it could have a more significant impact after approximately 3 to 4 years. Different programs would be promoted for the promotion of digital skills for girls and women; in the same way, this resolution could integrate mentoring programs, scholarships; so they can have a better education
3. Research and continuous monitoring: This solution is considered long-term because it could start to give results after approximately 6 to 7 years. Decree a mechanism for research and be continuously monitoring to have statistics on artificial intelligence.

**References:**

Here are the references in APA format in Spanish, arranged alphabetically:

1. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2023). Is artificial intelligence advancing gender equality? <https://www.unesco.org/es/articles/ia-generativa-un-estudio-de-la-unesco-revela-pruebas-alarman-tes-de-estereotipos-de-genero-regresivos>
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2024). Artificial intelligence and gender equality. <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2024/05/artificial-intelligence-and-gender-equality>](<https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2024/05/artificial-intelligence-and-gender-equality>)
3. ONU Mujeres. (2024). Avanzando hacia la igualdad de género a través del enfoque multilateral de generación igualdad y acción local en Kenia. <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2024/09/advancing-gender-equality-through-generation-equality-s-multi-stakeholder-approach-and-local-action-in-kenya>](<https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2024/09/advancing-gender-equality-through-generation-equality-s-multi-stakeholder-approach-and-local-action-in-kenya>)
4. ONU Mujeres. (2023). La cumbre HeForShe discute el sesgo de género en la IA y cómo fomentar aliados feministas masculinos. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/feature-story/2023/09/heforshe-summit-discusses-gender-bias-in-ai-and-how-to-encourage-male-feminist-allies>](<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/feature-story/2023/09/heforshe-summit-discusses-gender-bias-in-ai-and-how-to-encourage-male-feminist-allies>)

**POSITION ON TOPIC B: Addressing Maternal Mortality in Developing Countries:  
Global Strategies, Preventions and Responsibilities**

We refer to maternal mortality when a woman dies during pregnancy, childbirth or postpartum (42 days after childbirth); This is caused by complications with pregnancy management. Globally, this problem has had a strong impact, as it has been; deaths, mental health complications, malnutrition, family poverty, gender inequality, etc.

The main causes of maternal mortality according to the WHO are:

- Severe bleeding
- Infections
- High blood pressure during pregnancy
- Complications during the report
- Unsafe abortions

In the last decade, Kenya has been able to reduce the number of maternal mortalities; however, the maternal mortality rate is still considered high, according to UNOPS, for every 100,000 live births, about 510 women lose their lives during pregnancy or childbirth due to different complications. These complications may be due to the poor quality of medical services, this includes; limited access to antenatal care, lack of people trained for these tasks and socioeconomic inequalities.

The impact that maternal mortality has had in Kenya is quite devastating, not only affecting women or children who are left without a mother, but also on the social and economic structure of the country. The delegation is in a proactive position since it has a government commitment where it has prioritized maternal health, it also has prevention strategies to expand the right to access prenatal care, investments in training so that citizens have quality services, promoting gender equality to empower women in their decision-making and international collaboration to strengthen financing.

Kenya has presented this problem of a high maternal mortality rate, in 1990 and early 2000 it was one of the highest points in mortality rates in the world. At this time we can take into account the fact that the country was in a very strong resource crisis; referring to the health area, the facilities were quite deficient, the norms that the culture had prevented women from having access to good medical care, etc. It was in 2010 that the delegation began to carry out measures to improve these services and thus be able to control maternal mortality rates. The country is aware that its high maternal mortality rate is a clear example of inequalities in the medical and health fields, the government is increasingly prioritizing its commitment to ensure that all women have access to quality health.

Some of the commitments that Kenya has are:

- Sustainable Development Goals: The country has a commitment to SDG 3 to improve well-being for all, including reducing the mortality rate by 70% by 2030
- Participation in global activities: Kenya is part of organizations such as the UN, the African Union, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, all of these organizations are committed to improving health in the country
- In 2013, a policy was carried out on free maternal care in public hospitals, so that women could have access to prenatal and partly free services, this helped to ensure that births are safe attended by health professionals
- New facilities have already been built in different rural and urban areas, and thus good quality medical care is improved, mainly in places that did not have access to it.
- The Maternal and Newborn Survival Initiative: Training staff in conjunction with UNICEF and WHO
- HIV prevention and treatment programs for pregnant women have helped reduce deaths from HIV transmission during pregnancy and childbirth

### **Motions for resolutions:**

The delegation has a practical approach, so it proposes:

1. Strengthening Maternal Health Systems: This solution is considered short-term, as it can invest in the training of workers, as well as improve basic health facilities
2. Creation of Reference Centers for Obstetric and Neonatal Emergencies: This solution can be considered in the medium term, its function would be to establish Obstetric and Neonatal Emergency Centers to prevent mothers and children from being in danger
3. The Introduction of Women's Education and Empowerment Programs for Reproductive Health: As a long-term goal, its function would focus on implementing programs on sexual health so that women are aware of it.

### **References:**

- UNOPS. (n.d). Inside a Turkana maternity ward. UNOPS. <https://www.unops.org/es/news-and-stories/stories/inside-a-turkana-maternity-ward#:~:text=Kenya%20tiene%20una%20de%20las,el%20embarazo%20o%20el%20parto>](

<https://www.unops.org/es/news-and-stories/stories/inside-a-turkana-maternity-ward#:~:text=Kenya%20tiene%20una%20de%20las,el%20embarazo%20o%20el%20parto>

- World Health Organization. (s.f). Maternal mortality. WHO. <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality>