



Advocacy Newsletter December 2025



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HELLO! My name is Allie Raines and I am the designer for Advocacy News from the Iowa United Nations Association. I am currently a junior at Drake University studying graphic design and environmental science, with a minor in magazine and brand media. My hometown is in Missouri, but I am so excited to become more involved in Iowa through this newsletter. This semester I have been working on many new designs and projects, and you can view them in my portfolio at arainesdesign.myportfolio.com/

Massive Rains and Floods: The New Normal

Jozef Figa | Member of the Iowa UNA Advocacy Committee

On July 4th 2025, water levels rose rapidly on Guadalupe River in Texas. The result was a [massive flood in the Hill Country in Texas](#). 135 people died, including 27 children and counselors from the Camp Mystic. The cause of the rains and of the resulting flood was a low-pressure center known as the mesoscale convective vortex. It rapidly increased the amount of moisture in the air.

This is the monsoon season. Heavy rains in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam are not unusual. But the intensity of the rains is. The resulting floods have killed [more than 1500](#) in recent weeks.

There were other flood disasters in recent years: a [flood in Baghlan Province in Afghanistan](#) in 2024 resulting from a heavy rain caused a glacial lake outburst.

That resulted in the collapse of a reservoir dam, which washed away five villages. Massive rains in Queensland, Australia [flooded coastal towns](#). In mid-February an intense rain resulted in [flash floods in Appalachia](#). Unusually strong monsoon rains resulted in [deadly flash floods in northern Pakistan](#). Torrential monsoon rains caused [massive flooding in northern India](#). Heavy rains in Eastern Cape province in South Africa resulted in a [deadly flood](#). Catastrophic flooding has also occurred in numerous African countries, including Burundi, Kenya, Nigeria, and Tanzania.

The common denominators in all of these disasters are quick and intensive rains and the resulting flooding. To be sure, there are other factors that contribute to flooding. Local factors include deforestation and the massive use of concrete in

road and street construction. The result is that flood waters don't have anywhere to go.

Let us keep in mind that monsoons are not unusual. Neither are hurricanes. Nor is a Central and Southern European weather phenomenon known as the [Genoa Low](#). What is new is the intensity of rains and the resulting massive floods. In general, heated air contains more water and this results in more intense rain falls. Scholarly research has demonstrated that rainfalls have been 10 to 40% more intensive than they would have been without climate change. This is why massive and intensive rains, floods and catastrophic flash floods are very quickly becoming the new normal.



STUDENT PROTESTS & DEMOCRATIC HOPES IN SERBIA

Andrew Corrow | 25-26 Iowa UNA College Ambassador from Drake University

In the years following the collapse of Yugoslavia and the various crises throughout the Balkans that followed, some may be tempted to view a consistent democratic stability as beyond the reach of many of the countries in the region. One could point to the fact that only two of countries emerging from the former Yugoslavia—Croatia and Slovenia—have joined the European Union. However, in recent years, hopes for democratic stability and peace have reemerged in this region, particularly in Serbia, with student protests leading the charge towards a future democratic stabilization.

The freedoms of Serbian citizens have long been limited. On the most recent [Freedom House rankings](#), Serbia received a 56/100, with many civil and political freedoms being curtailed. Much of this dissipation of freedoms has occurred under the leadership of Serbia's current president, Aleksander Vučić. Vučić has become perhaps best known among many

in the west for his closeness with Russian President Vladimir Putin, [continuing to establish trade deals with the Russian dictator](#) even following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine. Vučić's relationship with Putin has been met with chagrin in the European Union, which Vučić has ambition for Serbia to join, because much of the EU has sought to economically and politically isolate Putin following his invasion of Ukraine. Vučić has also proven his willingness to inflame ethnic tensions within the region, such as when praising one of his predecessors, noted war criminal Slobodan Milošević, [as a 'great' leader](#).

However, for approximately the last year, the strength of Vučić's leadership has come into question. This follows the advent of expansive student protests that have persisted for the better part of a year, with their prominence and their numbers growing. Technically speaking, [the protests were caused by a railway](#)

[station collapse, which killed 16 people in November of 2024](#). However, it would be an oversimplification to point to this single event as the impetus for almost a year's worth of highly organized and effective protest. The station collapse became a symbol for all the discontents held by the Serbian people under the Vučić government. This partly has to do with the [historical and cultural importance of the collapsed station to many in Serbia](#). Given the emphasis the Vučić government has placed on infrastructure, this incident serves to underscore the calamitous failures of his regime. Vučić's main response to these protests has been a mix of ignorance and intimidation. During protests in September 2025, Vučić [attended a military parade in Beijing, then later also staged his own military parade in Belgrade that same month](#).

Vučić's militarism and intimidation tactics have not served to restrict the protests. The protests have been ongoing despite of Vučić's weaponization of police and law enforcement to intimidate the protestors, [including using violent and excessive force](#) against the students who are leading these protests. Internationally, the protests have served to further isolate the Vučić government. Despite Vučić's own ambitions for Serbia to eventually join the European Union, the protests have only further illuminated the limitations of freedoms which predated the protests,

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with EU leaders taking notice of the protests and calling upon the Serb government to [move towards greater freedoms for its citizens](#).

On an international stage, these protests should not be taken as just a domestic matter of the Serbian government, nor as an isolated incident. The protests indicate the desire of the Serbian people to move towards a freer society and an accountable government. In the context of the United Nations and other international institutions, one can also see the protests as a hope for an eventual change in governmental attitudes towards international cooperation. [The position of the European Parliament](#) indicates the EU's support for the protestors, showing that the protestors may represent a new path for Serbia, moving closer to a spirit of democratic stability and international cooperation.



Dangerous and Unjustified Abandonment of UN-Led Aid to Palestinian Refugees

Ethan Button | 25-26 Iowa UNA College Ambassador from the University of Iowa

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is the primary UN organization tasked with providing humanitarian and development assistance to Palestinian refugees and displaced peoples. UNRWA operates in Palestine and many surrounding countries that house high numbers of Palestinian refugees and their families. Over its 76-year existence, UNRWA has grown to currently support 5.9 million registered refugees in various ways. It provides much-needed resources to 58 official refugee camps, educates over 240,000 students, and employs 3,142 healthcare staff to help refugees and their

families. In 2024, UNRWA provided essential food and cash assistance to 2.6 million refugees, of whom 1.9 million were in the Gaza Strip.

Other non-governmental organizations, country-led aid agencies, and UN agencies assist Palestinians in need, but they lack UNRWA's specifically targeted and UN-launched mandate. Without this official mandate and multilayered international support, it is more difficult for other agencies to match UNRWA's scale, oversight, and weight.

UNRWA's financial model relies overwhelmingly on voluntary contributions from countries. In 2024, approximately 80% of its budget came from member states and from intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union. 11% of UNRWA's budget came from private donations. The UN's general budget also funds UNRWA, but this funding is limited to cover administrative costs.

Despite achieving record donations in 2024, the agency faced a severe funding shortfall, meeting only 51% of its estimated \$2.7 billion budgetary requirements. This vast underfunding persists even as humanitarian needs throughout Palestine reach catastrophic levels, with reported widespread malnutrition and famine conditions.

U.S. support for UNRWA has become volatile. The United States has historically been UNRWA's most significant individual donor. In 2023, its \$371 million contribution accounted for nearly 30% of the agency's voluntary funding. Recently, U.S. support for UNRWA has changed profoundly, reflecting the views of different administrations.

The first Trump administration adopted a hostile stance toward UNRWA, cutting its funding from 2018

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onward. President Trump posted on X, "We pay the Palestinians... HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS... and get no appreciation or respect." Hundreds of millions of dollars already allocated to UNRWA by Congress were withheld or diverted later that year.

The Biden administration quickly restored funding to UNRWA. During Biden's term, the U.S. was instrumental in helping UNRWA achieve record funding levels. However, following allegations in January 2024 that a small number of UNRWA staff were involved in the October 7th attacks, the Biden administration immediately froze funding. This was followed by a one-year halt by Congress, slashing the U.S. contribution for that year and rounding out Biden's term.

UNRWA funding has not resumed under Trump's second term, despite it becoming eligible by Congress. In

February 2025, an executive order from the Trump administration formally directed that no federal funds be allocated to UNRWA, citing the 2024 allegations.

The initial allegations against UNRWA prompted 16 donor states, including the U.S., to temporarily pause their funding to the organization. Following internal reviews and an independent, third-party investigation commissioned by the UN Secretary-General (the Colonna Report), all but the United States have resumed their support for the Agency. The Colonna Report concluded that UNRWA has robust frameworks to ensure neutrality and oversight, surpassing the standards of other UN agencies and NGOs operating in Palestine and worldwide. This international consensus and independent review underscores the agency's institutional credibility and operational effectiveness. UNRWA also publishes annual reports detailing its efforts to implement additional recommendations made by the Colonna Report. However, under this administration, the U.S. still uses allegations of bias, poor oversight, and fraud to justify abandoning this essential and pre-eminent organization.

In the absence of UNRWA, alternative aid mechanisms have proven inadequate to meet growing needs. Unilateral U.S. funding for emerging, non-UN agencies lacks the cost-effectiveness and established delivery networks of UNRWA. For instance, the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF), which received a \$30 million U.S. commitment in June 2025, has been criticized for operational inefficiencies and grave security risks for those traveling hours to distribution sites. As an Israeli-formed and U.S.-backed entity, GHF lacks the multilateral oversight, transparency, and broad donor base that underpin UNRWA's need to remain impartial, transparent, and in line with best practices.

The justification for barring UNRWA support appears ineffective in light of the Agency's widespread exoneration by international donors and UN reports. Compared to other agencies, UNRWA has a strong and improving operational fitness in administering international aid in a complex and evolving political landscape. Rather than pursuing less effective unilateral paths, untested new systems, and supporting smaller or less targeted agencies, supporting UNRWA remains the most prudent course. It is well established and sensitive to international scrutiny and subject to oversight by the UN and its member states, helping to promote best practices in humanitarian aid delivery.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR UN-RELATED NEWS AND ADVOCACY

[UN News](#): UN News offers global perspectives on current international events with an emphasis on UN agencies and initiatives. You can subscribe to the UN News newsletter, which will be sent to your email, for free at [this link](#).

[United Nations Events and News](#): The United Nations publishes key events and news on its webpage. Here, you can gain access to information about UN meetings, media alerts and briefings, and press conferences. You can get access to live streaming of certain meetings and also access interviews, videos, and documentaries.

[Better World Campaign](#): The Better World Campaign (BWC), like UNA-USA, is part of the UN Foundation. BWC publishes news and a blog that emphasize advocacy. It is an excellent resource for perspectives that make the case for strong U.S. support of the United Nations in a range of issue areas.



MEETING THE MOMENT

College Ambassadors Attend Leadership Summit in St. Louis

Debra L. DeLaet | Executive Director of the Iowa United Nations Association

UNA-USA, our national organization, sponsored a Leadership Summit from November 14-16 in St. Louis, Missouri. The theme of this year's summit—Meeting the Moment—offered a call to action for members of UNA-USA. As global funding for UN agencies and initiatives is being slashed while humanitarian crises multiply, the Leadership Summit offered participants opportunities to learn about how to engage as effective advocates for the UN and to mobilize others to join the movement for working through international institutions to create a better world.

Andrew Corrow and Carissa Phan, two of our current college ambassadors from Drake University, attended the Leadership Summit. Over the course of the three-day conference, Andrew and Carissa, along with other participants, had opportunities to attend panels where they heard from diplomats and experts who work with the United Nations alongside leaders in the UNA-USA network. They learned about the core functions of the United Nations, the implications of U.S. withdrawal from UN bodies, and the critical work that the UN does in a range of areas, including peacekeeping.

Andrew and Carissa have expressed deep gratitude for the support they have received from Iowa UNA. Andrew reports, "I had the great opportunity to attend the UNA-USA conference in St. Louis. During this conference I learned a great deal about how to effectively make the case for UN institutions. I also made great connections with other likeminded individuals who seek to better understand and advocate for

the United Nations!" Carissa expresses similar enthusiasm regarding her experience: "This past semester, I had the incredible opportunity to attend the UNA-USA Leadership Summit in St. Louis, MO! While the conference discussed many complications within the U.N., especially during a time when it lacks U.S. support and funding, it sparked a new hope in me and other ambassadors to continue our work strengthening community support for the U.N."

Drawing on their experiences, Andrew and Carissa are working with other college ambassadors to bring the lessons from the Leadership Summit home. We are planning to host a workshop for all college ambassadors at Drake University during the Spring 2026 semester. We are working with Jarrett James Lash, the 14th UNA-USA Observer to the UN, to bring him to Drake for our workshop. Jarrett, who attended the Leadership Summit, will be an inspirational speaker for our ambassadors and other students who will be invited to attend. Carissa, who serves as an intern at the State Capitol, is also taking the lead on coordinating an advocacy day at the capitol in connection with our planned workshop.

We are grateful to our generous donors who make initiatives like this one possible. We also want to express gratitude to the College of Arts and Sciences at Drake University which provided generous support for student attendance at this conference.

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INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE AS A WAR CRIME

**Carissa Phan | 25-26 Iowa UNA College
Ambassador from Drake University**

On October 7th, 2023, Hamas, supported by other armed Palestinian groups, launched a surprise attack on Israel, leading to extensive violence and death among innocent civilians. The attack proved to be the deadliest attack in Israel's history, and it launched a counterattack with the goal of eliminating Hamas. Since the start of the attacks, the Israel Defense Forces have killed or seriously harmed [more than 10% of the Palestinian population](#) in Gaza, and they have put the current population at extreme risk by depleting energy, water, sanitation, housing, and healthcare.

Additionally, the issue of sexual violence as a war crime between Israel and Palestine dates back to the 1948 war and the idea of settler-colonial control by Israeli soldiers. Following the 1948 war, Israel started a military regime over Palestinians living under its control, lasting until 1966. After the 1967 war, a military government was established by Israel in the newly occupied territories. During this time, the systemic inequality and power differentials created high tensions, making [sexual violence and exploitation of vulnerable groups](#) such as women more likely.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT PROTECTIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Customary law – consistent and repeated cultural norms accepted by state actors as law – is defined by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) as evidence of [general practices accepted as law](#). While customary law often precedes written law, it can be codified by formal resolutions or conventions accepted by the International Law Commission or the UN General Assembly. Currently, rape and other forms of sexual violence are [recognized as war crimes under customary law](#).

Similarly, the foundation of written International Humanitarian Law, formed by the [Geneva Conventions](#) and the Additional Protocols of 1977, explicitly protects women in armed conflict. These treaties provide legal protection against abuse, violence, and discrimination in international and non-international armed conflicts, and the Fourth Geneva Convention adds protections against sexual violence, forced displacement, and access to humanitarian aid. In 1977, Additional Protocols were added to the 1949 Geneva Conventions to expand protections for civilians, including women, in armed conflict. These protocols acknowledge the disproportionate impact of violence and abuse that affects women living in war zones. Article 76 of Additional Protocol I directly ensures protections against rape, forced prostitution, and indecent assault during armed conflict. In addition, article 4(2)(e) of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Convention prohibits outrages on personal dignity in terms of humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, and forced prostitution, particularly when non-state actors are involved in the conflict. However, despite these legal protections, women in conflict zones continue to be at risk of sexual violence.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AS A WAR CRIME

As defined by Article 8 of the [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court](#) (ICC), war crimes include serious violations of the laws and customs of war and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. It criminalizes sexual and gender-based violence as separate war crimes when committed during international or non-international armed conflicts. Even in an occupation context, such as the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), International Humanitarian Law has obligations to protect the population, and violations against the people in these territories qualify as a war crime. Under the Fourth Geneva Convention of IHL, the occupying power, in this case, Israel, has an obligation to ensure public order and safety while

respecting local rights. If sexual violence is used systematically to terrorize, humiliate, degrade, or dislocate the population, it can be considered a [war crime and/or against humanity under IHL](#).

ISSUING ARREST WARRANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIME

The International Criminal Court (ICC) [issued its first warrants](#) in 2005 against 5 members of Uganda's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a group known for its insurgency against the President. Grounds for the warrants stated that the senior commanders had committed numerous crimes against humanity, rape being one of the crimes.

Under Article 58 of the Rome Statute, the Pre-Trial Chamber, the court deciding whether to grant the Prosecutor permission to open an investigation based on the evidence presented, must have reasonable grounds to believe the person(s) have committed a crime within the Court's jurisdiction and that arrest is necessary. It is satisfied that:

- (a) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the person has committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; and
- (b) The arrest of the person appears necessary:
 - (i) To ensure the person's appearance at trial;
 - (ii) To ensure that the person does not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the court proceedings; or
 - (iii) Where applicable, to prevent the person from continuing with the commission of that crime or a related crime which is within the jurisdiction of the Court and which arises out of the same circumstances.

The warrants issued in the case of Uganda established the ICC's first practice and policy of issuing arrest warrants, specifically, in relatively straightforward situations and the challenges around reinforcement. While there have been some developments in arrest warrants, such as the need to facilitate state cooperation as well as individuals, in 1998, jurisdictional issues (territorial, state non-party status,

etc.) became more prevalent in warrant decisions, particularly regarding the [issue of Palestine](#).

A [case against Jean-Paul Akayesu](#), the mayor of Taba, Rwanda, marked the first time an individual was convicted for rape as a crime against humanity, changing the pathway for international law and arrest warrants. Sexual violence, [as defined by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda](#) (ICTR) during the Akayesu case, is "any act of a sexual nature which is committed on a person under circumstances which are coercive." The trial chamber additionally stated that "sexual violence is not limited to a physical invasion of the human body and may include acts which do not involve penetration or even physical contact," emphasizing that sexual assault can fall into many broad categories such as coercion, threats, or intimidation.

Since 2015, after Palestine's acceptance of the court's jurisdiction, the Palestinian situation at the ICC has been one of the most complex due to the contentious geopolitical terrain and the question of borders. In a [partly dissenting opinion](#) by Judge Péter Kovács, he argued that Palestine could not be considered a 'State' under the Rome Statute due to its uncertainty of territorial borders and lack of authority over substantial parts of its claimed territory. The issue of Palestinian territory was raised again after the October 7th, 2023, attacks.

Regarding the situation in the state of Palestine, the ICC prosecutor [issued arrest warrants](#) in November 2024. The warrant applications were issued for crimes such as murder, torture, rape, and other acts of sexual violence. In the Palestine warrant application, sexual violence, including rape, is listed under the ICC as a war crime and crime against humanity, continuing the precedent set from the cases in Uganda, Rwanda, and Akayesu. This precedent treats sexual violence as not only perpetrated by non-state actors but also by all parties, which allows the sexual violence of Palestinians to qualify under IHL. The investigation of sexual violence in the ongoing conflict continues.

A GUIDE FOR THINKING GLOBALLY

ACTING LOCALLY

DURING ISOLATIONIST TIMES

Jane Shuttleworth and Caryl Lyons



No doubt about it—we are living in isolationist times. If President Trump’s first term was characterized by a steady rise in isolationist policies and a combative stance towards the UN, it should be no surprise his second term follows the same path. The United States used to help a lot with global initiatives through USAID, where we furnished food and healthcare to people in many countries. Our current administration has shut down USAID offices and dissolved its funding, resulting in the loss of life through famine and loss of support for healthcare initiatives. The U.S. has dropped out of the World Food Program and the World Health Organization, though people are still contributing to these programs on an individual basis.

As Caleb Stewart wrote in [his Iowa UN blog](#) earlier this year, even though President Trump claims that working through international organizations leads to poorer outcomes for American interests, the facts show the opposite. Instead, the withdrawal of critical US support for the UN and other major international institutions undermines US national and economic security interests and contributes to a more unstable world in which

everyone is worse off. How can we, in our own lives and communities and commitments, uphold respect for global institutions and cooperation and act on the recognition that issues like poverty, health care, peace, food security, and environmental degradation are linked? Of course, we all need to continue to reach out to our elected officials to advocate for global solutions. In addition, these issues require local solutions and engagement.

In this article, we argue the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, (see the list in the side bar) provide an inspiration and guide to thinking globally and acting locally. If the SDGs are to really make a global difference, people all over the world need to be making progress toward achieving these goals locally. We will share a few of our stories, and we want to hear yours, too!

HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR SDG IN ACTION STORIES

GOAL #6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Recently, a friend of Jane’s with ties to immigrant communities in Johnson County invited her to a meeting organized

by a group of immigrant women concerned about the quality of drinking water and sanitation in the mobile home communities where they and their families live. At the meeting, they cited concerns about cloudy discolored water, freezing pipes, and taste and odor issues. They were unaware of whether they were on public or private water systems. They wanted to know who was responsible for testing their water and if it met regulations. Jane’s friend was alarmed to learn they were spending a good portion of their limited income on bottled water which had become even more of an economic hardship during the federal government shutdown when SNAP benefits were halted. She had already begun raising money from various churches and non-profit groups to buy water filters. Jane was concerned that not only these women, but the public in general, often assume bottled water is safer to drink than public water systems. Bottled water often comes from unknown sources and is not tested as often or as transparently as public water systems. In addition, bottled

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water contributes to global plastic pollution. After the meeting, Jane and her friend did some research and learned the manufactured communities were on public, not private, well systems and subject to testing and reporting requirements on the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. From the [Iowa DNR drinking water data portal](#), Jane and her friend found some of the manufactured home communities had violations, but they were mainly from failure to conduct and report test results rather than from non-compliance with drinking water standards. They also learned that the Johnson County Affordable Housing Coalition had teamed with the University of Iowa Center for Health Effects of Contamination and the Iowa State Hygienic Lab to conduct a study of five mobile home communities. Significant water quality issues were found at only one community (with metals in this case). Others had water quantity challenges with well pump issues, but overall, the quality of the water met all the EPA standards. In all communities, nitrate, PFAS, and pesticides were not a problem. Taste and odor can still be an issue even with water that otherwise meets EPA standards. Jane and her

friend were able to use this information to select and purchase appropriate filters for five families, share the study results with them, and share information with them about the cost and health benefits of public vs bottled water.

**GOAL #4
QUALITY EDUCATION**

Many communities support classes for those learning English, but some people are unable to attend these classes, so there are also many opportunities for people to volunteer to be conversation partners or tutors in English. One group of six volunteers, all of whom had limited time, worked together with one female learner, meeting with her 3 times a week, but each person had to commit to going only once every two weeks. This made it easy for the volunteers, and there was also an upside for the learner because she had the opportunity to interact with six different speakers of English. This person learned quickly and now holds down a full-time job.

**GOAL #2
ZERO HUNGER**

Food banks in many communities need financial

support and volunteers. Transportation to buy groceries and to utilize SNAP (food stamps) and WIC (Women and Infant Children) benefits are ways to help. Iowa City also has a free lunch program that for many years has provided lunch 6 days a week, no questions asked, to over 100 people daily. Many different organizations cover furnishing the food and the workers, each taking one day a month.

NOW SEND US YOUR STORIES

These are just a few examples of things being done in Iowa. If you have stories about how people in your communities are contributing to the betterment of the world through their local work with one or more of the SDGs, please send your stories to clyons@southslope.net and lakesidejane@gmail.com. We will compile your stories and share them in a future edition of Advocacy News or in a blog on our website. Maybe you can inspire others.

17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Summarized below were goals created and adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They build on the earlier Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000–2015). For more details about each goal, go to this website and click on a goal you want to know more about. There are a number of specific targets listed under each goal.



- 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- 2 End hunger and improve food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.
- 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.
- 4 Provide inclusive, equitable, and quality education and lifelong learning opportunities.
- 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.
- 7 Ensure access to sustainable, reliable, and modern energy for all.
- 8 Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and full, productive employment.
- 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive industrialization, and foster innovation.
- 10 Reduce inequality within and between countries.
- 11 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- 12 Ensure sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 13 Combat climate change and its impacts.
- 14 Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources.
- 15 Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity.
- 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice, and build effective, accountable institutions.
- 17 Strengthen global partnerships to support and achieve the SDGs.



& WHERE TO FIND US & HOW TO REACH US

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SOCIAL MEDIA

LinkedIn: Iowa United Nations Association

Facebook: Iowa United Nations Association

Instagram: @una-iowa-division

VIEW OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.IOWAUNA.ORG

JOIN NOW

Please join the UNA-USA movement to help us advocate for the vital work of the United Nations. You can become a member or renew your membership at this link. <https://unausa.org/join/> When you join UNA-USA, you will indicate your local membership in either the Iowa Division or one of our local chapters in Cedar Valley, Linn County, or Johnson county.

HELP US BY DONATING

Your generous donations help support our work in support of climate action, gender equity, human rights, and refugees. To donate online, go to www.iowauna.org and select the Donate button. You also may donate to Iowa UNA through Venmo @ Iowa-UNA.

HOW TO CONTACT YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS

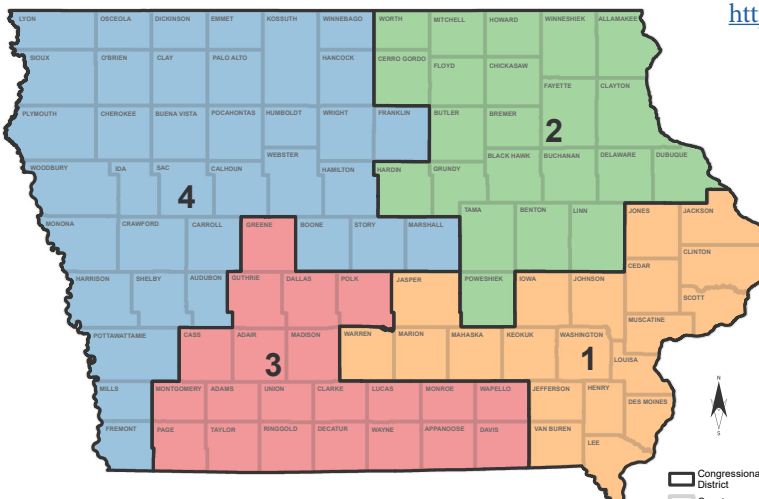
President Donald Trump (R)
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IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Effective Beginning with the Elections in 2022 for the 118th U.S. Congress



District 1: Representative Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R)
1716 Longworth House Office Bldg.
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District 2: Representative Ashley Hinson (R)
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District 3: Representative Zach Nunn (R)
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District 4: Representative Randy Feenstra (R)
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