The Construction of Refugee Shelters in Australia

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that detention centers off the coast of Australia contain unsuitable conditions and are at near capacity.

Noting that the psychological and mental aspects of being detained in these immigration detention centers for prolonged periods of time are dangerous.

Further noting that those with previous trauma are more severely affected by long term immigration incarceration.

1. Calls upon the UN to support the building of new shelters in the largest cities of Australia to provide jobs and more sustainable housing for children and adult refugees.
A Resolution to Establish a United Nations Carbon Emissions Regulatory Body

The General Assembly,

Recalling U.N. Treaty 7. D Paris Agreement, Chapter XXVII Environment, in which 196 parties signed a legally binding international treaty to limit global warming to below 2-degrees Celsius by reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

Recognizing that none of the world’s major economies has a plan to meet its climate goals (Climate Action Tracker);

Conscious that the effects of climate change such as sea level rise and increase of frequency of hurricanes and typhoons, and coastal erosion has a significant impact on island nations;

Notes that the Security Council rejected a draft recognizing climate change security risks in December 2021 due to a negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council (Russian Federation);

Further recalls the General Assembly may take actions in cases that threaten peace when the Security Council has failed to act due to the negative vote of a permanent member Uniting for peace resolution of 3 November 1950

Calls upon the member nations to reach an agreement on creating a carbon emissions regulatory body to monitor efforts to meet climate goals and to fine those who do not meet their agreed upon goals. The fines will subsidize clean energy projects.
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<tr>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Ron Harris, Ryanne Dresel, Harper Wade, Norah Martin</th>
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<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Shelby Co. West MS</td>
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<td>City</td>
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**Resolution # 3**

**Sponsored by Bangladesh**

**Committee: A**

**Action on Resolution**

☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

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**Restoring Oceanic Coastlines**

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about how climate change is affecting the rate and intensity of natural disasters, such as floods and tsunamis,

Taking into consideration Bangladesh, along with many other oceanic countries, including Maimar and Vietnam, are experiencing the extreme effects of climate change,

Deeply disturbed that climate change and flooding have put millions of families into poverty,

Realizing that Article 25 of the Declaration of Human Rights states that every man should have the right to an adequate standard of living,

Recognizing UN Goal 13, strengthening resilience and adapted capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries,

1. Request the Environmental Defense Fund to help design and build sand dunes on the coast of oceanic countries;

2. Further Requests for this project to be initiated by the beginning of 2025;

3. Expresses its hope that through these efforts, we will decrease home loss due to floods and tsunamis by the end of 2030.
A Resolution to empower the International Court of Justice to enact more substantial fines against states allowing human trafficking and violence against women.

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the overwhelming number Bolivian women that are affected by human trafficking and sexual violence, and considering more than 70% of Bolivian women report having experienced physical or sexual violence by another person, as well as more than 1/3 of Bolivian girls have experienced sexual violence before the age of 18,

Recognizing that over 26 million people are currently victims of human trafficking and this is truly a worldwide issue,

Noting that programs like the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (Glo.ACT) and the Mentor program have failed to substantially address the illegal flow of trafficked women and migrants.

Bearing in mind Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/47/26 states “it is the States’ responsibility to criminalize and prosecute rape as a grave and systematic human rights violation and a manifestation of gender-based violence against women, in line with international human rights standards.”

1. Calls upon the International Court of Justice to substantially fine UN member states that are in violation of A/HRC/47/26. States found to be in violation will be fined up to 1% of their GDP.

2. Further Recommends that the money collected from fines go to the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC) to better fund programs preventing and serving victims of human trafficking and domestic violence.

3. This resolution will be enacted a year from passage.
Funding for Community Farms

The General Assembly,

Convinced that food insecurity is a common problem in Brazil,

Realizing that just four out of ten households have access to food of adequate quality and quantity,

Noting with deep concern that the majority of households, 58.7%, live with some level of food insecurity.

Taking into consideration, this proposal is to help assist people with food insecurity in Brazil by funding community farms outside major metropolitan areas,

1. Requests that the United Nations Committee on Sustainability provide funding of $10 million to help cover costs of purchasing land, administrative costs, and transporting workers from the urban areas to neighboring farms;

2. Calls upon the UN to ensure all workers are well-trained and adequate for their jobs;

3. Recommends providing local farms in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, and Salvador;

4. Requests that farms will be sustainable and organic;

5. Trusts that excess food will be sold to local customers to help offset the program’s cost.
Proving Aid and Care to Indigenous People

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the reality that the majority of indigenous people have been without drinking water for long periods of time.

Determined to fix this human rights violation, as a whole we need to take action.

Requesting assistance to fund community bathing houses along with water stations, as a short term goal.

Further deploring this issue we need to devise a way to help fund the reconstruction of pipelines, as a long term goal.

Emphasizing that some indigenous people without jobs will be provided with careers to help their community.

1. Request to fix pipelines, provide water stations, and bathing houses.

2. Urges a media campaign to fund and accumulate the supplies needed.
A Resolution to prevent the creation of Sacrifice Zones and aid in cleanup of existing sites.

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the growing number of sacrifice zones around the world - over 360.

Aware of the threat to human health and the environment.

Recognizing that these zones are populated by the poorest of the poor.

Noting efforts made by the UN through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on environmental crisis.(OHCHR)

Committed to further act on previous efforts.

1. Request that the UN create a task force to examine areas where sacrifice zones exist and evaluate and promote efforts to change practices that create these zones.

2. Call upon the United Nations with aid from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to clean up existing sites.

3. Implore that the task force monitor the issue on a regular basis.
Convention for Developed Countries to Formalize their Commitment to Renewable Energy Sources

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the rapid degradation of environmental conditions due to the overuse of fossil fuels;

Higher costs of these fossil fuels leads to a lack of funds elsewhere for more necessary uses;

It is with considered recognition that the sources of fossil fuels or non-renewable energy is rapidly dwindling;

Money each year allocated for the recovery of fossil fuels is being exceeded into the upper billions;

Calling upon all developed countries to start the conversion from fossil fuels to renewable energy; each year, it is reported that countries that use fossil fuels lose money compared to countries that are renewable based; it is of imperative nature to conserve international energy and to protect our global environmental conditions;

Urging developed countries to allocate funds for researching and producing renewable energy by building “green” energy plants and research centers.
A Resolution Combating Violence Against Women in Columbia

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the rise in physical and sexual violence against women in Colombia by 25% in the first ten months of 2022 compared to 2021,

Recalling that even before the pandemic, 1 in 3 women worldwide experienced physical or sexual violence, mostly by an intimate partner, and 63% reported that they or someone they know has experienced sexual and physical violence, under any context and in any form in Colombia have experienced sexual and physical violence.

Realizing that less than 40% of women who experience violence worldwide report it or seek help,

Recognizing that Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights extends equal dignity and freedom to all.

Seeking 36 million USD annually in funding from the UN to further counter violence against women.

1. Calls upon the UN Department of Women’s Peace, and Security to direct funding to create mobile women’s crisis centers in Colombia. These centers will protect women and help them recover from violence. At the centers, women will also be educated on warning signs of abusive relationships and how to deal with violence, particularly domestic violence, to prevent further harm.

2. If the crisis centers prove effective in drawing and protecting women, the UN will continue funding the crisis centers in Colombia and expand this pilot program to other nations that have significant rates of domestic violence and governments that have shown initiative in addressing the problem.

3. This resolution will go into effect on January 1, 2024.
A Call for More Solid Waste Systems in Underdeveloped Nations

The General Assembly,  

Alarmed by the lack of solid waste management infrastructure in many underdeveloped countries, carbon released into the atmosphere, health and sanitation issues, which impedes opportunities for the country’s growth,  

Recalling the universal human right to a healthy and sustainable environment, as declared in its resolution 48/13,  

Having considered disposing of waste in an unsafe and improper manner would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,  

Noting with deep satisfaction, that other countries are taking steps towards reducing their own waste problem, and contributing to inspiring others,  

Bearing in mind the statement made by the UN Secretary General’s quote regarding that the improper disposal of solid waste can be dangerous for human health on December 2, 1996, at Columbia University,  

1. Calls upon underdeveloped and developed countries alike to create an encouraging economic environment for organizations working to reduce waste within their countries, and implement more communal solid waste collection systems in areas with higher poverty and pollution,  

2. Further recommends a full ban on single-use plastic or other non-biodegradable materials usage, including plastic grocery bags and styrofoam food containers.
An Act Relating To Providing Basic Necessities in Cuba

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the lack of basic needs for Cuban citizens,
Noting with deep concern the hunger, rationing, and limited access to goods for their citizens,
Recognizing that there have been food and medicine shortages due to the lack of materials to produce them and the lowering levels of trade with other countries,

1. Calling upon the United Nations to help Cuba and their citizens to have access to basic needs such as food, medicine, antibiotics, and aspirin. We ask the U.N. and other countries to help Cuba by supplying them with surplus food and medication that is not being used in the current country. Countries will not be required to give goods, but Cuba will open imports to trading these goods.

2. This solution will help Cuban citizens get their needs met. This solution will also be a step to get Cuba to be a sustainable country in which all citizens do not have to struggle for basic materials.

3. By opening up imports so that other countries can aid Cuba with surplus goods, it will allow for improved relations globally.
A Resolution to address sexual violence in Denmark

The General Assembly,

Concerned by the amount of sexual violence in Denmark, we come to you today with a resolution,
Taking into consideration that Denmark has as high as 24,000 victims of rape or attempted rape and out of all of those, only about 1,000 are reported to the police,
Noting with deep concern that 23% of women from ages 15–49 have experienced sexual violence,

Bearing in mind that several studies say that Denmark has the highest prevalence of sexual violence in Europe,

Realizing that sexual violence is a problem in Denmark, we can

1. Request the UN assistance in changing minimum prison sentence for sexual assault from 12 to 20 years imprisonment;

2. Calls upon the UN to provide funding for education on sexual assault in middle and high schools in Denmark;

3. Recommends that Denmark implement a sex offender database where violators must register.
Construction of Sea Wall System to Mitigate Flooding Damage

The General Assembly,

Observing the effects of flooding in Caribbean nations, combined with the fact that many nations are susceptible to large scale infrastructure damage and do not have the resources or funds to reconstruct after a disaster,

Having examined the positive effects of sea walls in Caribbean nations such as Grenada and the Bahamas, additional sea walls would be of great benefit to the Dominican Republic,

Recalling that in September of 2022, flooding caused by Hurricane Fiona displaced over 12,000 people and damaged 2,614 homes in the Dominican Republic,

Fully aware that 1.8 million children and adolescents in the Dominican Republic receive water contaminated with E. coli, which can be traced back to flood water entering their water supplies,

Taking into account that trees help reduce soil erosion from intense rain by absorbing water and holding soil in place,

Keeping in mind that sea walls will prevent some of the damage caused by flooding on the south-eastern coast of the Dominican Republic. Sea walls could be vital for other nations that would also be crippled by natural disasters of that scale,

1. Requests the United Nations establish a sea wall pilot program to protect the Dominican Republic and other nations from flooding caused by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

2. Calls upon the United Nations to supply materials, marine construction carpenters, and $35 million to create a sea wall spanning from Punta Cana to Dominicus in order to prevent flooding from hurricanes and other natural disasters.

3. Further requests the United Nations provide $10 million dollars over the next ten years, which will be used to plant trees near the sea walls in order to prevent coastal erosion caused by the sea walls.
KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

| Sponsors:  | Kennedy Rice, Lilly Kessler, Morgan Skorupa, Veda Long |
| School:    | St. Patrick ES                                       |
| City:      | Louisville                                           |

Resolution # 14

Sponsored by Ecuador

Committee: E

Action on Resolution

[ ] Passed  [ ] Defeated

Implement resources for prisoners to improve their mental health

The General Assembly,

Seeking the implementation of identifiable mental health resources in a government run prison system,

Recalling that a group of experts convened by Ecuador’s president declared that prisons are punishment warehouses rather than rehabilitation centers,

Taking note that the UN advocates for the implementation of mental health care such as psychological support, treatment for substance abuse and cognitive behavioral therapy, as declared in the United Nations System Common Position on Incarceration; April 2021

1. Calls that The United Nations should provide mental health resources in government run penitentiaries including psychological evaluation, behavioral therapy, and psychodynamic therapy;

2. Further requests that certified psychiatric administrators be implemented in Prisons that require them;

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
# Resolution # 15

**Sponsored by Egypt**

**Committee:** B

**Action on Resolution**

- [ ] Passed
- [ ] Defeated

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<tr>
<th>Sponsors:</th>
<th>Lola Myers, Tillie Dowdell</th>
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<tr>
<td>School:</td>
<td>Noe MS</td>
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<td>City:</td>
<td>Louisville</td>
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A Resolution addressing water scarcity in Egypt

The General Assembly,

Convinced that water scarcity is a major threat to the population of Egypt,

Recalling the resolution the UN has made for a 2030 agenda for goals to help Egypt’s water scarcity,

Reaffirming that the amount of water scarcity is way below what the United Nations would define as scarce (1,000 cubic meters per person per year is defined as scarce; Egypt has 560 cubic meters of water available per person each year),

Fully aware the steps being taken by the United Nations General Assembly and the Egyptian Government towards managing the amount of water being used and the amount of water being allowed can contribute to the goal of helping water scarcity,

Bearing in mind the PGA of October 26, 2022 on the threat that water scarcity holds to Egypt,

1. Requests the UN to fund a water management system in Egypt;
2. Further requests 65 billion dollars from the UN to fund the project;
3. Recommends the project is overseen by Egyptian government to ensure the funds are used for the intended purposes.
Banning The Prohibition Of Religious Practices

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that 15 cities throughout France are banning Muslim swimwear, burkini, in the pools and beaches,

Emphasizing that the second article in the UN declaration of human rights is being violated, when authority leaders are banning religious wear at public swimming sites,

Recalls that the article 62 States that the UN may make recommendations to promote respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

1. Encourages member state governments to allow all practices of religion without limitation and/or persecution;

2. Strongly condemns member states government who persecute or limit public displays/practices of religion.
Increasing Recycling Centers to Simulate the Economic Growth

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the health of the animals in the South Atlantic ocean around Ghana,

Deeply regret that Ghana dumps 260,000 tons of plastic waste into the ocean each year, adding to the causes of global warming, and loss of wildlife,

Further deploring that 481.6 BILLION plastic bottles were used worldwide in a single year and only 9% of those are recycled according to Habits of Waste,

Noting with deep concern that the lack of recycling goes against the United Nations’ goal to have clean water by 2030,

1. Endorses the Alliance To End Plastic Waste to continue to develop programs like Closing the Loop in Accra, Ghana throughout Ghana and other coastal African Countries;

2. Encourages member states to adopt similar programs like CASH IT! Recycling facility;

3. Further invites these facilities to create new income for women and vulnerable populations through collecting, processing, and recycling plastic waste;

4. Seeks that these facilities will be completed by the beginning of 2024.
Improving the Legal System for Unaccompanied Children

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern, the current legal system used to serve unaccompanied minors is insufficient to the health and well-being of these individuals.

Emphasizing that there are currently over 2,000 unaccompanied minors in Greece, some of which have no shelter or access to food.

Further noting that accommodation facilities in Greece are dangerously close to full capacity.

Commenting that strain is added to facilities who are close to capacity which often leads to unsafe and unsuitable conditions.

1. Calls upon the UN to provide funding to increase the amount of shelter facilities in the country as well as the quality of resources that are provided within these facilities.
Decreasing Infant Mortality Rates Through Education

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the infant mortality rates in Guatemala,

Emphasizing the risk of diversity in the world’s new generation of children,

Deeply disturbed that 75 out of 1000 babies born in Guatemala die from infant mortality, compared to Norway, which has a rate of 1.777 deaths per 1000 live births,

1. Calls upon the UNICEF in order to provide education to mothers, doctors and midwives;

2. Further invites members of government states to take actions into their own hands, and to start making classes to educate mothers where they will be provided with instruction on pregnancy, childbirth, and nutrition;

3. Further recommends training of doctors and midwives, to commence by the beginning of 2024;

4. Requests UNICEF on providing trainers for these classes; Encourages that women will be able to receive this education 4-5 months prior to doctors receiving training.
A Proposal to Lift Unjust Debt Loads on Haiti

The General Assembly,

Convinced that decades of colonial debt pose a serious threat to the welfare of Haiti and similarly colonized countries,

Taking into consideration that previous attempts to assist Haiti through humanitarian aid and foreign intervention have not been successful, as evident in the extension of resolutions such as 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1608 (2005), 1576 (2004) and 1542 (2004),

Reaffirming the definition of reparations set forth by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) as an important means to rectify past injustices not only for individuals, but for entire countries,

Conscious that unjust debt loads have led to increased gang violence, political corruption, poverty, and starvation in Haiti,

Fully aware Haiti’s debt is mainly allocated from the aftermath of the Haitian Revolution and later interventions led by the United States,

Determined to help lift the debt load on Haiti by encouraging financial reparations to Haiti’s government without complete foreign intervention,

1. Calls upon member nations to enforce sanctions against established gangs and drug lords operating in Haiti to limit their financial influence in the region,

2. Seeks reparations from member nations such as France and the United States to lift unjust debt loads on Haiti and make it possible for the country to establish financial security and independence,

3. Urges establishment of an autonomous police force composed of United Nations peacekeeping forces to protect the democratically elected leadership and citizens in Haiti as they work to build infrastructure and budgets,

4. Further recommends an established plan for the gradual removal of foreign peacekeeping forces in Haiti to allow for self-governance and financial independence.
An Act Relating to Women’s and Human Rights Violations

The General Assembly,

Referring to United Nations sustainable development goal 5.C which states. “Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels”;

Alarmed by the silencing of female protesters around the world;

Deeply disturbed by the death of Mahsa Amini and Narges Mohammadi;

Further recalling Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights which states. “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

1. Strongly condemns the use of force against Iranian women for protesting government policies.

2. Calls upon member countries to respect citizens rights to political discourse and demonstration.

3. Declares unnecessary force used to prevent political speech a crime against humanity.

4. Urges the use of economic sanctions against other countries who are guilty of human rights violations.

5. Calls on relevant authorities to support and enable the expression of their full human rights in a safe environment without fear of violence, prosecution, or persecution.
Resolution # 22

Sponsored by Ireland

Committee: E

Action on Resolution
_____ ☐ Passed _____ ☐ Defeated

Proposal to Create a United Front Against Human Trafficking

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic and tremendous amount of suffering inflicted on people affected by human trafficking with an estimated 1 out of every 200 people world-wide being victims of this issue,

Realizing that the UN has previously helped in the initiation of Start Freedom, Active Communities against trafficking (ATC), and the Chocolate Campaign to engage people and raise awareness about human trafficking in all forms,

Emphasizing that human trafficking is a violation of basic human rights put forth by articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking into consideration measures already taken by Ireland and the United States with the establishment of national hotlines and the urgent need of working as a worldwide community to end this subjugation,

Recognizing the opinion of Secretary General Antonio Guterres that “Human trafficking is a horrific crime and an all out assault on people’s rights, safety, and dignity,”

1. Recommends that the UN member nations work in earnest to develop an international hotline for reporting human trafficking;

2. Encourages the development of an internationally shared database of human traffickers to limit their activities worldwide.
# Resolution # 23

**Sponsored by**

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**Italy**

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**Committee:** D

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**Sponsors:** Ava Cornett, Sierra Polley, Celie Little

**School:** St. Patrick School

**City:** Maysville

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### Training for the Prevention of Trafficking in Cultural Property

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the theft of art, artifacts, and other cultural property destroys the unique character of a society and most often enriches criminal and terrorist organizations,


Recognizing that various databases such as the INTERPOL Stolen Works of Art Database, the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage’s database Leonardo, and the PSYCHE (Protection System for Cultural Heritage) facilitate the identification and recovery of works of stolen art,

1. Requests that UNESCO collaborate with Europol, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the European Union (EU), and the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage to train security personnel, law enforcement officers, cultural heritage professionals, and representatives of the judiciary in all signatory countries to equip them with the required skills to identify and restrict the trafficking of cultural property,

2. Recommends that trainees conduct checks and controls for potentially trafficked cultural property at airports, border crossings, auction houses, museums, and online markets,

3. Further requests that UNESCO report to the General Assembly on progress in the fight against trafficking in cultural property following this training.
A Convention To Resolve The Harmful Effects of Nuclear Waste Management

The General Assembly,

Deeply conscious of the effects of nuclear waste on our coral reefs and native marine life,

Conscious of Japan’s Prime Minister ordaining “We will do our utmost to keep the water far above safety standards,”

Recalling the NWPA (National Waste Policy Act) assigns the responsibility to dispose of nuclear waste and fuel after proper use,

Taking in consideration that Japan has plans to store nuclear waste in the ground for long periods of time until it is deemed non-radioactive,

Confident the UN Secretary General states, “To make the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment a reality for everyone, everywhere,”

Alarmed by the amounts of hypoxia in Korean coastal water caused by eutrophication,

1. Encourages all countries such as Russia, China, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan, The Philippines, and others to work together to significantly decrease the issue of nuclear waste disposal;

2. Calls upon the UN to initiate studies on how surrounding countries are managing their nuclear waste and how it affects their waters;

3. Expresses its hope that in the upcoming years, all unnecessary disposals of nuclear waste will de-escalate.
Convention on Refreshing the rights of the LGBTQ community

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the Penal Code 1962 Article 489, which states that same-sex relations is prohibited and individual could face jail time, poses a threat towards their livelihood,

Deeply concerned that the LGBTQ community does not have their own rights as people and they are unable to express themselves,

Alarmed by the fact that the Office of the Prosecutor General’s statistics for 2019 suggested that 122 people were prosecuted for same-sex sexual activity,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the US Department of State report found that LGBT victims of violence in high-profile cases continued to be harassed when recognised in public,

1. Requests that the UN will help legislature to change Penal Code 1962 Article 489;

2. Calls upon the UN to ensure that school curriculum is no longer encouraging homophobic behavior and punishing students and teachers that promote that kind of behavior;

3. Call the upon the UN to provide a safe haven for the LGBTQ community.
Resolution # 26
Sponsored by
New Zealand

Committee: C

Action on Resolution
___ ☐ Passed  ____ ☐ Defeated

Sponsors: Daniel Waterfield, Calvin Vantrease, Elliott Redella

School: Holy Trinity Parish School

City: Louisville

Saving Bees Saves Us All: A Resolution to Increase Pollinating Zones and Use Pesticides Responsibly

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that May 20 was declared UN World Bee Day in 2017 to recognize the importance of the bee with 25,000 to 30,000 different species of bees pollinating nearly 90 percent of all wild flowering plants and affecting 35 percent of global agricultural land, at a value of 577 billion dollars;

Taking into consideration that bees exist all over the world, in all climates from our home in New Zealand to European forests, deserts in Africa, and even in the Arctic Circle, pollinating more than 75 percent of the world’s food crops;

Knowing that bees increase the food production of 2 billion farmers around the world and honey produced by bees is an economic resource for trade and a valuable food source.

Further noting that bees contribute to medicines, biofuels, and fibers like cotton and other construction materials, all items that help people stay safe, stay healthy, and live longer;

Bearing in mind 35 percent of bee species face extinction globally and the present species extinction rates are 100 to 1,000 times higher than normal due to human impacts. If this trend continues, growing crops such as fruits, nuts, and many vegetable crops will not be possible, worsening famine and poverty; Fully aware that available land to create pollinating zones is limited and chemical pesticides, such as DDT, are cheaper and more abundant, but that positive action is still possible;

1. Encourage UN participating nations to use government-owned properties, including land around roadways and in parks, as pollinating zones with native flowers and plants that bloom at different times of the year;

2. Provide education to all UN participating nations regarding the value of beekeeping for their governments and their citizens.

3. Request UN participating nations to offer money to farmers to purchase bee-friendly organic pesticides

4. Provide a meeting each year for representatives of nations, including their native peoples to exchange ideas on land management that respect the ecosystem and biodiversity

5. Call upon the academic institutions of participating nations to track the bee population and species diversity and report these findings to the UN on a biannual basis.
A Resolution to Decrease Terrorism and Extremism in Nigeria

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that Nigeria ranks sixth in the world on the Global Terrorism Index with 1,245 people being killed and 419 people being injured by terrorism in Nigeria in 2020,

Acknowledging that the Boko Haram insurgency has killed 350,000 people killing 35,000 people directly and displacing 2.4 million people from northeast Nigeria,

1. Requests 1 billion dollars in foreign aid to be given to Nigeria for anti-terrorism operations and the creation of an anti-terrorism special unit;

2. Recommends that the funds are to be observed by an UN official to ensure the funds are not misappropriated;

3. Further requests that the UN provide 5,000 peacekeeping personnel to northern Nigeria to combat Boko Haram and other terrorist organizations;

4. Calls upon Nigeria to combat extremism in northern Nigeria by promoting unity and creating curriculum in schools that combats extremism and promotes national unity;

5. Requests that the Big Five UN members provide air support to Nigerian anti-terrorism operations in addition to training the anti-terrorism special units.
A Convention on Addressing Exploitation in the Entertainment Industry

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the entertainment industry is violating human rights through “slave contracts” for entertainers, particularly entertainers who work in genres associated with K-pop and the idol industry,

Taking into consideration that human rights violations in the entertainment industry affect not only the Republic of Korea but other countries in the United Nations and around the world,


Recognizing that specific labor practices within the entertainment industry warrant international attention as violations of human rights,

Acknowledging that entertainment companies often practice “wage theft” against the performers they represent and require their idols to work unreasonable hours under hazardous dietary restrictions,

Fully aware that these companies place excessive limits on the personal lives of their idols, which include unjustifiable rules preventing dating, driving, and bodily autonomy,

Deeply disturbed by how these violations disproportionately affect idols who are underaged identify as women, including unrealistic expectations for body image, that include forced plastic surgery,

Alarmed that the National Human Rights Commission found that 60.2% of actresses in the Republic of Korea have been asked to provide sexual services to politicians and businessmen,

Determined to eliminate any activity and restrictions that violate the human rights of entertainers,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to establish an oversight agency to develop guidelines about age restrictions, dietary practices, and working hours for performers that adheres to the guiding principles on business and human rights as set forth by the OHCHR,
2. Recommends that this agency train and deploy correspondents to overview and evaluate the labor practices of entertainment companies and the safety and well-being of their performers,
3. Urges this agency to recommend sanctions or other actions against entertainment companies that violate human rights,
4. Encourages this agency to identify and draw international attention to instances of “wage theft” in the entertainment industry,
5. Seeks to establish a human rights report regarding their findings in the entertainment industry to be published monthly.
An act to acquire funding from the UN to build sea dikes in Singapore

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that flash flooding and other natural disasters are incredibly common in Singapore, this proposal would be to build sea dikes,

Fully aware that flooding has destroyed coastal towns and claimed many lives,

Noting further that flash flooding has affected the daily lives of many Singapore citizens since the 1950s, possibly even longer,

Determined to help protect Singapore from the damage that can come from flash floods,

Expecting that building these dikes would benefit other countries such as Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia through better reserved coasts and guaranteed safety for citizens living near the coasts;

Recognizing that building dikes would improve Singapore’s economy which in turn would make it simpler for Singapore to provide assistance to surrounding countries that are experiencing similar problems,

1. Requests that a system of dikes (water barriers) made of sandbags standing at 5 feet tall be on beaches across Singapore;

2. Calls upon the UN to contribute 5 million dollars to building sea dikes to cover all 270 miles around Singapore;

3. Calls upon the UN to contribute manpower to erect the initial dikes;

4. Affirms that Singapore will be responsible for maintaining dikes and that any access funding for the initial dikes will be returned to the UN.
An Act for Educational Resource Accessibility (ERA)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “Everyone has the right to education.”

Recognizing that by 2030, the United Nations plans to “ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles” according to goal 4.7 of The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Emphasizing that 147 million children are estimated to have missed more than half of their in-class instruction over the past two years due to school closures caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keeping in mind, in 2020, about one quarter of primary schools globally did not have access to basic materials and services needed for education.

Noting with deep concern that in South Africa, of 100 learners that start school, 50–60 will make it to matric (senior year), 40–50 will pass matric (senior year), and only 14 will go to university.

Noting farther the fact that in South Africa Quintile 1-3 schools are the poorest with limited to no resources and parents are not financially viable to pay school fees.

1. Requests the creation of a bank of educational resources available to any country in need as determined by the United Nations Academic Impact Council.

2. Designates the UNAI to establish a subcommittee called Educational Resource Access (ERA) to oversee the collection and distribution of human and physical resources.

3. Further recommends that this ERA committee will form partnerships with Universities to create a study abroad program for doctorate students in education to teach in areas of need.

4. Further requests that member nations donate resources to be made available to countries in need including technology, textbooks, and basic education supplies.
An act condemning domestic violence against women in Sweden

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the fact that Sweden has a lifetime of physical/sexual domestic violence rat of 28% against women in relationships,

Noting with deep concern in the past 12 months, one out of twenty women have experienced partner violence,

Recognizing that the percent of women who reported physical/sexual domestic violence increased by 4% in 2020 by their partner,

Keeping in mind that Sweden does not currently have any controlling case laws for domestic violence;

Bearing in mind that the risk for women is far greater than men,

1. Requests that if one is found guilty of domestic violence against a minor, the offender will be sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment;

2. Requests that if one is found guilty against an adult, the offender will be sentenced to 3 years of prions;

3. Authorizes that offenders will also be required to pay any and all medical expenses that may arise due to domestic violence no matter the expensive.
Convention to Protect Groundwater Against Pesticides

The General Assembly,

Having examined that the pesticides (sulfur (fungicide), paraffin oil (insecticide), glyphosate (herbicide), Folpet (fungicide)) used for agriculture in Switzerland and its surrounding countries have damaged the groundwater, and are currently killing and hurting the animals, plants, and people in these countries with diseases such as Typhoid, Cholera, Paratyphoid Fever, Dysentery, Jaundice, Amoebiasis and Malaria and death,

Recognizing that delegates attended a meeting from February 28th to March 3rd in Geneva, Switzerland over Water Pollution Problems,

Further recalling that in Resolution 64/292 declares that having accessible clean water and sanitation for drinking and etc. is a human right, and by polluting this water with agricultural pesticides these waters, that the people are exercising are this right,

Realizing that there were several attempts from the United Nations Secretariat to make protocols, express beliefs, create conventions, and preferences to protect the use of transboundary waters that are infected by pesticides such as (sulfur (fungicide), paraffin oil (insecticide), glyphosate (herbicide), Folpet (fungicide),

Recalling that the Secretary General opened a International conference on the implementation of groundwater pesticides and declared that, “Water is health, Water is dignity, Water is a human right,”

1. Urges the UN-Water and UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) agencies to ban the use of the lethal pesticides used in agriculture that is affecting the groundwater in Switzerland and its surrounding countries;
2. Calling upon Switzerland, France, Italy, and Germany’s government to enforce the uses of biopesticides instead of using pesticides since biopesticides have all of the strengths of pesticides and none of the hazardous impacts;
3. Requests the UN to help invest in the use of polyculture so that plants can have all of the nutrients they need for their full potential;
4. Recommends the use of man-made-barriers to protect the crops from predators and trespassers instead of using toxic pesticides.
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### Sponsors: Anna Claire Darmand, Gaven Coffman, Josiah Cutts, Will Klaene

### School: Providence Montessori MS

### City: Lexington

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**A Solution for Poverty and Hunger for Children**

1. The General Assembly,
2. Conscious that 90% of Syrians are considered to be living in poverty and 60% live without a sufficient food supply,
3. Alarmed by the statistics that 20% of children in the world grow up in poverty and 22% of the world’s children are malnourished,
4. Deeply concerned that poverty affects a child’s mental and physical health outcomes and as well as behavior disorders,
5. Deploring that impoverishment increases the likelihood of chronic illnesses and a shortened lifespan,
6. Keeping in mind that children in poverty have fewer resources to complete and get an education,
7. Reminds the UN of a past humanitarian aid plan enacted to help the impoverished, however, it has only obtained 25% of the required funding,
8. Take note of Article 25 of the Declaration of Human Rights which states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food”,

1. Declares that the UN must take action to aid the malnourished and citizens in poverty;
2. Calls upon the UN for $3.7 billion to put in place a pilot plan lasting for five years that will aid five million people who are in dire need of humanitarian support with the goal of getting them into a stable and independent situation in three to five years;
3. Requests for the UN to create safe zones that are made to protect, feed, and help children in poverty;
4. Expects that the safe zones will be made in a no-fire zone protected by the UN Peacekeepers, where children in poverty can receive food from a backpack program or choose to stay at a support center;
5. Urges the UN to create safe zones and a pilot program for children by 2027, entailing a council composed of qualified experts and driven by volunteers including UN Peacekeepers.
A Resolution to Establish Plastic Pollution Limits

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that plastic pollution represent a serious environmental problem at a global scale, negatively impacting the environment,

Recalls United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 1/6, 2/11, 3/7, 4/6, 4/7 and 4/9 and the need to take immediate actions towards the elimination of plastic pollution, in marine and other environments,

Acknowledges that UNEP /EA.5/L.23/Rev.1 is working toward a new international legally binding agreement for fighting plastic pollution,

Recalls A/76/L.75 which states that a safe and healthy environment is a human right,

Calls upon all Member States to step up activities within their borders to combat plastic pollution,

Also requests the General Assembly agree to set limits on plastic pollution, including:

a. Each Member State would be bound to abide by mutually agreed upon plastic limits;

b. Member States agree to pay a fine if they exceed the plastic pollution limits. Fines would be used to implement marine plastic recovery plans.
Resolution # 35

Sponsored by Ukraine

Committee: D

Action on Resolution

☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

Sponsors: Jamie Best, Scout Arnold

School: Morton MS

City: Lexington

Alternative Energy Sources in Ukraine

The General Assembly,

Fully aware that Ukraine’s main energy source is nuclear energy,

Deeply concerned that due to the war with Russia, most of these power plants are rendered unusable or unstable,

Alarmed that ten million citizens have been left without power and a potential nuclear meltdown that would be extremely detrimental to the globe,

Being convinced to help these ten million people and save the world from another nuclear meltdown, we are in desperate need of an alternative energy source to help the citizens of Ukraine and protect all global citizens.

1. Requests a total of 252 million USD to start replacing nuclear with solar and wind and another 7.5 billion over the course of the next 30 years, to fully replace nuclear power. We believe that the best sources of energy are solar and wind. They work well long-term and are both easy and quick to set up, making them both good choices of energy sources. We will locate each solar farm within a five-mile radius of the existing nuclear plants allowing us to utilize some of the existing infrastructure to reduce total costs. Each wind farm will be located near the coastline of the Black Sea in areas that aren’t currently hotspots of fighting.

2. Calls upon the United Nations to aid in construction of solar and wind farms, and provide security to prevent the nuclear plants from being damaged in the interim.
Improving the Public Hospital Dilemma in Southeast Asia

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need for improved public healthcare in Southeast Asian countries,

Noting that the condition of public hospitals is inhumane in Southeast Asia due to the issues created by the underfunding of public hospitals, uneducated staff, lack of equipment and facilities in rural areas,

Acknowledging the increased need for medical care due to disease and birth defects raised by an alarming 9.2% in the past decade,

Noting with deep concern that almost 200 million citizens have been afflicted with Neglected Tropical Diseases, such as Foodborne Trematodiasis, Dengue, and Cysticercosis, all of which are deadly,

Furthermore, the lack of hospitals leads to more issues such as tropical diseases forming in rural and remote villages, which affects around 20% of the population of countries in Southeast Asia with a tropical climate,

Keeping in mind the issue of the underfunding of hospitals has been a reoccurring issue that has been a seemingly unsolvable problem with Southeast Asia’s current budget,

1. Emphasizing the urgent importance of available medical care for all Vietnamese citizens;

2. Requests that the World Health Organization send a 665M USD budget for the improvement of equipment for public hospitals, with the money being distributed evenly by the population of Southeastern Asian countries;

3. Asks for available pharmaceutical technology from advanced countries;

4. Expressing appreciation for member nations of the UN to donate outdated yet in shape medical equipment to Southeast Asia;

5. Urges the UN to allocate a 1.5B USD budget for the construction of public hospitals in rural and remote areas in Southeast Asia.