An Act Relating to Women’s Rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a woman’s right to education is a significant problem in Afghanistan,

Noting further that The Taliban government has suspended education for all female students in Afghanistan.

Deeply concerned that women in Afghanistan can not work to support their family, but are instead forced to be a housewife.

Believing women’s rights are human rights.

Noting that according to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Everyone has the right to education.”

Conscious that efforts to giving all women education rights and treating them more dignity could lead us toward the goal of a better society and world for everyone,

Determined to achieve an international convention reaffirming and solidifying the UN’s stance on women’s rights, and further reinforcing that all woman should have the right to a proper education;

1. Request upon the UN to build 25 women’s schools in Afghanistan.

2. Requests the Conference to help fund these schools with 10 million US Dollars.
A Proposal to Increase a Tariff on Argentina’s International Exports

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need to increase revenue for the country

Bearing in mind that exports are responsible for a vast majority of the country’s revenue

Noting further, the global value of the country’s exports. It is proposed to increase the tariff (tax) on exports by 1%, making the overall percentage of exports 13%, and utilizing these funds for improvement of various programs throughout the country.
Establishment of Research Committee to Create Safe Water and Irrigation Solutions

The General Assembly,

Recognizing we need irrigation systems to stop bushfires which are currently devastating the lands of Australia and polluting the air.

Taking into consideration that on July 28, 2010, through resolution, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water are essential to the realization of all human rights.

Fully aware that we need irrigation systems to grow crops. Food is so expensive in Australia because food has to be imported. If farmers can grow crops and food, food prices will go down and more people will have money for healthcare, education, etc.

Bearing in mind we also need the irrigation systems to feed the ever-growing population of our country, and noting today 1 in 3 around the world lack safe drinking water.

Calls upon the UN to establish a committee of qualified scientists and engineers from UN membership to research and help us further our knowledge of irrigation systems which will help Australia and other countries affected by draught.

1. Emphasizing we need the systems to give families living far from civilization, cleaner, safer, drinking water and recalling the Declaration of Human Rights says clean accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in; we need to take action.

2. Taking note that every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; it becomes even more important that this committee solve this issue for our future generations.
Contaminated Water Torments the Citizens of African Nations

The General Assembly,

Fully aware of the fact that 1 in 3 people in the Lake Chad region and one fourth of the world’s population lacks access to safe drinking water,

Deeply concerned that one of Africa’s largest freshwater bodies has shrunk by 90%, and over 10 million people across the region are in need of emergency assistance,

Having considered that Chad is eighth in the world for the worst drinking water with 57.5% of the population lacking access to clean water,

Recalling the United Nations 6th Sustainable Development goal of clean water and sanitation to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to provide funding to purchase 10 million PET water bottles every year for the next five years to be distributed and then used to purify water with UV rays;

2. Requests that United Nation Water works with WaterisLife to install water ATMs, powered by solar energy, in rural regions of Chad and other African countries to provide immediate access to pure drinking water to those in need.
Resolution Regarding Police Reforms in Colombia

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern the recent police brutality in Colombia,

Alarmed by the amount of civilian injuries and deaths, and lack of repercussions towards police directly assaulting civilians,

Further deploring that the greater part of those attacked are those who belong to racial minorities, indigenous peoples, and the LGBTQIA community, as well as occupying regions with greater protestor and criminal activity, and furthermore communities with higher poverty rates and curtailed education— in spite the governments’ conation towards equality for all,

Bearing in mind that little legal action has ensued to prevent these injustices from frequently occurring, and likewise misconduct has continued, hardly abating,

Emphasizing that maltreatments such as these directly violate the UN Human Rights Charter,

1. Endorsing regular police transposition and evaluation, rectifying those whom seem “too severe” or “brutal” (characterized by a certain number of breaches of conduct— amount of breaches preceding perusal is to be determined by the Colombian government);

2. Designating a consistent set of standards, originally established by the Colombian legal system and to further be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in order to be used with a uniform manner that is ubiquitous as well as prevalent throughout police systems the Republic of Colombia;

3. Urging a system to be instituted in which civilians may nominate those whom they personally deem to be unfit for a police position to an advisory council of sorts, who will look into the issue— further probing ensues after a certain number of these nominations.

4. Requesting the UN and IMF to help fund police training with a UN advisory committee overseeing the training.

5. This resolution will go into effect in August of 2023
An Act To Establish Programs for Teachers to Become More Knowledgeable and Educate More in Return.

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration, that many teachers in the DRC are poorly educated, do not understand the proper materials of teaching, and are not prioritizing education,

Emphasizing, Article 26 from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.”

Bearing in mind that there is a crisis of lacking 300,000 teachers who are unpaid in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which leads to poverty in schools and non-incentivized payments,

Observing that the schools in the DRC are socially unstable and of poor quality,

Noticing that there is 1 uneducated teacher for every 100 students, that needs to be taught correctly; and only 60,000 schools are across the country, which is less in number than the U.S,

Throughout the years the Democratic Republic of Congo had a slight change in universal access to education in the past 17 years, with an attendance rate of 51% in 2001, to 78% in 2018.

Recognizing this straightforward fix, the UN can supply professional educators to come to the Democratic Republic of Congo to educate unqualified educators and to originate more educational institutes. Asking the UN to supply educated classes and institutes for the public instructors, which will cost 385 million dollars including the travel and living expenses with also the cost of yearly wages.

The UN is collecting and giving funds to the Congo Government for the development of the Democratic Republic of Congo,

Emphasizing that every human deserves a right to education, irrespective of socioeconomic bracket, gender, and ethnicity.

1. 1 teacher for every 25 students (12,000)
2. With an educator paycheck of 32k
3. Around $384 million to implement
4. Spent 13 million dollars last year on education
5. Around 600,900 for travel and living expenses
### Resolution # 7

**KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION**  
**KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY**  
**United Nations Resolution**

| Sponsors: Callie Blandford, Caroline Puckett |
| School: Crosby MS |
| City: Middletown |

**Resolution # 7**

**Sponsored by**  
Ethiopia

**Committee:** B

**Action on Resolution**  
☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

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A Proposal to Fund Nutritional Services in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Ethiopia facing the problem of malnutrition,

Having examined, in 2019 over 16.20% of the population suffered from food scarcity, a 1.08% increase from 2018.

Bearing in mind other organizations effort to help malnourished people,

We are calling upon the U.N for $1.5 million to start an organization to make no prep meals with a one week supply of nutrition for each member of a family. The families can pick up the package at the start of the month and will continue to get packages until they stop picking them up.
The Truth about Trafficking: a Violation of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that nearly 25 million people worldwide are victims of sex trafficking and forced labor, with criminal profit reaching $150 billion annually,

Alarmed by the fact that it is estimated that there are 129,000 people living in modern slavery in France with approximately 50,000 people in the commercial sex industry of which 90% of them are foreigners,

Recognizing that one third of trafficked victims are children and 70% are female, Keeping in mind that Secretary-General António Guterres stated that human trafficking is, “an all-out assault on people's rights, safety and dignity,”

1. Calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work with nonprofits to collect resources and staffing of help centers in order to provide medical assistance, mental health services, and programs for victims of human trafficking in the EU;


3. Encourages the UN member states to sign the revised protocol in order to restate their stance against human trafficking.
A Call to Reduce the Use of Fossil Fuels

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed that climate change has severely impacted our environment. One of the many impacts is drier weather and temperature change. Because of the drier weather, there has been a dramatic increase in forest fires. Hurricanes have become more common and more severe. Along with this, flooding is becoming more common as well,

Aware that climate change is destroying global infrastructure. Climate change has put stress on electrical grids and broadband internet networks. Coastal infrastructure is in danger from rising sea levels caused by climate change. Extreme heat causes roads to expand and crack apart, and extreme cold causes potholes and cracks as well,

Alarmed that climate change also negatively affects human health in many ways. Increasing temperatures cause humans to be more susceptible to disease. More flooding causes us to be more prone to waterborne diseases. Flooding has also caused many places in poverty to be left in ruins and more susceptible to diseases. The rise in temperatures has caused an increase in heat stroke,

Further aware that according to the U.N, coal, oil, and natural gas are the biggest contributors to climate change,

Recognizing that the sale of coal, oil, and natural gas provides $240.7 billion dollars to the country of Russia, which Russia is using to fund its unjust war against Ukraine,

1. Calls upon the four countries who have not joined the U.N. Paris Climate Agreement (Iran, Libya, Eritrea, and Yemen) to do so;

2. Urges all countries to implement U.N Sustainable Development Goal #7 by providing affordable and clean energy, which will not only reduce climate change but will also make electricity more affordable to developing countries around the world;

3. Further requests that all countries strongly condemn Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and strongly encourages all countries to limit or end their use of Russian fossil fuels.
A Global Call to End Food Scarcity

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed and fully aware of the prevalence of food insecurity in countries across the globe,

Noting with deep concern that due to recent events in Ukraine, the condition of wartime refugees in numerous countries are revealing not only the state of those individuals but also those native to the sanctuary country,

Taking note of past resolution 76/264, which stated that urgent support is necessary for countries affected by the food security crisis through coordinated actions,

Fulfilling the second of the UN’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”,

1. Strongly urges the United Nations and the World Food Programme (WFP) to establish a global coalition of expert agriculturalists to educate and support local farmers in countries experiencing high degrees of food insecurity in how to most effectively sustain their populations and those who may be in need;

2. Calls upon countries with affluence to bring forth financial and agricultural resources to support the coalition;

3. Requests the nations of the UN take action immediately following the enactment of the resolution.
Improving Accessibility to Early Childhood Education in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing that the problem of illiterate or poorly educated children in Haiti is of the utmost importance; 65,000 children live in extreme poverty and many are illiterate. The population is affected by the poor education of every child. Many adults didn’t get a good education, this can lead to not having a well paying job. From the problem of a poor education, lifelong problems can occur; such as poor living conditions, and a lifelong struggle to find work.

Recognizing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 28 clearly states that every child is entitled to a fair and unbiased education.

Reaffirming that children, no matter race, religion, social status, gender, or language is allowed an education. The U.N. states these fundamentals as basic human rights.

Deeply concerned that currently the only viable movement for education in Haiti is for college education. The net enrollment for a college education has increased from 47% in 1993 to 84% in 2017. We think the same effect will occur for early education if we can guarantee education access. Children will stay in school longer and learn better if they don’t have to stress about finances or being able to read and write.

Keeping in mind not many easily accessible schools or books are in Haiti, or at least not not for primary education. However a basic education costs $75 per person per year for 1st through 8th grade. A basic education costs $600 per child. This is much cheaper than in other countries and would hardly be compared to the cost of an average child’s education in America.

Calling upon the United Nations, we ask the following:

$2,000,000 total to cover scholarships, for 8 years and minor school supplies. Eight year scholarships to cover 3,300 children to go through 1st through 8th grade 40 20 x 10 foot tents to act as temporary schools or classrooms; around $480,000 Book drives in America or richer countries are set up where children would give their old, unused or unwanted books, so children have books at home and can practice reading and writing.
Climate Change Terrorizes the World

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed that climate change is projected to cause sea levels to rise up to 2 feet by 2100 with as many as 3 billion people living in places categorized too hot for survival by 2070, as well as the extinction of Iceland’s glaciers by 2040,

Noting with deep concern that 150 meters of ice melts every year in Iceland and 750 billion tons of ice melt every year,

Bearing in mind that over the next 20 years 250,000 additional people are expected to be killed at the hands of climate change due to malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea, and heat stress,

Reaffirming that Goal 13 of the UN sustainable development goals states “to take action on climate change and its impact,”

1. Calls upon the UN Environment Programme to partner with The Arbor Day Foundation and Team Trees to expand their operation into Iceland;

2. Further Recommends that the UN Environment Assembly work with the Environmental Defence Fund to provide funding for research on the possible use of water cannons at the poles in order to reduce the melting of glaciers and the use of Direct Air Capture plants to remove CO2 from the atmosphere;
Convention on the Mandatory Wearing of Hijabs

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the unfair treatment of women in Iran,

Alarmed by the consequences women suffer,

Recognizing that men are allowed to choose what they wear, Seeking to grant women the right to choose what they wear,

Recalling that Global Fund for Women states, “The right to live free from violence, slavery and discrimination; to be educated; to own property; to vote; and to earn a fair and equal wage,”

Bearing in mind that Sec. Gen. Antonio Guterres called for “Guaranteed quality education for every girl, massive investment in women’s training and decent work, effective action to end gender-based violence, and universal healthcare,”

Keeping in mind Sec. Gen. Antonio Guterres said “We cannot realize any of our goals without the contributions of all. This is why everyone, including men and boys, should be working for women’s rights and gender equality.”

1. Urges UN Women to create an advocacy group representing Middle Eastern women punished for not wearing the traditional hijab,

2. Seeks the support of UN Women in creating and implementing guidelines for women’s personal clothing choices in the Middle East that lead to the termination of laws that punish women for the clothing that they choose to wear.
Climate Change Wreaks Havoc on the Globe

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration that globally, atmospheric levels of the three main greenhouse gasses warming our planet - carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, all reached new record heights in 2021, an 11% increase from 2000,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that greenhouse gas emissions are causing rising sea levels, which having lasting impacts such as eroding shorelines, coastal flooding, and contamination of groundwater aquifers by salt water and that will eventually lead to catastrophic permanent flooding,

Recalling that in 2018 Ireland had the third worst greenhouse gas emissions per capita and that their emissions were 53% higher than the EU's average of 12.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per capita,

Noting with deep concern that global greenhouses gasses generated through human activity increased 43% from 1990–2015,

1. Encourages the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to work with the Irish government to increase the growth of moss across the boglands of Ireland, decreasing CO2 in the air and restoring the critical carbon sink of bogs;

2. Urges the UN Environmental Programme to install Direct Air Capture (DAC) plants in areas of the globe with strong geothermal energy output, including Ireland, to capture carbon dioxide from the air and reduce its impact on our climate.
Equal Funding for Both Jewish and Arab Schools

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the fact that every child should have a fair chance to receive a proper education,

Recalling Article 26 of the Declaration of Human Rights, education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights.

Realizing that Israel guarantees access to public education, but Arab schools receive 68% less funding than schools that are predominantly Jewish.

1. Request that the UN balance out the funding for underfunded Arab schools in Israel to match that of their Jewish counterparts by providing financial aid to the Israeli government over the course of three years.

2. Call upon the UN to compel the Israeli government in dividing their funds more equally between both Jewish and Arab schools.
A Proposal to Address the Crisis of Processing Asylum Seekers

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that thousands of immigrants are funneled through Mexican borders while seeking asylum in the United States;

Drawing attention to the fact that the United States has deferred responsibility for asylum seekers care to Mexico;

Expressing concern that The Mexican Commission to Aid Refugees, or COMAR, processed more than 29,000 immigrants in 2018;

Fully alarmed that the Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador this year cut COMAR’s budget by about 20 percent, to about $1.1 million;

Noting that the United Nations Refugee Agency has already pledged close to a million dollars to support Mexican government with the rising number of asylum seekers;

Bearing in mind that the right of everyone to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution is enshrined in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and is supported by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees;

1. Urges the United States General Assembly to commence negotiations in order to protect and aid asylum seekers who are denied access to any country;

2. Asks that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees maintain an advisory role in the supervision over processing of asylum seekers throughout the world;

3. Requests that countries that deny asylum seekers take financial responsibility for the denied asylum seekers while their asylum status is being considered;

4. Mandates that countries compensate for any asylum seeker they deny by providing financial aid until they receive asylum in another country;

5. Calls upon the United Nations to enforce the provisions set forth within this resolution by instituting a fine of the GDP of each respective country decided upon and assessed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in each individualized case for each country that denies asylum for 100 asylum seekers without providing financial aid for them until they receive asylum in another country;

6. Requests that this resolution go into effect January 1st, 2024, upon passage.
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**Sponsors:** Arrahlyn Richards, Tatum Bishop, Trinity Abney, Kathryn Coffey

**School:** Rockcastle Co. MS

**City:** Mt. Vernon

The General Assembly,

Convinced that child poverty is a major issue throughout the world, primarily in Scotland and the rest of Europe. Over 1 in 4 children across Scotland are living in relative poverty and 71% of those children are children of color.

Recalling that every child deserves a happy and healthy life.

Reaffirming that not following the guidelines of the protection before poverty act would violate this resolution.

Conscious of the steps taken by the Scotland union to reduce child poverty.

1. Calls upon the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to fund the Protection before Poverty (PBP) program

2. Requests the UN amends the budget to allow the funding the Protection before Poverty (PBP) in every member nation.
Resolution For More Equitable Medical Access Throughout the Rural Areas of South Sudan

The General Assembly,

Convinced that South Sudan has severe issues concerning health and access to medical assistance, such as having the highest maternal mortality rate in the world, one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world, and thousands of deaths yearly due to preventable diseases;

Emphasizing that these issues align with the third (Good Health & Well-Being) and fourth (Quality Education) Sustainable Developments Goals as outlined by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012;

Reaffirming that ignoring the right to quality health and medical access in South Sudan is a violation of the Declaration of Human Rights;

Conscious that the UN has taken steps to help South Sudan, the world’s youngest country, such as requesting for funds and launching billions of dollars to help with the overall infrastructure and access to quality health and medical care;

Bearing in mind that “health is a right, not a privilege,” as claimed by the chief of World Health Organization (WHO) on World Health Day in 2019, South Sudan

1. Calls on the UN to invest 100 million dollars to build two hospitals (one in the northeastern area and the other in the northwestern region of South Sudan);

2. Requests for funding to encourage and establish educational training facilities and institutions to increase medical professionals within South Sudan; and

3. Further recommends that the UN provide additional funding and assistance to support organizations, such as Doctors Without Borders and/or ProjectsAbroad, that will bring in medical professionals to help relieve this global health crisis.
An Act Relating to The Economic Struggles in Spain

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the poverty rate is rising due to the high amounts of unemployment has been negatively affecting Spain’s economy,

Aware of the Spanish National Youth Guarantee Plan created in 2013, but updated in 2021, has been an attempt to fix this problem, with the Covid-19 pandemic after results, poverty has only been rising,

Emphasizing that the low productivity is an effect of the high unemployment rates, causing the economy of Spain to slowly fail,

According to the Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations, goal: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere,”

Bearing this, we are seeking help to not only lower Spain’s poverty rate but also the unemployment rate to better the economy,

1. Requesting foreign aid from 100 volunteer teachers to help educate the people of Spain for a minimum of 6 months.

2. Seeking 1,750,000 dollars (1.75 million) worth of funding to support education, schooling system, teaching supplies, and to fund the volunteers travel and living costs.
Combating Human Trafficking and Supporting Trafficking Victims

The General Assembly,

Fully aware of the threat that human trafficking poses to the United Nations members and their people,

Taking into consideration that the challenge of human-trafficking has been exacerbated by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and has provoked even more vulnerability among global citizens,

Recalling that human trafficking is currently being combated as declared in resolutions 55/25, 53/11,

Bearing in mind that there are still many countries seriously lacking the necessary legal instruments or political will to implement the United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons,

Recognizing that, according to the International Organization for Migration, the IOM has implemented nearly 500 counter-trafficking projects in 85 countries since 1994, and has provided assistance to over 15,000 trafficked persons,

Further deploring that Ukraine is classified as a Tier 2 country in regards to the efforts made to combat human trafficking,

Deeply disturbed by the increase in the rate of child trafficking occurring globally,

Emphasizing that as of March 2022, over 3 million people have been forced to flee Ukraine to neighboring countries, increasing the risk of human trafficking,

1. Further convinces United Nations Member States to enhance the effectiveness of airline and train security measures and border control authorities, to better identify vulnerable people of human trafficking, and to implement adequate prosecution of active human traffickers;
2. Requests that the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking continues to promote and prioritize countering human trafficking worldwide;
3. Expresses the hope that countries will provide the victims of human trafficking adequate resources to aid in the transition back into life as a global citizen;
4. Recommends that all Member States implement the counter projects initiated by the IOM;
5. Further requests that UN Member States provide support physically, mentally, and emotionally to individuals and families who have suffered from human trafficking;
6. Urges Member States to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and support the entirety of its efforts;
7. Encourages United Nations Member States that have previously implemented laws against human trafficking to amplify your efforts in preventing human trafficking and supporting the known victims of human trafficking;
8. Further expresses the need for Member States to continue providing humanitarian aid to men, women, and children of Ukraine.
Funding of Therapy for Child Abuse Victims

The General Assembly,

Convinced that child abuse is a major issue throughout the world, primarily in the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe. 73% of children every year in the UK alone are subjected to violence.

Recalling that children should grow up in an atmosphere of happiness, love, and understanding, as declared in its resolution 44/25.

Reaffirming that not taking the best interests of a child as a primary consideration would be a violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Conscious that the European Union and UNICEF has worked to ensure every child is protected from violence and exploitation.


2. Requests the UN amends the budget to allow the funding of therapy for child abuse victims in every member nation.