A Convention Relating to Machine Readable Conventional Travel Documents

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the amounts of asylum seekers and refugees being denied access to fundamental rights,

Recalling that blanket refusal to issue MRCTDs (Machine Readable Conventional Travel Documents) violates the 1951 Refugee Convention, which states, “The Contracting States shall issue to refugees lawfully staying in their territory travel documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require,”

Keeping in mind that refusing to protect asylum seekers from persecution violates article 14 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting further that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is taking steps to increase the number of countries that issue MRCTDs,

1. Supports the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the steps that they are taking to increase the number of MRCTDs that are distributed;

2. Condemns nations who do not issue required travel documents to refugees and asylum seekers;

3. Urges nations to issue MRCTDs to any Refugee or Asylum seekers who request it, with select exceptions in specific situations;

4. Resolves that machine-readable travel documents can be implemented as the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) article 9303 outlines.
Installing Artificial Coastlines in The Bahamas

1. The General Assembly,

2. Deeply disturbed that pollution in the ocean is causing hundreds of marine species to ingest, suffocate, and get tangled in the debris,

3. Convinced that the decline in marine life will cause a decline in the ecosystem of the ocean which will negatively impact all of humanity,

4. Calls upon the UN Conference on Ocean Cleanup to continue efforts decrease the pollution in the oceans by extending the Ocean Cleanup program to The Bahamas by installing an Artificial Coastline to clean up plastic waste
Safety at Refugee Camps

The General Assembly,

Observing, Bangladesh is located next to Myanmar, whose military is targeting and murdering an entire ethnic population, innocent, targeted Rohingyas are fleeing to Bangladesh refugee camps.

Recalling, the United Nations states, in multiple articles, that the government is mandating local villages to take in Rohingya children, in order for them to have a home and be protected from genocide created by the military.

Noting further, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 12, states that:

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.”

Realizing, these refugees, who are searching for asylum, have the right to be safe within the country of asylum according to the UNHCR 1967 protocol. One of the countries that has helped refugees similar to the Rohingya refugees is Turkey. Turkey has 4 million refugees as of 2023 living in the cities of the country. Turkey has been a center of attention for refugees because of the crisis in Syria and Ukraine, and could become a resting place for many Rohingyas too.

Guided by the United Nations Secretary-General’s special Envoy Heyzer, he called for increased support for Rohingya refugees on August 25, 2022.

1. Calls upon, the United Nations countries to take action and protect the refugee camps so that they have proper protection against fires, medical aid, and military support.

2. Further requests, more security in the refugee camps. This security would include a security force. The UN Peacemakers are the people that are responsible for putting protection on refugee camps.

3. Endorses, should take place on the border of Myanmar, and in all refugee camps whether they are in Bangladesh or Myanmar. We want to protect ALL Rohingya people.
Ensuring civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The General Assembly,

Alarmed that the already precarious human rights situation in Belarus has deteriorated we recommend a Special Rapporteur to report on individual complaints, conducting studies, providing advice on technical cooperation and undertaking country visits to assess specific human rights situations.

1. Convinced the Special Rapporteur will perform their duties in line with the principles of truthfulness, impartiality and independence, in compliance with the Code of Conduct for Special Procedure Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council.

2. Observing and monitoring the situation of human rights in Belarus and making recommendations for its improvement;

3. Guided by the recommendation contained in the report and giving them to the Human Rights Council help to implement them,

4. Determined to assist the Government of Belarus in fulfilling its human rights obligations; Declaring to offer support and advice to civil society;

5. Having received information from all relevant stakeholders pertaining to the situation of human rights in Belarus, continue to seek, receive, examine and act on this information,

6. Welcoming continued reporting, annually, to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly. The Special Rapporteur collects credible information which shows that the authorities have taken calculated measures to persecute political dissent, including by resorting to arbitrary arrests and detentions of political opponents, and continuing harassment and other forms of pressure and intimidation on human rights defenders and regular individuals for merely exercising their fundamental human rights and freedoms. Repression, including unfair dismissals, also affected employees of State-owned enterprises and public bodies, such as education, health-care and culture institutions.
Drug Smuggling in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by how many drugs that are passed through Bosnia and Herzegovina every day,

Confident that 275 Pounds/125 Kilograms were caught at Bosnia’s border being transported in and out in one single vehicle,

Knowing this can happen multiple times every day,

Realizing that this can be solved and prevented,

Convinced that if we increase security on the border less drugs will be smuggled into the country and out to other countries,

We call on the UN to help Bosnia And Herzegovina end Drug Smuggling;

1. Request funding to make the borders more secure and to stop drug smuggling

2. Deploy Armed forces to the border to catch drug smugglers.

3. Encouraging that this will Stop Drugs from reaching other European Countries and Not Just Bosnia and Herzegovina

4. Expecting that this will help all surrounding countries by preventing drug smuggling The UNODC states that in recent years, “Global Cocaine seizure totals have recently followed a stable trend, amounting to 712 tons”.

5. Requesting that our bordering countries can help secure their borders to help Both our country and theirs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution # 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsored by Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee: A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action on Resolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sponsors: Kimani Bussey, Caleigh Thomas, Laila Johnson |
| School: Grace James Academy |
| City: Louisville |

The Improvement of the Welfare of the Incarnated

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed that the prisoners of Brazil, as of December 2021 the Brazilian prison population consists of 835,643 incarcerated individuals, living in ruthless conditions.

Recognizing that these poor prison conditions are negatively impacting the mental and physical health of the incarcerated.

Recalling the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, specifically Articles 9 through Articles 26, the inhumane conditions of these prisoners all over the world violates the protection that these articles promise.

Encourages the government’s help to ensure that the treatment of people in prisons is maintained and observed.

Seeking treatment of higher quality for prisoners who live in brutal conditions such as cell overcrowding, unhygienic shower and cell conditions, and targeted injustice and discrimination towards prisoners.

Expresses its hope to increase the amount of supervision to preserve the well-being and mental state of prisoners affected. The Improvement of the Welfare of the Incarnated is an organization that will be founded to monitor and record the conditions of these prisons as well as providing resources. Allocating 5 million dollars of the United Nations yearly budget.

1. Calls upon the United Nations General Assembly to help sustain the humanity found in each and every prisoner by acknowledging these conditions and coming to a decision that will stop the inhumane treatment of those in these prison systems.
Resolution to improve the inefficient food system in Burkina Faso

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that Burkina Faso is currently experiencing serious water and food insecurity.

Side effects of these issues can cause delayed development in young adults and children, risks of chronic illnesses like asthma, varieties of increased negative health risks, anxiety, depression, diseases, behavior problems, and starvation.

One way to change this is to provide them with wells. We plan to build a well for every 40 km, then this way they can begin to create a successful farm system to help them with their food and water insecurity, but to make them efficient we must also promote sustainable agriculture practices.

A way to promote these practices is through radio. A little more than 90% of the population in Africa has a working radio in their household. Meaning with this radio station in place many farmers in Burkina Faso will be reached all at once. The radios can also help reach the younger population of the country that doesn’t have a way of learning to farm.

To put a start to creating food production in Burkina Faso:

1. Requesting the Worldwide Wells Foundation that will dig wells into the ground then Burkina Faso will be able to collect water which would help their water and food insecurity issues.

2. Call upon Farm Radio International to provide a radio station where they teach farmers in African countries how to grow crops successfully, efficiently and sustainable.

3. Expresses it helps Burkina Faso create and start food production and helps with their extreme poverty issue.
Decreasing Deforestation

The General Assembly,

Recalling Cambodia has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world, losing around 64% of their tree cover since 2011 as noted in a study done by "Space4good",

Deeply concerned by this deforestation leads to bad health, environments being damaged, wildlife being harmed, and it hurts the economy all seen in Emilie Brooks' "How does Deforestation Affect Humans." Finally, these downsides affect a lot of people like in Cambodia where almost 80% of its population live in rural areas which would be affected by deforestation as shown in GlobalSecurity.org,

Deeply concerned by deforestation slowly starts to ruin the environment. For example, trees give the soil nutrients and without them, it causes weather problems that can almost remove entire habitats and destroy rural communities. Every year, almost 15.3 billion trees are chopped down shown in 8billiontrees.com and Cambodia has heavily affected that number. Deforestation can directly cause climate change, habitats being destroyed, plants and animals being killed, more carbon dioxide in the air, and altered water cycle as exhibited by education.seattlepi.com,

1. Recommends Member States create and enforce protections on areas that do not have full enforced protections such as Virachey National Park as the Cambodian government carved it out for rubber plantations, and mining. This terrible use of the land led to poaching and illegal logging;

2. Further resolves Member States reduce the amount of trees cut down by 2 million for the next 30 years;

3. Strongly encourages Member States enforce protection on half of the remaining forests in their ecosystem and regulate poaching within those boundaries.
A Resolution to Eliminate Human and Sex Trafficking

The General Assembly,

Knowing that 27.6 million humans were in forced labor in 2021,

Fully aware 4.8 million humans entered sex trafficking in 2016,

Recognizing trafficked humans are often the most vulnerable,

Realizing the first step in preventing trafficking is being aware of signs and surroundings,

1. Calls upon the UN and general assembly to allocate appropriate financial resources;

2. Encourages the UN to research the current state of Human and Sex trafficking and learn the signs to prevent it;

3. Urges the UN to put in place an education program to teach people to identify and help victims of human and sex trafficking.
Resolution # 10

Sponsored by Chad

Committee: F

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Leek Ajack, Eliot Gatton, Sadler Ishmael

School: Louisville Collegiate MS

City: Louisville

A Resolution to End Child Labor

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by, almost 50% of children in Chad are forced into labor. The country’s legal framework does not contain criminal penalties for the use of children in illicit activities. The country tried to make an effort to stop these acts of child labor in 2018, but due to a lack of funding these acts were not permanently put into force.

Recalling, in 2020, Chad made efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Children in Chad are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including forced labor in cattle herding and domestic work, sometimes resulting in human trafficking. In addition, the government did not provide clear data on law enforcement efforts and has no active policies to address child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.

Fully aware, the International Labor Organization states that Convention 182 bans any form of child labor including and not limited to forced labor, trafficking, and slavery, and prohibits any use of children in armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, and any other illegal activities

Observing the Borgen Project stated: “48.8 percent of children ages 5–14 work full time. This percentage is among the highest in African countries. When added to the percentage of children who attend both school and work, the percentage goes up to 77.2.”

1. Calls upon the United Nations to conduct monthly checks with punishments and fines for those countries in violation.

2. Further recommends, the United Nations invest in child education and educate people on why child education is important for the future of Chad. Many children are losing potential education because they are forced to be working all day.

3. Encourages this resolution to be put into place one month after creation and would increase funding and training as well as inspections on factories, farms, and street vendors. Punishments for Child labor will include jail time and fines to help cover the costs of this resolution.
CIMAvax Treatment

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fact that lung cancer is one of the deadliest cancers in the world, we are proposing to produce more CIMAvax to other countries in need.

CIMAvax is a treatment for Lung cancer that was developed in Cuba. It takes 127,070 lives per year. Though Cuba has a procedure, it needs to be accessed by other countries too. We are declaring that the percent of lives this disease takes can go down with the treatment Cuba has created.

We are asking the UN for money to produce and ship this vaccine to other countries. Furthermore, we need a foundation to receive funding for vaccine production. We would need to start with 5 million dollars.

Lung cancer is one of the deadliest cancers in the world, we are proposing to produce more CIMAvax to other countries in need.

1. CIMAvax is a treatment for Lung cancer that was developed in Cuba. It takes 127,070 lives per year. Though Cuba has a procedure, it needs to be accessed by other countries too. We are declaring that the percent of lives this disease takes can go down with the treatment Cuba has created.

2. We are asking the UN for money to produce and ship this vaccine to other countries. Furthermore, we need a foundation to receive funding for vaccine production. We would need to start with 5 million dollars.
A Resolution to Provide Quality Water Stations

The General Assembly,

Water, a basic human need, is often hard to come by in many countries. Especially clean water resources. Acknowledging the need for clean water resources for all is necessary. These quality water stations will provide a basic human need to many across countries that do not have the resources for clean water.

1. Urges this proposal go into effect within one year of passing in order to provide quality water to those in need.

2. Calls upon the United Nations Conference to provide funding for quality water stations.

3. Encourages other countries to join in the efforts to bring quality resources, a basic human right, to all.
Resolution # 13
Sponsored by
Dominican Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School:</th>
<th>Grace James Academy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
<td>Louisville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of Overpopulation Due To Natural Disasters

The General Assembly,

Realizing that certain places in the world face more natural catastrophic events based on location and climate, further problems occur.

Emphasizing that many of these places cannot afford to fund these damages because of GDP and the amount of natural disasters.

Recalling the UN Refugee Agency, more than 20 million people have been forced to flee and migrate to other places because of this.

Convinced that various countries’ overpopulation is partially due to forced migration because of natural disasters.

Keeping in mind the limited amount of resources in the world, countries cannot withstand this migration.

1. Calls upon the UN to create a united natural disasters fund for countries that cannot afford to repair damages from these events.

2. Requests that each country budgets and allocates a percentage of the money already used to fund the UN toward this program.
Delivering Cost Effective Vaccines to the Children of Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Fully aware that all people, especially children, are deprived of malaria vaccines among the Ethiopia population.

It is affirmed that over 20% of all fatalities from malaria in Ethiopia affect children three and under. Due to these statistics, we have chosen that it is best we acknowledge this issue.

Viewing with appreciation we acknowledge that the government is slowly improving their healthcare system. With the UN funding behind them this money will give Ethiopia the boost to create more efficient vaccines.

Keeping in mind that the UN and other countries fund 170 million dollars towards malaria vaccines to all the countries.

1. Calls upon the UN and the Ethiopian government to provide the health care system for the Ethiopian citizens to receive reliable Malaria vaccines.

2. Requests that the UN provide 156 million to deliver the malaria vaccines, four doses per child, to children three and under.

3. Endorses the fact that by 2025 the UN will have donated 156 million dollars worth of vaccines for children under three.

4. Calls upon that Kenya transports 156 million dollars worth of vaccines, provided by the UN to Ethiopia to be administered by trained healthcare volunteers in Ethiopia.
Proposal to Combat Unfair Child Labor Laws

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that over 400,000 Haitian children are forced into extremely harmful mental and physical child labor. Considering this, we have developed a solution that could possibly end this wrongful harm to the youth that is found in Haiti.

Although there are currently laws in Haiti that condemn the action of child labor, the laws are often ignored and/or are widely unknown.

Something needs to be done.

1. We encourage the UN to assist Haiti in creating laws stating that if someone should force a child under 15 to perform any type of labor, they will be sentenced to jail time.

2. If the offense includes sexual assault, exploitation, or trafficking along with the labor, the person will be sentenced to a longer period of jail time than the original sentence.

3. Spread social awareness about child labor laws

4. Request that social workers visit low-income housing regularly to assure no illegal child labor or sexual/physical abuse is present with children in the homes.
A Resolution towards Eliminating Gender-Based Violence in Honduras

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the fact that there are 6.2 cases of femicide for every 100,000 people and approximately 50 percent of women in western Honduras have reported experiencing gender-based violence (GBV),

Recalling that violence against women (encompassing physical, sexual, and psychological violence) constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and that this form of discrimination continues to present an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic, and cultural life of their countries, as declared in its resolutions 48/104 and 34/180,

Bearing in mind the Secretary General’s official commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women on November 25, 2022, to increase long-term funding and support to women’s rights organization, resist the rollback on women’s rights, amplify voices of women human rights defenders, promote leadership and participation of women and girls, and strengthen protection mechanisms to prevent and eliminate violence against women,

1. Calls Upon the Government of Honduras to implement the UN Women and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) Voices against Violence programme in its primary and secondary schools;

2. Requests that the United Nations General assembly create a global data system to begin collection and analysis of attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors of men and young people related to various forms of violence;

3. Further requests the Government of Honduras reports to the General Assembly with updated empirical data on the trends of GBV and the prevention thereof.
Sponsored by Ireland

Resolution # 17

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Chris Rumbaugh, Maddox Truax, Ella Thompson, Charlotte Harper

School: St. Paul ES - Louisville

City: Louisville

Assistance for Growing Homeless Population in Ireland and Across the Globe

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the growing number of the homeless population in Ireland, we are moved to request action by not only the European Union but by the United Nations as well.

Recalling resolution 76/133 that addresses inclusive policies and programs to recognize the human rights of those that are homeless and that homelessness is an affront to human dignity.

Reaffirming that all individuals have a right to affordable, stable, and adequate housing which is under paragraph four of the aforementioned resolution.

Conscious that the goal of the United Nations is to work for the human rights and the human dignity of all of our partner countries regardless of nationality or financial status.

1. Requests the UN Council allocate resources to help build safety nets for those that are struggling with the cost of living as that cost of living continues to rise globally as inflation and recession continue to affect all.

2. Expresses its hope that fellow countries would put as much time, money, and effort into fighting the battle of homelessness as willingly as they are using time, money, and effort to escalate global war and armament.

3. Encourages the Council to consider the continued toll that the global pandemic has inflicted. Recommends that countries allocate budget for military and private industry towards the growing homeless crisis with the guidance of the UN.

4. Expresses its hope that this will be a partnership between all UN countries to further peace, dignity, and human rights across the globe and not just those of Ireland and its EU partners.
A Proposal to Prevent Child Abuse in Japan

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that over 207,000 cases of child abuse in the past year have been reported in Japan,

Alarmed by the fact that over 15% of child suicide cases in the country are a result of familial or parental abuse,

Emphasizing that over 90% of Japan’s population has guaranteed access to working internet sources,

Aware of the fact that in the United States alone, five children die of child abuse and neglect every day.

Acknowledging that child abuse rates in Japan continue to increase by thousands each year,

1. Calls upon the UN to provide funding for a national child abuse hotline and one child support center in any country that requests it.

2. Requesting that the government implement a mandatory lesson across schools in the nation informing elementary, middle school, and high school students about child abuse issues.
Tackling food insecurity and unemployment in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Alarmed that 57% of all Lebanese families experience food insecurity,

Acknowledging that that lack of food is caused partially by the recent Beirut port explosions that destroyed 70% of Lebanon’s trade routes and wiped out adjacent grain silos,

Taking into consideration that 60% of Lebanon’s land is available for use for farmland,

Noting that Lebanon has a 14.49% unemployment rate when between 3% and 5% is ideal,

1. Asking the UN’s WFP to provide initial funding to start up a farming training program to address Lebanon’s lack of food and high unemployment rate.

2. Seeking that the Lebanese government create a farming program to hire and train the unemployed to farm crops to be sold in local markets to the public.

3. Requesting the UN put this program into action by January 7, 2024.
Ending Refugee Discrimination in Lithuania

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that Refugees and migrants are being turned away from countries due to race and/or country of origin.

Realizing many people reported being beaten, insulted, and subjected to racially-motivated intimidation and harassment.

1. Reminds the UN of the Convention of 1951, which states that it, “Recommends Governments and inter-governmental bodies to facilitate, encourage and sustain the efforts of properly qualified organizations to assist refugees.”

2. Urges the UN and other stakeholders to design and implement policies to fulfill the rights of refugees to be treated fairly regardless of race, ethnicity, or country of origin.

3. Encourages the UN and other stakeholders to allocate money to member states for the construction of more humane refugee facilities.

4. Implores member states to encourage positive interactions with immigrants.
How climate affects agriculture in Malawi

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration the problems in Malawi, our people are deeply affected by their access to water for both consumption and for their crops and landscape.

Fully aware Malawi is facing heavy climate change, they are not fully able to grow crops. Due to climate change both heavy rain and droughts are common.

Alarmed by the World Food Program reports that 2.8 million people in Malawi will face hunger in the coming months following severe floods and drought that ruined this year’s harvest.

Keeping in mind the Malawi government has developed its National Climate Change Management Policy, the National Climate Change Investment Plan and the National Climate Change Resilience Strategy.

1. Requests, The UN (United Nations) General Assembly to consider and approve international investments in climate-resilient infrastructure and halt land degradation and forest loss to improve agriculture productivity and carbon capture;

2. Requests that United Nation Agencies accept an action plan that will partner and fund private or small agencies working on access to clean water like Child Legacy International.
Resolution # 22

Sponsored by Mexico

Committee: A

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

Proposal to prevent Drug Trafficking in Mexico and the rest of the World by 2026

The General Assembly,

Observing that drug cartels in Mexico control approximately 70% of the foreign narcotics flow into the United States,

Keeping in mind that these narcotics include cocaine, heroin, meth, and many more.

Something needs to happen,

1. Collaboration among law enforcement, health, and social service agencies can help reduce demand, which fuels drug trafficking activities, and can help addicts recover;

2. Requests to install physical barriers to prevent any unauthorized access in these spaces that drugs are being carried over to other countries through Mexico cartels;

3. Calling upon all the United Nations to improve their security near the borders because this is where most drugs are smuggled into other countries;

4. Further request that social workers, teachers, and other necessary professionals are trained to know what to do when they see drug trafficking or suspect it.
Stopping Enforced Disappearances

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern the corrupt leadership in Mozambique and the enforced disappearances that they use to silence citizens, the state of this country is extremely concerning. We are focusing on this issue because this is just one example of a corrupt government using unlawful means to enforce obedience among its citizens.

Bearing in mind, enforced disappearances are defined as the arrest, detention, abduction, or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the state, Mozambique has violated many human rights. According to the report of the United Nations Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, in 2020, 46,271 cases were reported in Africa alone.

Emphasizing the Human Rights that enforced disappearances violate, we are all born free and equal, have the right to life, and no torture, have rights everywhere, and that our rights are protected by the law. Also, no unfair detention, the right to trial, the freedom to move, freedom of thought, a free and fair world, and no one can take away your human rights.

Fully aware that the United Nations and other organizations have made efforts to recognize the issue of enforced disappearances, these efforts include International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances and the Committee on Enforced disappearances (CED). The CED was created by the UN and is dedicated to searching for and dismantling the use of enforced disappearances.

Observing the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances, the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, made a statement. He said that we "must end all enforced disappearances.” He also highlighted the danger of enforced disappearances and what rights they violate.

1. Recommends that the Committee on Enforced Disappearances will investigate the alleged ongoing disappearances enforced by the government, and will hopefully discover the misdeeds taking place in the government. We can then arrest those behind this and hopefully restore some sense of safety and balance in this country.

2. Urges these actions to take place at the start of 2024, primarily in Mozambique. It will also occur in multiple countries suffering enforced disappearances such as India, Syria, Colombia, Mexico, and Nigeria.
A Resolution to Reduce Sexual Violence in Nigeria

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that 34.4% of minors experience sexual violence in their lives. 60% of children are involved with Child trafficking in Africa and Europe alone. Globally, an estimated 736 million women have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. To put that in perspective that is almost 1 in 3 women worldwide have been sexually assaulted.

Having considered that Resolution 1820 calls for the protection of civilians from sexual assault who are involved in armed conflict. Resolution 1888 emphasizes the need to address sexual violence from the outset of a peace process.

Recalling that The Declaration of Human Rights states in Article 5: “No one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” It also states in Article 2: “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”

Recognizing the work from No Means No Worldwide which is an organization that helps bring awareness and preventative solutions to sexual violence worldwide by educating women on self-defense and how to say no, and men on how to be respectful and ask for consent. 91% of rape victims are women, and 99% of perpetrators are men. Every country in the world is struggling with this issue, and currently, there are no effective solutions in any country that stops rapists from sexually assaulting people.

Further recalling a report made on March 30 2021 by the Secretary-General, António Guterres, to the Security Council stated that Nigeria has had over 210 documented cases of secular violence in the past year. The statement reads, “… 210 cases of conflict-related sexual violence committed in 2020, including rape and forced marriage, affecting 94 girls, 86 women, and 30 boys.” Keep in mind thousands of cases go undocumented. Chad, Cameroon, and Niger are also included in the violence. The United Nations recommended to Nigeria that they should start to prioritize terrorism and sexual violence cases. In Nigeria, the main sex offenders are those belonging to the terrorist group Boko Haram and ISWA.

1. Requests help from United Nations to help prosecute sexual violence cases and for these terrorist groups to be brought to light and be put on trial for ALL of their crimes against humanity, especially in countries like our own that are struggling with wars within their borders.

2. Seeks this resolution to take place starting in Nigeria but then, over time, spread to countries around the world that have issues with sexual violence. This Resolution will immediately be put into action after passing.
Prohibition of Unsustainable Waste Practices

The General Assembly,

Believing the recent protests and desire to make a new world in which the population is not faced with the inevitable threat of global warming. It is essential that the UN takes charge.

Bearing in mind one of the largest Scandinavian nature reserves lies in the Trøndelag archipelago in central Norway. Since 2017, over 5.5 million liters of waste, including over fourteen thousand kilos of oil, have been discarded in the Trøndelag area.

Deeply concerned that since 1995, the Kingdom of Norway has seen a 41% increase in waste along coastlines and rivers. Should this trend continue to increase, dire consequences will be seen in the environment.

Also remembering, the Sámi people who live in northern Norway and know Scandinavia as their home.

Noting with deep concern, the fishing industry. It is of great importance to the economy of Norway, generating over 66.41 billion Kroner ($6.49B) per year. It serves as the Kingdom’s 3rd most profitable export and its most profitable agricultural export.

Recalling that the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations calls upon countries to “employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.”

Calls upon the General Assembly to provide conduct the following actions:

1. Conduct the complete prohibition and criminalization of unsustainable waste practices such as waste burning, landfilling, sea dumping, etc.

2. Provide funding for lower income countries to perform cleanups

3. Provide funding for research and development in the areas of sustainable energy

4. Further urges the United Nations to continue to do the following:
   a) Encourage proper environmental practices by the state and major corporations

Action on Resolution

☐ Passed ☐ Defeated
Convention on the lack of freedom of religion and belief in Pakistan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the lack of freedom of religion and belief in Pakistan,

Noting with deep concern that many minority groups like the Ahmadiyya community are being accused of prosecutions under the use of blasphemy laws as well as anti-Ahmadi laws,

Strongly condemned that, Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Shias, and Ahmadis among other religious minorities often face discrimination and at times are even subjected to violence,

Convinced that the Pakistan Penal Code damages other minority groups as well as lead them to death,

1. Calls upon the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination within the country.

2. Calls upon the UN and the Pakistani Government to repeal all blasphemy laws, specifically sections 295-A, 295-B, 295-C, and 298-A.

3. Urges the Pakistan Government as well as the UN to furthermore expand on significantly decreasing the amount of perpetrator accounts.

4. Requests the UN and the Pakistani Government to revise Article 20 of the 1973 Constitution and later implements it back into the Constitution in a strict order. Article 20, “Guarantees the right of every citizen to profess, practice and propagate his religion.”
KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Victoria Willis, Emily Boutcher

School: Daviess Co. MS

City: Owensboro

Resolution # 27

Sponsored by Poland

Committee: D

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed ☐ Defeated

Raising the Legal Age to Purchase and Consume Alcohol to 21

The General Assembly,

Observing that the current legal age to purchase alcohol in Poland is 18,

Noting with deep concern that the number of alcohol related deaths in Poland more than doubled from 2002 to 2017,

Further noting that many establishments that sell alcohol do not ask for customer identification,

Realizing that accidents, injuries, and deaths have steadily increased around the world over the last several years, accounting for over 5% of worldwide deaths.

1. Calls upon the United Nations to recommend that the age of 21 be the minimum age that a person can purchase alcohol;

2. Further recommends that each nation require citizens to carry identification that shows their age, and also require establishments that sell alcohol to check the age before selling;

3. Urges each nation to create strong penalties for those who sell alcohol to those under 21;

4. Trusts that the United Nations will put this into effect immediately.
A Proposal to Redefine the Death Penalty Laws in Qatar

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern of Qatar’s dangerous and unjust use of the death penalty,

Fully aware that Qatar is working within a loophole for the use of the death penalty,

The loophole being that there is no specification of “torture” in the United Nation law and so nothing can be defined as torture if a country desires to torture a prisoner,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations prohibited torture as a form of punishment in 1987,

1. Determined to redefine the meaning of torture in this law to eliminate this loophole to ban the death penalty as it is a form of mental torture.

2. Calls upon the United Nation to administer how inhumane the death penalty is and understands the danger of leaving the ultimate decision up to one person.

3. Confidence in the belief that the United Nations should shape a new discipline which does not drive anxiety, stress, psychotic episodes, nor depression into lawbreakers’ minds.
A Convention Related to the use of Military Aid in Ukraine

1. The General Assembly,
2. Recognizing that prior to the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence, in 1991 the Donetsk region is historically Russian land,

3. Observing that citizens of the Donetsk region speak Russian and have similar Russian culture,
4. Noting further, according to polls 50% of people in the Donetsk region would rather be Russian,
5. Emphasizing the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence declares the Donetsk region to be part of Russia,

6. Calls upon all member nations to recognize the Donetsk region as a part of Russia;
7. Resolves that member countries immediately cease military aid to Ukraine during its fight against Russia.
Convention on the Introduction of Non-Violent Policing Tactics

The General Assembly,

Convinced the adoption of non-violent policing tactics will help fight the issue of police brutality

Emphasizing that police brutality is in violation of policing standards set by The UN’s Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

Recognizing the need for police officers to go through an equal amount of training in conflict management and de-escalation tactics as firearm and weapons training.

Acknowledging the decreased rates of usage of violent force in Norway and Finland after increasing the amount of training for police officers and adopting stricter standards of justifiable force.

Requests the United Nations Human Rights Council to edit the Human Rights Standards and Practice for the Police Handbook to require a minimum of 3 months of conflict resolution training and de-escalation tactics for new police trainees and a continued yearly educational program for current police officers.

1. Requests a study to be done by the Human Rights Council to determine the benefits of the training and how it can be globally adopted.

2. Calls upon the member states to effectively monitor and report the progress of the training to the Human Rights Council for future policing research.
The V.A.W.G (Violence Against Women and Girls) Project

The General Assembly,

We are deeply concerned about violence against women and girls in Scotland. As of 2020, honorary crimes, which includes but is not limited to: rape, death threats, and assault, increased by 81% with 1,599 noted crimes.

To help prevent honorary crimes and violence against women and girls, an app will be provided called “V.A.W.G”. This app will send a distress signal to the nearest local authorities. If you are unable to reach the app, a website and hotline will also be available to use.

From the years 2002 to 2022, a span of 20 years, the rape percentage has raised almost 63% which is about 1,574 rapes/attempted rapes. The total of sexual crimes increased by 15% with 15,049 crimes noted.

1. The intention is to start an app, website, and hotline to help protect women and girls against violence in their everyday environment.

2. We encourage all women and girls to use our sources to help protect themselves and others.

3. To advertise our sources, we will broadcast, televise commercials, and PSA announcements. Our target audience is women and girls of all ages however, if a male asks for our help, we will not deny them service.

4. We call upon the United Nations to provide funding for “V.A.W.G” which includes our app, website, and hotline and its advertising.
A Resolution to Improve the Right to Education

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the violation of the right to an education has a negative impact on society.
Observing that lack of education leads to a lower salary and unemployment.
Keeping in mind that future generations of uneducated leaders can lead to bad decisions.

1. Calls upon the UNICEF to fund schools who are struggling with financial support;
2. Seeks that the UNICEF and partners to encourage schools to use their budget for funding students who may not be able to afford education;
3. Encourages governments to fund schools to improve teaching and curriculums to fit the students needs.
A Resolution to Provide a Mobile Women’s Health Resource

The General Assembly,

Women’s health is an important factor that is often overlooked. In countries across the globe women are often overlooked or mistreated.

Acknowledging the need for women’s health resources is necessary.

This mobile unit will provide resources to those who often are not given the necessary treatment or items for women’s health.

1. Calls upon the global community to give the necessary resources for women’s health.
2. Urges the United Nations Conference to provide mobile units and staff to countries in need of women’s health resources.
3. Invites all nations to take immediate action towards the need for women’s health resources.
The General Assembly,

Recalling the importance of reducing the environmental and health impacts of fertilizers and ways of minimizing them as declared in the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2017 through Resolution ¾ and recognizing the environmental fragility of The Baltic Sea.

1. Calls upon the government of Sweden to take action to reduce the flow of chemical fertilizers from Sweden into the Baltic Sea.

2. Recommend that Sweden consider imposing a tax on chemical fertilizer; and

3. Considers the promotion of the use of natural fertilizers such as: Cottonseed Meal. Cottonseed meal is slightly acidic, typically containing a nitrogen-to-phosphorus-to-potassium (NPK) of 7–3–2.; Alfalfa Pellets; Bat Guano; Fish Emulsions; and Composted Manure.
Proposing a solution to the unsanitary water in the Syrian Arab Republic

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the lack of sanitary water in the rural parts of the Syrian Arab republic,

Realizing the problem water insecurity in the Syrian Arab Republic must be addressed,

Noting with distress that water is being rationed to an extreme extent that causes many to rely on contaminated water that may harbor diseases such as cholera,

Stating this would help UN’s goal number 6 and World Health Organization’s goal to let everyone have drinkable water,

1. Requests that the UN provide approximately $37,425 to help buy and dispense to around 9,356 families living in the rural parts of Syrian Arab Republic, cost efficient, water filtration kits in the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. Recommends the UN and Filter of Hope work together to deliver water filters. These filters would come directly from Filter of Hope which also uses its funding to help build larger more complex industrial water purification systems.

3. Calls upon the UN to donate time and resources to implant these water purification systems throughout the rural parts of the Syrian Arab Republic.
Article Concerning the Chinese Threat

The General Assembly,

Assuming that the purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. In the belief that it is the priority of all nations to keep their security and national identity.

Affirming that upon the passing of this bill, there will be a pool from across the nations of the U.N that can be paid for by all countries, but must reach a total of 2.3 billion dollars.

Emphasizing that the governments of America, Israel, and Taiwan will work in joint cooperation in order to manufacture 10 complete iron dome batteries with radar, along with 1,500 tamir interceptor missiles to be loaded and to be stockpiled.

Declaring that the prior items will be loaded onto Taiwanese military ships to be transported to the island of Taiwan.

Noting that when the materials arrive, authorized professionals from the governments of America, Israel, and Taiwan will ensure the installation of the iron dome batteries in strategic locations across the island of Taiwan with certain amounts of volunteer forces from Taiwan depending on how necessary such help will be.
An Act to Reduce Water Pollution

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by, the Chao Phraya River, also known as the Plastic River, is polluted with around 4,000 tons of plastic. As time goes on, the plastic decomposes into microplastic, which the sea life in the Chao Phraya River ingests. Already, a species of fish, the Chao Phraya Giant Catfish can be found only in Mekong. Unfortunately, the plastic continues down the river and exits out of the Gulf of Bangkok, which then pollutes neighboring countries’ waters. The Plastic River kills and damages the welfare of sea life in the area, causes cancer and many toxic chemicals such as carcinogens (can cause cancer), and neurotoxins (a poison that acts on the nervous system). The plastics in the Chao Phraya River are also known to cause birth defects.

Guided by, the Thai Water Expo (TWE) is a conference that takes place in Thailand and is centered around resolutions to water pollution; over 1,000 brands have contributed to the issue. A treaty was also made by the UN called the “UN Global Plastics” with 175 countries, Thailand being one of those countries. The UN’s treaty mentions innovations and advancement in the removal of plastic.

Recalling, Emily Penn, an ocean advocate said, “We tested for 35 chemicals that are banned by the United Nations because they are known to be toxic to humans. Of those 35 chemicals, we found 29 in my blood.”, showing how dangerous it is to have microplastics in the water we drink. Plastic takes 20–500 years to break down, and even then, it is still there as microplastics, which can be a few nanometers long. It is estimated that the average person eats about a credit card worth of microplastics a week.

Keeping in mind, a law is in the process of being passed in Thailand called “The Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers” law that requires everyone with an agricultural profession to recognize the toxins that are in the wastewater that is admitted into the rivers. This law is said to be a new step towards taking pollutants out of water.

Noting with satisfaction, in the UN Water Statement,

“Clean, safe, and adequate freshwater is vital to the survival of all living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems, communities, and economies. Water quality has become a global issue [and] as a global community, we must refocus our attention on improving and preserving the quality of our water, a challenge that requires bold steps internationally, nationally, and locally restoring the quality and health of rivers, lakes, aquifers, and aquatic ecosystems. We already have the knowledge and skills to protect our water quality. Let us now have the will.”

1. Calls upon, the United Nations to take action because water pollution affects other countries as well. The United Nations has a responsibility to promote better living standards.

2. Requests, the United Nations to supply water filtration systems to install into the river. This should also include education of citizens about the Chao Phraya River, and the effects it has on the environment. By educating citizens about the “Plastic River”, they will be more aware of the conditions and consequences of allowing this pollution to continue. With these actions, we can build a cleaner and healthier environment for the people of Thailand and the surrounding countries.
The Turkish Rebuilding Act

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the February 6, 2023 earthquake misplaced many Turkish lives,

Alarmed by the amount of destruction caused by the earthquake,

Recalling that 70% of all architectural structures were destroyed during this catastrophe,

Taking note of the millions of people that lost home, jobs, and loved ones,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to provide health care benefits to anyone who was injured in this horrific catastrophe.

2. Seeks the UN to provide 20 billion dollars (377,499,200,000.00 Lira) to rebuild facilities and employ Turkish residents

3. Requests the UN to create jobs for Turkish residents in the field of construction to rebuild Turkish facilities.

4. Further recommends temporary camps of housing during the rebuilding project.

5. Takes note of Haiti’s rebuilding project in 2010 in which the UN provided more than 9 billion dollars for reconstruction.

6. Further reminds that Turkey is a major exporter of refined petroleum/oil which hurts gas prices and affects the world economy.
Removal of Russia from the United Nations Security Council

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by Russia’s unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine,

Further alarmed by the growing list of Russian war crimes, not only in Ukraine, but also in other regions of the world since the 1990s,

Convinced that Russia’s objective is genocide and the complete destruction of the Ukrainian nation and people,

Recalling that the United Nations Charter states in Article 1, “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations,”

Further recalling that Russia is currently one of only five permanent member of the United Nations Security Council with veto power, and that the primary responsibility of the UNSC is the maintenance of international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that Russia has invaded and brought destruction to other countries and nationalities, along with significant war crimes, including Chechnya, Moldova, the Republic of Georgia, Syria, several African nations, Ukraine in 2014, and most recently the current war in Ukraine,

Noting further that Russia has also helped keep autocratic dictators in power in countries such as Belarus, Iran, Venezuela, Cuba, and Syria.

1. Calls upon the United Nations to immediately remove Russia from the United Nations Security Council;

2. Recommends that the open seat vacated by Russia be replaced with a nation chosen by the United Nations General Assembly;

3. Further recommends that the nation chosen by the General Assembly be democratically elected with a history of ethical use of its military.
Convention on the Mandatory Aid of Victims of Natural Disaster

The General Assembly,

Convinced that natural disasters pose a deadly threat to humanity across the world,

Emphasizing that faster aid for victims of natural disasters would have saved many lives,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Charter states that one of the United Nations’ purposes is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,

Keeping in mind that the UN Secretary General said “For decades, natural disasters have been one of the major causes of worsening poverty, forcing some 26 million people into poverty each year,”

1. Calls upon the governments of the UN to be prepared to send aid to any countries that fall victim to natural disasters, no matter any countries’ political stance;

2. Notes that any sanctions will be bypassed temporarily for the victims of natural disasters to get the help they need.
Convention to Improve Healthcare in Venezuela

The General Assembly,

Convinced that people in Venezuela should have access to better healthcare

Knowing that Venezuela has very poor healthcare, Venezuelans are not getting the proper help that they require. Because of this, they are immigrating to other countries. Since 2015, there have been 7 million immigrants and in 2021 alone, there were 545,000 people immigrating to the United States from Venezuela.

More than 5% of the population has immigrated because of the lack of resources.

Conspicuous immigrations involve more than 7 countries including Chile, Ecuador, Peru, The United States, Colombia, Brazil, and Guaya.

Recalling that in 2021, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru experienced more than 2 million Venezuelan immigrants alone.

Determined to achieve a safe friendly environment, where those in Venezuela are able obtain access to a safe trustworthy healthcare system,

Donations to red cross of 10 million dollars will go to provide more medicine access to those in Venezuela

39 nations involved in efforts to improve Healthcare in Venezuela, passed a resolution in Venezuela calling for the government to take steps to improve the country's Healthcare System.

1. Request the Venezuelan government will agree to letting the Red Cross aid their citizens

2. Request that TV broadcasting will inform people of Venezuela of the new innovation

3. This will go into effect January 1st 2025, in order for the Red Cross to obtain the 10 million dollars
Resolution on Increasing Funding for Flood Prevention

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the Vietnamese have been learning from Japan’s meteorological technology in order to provide precise weather forecasting so that vulnerable communities can take precautionary measures, draws attention to the need for resilient infrastructure especially green infrastructure like wetland recovery and reforestation,

Convinced that the flood problem is a serious threat to the survival throughout the international community,

Acknowledges thousands of hectares of forest have been destroyed, and even mountains have been flattened due to floods and soil erosion,

1. Recommends Member States devote more funds to building the infrastructure for hydraulic dams and flood barriers on beaches;

2. Encourages increased funding for repairing 1.52 billions dollars lost in property damage due to flooding;

3. Calls upon Member States to donate and/or increase funding for sophisticated meteorology instruments and early warning systems.
Providing Aid to School Children in Zimbabwe

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that almost 50% of children in Zimbabwe are not in school at all and of those that are at least 67% don’t have access to basic materials and resources,

Recognizing that many parents in Zimbabwe don’t feel safe sending children to school and can’t afford to send their children to school.

1. Calls upon the United Nations to help support Zimbabwe’s education system by paying for primary school fees for the next five years, and

2. Requests the donation of school buses to transport students to and from school, and implores the security council to send a delegation to assess the safety of the people of Zimbabwe.
Sanctioning of Nigeria

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that human trafficking is against the Charter of the United Nation as evidence of the Declaration of the High-level Meeting on the Rule of Law,

According to the U.S. Department of State, Nigerian syndicates “dominate the commercial sex trade” in Hillbrow, which is a neighborhood Johannesburg, Gauteng Province, South Africa, among other places,

1. Requests an embargo on Nigeria, which will ban the importation, exportation, and movements of goods and people.