

Committee: General Assembly

Topic Area: Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Forms
of Intolerance: the United States to Around the World

Res. Number: 2

Res. Name: The Resolution to Stomp Out Racism

Sponsor: Denmark

Co-Sponsors: Iraq, Poland, Ireland, Cuba

Signatories: China, Italy, Japan, Ukraine, Myanmar, Germany, Jamaica, Spain

Resolution Body

Stressing that racism is a serious global issue which every nation deals with in some capacity,

Aware of the systemic issues intertwined with racial discrimination and how it relates to countries' cultures,

Alarmed by the growing instances of racist encounters with police and other citizens within countries' borders,

Distressed by the necessity of large scale protests being the only effective mean of resolving racial discrimination all around the globe,

Re-emphasizing the position of the General Assembly that racism and related forms of intolerance are against the principles and values of this body,

Acknowledging the right of countries to govern themselves,

Keeping in mind the differences in necessity and type of reform in individual countries,

Believing that countries want to maintain a strong status and reputation on a global level,

Noting that racism and the extent of discrimination is different in every nation, and that a single policy towards every country would not apply to all UN members involved,

Addressing the necessity for a dynamic solution that works for all countries rather than emphasizing on specific countries,

1. *Establishes* the Racial Discrimination and Intolerance Agency (RDIA) for the purpose of reviewing the racial situation of each nation, categorizing them based on severity of the issue, and approving the solutions each nation provide;
2. *Authorizes* funding for this agency and other costs associated with the passage of this resolution to come from:
 - a. The World Bank,
 - b. Or in the event that not all costs can be incurred by The World Bank, additional costs will be incurred by The International Monetary Fund (IMF),
 - c. Or in the event that not all costs can be incurred by IMF, additional costs will be incurred by a discretionary fund approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions(ACABQ),

- d. Or in the event that not all costs can be incurred by The ACABQ, additional costs will be incurred by an approved list of foundations and multinational corporations,
- e. Or in the event that not all costs can be incurred by the approved list of foundations and multinational corporations, additional costs will be incurred by Denmark;

3. *Designates* the functions of the RDIA:

- a. Establishes a rating system of racial intolerance and violence based on all facets of a nation's government and policies with the following categories:
 - i. Dark red will indicate a rating of extremely poor,
 - ii. Light red will indicate a rating of poor,
 - iii. Yellow will indicate a rating of needs significant improvement,
 - iv. Light green will indicate a rating of needs improvement,
 - v. Dark green will indicate a rating of sufficient;
 - b. 25 percent of all countries will be evaluated and rated every year in such a way that each country is rated every four years on a staggered basis:
 - . Evaluations will consider all aspects of life run by the government including but not limited to education, policing, military, and legalities and legislation,
 - i. Evaluations will be made by an RDIA approved panel comprised of at least 25 percent by General Assembly approved experts in the field of racial and social discrimination, with the remainder composed of representatives from member nations with emphasis on racial equality in their individual nations,
 - ii. A panel shall be no smaller than 10 members and no greater than 30 members
 - iii. The reasonings for a country's rating and the actual rating shall be made publicly available,
 - iv. The RDIA will have the power to create any positions and any staff necessary in carrying out the completion of its duties including but not limited to intelligence gathering and clerical work;
4. *Requires* countries to submit a plan after each rating that if fulfilled to completion would put the country in the dark green:
- a. Each country will have to publicly propose their plan to the RDIA and plans must be approved by the RDIA panel:
 - i. If a plan is not approved, the nation must propose new plans until one is approved,
 - ii. If a nation declines to submit a plan they will default to a rating of dark red,
 - b. A country's plan shall not be approved if it does not at least address all reasonings made in the explanation for their previous rating;
5. *Offers* to provide funding for a more improved education system:
 - . This is with the purpose to reduce the instances of people of lower socioeconomic status struggle to receive a quality education and lack resources in the classroom,
 - a. Funding will be the same as operative clause two with the exception that if remaining costs cannot be incurred by the approved list of foundations and multinational corporations, they will not receive funding other than loans from other countries;
6. *Offers* to provide funding to provide any other believed measures to each country's personal needs:
 - . For example, if a country needs police reform, funds would be available to that country to go directly toward their efforts for police reform,

a. Funding will be the same as operative clause two with the exception that if remaining costs cannot be incurred by the approved list of foundations and multinational corporations, they will not receive funding other than loans from other countries;

7. *Expresses its hope* that countries in favor of the plan are encouraged to financially support nations who either rank highly, or those who make massive improvements each rating.

Committee: IAEA

Topic Area: I. Shielding Nuclear Power from Natural Disasters

Res. Number: 1

Res. Name: R.I.C.E. is Nice

Sponsor: Japan, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Signatories: Norway, Canada, India, Egypt, Niger, Israel, Iraq

Resolution Body

Realizing that natural disasters that cause damage to nuclear power plants can have a wide variety of effects on affected areas,

Noting that many previous disasters are due to structural problems and outdated power plants,

Strongly urges countries to follow international regulations and support countries that have been affected by these disasters,

Emphasizing the active preparation and prevention of nuclear disasters by following guidelines set forth by the IAEA,

Acknowledging that nuclear energy is becoming a prominent source of clean energy in many nations,

Promoting the safe use of clean nuclear practices as opposed to nuclear weaponry or warfare,

Respecting the sovereignty of all nations,

1. *Further increasing* international guidelines for safety standards for power plants;
 - a. Precautions will be taken to protect nuclear power plants from natural disasters depending on their geographical location
 - b. With permission, the IAEA will conduct yearly inspections of power plants;
 - i. The IAEA will request a 1% increase in funding to come from regular UN dues to ensure that inspections do not cost the inspected nation;
 - ii. An initial inspection will be conducted by the IAEA to ensure that they are following the proper safety procedures;
 - iii. Inspections will be conducted with the permission of individual member nations
 - c. Follows the Convention on Early Notification of Nuclear Accident to alert the IAEA of any nuclear instability occurring in nuclear power plants;
 - i. Alerts of any nuclear incidents regardless of whether the nation's population is in danger or not;
 - ii. Alerts of potential hazardous effects of radioactive waste released by natural disasters which pose a threat to the population of a nation;
2. *Promoting* the production of clean and safe energy, while protecting nations' environment and population from radioactive exposure;

- a. Adverse epidemiological effects upon the population should be prevented at all costs;
 - i. The IAEA can perform voluntary spot checks to ensure radiation levels are at acceptable levels;
 - b. The environment should be protected from radioactive exposure;
 - i. Nuclear waste should be disposed of away from resource centers;
 - ii. Remediation tactics will be used to remove radioactive runoff that may pose a potential threat to environmental conditions;
3. *Implementing* programs to help countries with their nuclear endeavors;
- a. This will include cooperation between governments, country experts, country geographical experts, and IAEA experts on what basic regulations to follow;
 - i. Specific factors and certain areas will be given priority during the construction of structures;
 - 1. These construction plans will be unique to the specific area which plants are being built;
 - 2. Will offer expert advice on technology updates when unsafe conditions are found through inspection;
 - b. This will include assisting developing nations with their growing nuclear programs;
 - i. Sharing nuclear expertise to ensure up to date technology;
 - ii. Consulting with experts about funding required to create safe power plants;
4. *Implementing* programs to help other countries following natural disasters;
- a. Create an international training program for medical professionals to deal with radiation;
 - b. Countries will be helped to plan to contain radiation or any other effects from a natural disaster to prevent it from causing wide-spread damage;
 - i. Low-income nations that are affected by natural disasters should contain waste and fallout to protect vulnerable populations;
 - c. Set up safe areas inside the country to protect those forced to leave and plan for guidelines in the event they are forced to leave their country;
 - i. Victims of the disasters will be supported by educating them on the effects of radiation on their bodies, and making sure they get mental support;
 - ii. Victims should have established areas to evacuate to;
 - iii. Victims should potentially receive a stimulus package, especially in the event of major losses;
 - d. Aid from both other nations and the IAEA will be available to assist affected countries;
 - i. The IAEA will work with countries to make plans on how to help victims most effectively and make a complete plan on the best way to recover;
 - ii. Nations that are unaffected will be called upon to aid and assist with the distribution of necessities;
 - e. IAEA members assisting the affected countries' government will work to show how much area has been affected, and to what extent;
5. *Emphasizing* the process of decommissioning;
- a. Should be considered during design and construction of nuclear power plants;
 - b. This is to achieve lower levels of residual radioactivity, so that the sites may be used for different purposes;

- i. Such as non-nuclear industrial activities;
 - c. New solutions may be necessary for plants constructed several decades ago (lack of records of plant configuration);
 - d. This will offer both economic and social incentives;
 - i. Creates more specialized jobs;
 - ii. Frees up more land for purposes besides nuclear power;
- 6. *Requesting* the creation and donations of funds from other nations total gross domestic product, equal to the purchasing power parity of participating nations listed below;
 - a. If a country's nominal GDP is over one trillion USD, they suggest states pay 0.0050% of their respective GDP;
 - b. If a country's nominal GDP is over 500 million USD and under one trillion USD, they could pay 0.0024% of their respective GDP;
 - c. If a country's nominal GDP is over 100 million USD and under 500 million USD, they could pay 0.00125% of their respective GDP;
 - d. If a country's nominal GDP is under 100 million USD, they could pay 0.00060% of their respective GDP;
 - e. Keeping in mind the current debt of a country when sorting them into these payment brackets, a percentage of a given country's debt (equal to 0.0025%) will be taken from their GDP when performing these calculations.

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic Area: Climate Refugee

Res. Number:

Res. Name: All-Around SAFER

Sponsor: Sweden

Co-Sponsor: Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland

Signatories: Argentine Republic, Denmark, South Korea, Israel, Nepal, Ireland, Mexico, India, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, South Africa, Philippines, Brazil, Myanmar

Resolution Body

Acknowledging the climate change crisis and its humanitarian repercussions,

Alarmed by the reality that millions of people face climate change crises annually (forcing exit from native country),

Believing that natural disaster can cause individuals to be displaced for long and short periods of time,

Fully supports the “SAFER” resolution in order to create an effective framework to better protect the human rights of climate refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the social and emotional repercussions for environmentally displaced individuals,

Seeking to establish an international legal definition for “Environmentally Displaced People” (EDP);

1. Recommends the Summit, Advancing Refugee Rights, Funding Reallocation, Environmental Damage, Reenhanced Voting Procedures (SAFER) plan to address long-term solutions:
 - a. Establishing a climate summit (refer to clause 9),
 - b. Advancing refugee statuses across the world, and recommending member states offer proper social services according to UNHCR and clause six and the and citizenship if viable, including but not limited to temporary relocation and housing,
 - c. Funding reallocation via the High Commissioner of Refugees (HCR) and quota refugees which are already allocated per a country basis,
 - d. Environmental damage control through individual sustainable outcomes achieved by the Paris Climate Accord, and will work with individual countries through the Summit described and NGOs to help achieve those goals,
 - e. Reenhanced vetting procedures through an international database and safety procedures on an individual country basis, in order to protect the safety of country’s citizens and prevent discrimination of environmentally displaced individuals;
2. Calls for the establishment of a legal definition of EDP as determined by the High Commissioner of Refugees already established “quota refugees” status as “people forcibly displaced from their area due to drastic changes in the environment and whose human rights are abridged if they remain where they are”:

- a. Establishes short-term EDP as individuals forced to relocate either internally or internationally due to natural disasters and whose access to resources and housing is heavily reduced,
 - b. Designates long-term EDP as individuals forced to relocate due to permanent changes in their home country due to climate issues,
 - c. Affirms that EDP can be internally or externally displaced due to a variety of factors:
 - i. Internal displacement occurs when individuals are displaced within their country of origin,
 - ii. External displacement occurs when refugees have been forced to cross international borders to have their human rights met according to The Geneva Conventions,
 - d. Urges member-states to adopt the definition of EDP:
 - i. Calls for member-states to guarantee the right to asylum for externally displaced EDP;
3. Calls upon Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the World Bank Fund, and willing countries to provide funding for SAFER:
- a. Funding will be used to provide nations with the means to assist internally and externally EDP,
 - b. Nations benefitting from the SAFER initiative will gain the economic support necessary from the mentioned NGOs and the World Bank Fund to accept EDP from the High Commissioner of Refugees,
 - c. Countries that experience significant impacts, i.e. destruction of infrastructure, displacement of people from their homes, etc., from climate change and natural disasters will be encouraged to contribute certain amounts of money to the implementation of SAFER to encourage,
 - d. An organization will be created to centralize funding from partnering nations;
4. Calls for the establishment of the InterGovernmental Organization for Environmentally Displaced Peoples (IGOEDP)
- a. Organization consisting of willing member states,
 - i. Designates Russian Federation as the primary sponsor of this organization
 - b. Organization supplies loans to smaller nations for funding to house, aid, and resettle refugees,
 - c. Calls for the determination of funding and aid necessary to each country at the EDP summit (see clause 9):
 - i. Contribution amounts determined through an emergency application process submitted by potential recipients,
 - ii. Unused funds can be redirected to other countries when necessary,
 - iii. Funds should be distributed so as to prioritize low income communities and developing countries lacking the infrastructure to support climate refugees,
 - iv. Funds should primarily be earmarked for basic necessities including food, clean water, and adequate housing,
 - d. Member states are obligated to contribute a fixed amount to each recipient:
 - i. Changes in funding must be voted on by committee,

- e. Establishes the NGO and Philanthropic subdivision:
 - i. Allows UN-Approved NGOs to consult federal and local bureaucrats on funding plans if nations do not receive enough or are ineligible for IGOEDP funding,
 - ii. Allows nations to have access and ability to investigate NGOs operating within their nation
 - iii. Allows nations to have the ability to investigate NGOs to which they provide funding
 - f. Member states are obligated to contribute a fixed amount to each recipient:
 - i. Changes in funding must be voted on by committee,
 - g. Establishes the NGO and Philanthropic subdivision:
 - i. Allows UN-Approved NGOs to consult federal and local bureaucrats on funding plans if nations do not receive enough or are ineligible for IGOEDP funding,
 - ii. Allows nations to have access and ability to investigate NGOs operating within their nation
 - iii. Allows nations to have the ability to investigate NGOs to which they provide funding
5. Encourages the creation of comprehensive state natural disaster response initiatives in order to properly address the unique issue natural disasters present:
- a. Such plans will be based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,
 - b. Such programs will incorporate research and data collection efforts to assess the disaster risks of each country and to document the previous impacts of natural disasters:
 - i. Such research will be widely publicized and disseminated to allow populations to preemptively measure their disaster risk,
 - c. This program should and would help the SAFER Summit in revising the travel routes and unique social services that those displaced by natural disasters should be given,
 - d. Disaster risk policies will be incorporated into both public and private spheres/sectors:
 - i. Incentives may be provided to encourage both public and private entities to create mechanisms and strategies that will prevent natural disasters or lower their risk when they occur,
 - e. Programs for the provision of food, water and other necessities to individuals affected by natural disasters will be created in advance to prevent the displacement of individuals;
 - f. Funding for the creation of these programs will be partially provided by the countries where they are being implemented as well as through UN bodies such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and World Food Program (WFP);
 - g. Externally displaced EDPs will be given an initial 1-3 years of asylum and may to apply to their respective governments to be re-granted refugee status;
6. Supports the creation of social service programs to acclimate EDP to the country they are relocated to:
- a. Education for EDP, both internally and internationally, is recommended to be provided by host nations, including but not limited to vocational training and language orientation,
 - b. Social service programs will be put into place to ensure the swift adjustment of relocating EDP,
 - c. A path to citizenship will be put into place for refugees after proper vetting procedures,

- d. Temporary visa and labor licenses will be provided to all EDP over the age of 18,
 - e. Suggests mental health programs to address the possibility of emotional stress placed on EDP:
 - i. Reminder that environmentally displaced individuals may suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and sexual violence, among other things,
 - ii. Keeps in mind that mental health programs are simply a recommendation, but are important to consider in order to reintegrate environmentally displaced individuals back into society,
 - f. If externally displaced, EDP deserve the same rights and protections under the law as refugees who may have been displaced by persecution, war, etc. have under refugee protection laws as outlined by the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees;
7. Further supports the creation of an international database formed and controlled by the High Commissioner of Refugees to protect and keep track of EDP:
- a. Work with the already established identification constituted by the quota refugees, i.e. refugees dispersed and identified by the High Commissioner of Refugees, as established by the High Commissioner of Refugees,
 - b. Would help with alterations of this plan under the purview of the SAFER summit,
 - c. Would help with the reallocation of funding via the High Commissioner of Refugees:
 - i. A country-by-country basis will be considered with regards to GDP per capita and natural disaster effects to determine the allocation of funding through the database,
 - d. Would protect the identities of EDP and help address the rampant possibility of crime against EDP;
8. Recognizes the importance of providing transportation/feasible routes of travel for EDP to their new areas of residence:
- a. Recommends that known routes of transportation are maintained, as well as kept safe,
 - b. Transportation will be provided and allocated based off of geographic location, as different areas of the world are affected by different disasters,
 - c. Internally displaced individuals will be given the opportunity to be transported and resettled in urban areas in countries willing to work with the High Commissioner of Refugees and have laws regarding open migration policies;
9. Calls for the establishment of the EDP summit, held annually on World Refugee day and hosted by the Platform on Disaster Displacement in Geneva, Switzerland:
- a. Would help in revising the current plan for the future, as this is an ever changing issue and more data is needed to properly address this issue if and when climate change is exacerbated,
 - b. Urges all member states of the UN to send a delegation of 3 ambassadors and 3 climate scientists,
 - c. Asks NGOs such as GreenPeace and the Environmental Defense Fund to provide expert opinions on current and future plans for natural disaster responses and infrastructure projects to mitigate the effects of climate change,
 - d. Urges the establishment of regional committees where member states create both internal and international migration routes as well as response protocols;

10. Keeps in mind the sovereignty of all countries and the discretion of each country to put in place the SAFER plan:
 - a. Understands that member states are at their own discretion in implementing the plans in this resolution as this is the United Nations and the United Nations Human Rights Council cannot infringe on sovereignty,
 - b. Reminds member states that they may implement some of the solutions presented in this plan but not others, at their own discretion.

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic Area: Climate Refugee

Res. Number:

Res. Name: The Safest Paper

Sponsor: Russia

Co-Sponsor: Myanmar, North Korea

Signatories: South Africa, Ghana, Brazil, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Australia, Israel

Resolution Body

Mindful of the national sovereignty of each Member State,

Cognizant of the humanitarian implications of the ongoing climate crisis, specifically the forcible displacement,

Alarmed by the potential displacement of hundreds of millions of people in the coming century due to climate-related causes, and *recognizing* that tens of millions have already been displaced,

Noting that climate change causes floods, droughts and extreme weather events capable of displacing hundreds of thousands of people almost immediately,

Acknowledging that past UN policies do not extend legal refugee status to climate refugees,

Reaffirming the United Nations Human Rights Council's dedication to ensuring the human rights of climate refugees,

Noting that developing countries have limited resources with which to support climate refugees,

Further noting that developed nations, especially those whose industrial economies have contributed to global warming, have a legal and moral duty to support developing host countries affected by climate-related migration,

1. Defines climate refugees according to the working definition put forth by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and further defers to its environmental refugee classification system offered;
 - a. Notes that according to the IOM, climate refugees “are persons or groups of persons who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad,”
2. Strongly emphasizes that refugees are equal citizens in whichever location they immigrate to, regardless of whether they relocate internally or externally;
3. Encourages Member States to grant special climate migration visas to persons who qualify as climate refugees per Clause 1 and are displaced externally;
 - a. Visas should permit refugees to seek housing, employment, and other temporary or permanent resettlement opportunities,
4. Establishes an information database, called the International Climate Migration Database, to consolidate data on climate immigration;

- a. The International Climate Migration Database will be overseen by the HRC,
 - b. The International Climate Migration Database will utilize data as reported by Member States,
 - c. Data used in the database will be verified by independent experts hired by the HRC expressly for that purpose,
5. Tasks the International Climate Migration Database with accomplishing the following:
- a. Keeping track of the number of visas issued to climate refugees by host countries,
 - b. Keeping track of the total number of climate refugees in the world, as well as general demographic information,
 - c. Keeping track, where possible, of the living conditions in climate refugee centers and services available at such facilities,
 - d. Providing a forum for Member States to exchange climate migration policies, emergency evacuation protocol, long-term infrastructure projects to support climate refugees, and other relevant measures,
6. Reminds countries that adequate food, clean water, housing, healthcare, security, and mobility are fundamental rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but that many developing countries that host climate refugees are financially unable to guarantee these rights;
- a. Notes that other services, such as vocational training and language courses, can substantially improve social integration, but that without outside help these measures may prove financially inaccessible to many developing countries,
7. Accepts funding from the Russian Federation for any part of this resolution as necessary;
- a. Notes that centralized funding has the advantage of being streamlined, and offers the added benefit of boosting the efficiency of climate migration policies,
 - b. Notes that developing nations for whom international funding has been a source of conflict in the past will be amply covered by a centralized funding plan, unlike a decentralized funding plan,
 - c. Russia hereby commits to provide climate migration funding indefinitely, as needed,
 - d. Clause 7 will only apply to countries that explicitly consent to receiving funds for climate migration from the Russian Federation,
 - e. Any country that chooses to receive funding from the Russian Federation must disclose any amount accepted to the HRC within 1 month of receiving it in order to ensure transparency and accountability,
 - f. Funding is especially focused on developing countries and those states that are typically unable to receive monetary aid from the West;
 - i. Nations will appeal to the Russian Government,
 - ii. The government will determine which nations qualify for monetary aid,
 - iii. The government will rely on top Russian climate scientists when making funding decisions,
8. Affirms the right of Member States to exercise national sovereignty when dealing with climate-related forced migration;
- a. Notes that however countries choose to address any climate-related migration, they must comply with international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
9. Affirms the rights of migrants, immigrants, and all people displaced by the climate crisis;

10. Empowers nations to determine how best to integrate refugees of the climate crisis into nation's societies;
 - a. Encourages nations to provide language learning classes and vocational training,
 - b. Encourages nations to allocate funding for further cultural immersion experiences,
11. Decides to remain actively seized in the matter.

Committee: World Bank Group

Topic Area: Expanding Education Internationally

Res. Number: 1

Res. Name: A Financial Approach to Spreading Education

Sponsor: Switzerland

Signatories: Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Turkey, Sweden, Canada, Kingdom of Norway, The United Kingdom, People's Republic of China, United States of America, The Republic of Rwanda

Resolution Body

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to expanding education to all people internationally,

Noting with regret certain discrimination towards minority groups,

Cognizant of the importance of expanding education to lower socioeconomic groups,

Recognizing the precedent of national sovereignty,

1. Calls for a organization that will take investments and donations from foreign nations and non-government organizations, and use them as funds;
 - a. Determines that payments for loans be directed towards the panel;
2. Plans for a panel that will direct the funds obtained from investments by using a tier system;
3. Endorses a four- tier system that prioritizes where funds are allocated based on importance;
 - a. with the highest tier being countries who can begin to pay back loans;
 - b. the second tier being countries with high numbers of uneducated refugees
 - i. within this tier, countries are ranked by refugees per capitas as a factor, and this ranking determines the allocation of funding to state;
 1. the uses of these funds are overseen by the UN to ensure they are being effectively used;
 - c. the third tier being developing countries in need of infrastructure;
 - i. Allocating funds towards developing disability-friendly educational facilities and training teachers;
 - d. the fourth and lowest tier being war torn countries in need of both infrastructure and digital infrastructure;
4. Further proclaims that the loans and assets given to nations should be repaid as nations no longer need support;
 - a. As nations reach the first tier of the organizational system,
 - i. funds will cease being allocated to these nations,
 - b. Calls upon the Nations with economic and educational growth that they donate and repay the assets provided to them,
 - c. Endorses an organization that can be self-sufficient rather than relying on donations,
 - d. Proclaims that a nation that can handle an sufficient educational system and economical system is a nation that can repay assets provided;

5. Establishes an annual summit between panelists, donors, and monitors of funds;
 - a. in the summit, an evaluation of countries will take place,
 - i. including the nation's need of funding,
 1. at this time, nations can be shifted between tiers if necessary,
 - ii. as well as discrimination within the education system,
 - iii. Incentives for countries with little to no discriminatory;
6. Proposes a sustainable solution to any country's need of internet access:
 - a. including the use of solar power,
 - i. Japan is able to provide the hardware and research necessary for internet access;
7. Recognizes and does not endorse the existence of discrimination against women, minorities and disabled people within the education system;
 - a. Discrimination in any form is strictly prohibited by the Panel,
 - i. In the case that discrimination is discovered, fiscal penalties (separate from their educational allowance) will be implemented until discrimination is disproven at the Summit;
8. Mandates that a country's refugee population (determined by the number of refugees per capita) will be a contributing factor in ascertaining a country's status in tier II and determining proper funding for that country;
 - a. Proposes that each country will have the option to allocate their own funds in respect to maintaining sovereignty,
 - i. Encouraging in-person education where possible and virtual education where the country cannot support the refugee population in an in-person educational format,
 - ii. Encouraging allocation of funds to programs such as mother tongue classes, training of teachers for online or in-person refugee education,
 1. Ensuring that every refugee student has access to education in a language they are proficient in.

Committee: World Bank Group

Topic Area: Expanding Access to Education

Res. Number:2

Res. Name: A Model for the Investment Bank dedicated to Expanding Access to Education

Sponsor: People's Republic of China

Signatories: The United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, French Republic, Canada, United States of America, Japan, The Republic of Rwanda, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Resolution Body

The General Assembly,

Affirming the commitment of the World Bank Group to expand the access to education throughout the world,

Understanding the present issue of the lack of education and the discrimination against minorities and women around the world,

Deeply concerned about the disparity between educational opportunities for those of higher socioeconomic status compared to those of lower socioeconomic status.

1. Calls for an organization that will take investments and donations from foreign nations and non-government organizations, and use them as funds;
 - a. Determines that payments for loans be directed towards the governing panel;
2. Determines that once a nation reaches Tier 2-3, that nation begins to pay back their loans and offers a portion of their taxes collected from education to the bank;
 - a. Makes all money paid back for the loan go directly to the bank, without further redistribution;
 - b. Provides that the governing panel of all taxes collected from education during the year when a nation has reached the cutoff be directed as compensation for investors;
 - i. States that the governing panel determines that nations that invested greater amounts of money be compensated greater than nations that invested less;
 - ii. Establishes a cutoff once the nation's debts are repaid to the investment bank.
 - c. Allows that if an investing nation does not wish to receive compensation, that nation can opt-out of the compensation;
 - i. Places the money of compensation that was rejected directly into the bank;
3. Calls upon a panel that will direct the funds and operations of the investment bank;
 - a. designates that the governing panel will comprise of 25 seats split evenly among five classes numbered I through V;
 - i. composed of delegates from the member nations of the investment bank;
 - ii. limited to one seat per nation at any given time;
 - iii. with each class serving a five-year term on a staggered rotational basis;
 - b. proclaims that appointments to the panel will be made each year, determined by the member nations of the bank;

- c. requires that no delegate or nation on the panel serve more than one consecutive full term.

Committee: UNWFP

Topic Area: Climate Change Food Program

Res. Number: 1

Res. Name: Clearing the Way for Agricultural Development (CWAD)

Sponsor: Italy

Signatories: Norway, Iraq, Germany, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, Austria, Madagascar, Colombia, Greece, Russia, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Resolution Body

ALARMED BY the threat of hunger across all countries,

EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION of the funds donated to the UNWFP,

RECOGNIZING climate change as the root of the problem,

OBSERVING the lack of change with the current use of our funds,

1. Designates 2 billion, increasing by 5% every year to make up for inflation, of the projected 8-9 billion USD yearly income of the UNWFP funds to the resolution below;
 - a. Does not eliminate or halt the distribution of food and water packages to nations facing hunger crises, continues distributing care packages to nations facing hunger crises.
2. Calls upon the aforementioned funds to create the UNIRP (United Nations International Reforestation Program) - a temporary organization funding the forestation and rehabilitation of flooded and arid regions and researching its effects on the environment, serving the purpose of:
 - a. The trees anchoring the soil and absorbing water in order to resist flooding and protecting local agriculture,
 - b. Reforested areas protecting against desertification in deforested and arid regions and preparing for further land degradation, as drought is the leading cause of food insecurity,
 - c. The organization will dissolve itself once the research and action branches deem that they have sufficiently extended the lifespan of the planet in order to reuse the funds for the further steps of the program;
3. Implementing and developing solutions to lower the amount of food waste, which is one of the contributors (8% - 2020) to global pollution.
 - a. Using funds distributed by clause 1 to *encourage* developing nations to invest in existing NGOs and companies to research and develop sustainable packaging solutions to increase the shelf-life of foods to aid in effective distribution and reduce food wasted because of spoiled crops, meats, etc.
 - i. More effective packaging and distribution to underdeveloped countries will provide significant aid.
 - ii. To respect sovereignty, anyone who wishes to be exempt from implementing these programs may do so.

- b. These sustainable packaging solutions would be used to distribute the short-term food relief highlighted in clause 1 to increase the quality and shelf-life of the food itself, making for more nutritious and beneficial food distribution to those who need it.
4. Encourages nations to fall in line with the European Union's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, which, if the entire world strives to follow, will reduce the total greenhouse gas emissions by 40%. This will be a direct solution to reducing climate change, and allow us to move in with the clauses below.
5. Encourage countries to administer village-based sand filtration systems, to provide a low cost, temporary solution while long term solutions are being made.
 - a. The sand filtrations are effective and easy to use for bacterial treatment for water.
 - b. They are low maintenance and low cost solutions while the solar-panel based systems mentioned in clause 5 are being created
 - c. An education seminar headed by the people installing the filters will take place when the sand filtration is administered, teaching local village members easy use of system
6. Recommends to shift the funds from the renewable swap program to an organization devoted to supplying drought-ridden countries with clean water to drink and farm with:
 - a. Provisions to people for potable water on the individual level via Solar Water Disinfection (SoDis). supplying villages with clear plastic water bottles which can then be individually used and reused. The method only requires sunlight and water and is relatively inexpensive and can be widely spread.
 - b. Solar panels will be used in a filtration process to effectively purify water in large quantities (2 panels will filter 1,000 liters for 500 people). The process will be self-sustaining by providing filtration and electricity,
 - c. Other low-cost water filtration techniques like sand and ceramic techniques will also be made available upon request from specific nations.
 - i. The sand filtrations are low maintenance, effective and easy to use for bacterial treatment for water.
 - d. The UNWFP will determine how many filtration devices will be required depending on population and requirement and community education on how to use the new devices will be provided.
 - e. Funds will be focused on one project at a time (essential funds will not be changed). This will make projects be managed more efficiently and quickly as the focus of the committee is more centralized.
 - i. Essential funds are defined as: funds providing direct aid to a population (water, food, essentials, etc.)
 - f. To respect sovereignty, the UNWFP only provides these devices to those nations who consent to using them. We also recommend the use of these filtration techniques, not mandate them. Countries will be able to choose which type of filtration they use.
7. Utilize the second half of the resolution's funds to expand an existing organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD):
 - a. The IFAD has worked heavily to develop agriculture and educate farmers in Eastern Kenya, and by expanding this rather than creating a new organization, we give more reach to experts in agricultural development.

- b. They would take their knowledge and expertise in development and education, and with more money and reach, they would develop the agricultural scene in hunger-ridden countries.
 - c. Provide vocational training and research education to implement sustainable agriculture techniques.
8. Advises the committee to remain vigilant for further issues.

Committee: United Nations World Food Programme

Topic Area: Climate Change and Hunger

Res. Number: 2

Res. Name: Supporting Sustainable and Eliminating Unsustainable Agricultural Practices

Sponsor: Haiti

Signatories: Brazil, United States, Ireland, Madagascar, Greece, Japan, Denmark, Colombia, Ghana, Russia, United Kingdom, France, Australia, Italy, Spain, Austria, Norway, South Africa, Iraq, Switzerland

Resolution Bodycard

Observing the effect of hunger on millions of people in numerous countries around the world,

Deeply concerned about the effect that climate change could have on advancing hunger,

Noting that countries with limited infrastructure and smaller economies often lack the resources to combat climate change, leading to more famine within them,

Keeping in mind that there are both long term solution and short term solution benefits

Providing funding towards necessary improvements with considerations to saving money for future improvements

Strongly believes that fighting climate change is key to fighting world hunger

1. Encourages Member States to implement sustainable farming practices and outreach programs such as:
 - a. Creating an international annual summit amongst Member States focusing on sustainable farming projects and research conducted in individual countries;
 - i. The Sustainable Farming Summit is created with the purpose of promoting transparency between nations in regards to research and development of sustainable farming techniques and projects;
 - ii. Summit will convene annually on the 22nd of April;
 - iii. Location and host of summit will be decided upon by a vote amongst participating nations;
 - b. Encouraging nations to establish a sustainable agricultural research and outreach program that incentivizes sustainable agricultural practices by local farmers and agricultural industries;
 - i. Incentives will include domestically-administered grants, dependent on an annual review of the amount of crops produced as stated on farmers' monthly project reports;
 - ii. Farmers, researchers and educators will be eligible for the grant program;

- iii. Sustainable farming practices promoted are as follows, but not limited to: cover crops, drought-resistant seeds, abolishing tillage, and supporting compost systems;
 - iv. These practices would be taught to the farmers through lectures and hands on support from educators declared at Sustainable Farming Summit;
 - c. Switching from mass cash crop production to high value and nutrient replenishing perennials and root crops; incentives through financial aid to the farmers;
 - i. Collaboration with other environmental organizations to provide perennials and root crops;
 - ii. Encouraging local farmers to utilize crops like carrots, potatoes, mango, coffee etc. more than the mass cash crops;
 - iii. Giving more nutrients to the soil while they are growing;
 - iv. Investing in high-value and long-term crops will allow farmers to utilize funding early on, ultimately reaping the benefits later down the road;
 - d. Restoring pasture and arable lands through the outlined methods, aiming to restore 100 million hectares of land across the goal, and moving farming more inland,
 - i. Cover crops will preserve soil and nutrients;
 - ii. Grazing rotation will help the soil stay healthy rather than quickly over-grazing the land;
 - iii. Small- scale farming cannot produce enough food on eroded hillsides, therefore, farm location should be prioritized and moved largely, to more inland sites;
 - iv. The outland sites are more susceptible to natural disasters which is another reason why farming should be moved inward;
 - e. Targeting desertification and drought in arid regions necessary to avoid a Day Zero possibility;
 - i. The destruction of agricultural lands in many developing nations has created a gash in many regions' agricultural productivity;
 - ii. Fighting desertification and drought can dramatically boost agricultural productivity in declining regions, a strategy that will be implemented in collaboration with Australian agency CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation)
 - 1. Utilizing local governmental organizations in efforts to forecast and monitor current agricultural climates and fields;
 - 2. Implementing resilience plans for local farms and environment;
 - 3. Desiring adaptive and intuitive technologies that apply to different regions based on specific area needs;
- 2. Opposes the practice of unsustainable industrial activity and illegal deforestation practices;
 - a. Funding for five year annual tree planting plan; taking five years to execute 20 percent land coverage and then after that their health and success rate will be evaluated every 5 years by climate and botanist researchers;
 - i. Planting every few months in spots that have lost/do not have a lot of plant life, using compostable clay balls filled with seeds for easy, effective and efficient planting;

- ii. The climate and botanist researchers will evaluate based on nutrients in soil, native animals that inhabit here, amount of absorbed carbon and growth rate of the trees;
 - iii. Planting in spots where deforestation is occurring which is determined by the percentage of covered ground in specific areas that are exposed to sun and air;
 - iv. Decreasing carbon dioxide, absorbing some of the greenhouse gas emissions which will slow the rate of climate change;
 - v. Combats the desertification of viable farmland via outlined methods;
 - vi. Educating the farmers to conserve the water for the viability of plants rather than purifying it through an outreach program;
 - b. Local government are encouraged to uphold strict regulations in respect to illegal deforestation and practices that degrade important agricultural areas;
 - i. For countries that have protected land that is not meant to be utilize by farmers or logging companies, it is encouraged for the local government and public sector to further ensure and supervise legal practices;
 - ii. Encouraging that environmental officials supervise mass clearing practices to ensure that trees are not extracted at volumes significantly higher than is permitted;
 - iii. Recommending that groups wishing to clear land have to be certified by local governmental organizations;
 - iv. Public sectors are reminded in annual summit about the chances of falsified licenses in regards to unsustainable agricultural practices;
3. Recommends decreased greenhouse gas emissions and shifts towards renewable energy sources;
 - a. Hoping to partner with the United National Environmental Programme in accomplishing these goals;
 - b. Working in conjunction with individual government programs and previous treaties to encourage countries to meet their respective percentage of decreased greenhouse gas emission;
 - c. Encouraging the use of energy sources, notably hydroelectric, solar, and wind;
4. Provides funding via the budget of the United Nations and the World Food Program budget;3333
5. Welcomes the committee to stay mindful of future issues.

Committee: World Health Organization

Topic Area: Increased Use of Technology in Healthcare

Res. Number: 1

Res. Name: T.R.U.E H.E.A.L.T.H.H

Sponsor: South Africa

Signatories: Japan, Ghana, Spain, Egypt, Belgium, Philippines, Sweden, Iraq, Finland, United Kingdom, South Korea, Norway.

**Taskforce for Remediating Underlying Effects & Holistically Evaluating Aliments Lacking
Trusted Helping Hands**

Recognizing the diverse approaches to the regulation of medicine and medical technologies across the member states of this committee,

Deeply convinced of the positives that training individuals how to use individual healthcare products,

Seeking to provide aid and resources to those in need,

Fully believing in the positive effects on health that advancements in medical technology can have on an international scale,

Having devoted attention to establishing economic national independence,

Taking into account the necessity to respect national sovereignty,

Cognizant of the necessity to protect patient confidentiality across all sectors of medicine,

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation on this issue,

- 1) Recommends the creation of an international subcommittee to the World Health Organization which would help to certify up-and-coming products on an international scale, which will be;
 - a) Composed of a disinterested third-party of prominent medical professionals, volunteered to the subcommittee by interested nations, recognized by the WHO and various WHO NGOs based on their credentials and work, in order to evaluate products in order to;
 - i) Classify all medical technologies and procedures under the International Classification System;
 - a. Class I including devices that have simple functions with a history of safe use and a low-risk level for patients;
 - b. Class II (a) medical devices with a relatively low risk to the human body, (b) medical devices with a relatively high risk to the human body;
 - c. Class III consists of medical devices that are used internal to the body and are considered to pose a high risk to patient safety;

- ii) Classify them by use in hospitals and advanced medical settings against those that can be safely used in the home;
 - b) Provide certification of safety and usefulness of products submitted to the subcommittee and its subsequent trained professionals, which can then be used to mark safe products for sale internationally;
 - i) On the basis of sovereign nations choosing, or not choosing, to use these products with this WHO subcommittee's marking on the market;
 - ii) Where products submitted to the subcommittee will be submitted by individuals at a cost determined by the discretion of the subcommittee in order to;
 - I. Provide funds for pioneering individuals or companies within the medical technology sector;
 - II. Prevent against the furthering or deficit of a nation's economy in reference to their national medical technology output;
 - c) Used on an opt-in basis by nations, where nations can simply reject findings of this sub-committee and use their own nation's findings for furthering medical technologies;
 - d) With respect to the intellectual property of the designers of these technologies;
 - e) Reviewing post-market medical devices confirmed by the subcommittee based on confirmation date to ensure patient safety in one of two situations: (1) as a condition of product approval, and (2) to reaffirm product safety when post-market adverse incident reports suggest that pre-market safety claims are inconsistent with actual use and result in unacceptable risk;
 - i) Suggestions based on review findings will alter any pre-market suggestions published and the subcommittee will inform all users of the device to such review;
 - ii) Timelines for review (from situation (1) in subclause e) will differ based on classification of the medical devices;
 - a. Biological and pharmaceuticals will be reviewed every five years from the confirmation date;
 - b. Software-based medical devices, intrusive or externally used will be reviewed every three years from the confirmation date;
- 2) Recommends the creation of an international database, Database of Professional Evaluations (D.P.E), that includes the evaluations, by the aforementioned subcommittee, of medicines, emerging medical technologies, and medical topics that are topical and applicable to the public healthcare sector, with;
- a) Emerging medical technologies defined as;
 - i) A device or tool with the medical application or use; whether running alone or with any other supplements;
 - ii) Devices that have the certified or established purpose to diagnose, prevent, or control/cure/mitigate diseases;
 - b) All medical technologies will be classified under the International Classification system as outline in clause 1, subclause a, sub-sub clause i;

- c) The database and subcommittee will segregate their recommendation guidelines by the type of medical devices including biologicals and combination products, pharmaceuticals, and A.I. Software-based devices;
 - d) The D.P.E. will help provide information and loose suggestions to guide countries inaccurately price medical products;
 - e) D.P.E. will provide suggestive guidelines for appropriate at-home use of medical devices (as those classified in clause 1, subclause a, sub-sub clause ii);
 - f) With the main use being easing international medical data communication;
- 3) Calls upon nations to implement this international database, D.P.E., to share patient records between domestic hospitals, with patient permission and with respect to a nation's recognized legislature, to disclose the effectiveness of products or procedures already passed by the UN subcommittee established in clause 1, continuing that;
- a) Patient confidentiality would be defined as the privacy of patients' records;
 - b) Relevant patient information will be disclosed if determined to be relevant by the patient and medical providers, to be used as relevant case studies or in Patient Trials, if opted in;
 - c) Distinguishing information to be released to the public across UN member states, which would include;
 - i) Respecting patient confidentiality, giving them the option to release the results of their procedures or medical technology product usage, diagnoses, treatments, etc.;
 - ii) Maintaining the personal identities of patients as confidential and not sharing this information;
 - iii) Protecting the information and records by UN created digital security databases;
 - iv) Information only relevant to specific WHO devised case studies;
 - d) Distinguishing information to be released to UN-recognized medical facilities and organizations;
 - i) Respecting patient confidentiality, giving them the option to release the results of their procedures or medical technology product usage, diagnoses, treatments, etc.;
 - ii) Maintaining the personal identities of patients as confidential and not sharing this information;
 - iii) Protecting the information and records by UN created digital security databases;
- 4) Supporting patients need for confidentiality by;
- a) Giving each patient the choice, with respect to their national legislature, for their medical data regarding results of their procedures or medical technology product usage, diagnoses, treatments, etc., to be included in the international database D.P.E.;
 - i) Disclosure of medical record information should be limited;
 - a. To information necessary to accomplish only the purpose for which the disclosure was made;

- b. Without providing patient information such as legal name or date of birth;
 - ii) With disclosures being carried out at the discretion of both the patient and their medical provider;’
 - b) Calling upon nations to recognize and work towards the UN *Data Privacy, Ethics and Protection Plan* by emphasizing open data, transparency, and accountability;
 - c) Encouraging patient-provider medical confidentiality for countries that value it;
 - d) Endorsing and supporting international data accessibility portals, which have been used for sensitive governmental information in the past, allowing for secure transfer of medical information;
 - e) Emphasizing international and intranational efforts to secure sensitive patient data, and medical information; however, encouraging the transparency of data concerning COVID-specific technologies, which may benefit developing Member States and regions;
 - f) Maintaining encouragement of medical confidentiality for minors, particularly for those who have the legal right to give consent;
- 5) Encourages nations to provide resources for workshops, run by local NGOs or the task force (if applicable), to be used in the public sector in order to train individuals on how to use products that are to be used within their own homes, by;
 - a) Working closely with the THET (the Tropical Health and Education Trust) and Partnerships for Global Health to provide lower and middle-income nations to have access to essential healthcare;
 - b) Working closely with the PQMD (The Partnership for Quality Medical Donations) to provide healthcare or personal medical technology to vulnerable individuals;
- 6) Requesting an international task force be established by in order to create, craft, innovate, and spread innovative technologies and information;
 - a) Calling upon region-specific bodies to regulate the task force in terms of the time limit, economic point of the rollback of task force aid, an extension of aid, etc, which specifically includes setting time frames for the entry and exit of the task force, which can be individually formed based on each countries needs;
 - b) Functioning as a force to establish medical industries in countries that want them by;
 - i) Educating domestic populations in the creation of medical devices, medicines, etc. and medical care, as well as;
 - ii) Providing resources for the creation of the said medical devices, medicines, etc.;
 - iii) Providing a source of revenue for countries by selling these medical technology devices, that can be used to help support the countries in providing medical care to their own citizens;
 - c) Providing an improved standard of care, as in line with our MDGs and a universal desire to decrease affliction, disease, and medical issues, for countries that request it by;

- i) Bringing medical devices and treatments to developing countries;
 - ii) Bringing data-based education to individuals;
 - d) Functioning as a short term solution to the problems of developing nations as to encourage domestic economic independence by;
 - i) Setting up programs in accordance with a nation's governmental body to aid in independent functioning once the task force leaves;
 - ii) Allowing the public side of the DPE database, with information released in respect to patient confidentiality, to be accessible by citizens and providing information to;
 - a. Local medical professionals in how to;
 - I. Produce simple medical technology to be used by individuals in a home-setting;
 - II. Use medical technology safely and accurately;
 - III. And treat patients in ways that will be most beneficial to their health and economic situation;
 - IV. With medical professionals being defined to include both medical providers and those manufacturing and designing medical products;
 - b. And the local populations in;
 - I. Medical literacy;
 - II. Medical advocacy;
 - III. Fostering careers in the medical field, production of medical products;
 - IV. And how to access local and e-health medical care;
 - V. And accessing local databases of information regarding health and diseases through computers and internet access as well as by pamphlets and paper handouts;
- 7) Utilizing multiple funding streams, such as;
 - a) Earmarked funds that have not been entirely used within past WHO endeavors;
 - b) Voluntary anonymous or national funding that is within the respect of national sovereignty that will not create economic ties or dependency of one nation upon another through donation anonymity;
 - c) The submission cost of a product to be recognized by the UN sub-committee, as outlined in clause 1, subclause b, sub-subclause ii;
 - d) Bilateral agreements and direct nation-to-nation funding (which comprises a majority);
- 8) Requesting the establishment and endorsement of telemedicine and e-health practices globally, and through networks overseen by UN task force representatives, as established in clause 5, as well as existing bilateral and multilateral systems beyond the UN in order to;
 - a) Provide aid to those in rural and isolated areas that have a deficit of local medical professionals, medical supplies, and medical technologies;

- b) Telemedicine would be utilized in these regions, specifically for patient consultations with medical professionals when they are regions when these personnel are scarce;
- c) Again emphasizing patient confidentiality during e-health exams and the information relayed there-in;
 - i) As well as adhering to what was outlined about patient confidentiality in clause 3 subclauses a-c and clause 4;
 - ii) Releasing information only with the explicit consent of a patient or a patient's legal parent or guardian;
- d) Use e-health regulations and practices that have proven to be effective when in use in other nations;
- e) Allow for individuals to receive personal health training through the creation of UN regulated-online programs, as well as social media initiatives and physical educational materials, through the BHA (Better Health for All) Association, in order to;
 - i) Publish UN-recognized visuals, charts, and statistics to followers of the official UN website and supplementary BHA social media accounts as on Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, etc;
 - ii) Emphasizing the importance of medical technology NGOs such as the GHTC (Global Health Technologies Coalition) in their role to increase awareness;
 - iii) As well as providing information regarding how to access the public databases to followers of the BHA social media accounts;
 - iv) Potentially allowing for communication between individuals and UN trained professionals regarding specific health-related questions and issues;
 - v) Respecting national sovereignty in regards to social media regulations in the control of the information posted by the BHA social media accounts' access to the nation's citizens;
- f) Encourage individual nation's discretion as to the use of telehealth and e-medicine practices or initiatives within their country.