

Resolution A/1

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF AGING POPULATIONS

Noting a senior citizen to be any person over sixty years of age,

Deeply concerned with the growth rate of the population of senior peoples,

Recognizes the economic strain aging populations put on a country,

Taking into consideration diseases that affect the elderly, healthcare, regional-based differences, rights of elders, and daily activities,

Recalling the previous actions taken to address this issue including, the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging, the Second World Assembly on Aging, and the creation of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons,

Agreeing for all nations to abide by the solutions provided in this resolution,

To the General Assembly,

1. Emphasizes substantial research to be conducted:
 - a. For cures to diseases that plague the elderly, such as cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases, and cancer:
 - i. Improve the health of the aging populations,
 - ii. By researching the specific needs of the elderly,
 - b. Utilizing proper medical technologies in medical centers donated by:
 - i. The United Nations,
 - ii. The Elders,
 - iii. Alliance for Aging Populations,
 - c. Ensure technologies are being utilized for their intended purpose by being overseen by:
 - i. The United Nations,
 - ii. Donating organizations,
 - iii. And the governments of those countries;
2. Recommends the public, including seniors, to be educated in the fields of:
 - a. Nutrition and exercise:
 - i. To promote a healthier lifestyle and habits,
 - ii. By creating an international food pyramid as decided by the United Nations:
 1. Representing the different nutritional categories,
 2. To be distributed and represented throughout the world,

3. Noting the variety of diets of people in different regions of the world,
 - iii. Through campaigns, television and radio ads, and social media:
 1. Funded by the United Nations and Age Platform Europe,
- b. Elderly rights:
 - i. Through campaigns, television and radio ads, and social media:
 1. Funded by the United Nations and Age Platform Europe,
 2. Where social media will be greatly targeted seeing that about 1.6 to 2 billion people in the world have access to social media,
 - ii. Police involvement by visiting senior centers senior homes:
 1. Advising seniors of their rights,
 2. Decreases the amount of crime against seniors and provide them with a certain level of security,
 3. Prevents elder abuse and mistreatment by caregivers;
3. Endorses the creation of affordable healthcare and medical insurance:
 - a. By establishing a market for medical insurance:
 - i. Increasing the amount of insurance companies,
 - ii. Promoting greater competition,
 - iii. Resulting in the lowering of insurance rates to appeal to customers,
 - iv. Also creating more job opportunities:
 1. Support the economy,
 2. Encouraging more people to work,
 3. Contributing to the eradication of poverty,
 - b. Offering specific healthcare plans to accommodate the needs of elderly citizens,
 - c. Providing certain services to the general public to promote health:
 - i. For example, free flu shots:
 1. Administered in hospitals and medical facilities,
 2. Funded by additional revenue brought in from the insurance companies;
4. Advises the development of more senior centers and homes:
 - a. With funding from the United Nations and Alliance for Aging Populations,
 - b. Contributing to the eradication of poverty,
 - c. Where seniors can stay active by participating in recreational activities:
 - i. Having a positive impact on their mental, physical, and social health;
5. Encourages senior citizens to partake in work and volunteering:
 - a. Contributing to the eradication of poverty,
 - b. In which senior citizens remain working:
 - i. With lesser hours,
 - ii. Taxation less severe every year a senior citizen continues working in their retirement,
 - iii. And continue receiving an annual income,
 - iv. While supporting the economy:

1. More tax revenues,
 2. Less money spent on pensions,
- c. Senior citizens get active in the community by volunteering:
 - i. Improving their mental, physical, and social well-being by staying active,
 - ii. Supporting the economy:
 1. As shown by the United States, in which approximately 25% of citizens volunteer generating 7.9 billion hours of service and accounting for over \$184 billion of service;
6. Urges developing countries to follow the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging:
 - a. Promoting older persons and development, the advancement of health and well-being into old age, and the enabling of supportive environments by:
 - i. Conducting research,
 - ii. Recognizing the rights and freedoms of older people,
 - iii. Eradicating poverty,
 - iv. Providing opportunities for individual development, self-fulfillment, and well-being,
 - v. And encouraging senior participation;
7. Stresses it to be the right of the individual person to euthanasia:
 - a. However must be accompanied by a doctor,
 - b. Procedure is carried out by a trained medical professional,
 - c. Conducted in a safe and sterile environment:
 - i. Hospitals.

Resolution A/2

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF AGING POPULATIONS

Acknowledging the 2002 General Assembly's Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPPA) which integrates the rights and needs of older persons into national, as well as international, economic and social development policies,

Recognizing the United Nations Open Ended Working Group on Ageing scheme of action Protecting the Rights of Older People created in July of 2012,

Recalling the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon, Message on the International Day of Older Persons which stressed the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and highlights the actions taken in the past decade to improve the situation of rapidly aging populations,

Emphasizing the need to take a plan of action in order to build up economies around the world by encouraging older population's to stay active and continue in the work force,

Underlining the Aging Watch monitors that report on decisions of the UN system, with regard to the effect of MIPPA and adoption of a UN Convention protecting the rights of older persons,

To the General Assembly,

1. Recommends a gradual retirement scheme allowing older individuals to lower their working hours yet continue working and paying taxes;
2. Endorses in a more phased-in retirement plan to ensure the older generations remain in the workforce for as long as possible:
 - a. Allows elderly to continue in paying tax revenues and bringing more money into the state while diminishing pensions which leads to benefits for fiscal and macroeconomic stability;
3. Encourages volunteering, caring and other activities for elderly people to reduce health care and welfare costs:
 - a. Volunteering could aid the aging generation by decelerate physical and health and benefit the elderly health by staying active :
 - i. in addition, the elderly would be given a per diem which would cover their living expenses if that is their only viable source of income,
 - b. Care work such as aiding younger children and should be rewarded financially:
 - i. Provide incentives and having the government promote activities and community service;
4. Promote education, community involvement, and use of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research;

5. Draws attention to Japan's national pension plan which ensures long-term care insurance (LTCI):
 - a. enforced in 2000 LTCI all-encompassing coverage and benefits draws up a plan particular to each patient; it is essential to enforce a strong health care policy through the government in which countries with higher populations should imbed the LTCI system;
6. Emphasis on new medical technologies to improve the health of aging generations which would diminish health care costs and bring revenue to these new companies and technologies, by using the Abenomics Revival Program which uses technologies such as:
 - i. Regenerative medicine,
 - ii. Cell therapy medical rejuvenation;
7. Supports countries fund and takes full note of aging research by endorsing in the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, as well as the National Medical Science and Technique Foundation, and a large number of provincial funding programs and private foundation programs;
8. Recognizes the current workforce shortage in aging countries and highlights the use of the Eldercare Workforce Alliance which is a coalition of organizations which come together and act on the current rapid growth:
 - a. Implementing the Geriatrician Loan Forgiveness Act which calls for more research and funding to medical studies ensuring better medical outlook for elderly,
 - b. Adds to the vitality of maintaining a strong health care professionals with the Corps Loan Repayment Program;
9. Calls upon creating an Secondary Database to specifically derived to become more knowledgeable on the aging generations in coalition with the Healthy Longevity Survey and the Aging Retirement Longitudinal Study, specifically geared towards studies of:
 - a. longitudinal or cohort studies:
 - i. to understand an array of socioeconomic, behavioral, and psychological dilemmas connected with aging and the older people.

Resolution A/3

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF AGING POPULATIONS

Bearing in mind that the growing ageing population creates a strain on individual nations' fiscal stability,

Acknowledging A/RES/69/146, which was adopted as of December 18 2014 which encourages governments to fully integrate and involve elderly members of their individual populations,

Recognizing UN report A/70/185 as a "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons" establishing a goal to "by 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being",

Having reviewed UN resolution A/RES/70/126 on "Promoting social integration through social inclusion", in which prevention of possible discrimination in job opportunities is discussed at length,

To the General Assembly,

1. Declares it necessary to reserve jobs for the elderly worldwide both in order to sustain themselves and to ensure they will continue to be productive members of society as opposed to a drain on resources, such as:
 - a. Visiting governments and companies in order to share knowledge and experience in areas of expertise such as business, etc. instead of modern, competitive employment which requires technological literacy,
 - b. Management positions or organizational responsibilities,
 - c. Positions as an adviser in which the senior citizen's pay and responsibilities gradually decrease into retirement;
2. Supports the creation of and advertisement for an organization for International Volunteer Opportunities for the Elderly (IVOE), seeing as this is one of the ways in which they remain productive members of society;
3. Highly encourages the development of women empowerment programs in order to prevent poverty in older women who lack an occupation, such as:
 - a. TeachUNICEF curriculum implemented from a young age,
 - b. The equivalent of the Azad Foundation currently effective in India in order to secure jobs for those qualified and in need, regardless of age;
4. Emphasizes the importance of the initialization of a yearly progress report on the status of the integration and health of the growing elderly population, similar to a specified version of the Community and Partnership Directorate (CDPD) in Canada;

5. Invites other nations to implement a program in order to provide lower-cost medical insurance available to the elderly, similar to the system in Canada available to all citizens, especially due to the fact that the older generation does not present a large burden seeing as they physically cannot undergo many expensive procedures;
6. Considers it desirable for individual governments to support and encourage older generations to perform volunteer work supervising, serving on committees and boards, or fundraising, which all allowed this demographic to contribute over 1 billion volunteer hours in the year 2010.

Resolution A/4

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF AGING POPULATIONS

Realizes that there will be a large increase in the elderly population of the world ,

Recognizes that increased development in healthcare, economics, and sanitation have increased life expectancy,

Keeps note of the effects of a large aging population may hurt the overall economy,

Considering that the rights of the young people must be protected when caring for the rising senior demographic,

To the General Assembly,

1. Recommends the creation of a joint coalition for Noncommunicable disease research:
 - a. Focuses mainly on diabetes and cardiovascular research,
 - b. Would be funded by the Wellcome trust, an NGO fund that is created to help fund scientific research by top scientist;
2. Desires the implementation of regular exercise programs for seniors in hospitals and elderly living facilities:
 - a. A required 5 hours of exercise per week for seniors,
 - b. Proven to reduce risk of cardiovascular disease;
3. Establishes the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) in healthcare systems worldwide:
 - a. Provides care for elderly in the comfort of their own homes,
 - b. Proven to work successfully in the United States,
 - c. Creates PACE centers where medical staff can be accessed at any time,
 - d. Covers patients 55 years of age and older for:
 - i. Adult day primary care,
 - ii. Dentistry,
 - iii. Emergency services,
 - iv. Home care,
 - v. Hospital care,
 - vi. Laboratory/x-ray services,
 - vii. Meals,
 - viii. Medical specialty services,
 - ix. Nursing home care,
 - x. Nutritional counseling,
 - xi. Occupational therapy,
 - xii. Physical therapy,

- xiii. Prescription drugs;
4. Recommends the creation of UN health centers in nations without universal healthcare:
 - a. Will be staffed by volunteers and doctors from respective nations,
 - b. Funds to be raised by countries that facilities will be built in,
 - c. Specialize in geriatric care and rehab;
 5. Urges for the creation of Universal Health Care systems throughout the world:
 - a. Free healthcare for all citizens such as the system established in Sri Lanka,
 - b. Proven to raise the life expectancy and lower sickness rates,
 - c. Payed for by each counties governments in the form of tax increases;
 6. Creates a new Free Global Health Pact (FGHP):
 - a. Allows a basis for how Universal Healthcare Systems should be structured,
 - b. To be signed by countries who will convert to a Universal Healthcare system by 2025,
 - c. Promotes the spread of free healthcare;
 7. Recommends the regular checking of Senior living facilities and hospitals:
 - a. Assures the safety of seniors,
 - b. To be carried out by inspectors from the WHO,
 - c. Required to submit reports on a 6 month basis,
 8. Creates subsidies for medication for the elderly,
 - a. Pharmaceutical companies will get tax breaks in FGHP nations,
 - b. Allows for the low cost of medication.

Resolution A/5

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF AGING POPULATIONS

Fully aware that the healthcare problem is critical because of the long-term chronic conditions associated with aging, such as heart disease, cancer, and respiratory disorders,

Keeping in mind that the biggest increase will be in developing countries where life expectancy will rise from 68% at present to 74% in 2050,

Realizing that the elderly are often very vulnerable, having weak social support networks, lack of income, or being subject to discrimination and abuse,

Recognizing that the world's total fertility rate fell from 5 children per women in 1950 to roughly 2.5 today, and is projected to drop further to about 2.2 by 2050,

Taking note that chronic diseases account for 75% of the money our nation spends on health care, yet only 1% of health dollars are spent on public efforts to improve overall health,

Alarmed by the number of people age 85 and older who often require additional caregiving and support will increase from about 14% of the older population today to 21 percent in 2050,

To the General Assembly,

1. Urges the need to prevent physical, verbal, emotional/ sexual abuse, financial exploitation, and neglect by:
 - a. Providing victims with senior homes and shelters such as the:
 - i. Weinberg Center: provides emergency housing, health-care services, legal advocacy, and support services to victims of elder abuse,
 - ii. Hebrew Home: provides rehabilitation, innovative programs, makes sure all patients, residents, members, and their families live the fullest lives they can,
 - iii. Ageless Alliance: national non-profit grassroots organization working to promote aging with dignity and eliminate abuse and neglect,
 - b. Providing the elderly the right to report any cases of abuse as supported in the Old Persons Act no. 13 of 2006 stating:
 - i. youth such as participating in community events, taking part in intergenerational programs, set up and participate in structures and associations for elderly persons, and reside in an environment suitable for their changing abilities,
 - ii. The elderly should have the right to notify authority if approached with abuse or harassment. The law enforcement will assist the elderly to gain access to a hospital or shelter. The police will provide help to elder persons to report a crime and facilitate removal of the offender,

- iii. No older person can be unfairly discriminated against or refused admission to a residential facility without good reason,
 - c. Interpol: World's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries:
 - i. Aims to facilitate international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - ii. Prohibits any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character;
2. Stresses the need to improve transportation systems by supplying people with the access to:
- a. Paved roads,
 - b. Wheelchair ramps supplied by:
 - i. Rebuilding Together: provides critical repairs, accessibility modifications, and energy efficient upgrades to low-income homes and community centers at no cost to service recipients,
 - ii. United Way: leadership and support organization for the network of nearly 1800 community-based United Ways in 45 countries and territories,
 - iii. Habitat for Humanity: a nonprofit, ecumenical Christian ministry founded on the conviction that every man, woman and child should have a decent, safe and affordable place to live;
3. Drawing attention to the need for the prevention of disease, chronic illnesses, or injuries by:
- a. Raising awareness and educating people about the ways to best prevent the risk of getting a disease/ illness through:
 - i. Social media,
 - ii. Billboards,
 - iii. Newspapers,
 - iv. Online ads,
 - b. Encouraging more of the elderly to engage in physical activity to maintain their health by:
 - i. Improving balance,
 - ii. Strength,
 - iii. Flexibility,
 - iv. Endurance;
4. Recommends looking into creating jobs for caretakers thus, boosting the economy and helping the elderly
- a. HelpAge India's Agecare Programme allows people to work along with helping the elders to cover a broad range of activities mainly based on the perceived needs of the elderly as also insights gained from various projects and field studies.

Resolution B/1

General Assembly,

Keeping in mind the reliance of the agricultural industry on pesticides to repel insects, prevent weeds, and avoid the growth of molds,

Promoting alternatives for repelling rodents, insects, etc.

Supporting the implementation of regulations surrounding agricultural working conditions in the presence of pesticides,

Understanding that the full effect of pesticides on consumers has yet to be understood by medical professionals,

Emphasizing the negative effects that pesticides can have on consumers, especially children,

Addressing the issues that stem from exposure, including disease,

Encouraging further medical studies regarding pesticide use,

Acknowledging the efforts of groups, such as Agricultural Health Study, in the past to combat issues,

Bearing in mind although pesticides can cause negative effects, they repel insects and microbes that are also harmful,

1. Implementing an evaluation process for pesticides to undergo before use,
 - a. To prevent the use of hazardous chemicals within the environment,
 - b. Avoiding the negative effects of pesticide use experienced in the past,
 - c. Utilizing the United States' Environmental Protection Agency's model,
 - d. Examining the following elements of the chemical,
 - i. Ingredients,
 - ii. Disposal,
 - iii. The crops for its intended use,
 - iv. Frequency and duration of use,
 - e. Placing emphasis on how it effects the environment, including,
 - i. People,
 - ii. Wildlife,
 - iii. Habitats,
 - iv. Water sources,
 - v. Air pollution,
 - f. Requiring the presentation of data on the effects of the pesticide,
 - i. Including proof of its safety around humans,
 - ii. Whether or not the chemical is an environmental hazard,
 1. Pollution,

2. Effect on animals;
2. Establishing an international standard regarding the use of pesticides,
 - a. Since agricultural goods are transported internationally,
 - b. Ensuring the safety of those consuming products from countries who currently do not have guidelines,
 - c. With the hope of uniting countries' stance on the issues surrounding widespread pesticide use;
3. Encouraging homeowners to refrain from frequent use of pesticides within their homes,
 - a. Implementing campaigns promoting alternatives to the use of chemical pesticides,
 - i. Tackling pests at the source,
 - ii. Taking preventative measures when disposing of food as it may attract pests,
 - iii. Practicing healthy habits in regards to water sources that may harbor pests,
 - iv. Overall, decreasing the need for pesticides in the first place,
 - b. Educating the population on the negative effects pesticides can have,
 - i. Use in the home can lead to children's exposure,
 - ii. Use outdoors can lead to detrimental effects on the health of pets,
 - iii. Once used, it's difficult to rid your home of the pesticide;
4. Introduce taxes to countries who continue to use hazardous pesticides on their crops,
 - a. With the hope of discouraging countries from allowing the use of dangerous chemicals,
 - b. Used as an incentive for governments to implement evaluations of pesticides,
 - i. Using the method aforementioned in the first solution,
 - c. Determining the amount taxed based on the following criteria;
 - i. The pesticide's effect on the environment,
 - ii. Damage created by the use of the pesticide,
 - iii. The number of instances in the past where the pesticide has been used,
 - d. Using the money gained from taxation in order to combat issues that have arisen from the use of the pesticide,
 - i. Funding research studies on the hazardous effects of pesticides,
 - ii. Providing workers experiencing health problems from pesticide use with the means necessary for recovery,
 1. Compensation for their medical treatments;
5. Implementing an international standard for working conditions in the agricultural industry,
 - a. Specifically focusing on the issues surrounding pesticide use,
 - b. Prohibiting the use of pesticides known to cause detrimental health effects,

- i. In order to protect the health of those working in agriculture,
 - c. Requiring employers to issue safety equipment to their workers,
 - d. Calling for the provision of a designated ‘clean’ area for employees to remove contaminated safety equipment and clean themselves thoroughly,
 - i. This includes washing areas for workers,
 - 1. To ensure there are no lingering pesticides,
 - 2. These areas must meet a general standard for hygiene which includes,
 - a. Clean water,
 - b. Clean towels,
 - c. Soap,
 - e. Ensuring health coverage for workers negatively impacted by the use of pesticides,
 - i. Requiring employers to partially cover the cost of damages caused by chemical repellents,
 - ii. Protecting workers from bearing the full burden of medical costs,
 - iii. Holding employers accountable for their employees in the case of a development of a pesticide-related illness,
 - f. Ensuring employees’ awareness of the health hazards associated with pesticide use,
 - i. Educating them on preventative measures, specifically cleaning habits,
 - 1. Including washing their hands and other exposed areas following their shift,
 - 2. Wearing protective clothing to prevent exposure,
 - g. Enforced by officials in the World Health Organization,
 - i. Issuing yearly “check-ups” to ensure organizations’ compliance with the regulations put in place,
 - ii. Performing additional evaluations in the case that concern has been expressed regarding the working conditions of a company,
 - iii. Reporting offenders who disregard the health and well fare of their workers in regards to pesticide use,
 - 1. Inflicting penalties suitable to the severity of their misconduct,
 - a. Including fines, etc;
6. Endorsing research for alternative methods for repelling pests,
- a. Eliminating the need for harmful chemicals,
 - b. Including research on the effects of pests on crops,
 - i. Evaluating whether their presence is truly detrimental,
 - ii. Avoiding the use of pesticides in the case that they are unnecessary,
 - iii. Providing companies with the information necessary to evaluate whether or not pesticides are needed on their crops,

- c. Encouraging the agricultural industry to utilize alternatives,
 - i. To eliminate the dangers caused from the use of pesticides,
 - ii. Testing the effectiveness of developing alternatives,
 - iii. To eliminate the need for harmful chemical repellents,
- d. Utilizing funds to support groups researching issues with pesticides,
 - i. International Pesticide Application Research Centre (United Kingdom),
 - ii. Environmental Protection Agency (United States),
 - iii. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (United States).

Resolution B/2

Solutions for the Topic of Widespread Pesticide Use

General Assembly,

Having considered the fact that pesticides have saved an estimated amount of 7 million lives, but also have killed more than 20,000 people,

Reiterating how the consumption and exposure to pesticides have the ability to lead a person to sometimes fatal health conditions such as various cancers along with other medical conditions that impact the reproductive and endocrine system through bioaccumulation ,

Concerned with the statistic that shows that the entire world consumed over 5 billion pounds of pesticides within their agricultural development in the year of 2001 alone, and the numbers have only increased since then,

Recalling the agreement that six United Nations officials discussed in the year of 1989 in order to address the intoxicating roles and harmful effects of pesticides,

Encouraged by the work of nongovernmental organizations such as the Pesticide Action Network that is wired towards the construction of a world without the use of pesticides, specifically in agricultural purposes,

1. Stresses the necessity to eliminate or at least decrease the level of consumption of pesticides by increasing the price when purchasing pesticides by:
 - a. Raising the cost of pesticides to lead to the conclusion of these chemicals being less accessible for customers;
 - i. With the current price of pesticides being a little less than \$100 per hectare of land, our solution proposes to increase the price slowly starting at increasing at 15%;
 - ii. By making pesticides less accessible for farmers to use for their agriculture, people will eventually be forced to turn away from purchasing and using chemicals to preserve their crops;
 - iii. After a certain period of time, farmers will reach a point in which they will no longer be able to afford pesticides and they will have to turn to another technic that no longer consists of harmful chemicals;
 - b. Placing taxes on pesticides when farmers or customers exceed a certain amount that will be added to the overall increased price;
 - i. This solution will assure that if farmers will continue to have the ability to afford pesticides, the majority of the population of customers will only result to using a limited amount because of the taxation placed;

2. Adopts the decision to provide subsidies to farmers who choose to produce their crops with organic methods rather than pesticides;
 - a. Rewarding farmers who choose to produce healthy, environmentally safe crops and agriculture with tax incentives along with funding to support their work with natural, organic methods;
 - i. Not only will the organic methods benefit the farmer economically, but it will have the ability to increase health rates in consumers of the crops;
 - b. Supporting farmers that continue their agricultural occupation with organic methods through economics;
 - i. Due to the fact that using pesticides leaves crops vulnerable to insects and other harmful substances, organic production of crops is often times more risky and not as successful;
 - ii. By accepting the subsidies earned by transferring methods from pesticides to organic, farmers will have the ability to afford and adopt the organic methods of agriculture;
 - iii. In addition to being able to afford the new methods, farmers will also be able to gain a small reward as a part of the subsidies aside from the money they spend for their crops;
 - iv. Farmers and agricultural providers will then be able to focus more money on researching more effective, beneficial methods of organic farming;
3. Requests for education to be more prevalent within schools and communities to teach about the dangers and health risks of pesticides by;
 - a. Including the necessity of consuming organic products rather than products that were grown with pesticides into the school curriculum;
 - i. With the education of children, the younger generations will grow up with the knowledge on what will leave a negative effect on their health in the future;
 - ii. By just educating students, many different intense medical conditions will be able to be avoidable and health rates along with life expectancy statistics will increase;
 - b. Supporting the government in providing community classes that will be dedicated to teaching local citizens the proper methods of farming and livelihood in order to protect health;
 - i. Classes will be provided to the civilians for free, and economically supported with the use of taxes that have been paid by those who continue to purchase pesticides;
 - ii. Like in the school curriculum, government classes will also be able to include a little section to focus specifically on the health effects that will come out of the use of pesticides;
 - c. Implementing advertisements throughout countries to encourage organic living;
 - i. Advertisements will include bill boards that will be located along road sides to provide the idea of healthy living;

4. Suggests offering incentives to grocery businesses as a reward to decreasing the prices of organic, agricultural produce to;
 - a. Encourage the healthy, pesticide-free lifestyle that will decrease the statistics of deaths of pesticides or fatal diseases caused by the consumption of pesticides;
 - i. With the absences of pesticides in a person's diet, the risk factor that states the possibility of retracting a dangerous disease such as cancer, multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS), and many others;
 - b. Reach the World Health Organization's goal of assuring that current and future generations have the ability to live health lives internationally;
 - i. Along with the ideas previously stated about preventing diseases to develop from the pesticide consumption, life expectancies will begin to rise slowly over time;
 - c. Increase income in sales in the farming industry that revolves around organic agricultural methods;
 - i. A decrease in cost of organic products, more customers will shift from produce grown with the benefit of pesticides to the more nutritional organic products;
 - ii. The levels of support of the previous customers of chemically induced produce will decrease and the organic agricultural industry will increase;
 - iii. By expanding reliance on the organic agricultural production, the economic proceeds will benefit the farms that are based off of methods that abandon the need for pesticides, and the income will be able to contribute to research for other healthier ways to live pesticide-free.

Resolution B/3

To the General Assembly,

Keeping in mind that there are 3 million cases of pesticide poisoning each year and up to 220,000 deaths, primarily in developing countries,

Fully aware of the fact that pesticide exposure can cause a range of neurological health effects such as memory loss, loss of coordination, reduced speed of response to stimuli, reduced visual ability, altered or uncontrollable mood and general behavior, and reduced motor skills,

Realizing that in developing countries, malnutrition and infectious diseases often intensify the negative effects of pesticide poisoning.

Alarmed that on a global scale, pesticide poisoning plays a significant role as a method for committing suicide; at 31%, it is the most frequently used method,

Deeply concerned that in almost all parts of the world, low-level poisoning of human beings due to pesticide contamination of food poses a risk of chronic illness and adverse health effects,

1. Draws attention to the need to for the use of multicropping,
 - a. Multicropping is an agricultural method of planting multiple species on one piece of land, either during the same growing season or in successive growing seasons involving:
 - i. Crop rotation: the practice of changing what is planted in a particular location on a farm from season to season,
 - ii. Intercropping: a method of planting two or more crops of differing characteristics in close proximity to reduce weeds; to encourage plant diversity in order to avoid insect and pest infestation; and to provide shade, nitrogen fixation, or other benefits to the plants being grown. Intercropping includes companion planting and the use of cover crops,
 - iii. Narrow-spectrum pesticides are developed to kill specific organism types. Most pesticides kill pests directly on contact. Systemic pesticides work differently. They penetrate to the inside of a plant traveling along its absorption path. These poisons work by poisoning the pollen and nectar of flowers and this can kill needed pollinators like butterflies and bees,
 - b. In direct contrast to monocropping, in which large tracts of land are planted with a single crop. Multicropping has a number of environmental benefits, including:
 - i. Decreased pest susceptibility. Multicropping reduces extreme vulnerability to a wide array of pests, including weeds, insects, fungi, and

- other organisms. The lack of genetic diversity on monocropped farms means that a single pest can decimate large areas of cropland,
- ii. Increased biodiversity. multi cropped farms have a number of species that may interact in a meaningful way, such as providing shade for other crops, providing nitrogen fixation for the soil, or repelling pests;
2. Recommends focusing on using IPM to prevent pest problems and minimize reliance on pesticides,
 - a. IPM is a growing movement among farms of all sizes that incorporates a variety of techniques to eliminate pests while minimizing environmental damage. For instance, an IPM farm may grow pest-resistant crop varieties, use predatory insects to kill plant-eating pests, employ mechanical pest traps, and eliminate pest nesting areas by plowing under harvested crops. Chemical and natural pesticides are used only as a last resort;
 3. Encourages the use of pheromones which disturb the natural mating cycles of the pests;
 - a. Pheromones are produced naturally by many organisms and have been synthetically formulated for agricultural use,
 - b. Been effective in the control of many insect pests including the Japanese beetle and German cockroach,
 - c. Are intraspecific chemicals that are produced by a variety of organisms using different glands, including the exocrine gland, and may also be produced in the gut or cuticle and then emitted to the atmosphere,
 - d. Are species chemicals that affect insect behavior, but are not toxic to insects. They are active in extremely low doses (one millionth of an ounce) and are used to bait traps or confuse a mating population of insects.

Resolution B/4

Keeping The Pesticides Away From Your Body

The General Assembly,

Convinced that there are safer and healthier ways to get rid of bugs and animals from our crops than using dangerous pesticides,

Referring to that there is billions of dollars in the pesticides industry and that all pesticides should be tested before they are able to be sold,

Taking note that people should have some of understanding of how pesticides can affect them,

Anxious that these pesticides are doing more harm to our environment such as our soil, animals, and water sources which affect us, that there needs to be annual checks for dangerous pesticides,

1. Urges the use of safer pesticides or no pesticides at all,
 - a. Safer pesticides that can be used that are natural and not life threatening to human such as, Neem, Nicotine Sulfate, Pyrethrum, Rotenone, Sulfur, Sabadilla, BT (*Bacillus thuringiensis* etc,
 - b. Some ways that involve no form of pesticides include crop rotation, trap crops, polyculture, organic farming etc;
2. Emphasizes that a testing process is needed everywhere to ensure health to people and their environment,
 - a. Every country needs to have a testing facility to test pesticides in their country,
 - b. Pesticide use of any kind needs to be reported to these facilities
 - i. Whatever someone lists as a pesticide must send in a sample or be willing to have people come get a sample to test to ensure it is safe for people, the environment such as environment waterways and soils,
 - ii. If someone is using a too high of an extreme pesticide there will be laws referring to dangerous pesticides use and they will be charged,
 - iii. Each country may chose their scale from safe to non safe, but WHO would like to regulate all action to make more custom to what is better all in all;

3. Draws attention to how people must know more about what they are putting into their bodies and how to know if they are having symptoms of something more serious than a cold,
 - a. Places such as clinics, hospitals and pharmacies should have pamphlets on pesticides and what kind of diseases or defects they can have on themselves or the people around them,
 - b. These pamphlets must also have symptoms so that you know that you might have something in your blood stream, such as recurring headaches or irritation;
4. Instructs that there must be annual checks on waters and soils by places which use pesticides to ensure that there is no leakage of a new level,
 - a. Companies that get involved with soil and water in that specific country must have necessary tests that they conduct
 - b. Soil must be tested in growing areas, and around growing areas to ensure that that the pesticides are not going through the soil, and if they are action will be taken to stop that,
 - i. Will need to be done at least once a month and a week after any new pesticides are reported,
 - c. Waterways will also be tested because animals and the ecosystem can be affected by pesticides in their water.
 - i. Water ways need only be tested if a certain pesticide had been reported to move through the soil.

Resolution B/5

Solutions Regarding Health Concerns with Widespread Pesticide Use

Aware of the health concerns that are present when using pesticides on agriculture,

Believing that some agricultural-based economies depend on pesticides to prevent damage to their produce,

Emphasizing the importance of pesticides,

Taking note that pesticides can be harmful to human life,

1. Accepts that pesticides use can be beneficial and harmful:
 - a. pesticide use can be beneficial because it provides;
 - i. an increased food production due to the lack of pests,
 - ii. increased profit for farmers,
 - iii. preventing the distribution of disease,
 - b. pesticide use can be harmful to humans because it causes;
 - i. pollution in water sources,
 - ii. disease, viruses, and infections;
 1. bioaccumulation ,
 2. gastrointestinal infections,
 3. respiratory infections;
 2. Draws the attention to the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to:
 - a. address domestic pesticide issues by;
 - i. eliminating habitats for pests before taking toxic action,
 - ii. destroying the necessary resources for the pest to thrive,
 1. water,
 2. food,
 - b. provide the public with the basic education needed to individually solve pest problems without the use of pesticides,
 - c. Supplies the public with alternate types of pest control that address different types of domestic pest problems such as;
 - i. household,
 - ii. garden,
 - iii. lawn,
 - iv. School;
3. Recognizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that:
 - a. regulates the use of certain pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA),
 - i. limits or prohibits the use of certain pesticides if they are believed to be harmful to human health or the environment,

- ii. records data to correspond with residential pesticide uses,
 - b. Works along with the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) to;
 - i. reduce the amount pesticide residue in food products,
 - ii. regulates the products grown in heavily pesticide-use areas;
4. Further invites the Pesticide Action Network International (PAN) to:
- a. address concerning health issues that are a result of pesticide use by;
 - i. substituting pesticide use for more ecological alternatives,
 - ii. Working with multiple countries to replace the use of their hazardous pesticides
 - b. this is a group of over 600 non-governmental organizations that work with countries that have economies that are majorly based on agriculture, and countries that are barely affected by pesticide-usage;
5. Calls upon the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) to:
- a. by the year 2020, have chemicals only produced and used in ways that are beneficial to the environment and human health,
 - b. is currently funded by multiple countries, United Nation departments, and the World Bank,
 - c. works to address the cycle of chemicals and wastes by providing waste systems;
6. Requests that humans who are currently affected by pesticide uses be involved in specialized health care systems:
- a. Health Care Without Harm, an organization which provides;
 - i. specialized clinics in areas where pesticide use is common,
 - ii. education of proper uses of pesticides and rationing,
 - b. People's Community Clinic, a non-profit that is working;
 - i. to provide those in unaided areas with basic healthcare to sustain life,
 - ii. to provide people with a selective amount of different specialized health care options, such as pesticide-caused infections;
7. Takes note of those who exposed to pesticides and believes:
- a. that they must have proper health care to address infections that are a result of pesticide use,
 - b. multiple programs should be endorsed in areas to regulate the types of pesticides used for certain types of activities,
 - c. Certain organizations should watch over pesticide-use on certain agriculture and reassure the public that the products are safe to consume.