KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION **KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY** **United Nations Proposal**	**Proposal # 10** **Proposed by Bolivia**
Authors: TJ Kormanis, Camden Thomas, Daniel Propp, Aidan Skeeters	**Committee: F**
School: South Oldham HS	**Action on Proposal**
City: Crestwood	____ ☐ Passed ____ ☐ Defeated

An act to implement the practice of shifting cultivation

Be it hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations

Justification Clause: Only 2% of Bolivia's total land mass is devoted to arable farming. Due to such a small percentage of land, Bolivia's agriculture is very unsuccessful and unproductive. Crops are always being grown on the 2% of land, giving the land no time to regenerate nutrients. The lack of nutrients cause the crops yield to be lower quality, causing the Bolivians to stress the land even more to create a profit, this is an ongoing cycle.

Section I: One of the few ways to free Bolivian farmers from this ongoing cycle, is to implement a form of shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is defined as plots of land cultivated temporarily, then abandoned for a period of time, allowing the land to revert to natural vegetation while the farmer cultivates on another plot of land.

Section II: For shifting cultivation to be successful in Bolivia, 6% of the total land would need to be devoted to agriculture. With this 6% of the land, only 2% of the land would be cultivated at a time. That 2% portion would be cultivated for 3 years, and then sit for 4 years (as cultivation rotates between the other 2 plots).

Section III: To regulate the shifting cultivation of the 6% of arable land, the Agro-Environmental Tribunal sector of the government would do random checks on the farmers to make sure they are abiding by the shifting cultivation plan. This would cost nothing to the government, because the Agro-Environmental Tribunal is already budgeted to regulate environmental issues, such as the shifting cultivation plan.

Section IV: This proposal would go into effect 3 years after passage, giving time for the 6% land to be collected, deemed arable, and contracts to be created amongst the government and farmers.