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9 – 13 April 2017

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Environment
Assembly (UNEA)



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Conference B

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Committee Staff

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|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Director | Tyler Goudal |
| Assistant Director | Mark Anthony Dizon |
| Chair | Erik Motyll |
| Rapporteur | Jacob Wood |
| Rapporteur | Salome Piron |

Agenda

- I. Implementation of the Paris Agreement
- II. Sustainable Use of the Oceans, Seas, and Marine Resources
- III. Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| UNEA/1/1 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 98 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 26 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/2 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 115 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 16 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/3 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 108 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 25 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/4 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 113 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 15 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/5 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 126 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 4 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/6 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 99 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 17 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/7 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 129 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/8 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 118 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 8 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/9 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 124 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 7 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/10 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 128 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 4 abstentions |
| UNEA/1/11 | Implementation of the Paris Agreement | 118 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 9 abstentions |

Summary Report

The United Nations Environment Assembly held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife
- II. Implementation of the Paris Agreement
- III. Sustainable Use of the Oceans, Seas, and Marine Resources

The session was attended by representatives of 143 Member States and one Observer State. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, and I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Implementation of the Paris Agreement.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 18 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including incentives for green energy development, multilateral technology, climate change, sustainable environmental practices, and the creation of databases for environmental data reporting. The atmosphere and theme of debate centered around the implementation of renewable energies, technology sharing, and accountable and transparent financing, as well as urging the need for collaboration and cooperation between Member States.

On Wednesday, 11 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, seven of which had amendments. The committee adopted 11 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including solar energy implementation and innovation, the human rights of climate change refugees, educational programs to promote environmental sustainability, and the cooperation between developed and developing Member States to finance for climate change prevention. Throughout the course of the week, the body of the United Nations Environment Assembly was driven towards collaboration to develop innovative strategies to implement the Paris Agreement.



Code: UNEA/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*
2
3 *Noting with satisfaction* the ratification of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) since its entry into force in 2016, and the
4 dedication of Member States to address the issue of climate change,
5
6 *Keeping in mind* the *Kyoto Protocol* and its remarks towards renewable resources such as biodiesel and alternative
7 energy resources as a means of reducing CO₂ emissions,
8
9 *Rereferring* to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7 and 13, which discuss the importance of climate
10 change mitigation in terms of utilizing sustainable energy technology,
11
12 *Emphasizing* the goals in General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for
13 Sustainable Development” (2015) that strives for more efficient subsidies and cleaner technologies through
14 sustainable consumption and production practice, specifically with the reduction of food loss and both retail and
15 consumer levels,
16
17 *Affirming* the importance of technology transfer as a method to ensure that Member States in the developing world
18 be equipped with the technology possible to allow them to “leapfrog” to a more sustainable economy through the
19 use of green technology and innovation,
20
21 *Realizing* the role that technology plays in the creation of sustainable economies as well as its crucial role in
22 ensuring sustainable development referenced in the *Abu Dhabi Blue Economy Declaration* (2016), which makes
23 remarks towards diversified economies that are environmentally friendly and sustainable for the future generations,
24
25 *Keeping in mind* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report on the *Patents and Clean Energy:*
26 *Bridging the Gap Between Evidence and Policy’s* conclusion that current patent practices hinder the access to green
27 technology for the least developed countries,
28
29 *Recognizing* the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change and the need to
30 develop technology to mitigate climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge referenced in
31 *The Future We Want*,
32
33 *Emphasizing* the Framework Convention of Climate Change Report FCCC/SBSTA/2015 that highlights the
34 implementation of the Technology Mechanism and the cooperation with the Climate Technology Center and
35 Network (CTCN),
36
37 *Recalling* the High-level Political Forum’s consensus on Science, Technology, and Innovation to encourage Member
38 States to further the research and contributions in creating and implementing new technologies regarding the *Paris*
39 *Agreement*,
40
41 *Concerned* by the United Nations Environment Assembly’s paper *How to Strengthen the Institutional Architecture*
42 *for Capacity Building to Support the Post – 2020 Climate Regime* on the inefficiency of the implementation the new
43 technologies regarding the *Paris Agreement*, specifically Articles 6, 7, 9, and 11,
44
45 *Noting* successful development of cryogenic carbon capture technology (CCC) by Sustainable Energy Solutions, and
46 the Global CO₂ Initiative commenced in response to the growing need for practical solution,
47
48 *Realizing* the relative youth and small size of the renewable energy market in comparison to fossil-fuel markets and
49 expressing hope for its future expansion,

- 50
- 51 1. *Invites* the creation of incentives for cooperation and efforts toward establishing efficient and green
- 52 technologies that will encourage national and international use;
- 53
- 54 2. *Encourages* UNEP to create a program named World Innovative on Solar Energy (WISE), which is aimed
- 55 towards solar energy integration and be guided by the recommendations of the committee, such as:
- 56
- 57 a. Increasing national levels of electricity produced through solar technology by 2025;
- 58
- 59 b. Having Member States, who are a part of the program, set and invest a self-determined amount of their
- 60 GDP on solar energy;
- 61
- 62 c. Coordinating Member States set a future goal for the integration of solar power and strive to achieve
- 63 solar integration by a self-determined date;
- 64
- 65 d. Creating a board that will generate annual solar reports that they can be viewed and discussed by the
- 66 program on an annual basis or whatever needed;
- 67
- 68 e. Cooperating efforts with scientific organizations and United Nations (UN) system organizations, such
- 69 as UN-Energy, to implement breakthrough technology into the solar energy sector;
- 70
- 71 f. Inviting Member States to attend an annual meeting where the aforementioned reports will be
- 72 discussed;
- 73
- 74 3. *Encourages* Member States to reduce their consumption of petroleum with the support of the private sector and
- 75 increase their use of natural means for energy through the following means:
- 76
- 77 a. Improving the fossil fuels combustion efficiency through bio-enzymes;
- 78
- 79 b. Bioenergy and bio-battery usage;
- 80
- 81 4. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with research institutions, universities and high-tech enterprises in
- 82 initiatives, similar to the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform, so as to accelerate the application of
- 83 solar energy devices and other renewable energy technology by:
- 84
- 85 a. Providing funding for the established research groups that specifically focuses on new energy materials
- 86 similar to UNEP's Seed Capital Assistance Facility;
- 87
- 88 b. Providing incentives for corporations and the efforts of establishing efficient and green technologies
- 89 that will encourage national and international use;
- 90
- 91 c. Promote the development of greenhouse gas reduction through bio-enzyme techniques;
- 92
- 93 5. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization to continue working and expanding efforts with developing
- 94 Member States to utilize technology to ensure more sustainable agriculture practices, such as:
- 95
- 96 a. Implementing climate resistant agriculture such as genetically modified organisms;
- 97
- 98 b. Implementing water-saving farming technologies such as drip irrigation systems;
- 99
- 100 c. Implementing of biomass technology in developing agricultural economies so as to ensure that
- 101 Member States have easier access to alternative fuel sources;
- 102
- 103 6. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate with UNEP and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) establish
- 104 multilateral partnerships, such as the Sustainable Energy for All, for the purpose of:
- 105

- 106 a. Implementing sustainable technologies into developing Member States modeled after European
107 Union's Renewable Energy Directive, which encourages production and promotion of energy from
108 renewable sources;
- 109
- 110 b. Expanding use of renewable energy including wind, water, solar, biomass, and nuclear;
- 111
- 112 c. Increasing communication between developed and developing Member States;
- 113
- 114 d. Adopting climate resilience and adaption techniques;
- 115
- 116 7. *Suggests* that Member States establish a technology sharing platform alongside NGOs in line with the Energy
117 Breakthrough Coalition, with the purpose of:
- 118
- 119 a. Advancing CCC and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology;
- 120
- 121 b. Lowering the cost CCS and CCC implementation;
- 122
- 123 c. Expanding use of such technologies to areas previously lacking the capacity to effectively implement
124 it;
- 125
- 126 d. Researching the environment impacts of CCC and CCS;
- 127
- 128 e. Developing initial framework for future CCS infrastructure development;
- 129
- 130 8. *Encourages* the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement of 1994 by creating an international database for
131 renewable energy-related patterns, which will:
- 132
- 133 a. Advance CCS and in particular CCC technology;
- 134
- 135 b. Encourage public bodies, academic institutions, and corporations who produce clean energy
136 technology to offer flexible monetary licensing terms to developing Member States with limited
137 financial capability;
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- 139 9. *Suggests* the CTCN expand its function to oversee the creation of a network of national, regional, sectorial, and
140 international technology centers, organizations, and private sector entities to establish an online knowledge
141 portal to serve as a gateway to the CTCN's technological assistance and capacity-building services.



Code: UNEA/1/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Highlighting* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, “taking urgent action to combat climate action and its
4 impacts”, which is completely addressed by the *Paris Agreement* (2016),

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6 *Citing* the fact that developing and least developed countries often need assistance developing the capacity and
7 infrastructure necessary to successfully attain their nationally determined contributions (NDCs),

8
9 *Acknowledging* the NDCs as the legal instrument for the determination of domestic preparations and adhere to the
10 *Paris Agreement* by ratified Member States,

11
12 *Understanding* the United Nations Environmental Programme’s (UNEP) Global Environmental Outlook (GEO),
13 which will serve to provide consultative reporting on progress when conducting integrated environmental
14 assessments in addition to reporting on the trends and outlooks of the environment,

15
16 *Further understanding* the potential value of the assessments, guidelines and work of the Sixth Global
17 Environmental Outlook (GEO-6) high level group as their integrated analytical assessments will provide invaluable
18 resources to UNEP after its initiation in the second half of 2017,

19
20 *Recalling* the implications of Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 19/10 (2012), which have created a mandate
21 on human rights and the environment, studying the human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe,
22 clean, healthy and sustainable development, and promote best practices relating to the use of human rights in
23 environmental policymaking,

24
25 *Recognizing* the important role of Special Rapporteurs and affiliated experts as a means of investigating potential
26 human rights issues and reporting on connections between human rights and other important international issues and
27 the apparent need for a Special Rapporteur to assist with the investigations into the themes of climate change and
28 human rights;

29
30 1. *Encourages* all Member States to ratify the *Paris Agreement* and fulfill promised NDCs in order to contribute to
31 the international effort to reduce and mitigate the effects of climate change;

32
33 2. *Further encourages* the international community to build upon the *Paris Agreement* to better meet the needs of
34 climate migrants by supporting their appointment under the status of refugee in conjunction with the work of
35 the United Nations Refugee Agency and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, the follow up document on the
36 Nansen Initiative, to afford them the affiliated social and legal benefits;

37
38 3. *Requests* the creation of a Special Rapporteur focused on the recognized theme of Human Rights and Climate
39 Change by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to:

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41 a. Be chosen by the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights for a term of three years, that may be
42 terminated or renewed after that period has expired;

43
44 b. Submit a report to the OHCHR, the General Assembly, and the United Nations Environment Assembly
45 (UNEA) that includes, but is not limited to, applicable urgent appeals and normative or standardization
46 suggestions;

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48 c. Collect and report data and recommendations compiled from the following criteria including, but not
49 limited to:

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- i. Visits to Member States directly or indirectly affected by Climate Change;
 - ii. Independent research or research obtained from reliable, peer-reviewed sources;
 - iii. Interactions with non-governmental organizations and other non-state actors;
 - d. Specifically focus on the development of potential means of connecting current methods of tracking climate action and climate change with measures of humane conditions and human rights within effected regions or Member States;
 - 4. *Recommends* the continued development of an agenda of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment, by the OHCHR, that contains effective steps in exposing the link between human rights and the health of the environment, and its importance, through:
 - a. Increasing research into education focused in local communities to enhance awareness of important regional factors in order to be better understood by affected Member States;
 - b. Introducing previous lessons learned and good practices that relevant Member States have in order to expand the reach of the operative information such as the effects of human rights policies being integrated within the implementation of environmental and sustainable development policies and measures;
 - 5. *Requests* collaboration between UNEA and OHCHR in order to employ the Special Rapporteur over Human Rights and Climate Change and the Special Rapporteur over Human Rights and the Environment and to task them both to:
 - a. Expand the scope of current and future investigations and research into issues pertaining, but not limited, to:
 - i. The connections between issues of the environment, climate change, and human rights;
 - ii. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions as a means of quantifying humane conditions and human rights along with determining other potential measures;
 - iii. Potential strategies to better improve human rights within Member States directly affected by climate change;
 - iv. The impacts of climate change in Member States, particularly focusing on internally displaced persons and other negative symptoms of climate change;
 - v. Any additional topics to be determined by the GEO-6;
 - b. Report to both OHCHR and UNEA every six months in order to assist in the development of interagency cooperation towards the issues of climate change and human rights,
 - c. Coordinate with the GEO-6 high level group in order to better develop and distribute reports and findings based off of the combined work and to better develop mandates and agendas to be investigated or researched by the Special Rapporteurs;
 - 6. *Encourages* Member States and regional partners to look into the assessments, guidelines and work of the GEO-6 as their integrated analytical assessments are key to the improvement and protection of Member States environmental resources and environmental quality;
 - 7. *Encourages* the integration of the applicable GEO-6 regional bodies to assist in the creation and dissemination of the reports by the Special Rapporteurs, along with necessary analytical assessments, to UNEA, in association with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in order to assist in the development of future agendas for the UNEP along with future agendas for the Special Rapporteurs;
 - 8. *Advises* including into the agenda of UNEP an investigation on the progress of the *Paris Agreement*, with the help of GEO-6 in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat with the express purpose of:

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- a. Monitoring the progress of Member States, especially developing Member States, in fighting against climate change, protecting their environment, and fulfilling their NDCs as means of measuring climate change action and environmental conditions;
 - b. Generating synthesis reports to be sent both UNEP and UNFCCC annually, in coordination with the reports from the Special Rapporteurs, on the findings of the investigation;
 - c. Making recommendations to the General Assembly on how to better aid Member States in the fulfilling their NDCs and thus protecting human rights;
9. *Further advises* Member States to address the negative impact on human health and rights, which comes as a negative effect of climate change as well as an impact of lack of action that can be combatted through implementation of the *Paris Agreement*.



Code: UNEA/1/3

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 13, which addresses climate action and encourages
4 Member States to cooperate internationally to reduce CO2 emissions, as well as creating a sustainable future,

5
6 *Taking into consideration* that the *Paris Agreement* (2016) is extensive in nature and therefore difficult for Member
7 States to fully implement,

8
9 *Contemplating* the necessity to incentivize Member States to effectively achieve the purpose of the *Paris*
10 *Agreement,*

11
12 *Applauds* Member States that have already taken steps to implement the *Paris Agreement,*

13
14 *Noting* there are developing Member States that are vulnerable to climate change and are struggling to improve their
15 economy,

16
17 *Acknowledges* the fact that many Member States need additional assistance in moving away from the use of fossil
18 fuels,

19
20 *Bearing in mind* the severity of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *Emission Gap Report 2016* in
21 regards to rising global CO2 emission rates,

22
23 *Highlights* the importance of Article X of the *Paris Agreement* that focuses on the need of technology and
24 application of mitigation and adaptive actions under the *Paris Agreement,*

25
26 *Reaffirms* Article IX of the *Paris Agreement* that calls upon the international community to assist with technology
27 transfer to developing Member States,

28
29 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 64/211 (2010) that addresses the need for a creation of a global culture
30 of cyber security and taking stock of national efforts,

31
32 *Observing with concern* the lack of uniform mechanisms available for recording environmental data reporting per
33 the ratified *Paris Agreement,*

34
35 1. *Requests* the creation of the United Nations Environmental Database Reporting Mechanism (UNEDRM) by the
36 UNEP as an incentive available to all Member States who have ratified the *Paris Agreement* in order to fulfill
37 Article II, which calls for Member States to report the progress of their nationally determined contributions
38 (NDCs) by:

39
40 a. Collecting and sharing data accessible to the public;

41
42 b. Respecting the right to intellectual property;

43
44 2. *Strongly supports* the utilization of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to monitor the
45 submissions to the UNEDRM and to ensure standardization and transparency:

46
47 a. Reiterating that Member States should submit updated NDCs and environmental progress reports every
48 5 years, in accordance with Article 2 of the *Paris Agreement;*

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- 50 b. Clarifying that the UNEDRM should be accessible via hyperlink from the United Nations Framework
51 on Climate Change NDCs homepage;
52
- 53 c. Emphasizing the necessity to bridge the gap between the private sector and the public sector to reduce
54 the cost of replacing natural resource-driven processes with clean energy solutions and to create
55 affordable clean energy systems for developing Member States;
56
- 57 3. *Welcomes* the data collection from all Member States regarding climate change based on biodiversity, natural
58 recourses, water quality and usage, policy changes regarding environmental mitigation, and greenhouse gas
59 emissions from stationary or mobile sources;
60
- 61 4. *Recommends* the protection of data sharing while respecting each Member State’s preference regarding
62 implementation of cyber security measures through the use of, but not limited to, government operated virtual
63 private networks, local networks, and firewalls;
64
- 65 5. *Encourages* all Member States who submitted in NDCs and ratified the *Paris Agreement* to utilize the Paris
66 Committee on Capacity-building in order to:
67
- 68 a. Advise future actions in order to fulfill NDCs;
69
- 70 b. Advise member states on appropriate green technologies to use depending on their situation;
71
- 72 6. *Encouraging* the assistance of agencies, such as IPCC, to provide knowledge-based expertise on climate change
73 to all Member States whose NDCs are at the primary stages to continue and maintain the implementation of the
74 *Paris Agreement*;
75
- 76 7. *Further recommends* the placement of appropriate administrative, technical safeguards that will ensure
77 confidentiality and secure sensitive information from loss, damage, alteration, destruction, and unauthorized
78 action or use;
79
- 80 8. *Suggests* sharing existing templates of technological advances regarding renewable energy, green technology,
81 and sustainable development among all Member States who have ratified the *Paris Agreement* while respecting
82 the rights of intellectual property;
83
- 84 9. *Further suggests* to each Member State to use consortiums to better understand climate change and climate data
85 on a national level;
86
- 87 10. *Encourages* Member States to specifically implement the *Paris Agreement* with transparent practices allowing
88 data submitted to be accurate and be published on the UNEDRM.



Code: UNEA/1/4

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Aware of General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which*
4 *emphasizes that the relationship between developed and developing Member States can be improved through green*
5 *technology, multilateral cooperation, and finance programs,*

6
7 *Acknowledging the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the United Nations*
8 *Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which set the foundation for the first ever universal*
9 *agreement to cohesively combat climate change,*

10
11 *Bearing in mind the Kyoto Protocol (1992) and the need for an international CO2 emissions market,*

12
13 *Deeply conscious of the Nairobi Work Programme on Adaptation, which acknowledges the importance of*
14 *adaptation policies on combatting climate change,*

15
16 *Deeply concerned by the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Emission's Gap Report 2015, which*
17 *emphasizes the detrimental effects of energy sources,*

18
19 *Recalling the Market Transportation for Energy Efficient Lighting through UNEP, which emphasizes the need to*
20 *reduce greenhouse gas emissions for developing Member States,*

21
22 *Alarmed by the lack of cooperation that exists between developed and developing Member States after assessing*
23 *Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (2016),*

24
25 *Recognizing the importance of the role of education in achieving Article 12 of the Paris Agreement,*

26
27 *Fully aware of UNEPs Green Finance for developing Member States and the underdeveloped financial systems*
28 *around the world,*

29
30 *Aware of the Twinning Method that has been implemented by the Swedish International Development Co-operation*
31 *Agency, the World Bank, and ASEAN Economic Community,*

32
33 *Recognizing the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) report A Guidebook to a*
34 *Green Economy and the need for a multifaceted public and private dialogue to approach specific green and*
35 *sustainable plans or action,*

36
37 1. *Recommends European Member States involved with the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to*
38 *commit to the new reforms and agreements of the EU ETS that were established and treat the guidelines as if it*
39 *were law in efforts to achieve the European Unions' emission goals of 2030 by:*

40
41 a. *Fostering innovation and the use of low carbon technologies to help create new job opportunities and*
42 *growth for the Member States involved;*

43
44 b. *Lowering carbon technologies such as hydroelectric power, nuclear power, wind power, solar power,*
45 *geothermal power, tidal power, and carbon capture, and storage power;*

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47 2. *Further invites Member States to contribute to the creation of new mechanisms, which will be established to*
48 *help the industry and power sectors to address innovation and investment challenges of transitioning to a low-*
49 *carbon economy by:*

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- a. Contributing financially to the investment fund, which will aid in demonstrating innovative technology for industry breakthrough by:
 - i. Tracking the usage of green energy and technology through consistent data collection and assessment by utilizing the Environment Statistics for Monitoring Climate Change, Statistical Commissions, or the United Nations Statistics Division;
 - ii. Encouraging developed Member States to send out technological components to build renewable technology for developing Member States by providing technological experts;
 - b. Funding for the modernization fund, which will facilitate investments into modernizing the poorer sector and energy systems, while also boosting energy efficiency in the lowest income Member States;
 - c. Requesting Member States observe companies and public markets that are creating initiatives technologies to address these issues and to encourage Member States to subsidize these companies;
3. *Expresses its hopes* for all Member States to galvanize actions towards transitioning to the usage of renewable energy sources by:
- a. Utilizing spatial distribution and short term dynamics of renewable generation as a critical component to transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources;
 - b. Exploring the multi-scale power system model LIMES-EU as a technique to coordinated long term expansion pathways for Renewable Energy Regeneration, long distance transmission and storage capacities for the power sectors of Europe and regions in East and North Africa that will essentially lead to a lower emissions power system;
4. *Fully supports* efforts of developed Member States in increasing funding of research institutions aimed at improving current technologies and developing new technologies that promote clean and sustainable energy by:
- a. Requesting government subsidization for funding of research institutions directed toward innovation of renewable technologies;
 - b. Encouraging governments to set aside funds for research grants directed towards universities in order to promote research opportunities in the field of renewable energy technologies and to educate new leaders;
5. *Further recommends* adopting the Market Transformation for Energy Efficient Lighting Program in developing Member States to combat the negative effects of climate change:
- a. Through educating developing Member States on this program of which the main objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by changing the market for energy efficient lighting, which can be implemented through the switch from incandescent lamps to compact fluorescent lamps;
 - b. Funded through a joint collaboration of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as voluntary donations from Member States;
6. Suggests the use of a voluntary twinning method approach, in which Member States with similar interests in trade are paired together to achieve goals under the *Paris Agreement* by:
- a. Authorizing for every ton of a carbon, a carbon credit, that a developed Member State helps a developing Member State reduce, the developed Member State will get half carbon credit;
 - b. Expressing hope for this to enable developing Member States to set a platform that they would later be able to reduce their carbon footprint without needing external aid;

- 106 7. *Recommends* Member States to establish transparent ways of tracing all environmental investments and
107 donations by:
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109 a. Using the UNEP Finance Initiative to act as an independent supervising board, which ensures
110 transparent and accountable tracing of all investments;
111
112 b. Promoting dialogue between receiving Member States and donating private institutions on an open
113 platform;
114
- 115 8. *Emphasizes* bilateral and multilateral partnerships between Member States to allocate resources of existing and
116 future environmental projects; including alternative funding avenues by:
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118 a. Implementing a project pool to effectively collect, rate, and distribute climate projects from the
119 National Determined Contributions (NDCs) to all potential funding parties that:
120
121 i. Designate the project pool to be established and conducted by the UNEP Evaluation Office;
122 ii. Declares accordingly to use the Development Assistance Committee criteria for Evaluating
123 Development Assistance to easily evaluate projects of interests;
124
125 b. Encouraging the Green Climate Fund to be utilized as an alternative avenue of funding to multilateral
126 partnerships by:
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128 i. Suggesting the funding to prioritise States that have not secured a multilateral partnership;
129 ii. Requesting that Member States report their pledges and contributions to the Green Climate
130 Fund, which will then ensure content is accessible to all;
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132 c. Recommending Member States accurately trace environmental investments and donations by:
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134 i. Using the UNEP Finance Initiative to act as an independent supervising board, which ensures
135 transparent and accountable tracing of all investments;
136 ii. Promoting dialogue and exchange between receiving Member States and donating parties to
137 strengthen trading partnerships;
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139 d. Improving the Conference of the Parties financing schedule in line with each Member States NDCs by
140 reporting individual methodologies for mobilization on how and when resources will be delivered and
141 allocated in the areas of Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Country Fund;
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- 143 9. *Supports* Member States to act to mainstream sustainability in banking systems similar to the model
144 implemented by Bangladesh Bank System, which aims for environmentally sustainable financing in their
145 domestic financial sector by:
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147 a. Recommending Member States to incentivize banks and foreign investors to increase funding towards
148 small to medium enterprises with added emphasis on green businesses and enterprises;
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150 b. Requesting Member States to formulate strategies and guidelines for banks to provide credit lines and
151 investments, both of which will contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources;
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153 c. Recommending banks to establish a process for evaluating environmental measures regarding loan
154 applications for industries directly impacting carbon emissions;
155
156 d. Advocating for public reporting on whether allocations were directed towards direct or indirect green
157 financing projects;
158
- 159 10. *Requests* Member States to utilize existing combined public and private sector forums, or establish said forums
160 in the absence of such forums to facilitate dialogue to ensure the successful planning and execution of green and
161 sustainable projects, while avoiding unintended negative consequences by:

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209
- a. Creating Green Finance Guidelines, which is defined as a comprehensive document that reports on specific domestic green and sustainable projects, by promoting financial avenues and strategies the aforementioned forums have suggested;
 - b. Encouraging Member States who are supporting the *Paris Agreement* to provide information about both their public and private markets in a public database monitored by the outside organization, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, to allow all Member States to have access to information that may be deemed as helpful for their own domestic green initiatives;
 - c. Recommending this forum to discuss methods by which the public and private sector may collaboratively work together to implement blended financing of green initiatives;
 - d. Imploring this forum to investigate and discuss avenues to mitigate illicit practices, and to find ways to ensure the enforcement of environmental and green financing;
 - e. Further invites this forum to discuss ways by which Member States can provide micro-grants from the private-public sector to fund NGOs that focus on green initiatives;
11. *Endorses* Member States to engage with international initiatives on sustainable financing, such as the Green Infrastructure Fund and the Taskforce on Climate Disclosure, to develop networks to evaluate best practices in conjunction with sustainable finance initiatives by:
- a. Recommending Member States to create such networks with an added emphasis for capacity-building, market research, and mobilizing green finance through international capital markets;
 - b. Requesting Member States to further consider funding international initiatives on sustainable financing;
 - c. Promoting the usage of the Sustainable Banking Network as a method for Member States to collaborate with these aforementioned international initiatives;
12. *Encourages* developing Member States to consider the following economic measures by:
- a. Requesting domestic investment in green initiatives through public institutions;
 - b. Endorsing a blended approach consisting of both public and private entities as a possible route of action in completing green initiative;
 - c. Drawing attention to the positive impact of foreign direct investment in developing Member States and the supplementation of green financing;
 - d. Requesting Member States to observe companies and public markets that are creating innovation technology to address these issues and call upon them to subsidize these companies;
13. *Considers* launching the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition to bring together governments and private sectors to create support for carbon pricing to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with the help of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.



Code: UNEA/1/5

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* Articles 2, 4, and 6 of the *Paris Agreement* (2016) with an objective focus on the implementation of
4 measures to mitigate climate change as outlined through intended nationally determined contributions and nationally
5 determined contributions,

6
7 *Recognizing* that the ozone layer and the forestry inherently dependent upon it is being destroyed through the
8 emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG),

9
10 *Fully aware* of research and education are important factors in the mitigation of climate change effects in Member
11 States,

12
13 *Emphasizing* programs that promote community involvement and individual responsibility in regards to a climate
14 conscious mindset,

15
16 *Underlining* that with a wide array of efforts it is possible to stop the increase of global temperature,

17
18 *In accordance with* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 congruent to World Bank data, which estimates that
19 over 40% of the global workforce and 70% of the world's poorest depends on agriculture as their main source of
20 income that highlights the detrimental effects of the extreme weather brought by climate change which has severely
21 impacted civilian livelihoods,

22
23 *Taking into account* the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined under the *Kyoto Protocol* (1992), which
24 designs programs to target reduction of GHSs with Member States,

25
26 *Reaffirming* that one hectare of forests is worth 25,000 USD in carbon emissions,

27
28 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 44/228 (1989) and the vital need for the forests and the roles they play in
29 reducing carbon emissions,

30
31 *Recalling* Transparency International's recommendation to the United Nations (UN) to include governance based on
32 transparency, accountability, integrity, and citizen participation in any global commitment on mitigating climate
33 change,

34
35 1. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to work in collaboration with the Food and
36 Agricultural Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in implementing
37 measures aimed at reducing deforestation to actively mitigate GHGs emissions with programs, such as:

- 38
39 a. The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
40 and the National Forest Monitoring System, which can mitigate the environmental damage done by
41 deforestation;
- 42
43 b. The UNEP reforestation campaign Planting for the Planet, which, within 5 years, succeeded in planting
44 over 12 million trees;
- 45
46 c. The Himachal Pradesh Reforestation Project, an international CDM, from which the World Bank buys
47 carbon credits from the new forests and plantations being developed on degraded areas;
- 48

- 49 2. *Emphasizes* the need to create an expert group to strengthen the United Nations Framework on Climate
50 Change’s monitoring, reporting, and verification system that will revise Member States’ mitigation projects,
51 follow the progress accomplished, and recommend future initiatives that can be taken to improve the follow-up
52 concerning Member States’ progress on their mitigation initiatives and increase transparency, as well as
53 accountability;
54
- 55 3. *Supports* cooperation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Education for Sustainable
56 Development to:
57
- 58 a. Promote the introduction of climate change into the curriculum of Member States by encouraging
59 innovative teaching methods and partnership with local organizations where possible;
 - 60
 - 61 b. Offer the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the basis of
62 climate change, its potential impacts, and measures for adaptation and mitigation;
 - 63
 - 64 c. Endorse the work of non-governmental actors such as the Non-State Actor Zone on Climate Action to
65 fund greater inclusion of civil societies and local entities within Member States;
 - 66
- 67 4. *Promotes* the cooperation of Member States with renewable energy professionals, both local and international,
68 with the goal of further developing renewable energy technology and sustainability by:
69
- 70 a. Providing opportunities in local communities for public education as to available renewable energy
71 sources and suppliers, which encourages the cooperation and involvement of employers and people in
72 the benefits that renewable energy has over achieving robust and sustainable livelihoods;
 - 73
 - 74 b. Creating events, by a collaborated effort by national and local leaders, to promote the discussion of
75 environmentally sustainable renewable energy technologies, sensitive to the individual specifics of
76 Member States;
 - 77
 - 78 c. Further promoting the Member States located in the sunbelt region to adopt necessary measures to
79 achieve their potential of 1.1 terawatts of photovoltaic energy by 2030;
 - 80
- 81 5. *Encourages* civil societies as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Coalition for
82 Environmentally Responsible Economies, to continue work within Member States to:
83
- 84 a. Educate people about climate change that adhere to cultural aspects within communities;
 - 85
 - 86 b. Reduce GHGs by using avenues like the Fez Climate Summit of 2016 that used religion to engage
87 civilians in regards to the effects of GHGs;
 - 88
 - 89 c. Promote the importance and the value of renewable energy with the help of educational measures like
90 those implemented by Renewable Energy Futures for UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
91 Organization (UNESCO) sites, as well as Rays of Hope, another UNESCO project;
 - 92
 - 93 d. Promote cooperation unilaterally between government entities and civilians through NGOs like
94 InterAction;
 - 95
 - 96 e. Inform citizens about alternative and safe agriculture and afforestation and reforestation projects with
97 the help of Eyes on Forests as well as Heifer International;
 - 98
- 99 6. *Recommends* Member States to implement programs that promote environmental sustainability at a local level
100 and incentivize the public to become more environmentally conscious through national campaigns, such as the
101 Environmental Quality Incentives Program, that aids in implementing conservation practices to mitigate climate
102 change;
- 103

- 104 7. *Expresses appreciation* the further mitigation of man-made land degradation, soil erosion, and desertification
105 through utilizing sustainable practices, such as:
106
- 107 a. Silvopastoralism and sustainable land management programs to strengthen the relationship between
108 trees and pasture related activities, acknowledging that silvopastoralism can take many forms and is
109 highly adaptable to systems worldwide;
110
 - 111 b. Agroforestry initiatives to advance the agricultural practice of incorporating the cultivation and
112 conservation of trees that will provide crop protection, sustainable land use, maintain proper levels of
113 soil retention, and offset carbon levels in the air.



Code: UNEA/1/6

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*
2

3 *Recalling the Paris Agreement,* in which 194 signatories pledged to contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
4 mitigation, adaptation, and finance starting in 2020, with the specific goal of limiting average global temperature to
5 two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels,
6 through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),
7

8 *Noting with deep concern* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report, which
9 recognizes that climate change not only hampers the wellbeing of all life forms on Earth in the long-term, but also
10 the future of the planet,
11

12 *Acknowledging* the compounded financial and human costs of climate change and the need to address these financial
13 burdens with comprehensive policies and strategies,
14

15 *Appreciating* the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a mechanism within the United Nations Framework Convention on
16 Climate Change (UNFCCC) that financially assists developing Member States in climate change mitigation and
17 adaptation practices, which has mobilized USD 10.3 billion as of May 2016, primarily from developed Member
18 States,
19

20 *Further appreciating* the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a joint mechanism within the UNFCCC, the
21 *Convention on Biological Diversity,* and the *Convention to Combat Desertification,* which has provided USD 12.5
22 billion to projects regarding climate change, biodiversity, marine conservation, land degradation, the ozone layer,
23 and persistent organic pollutants,
24

25 *Deeply concerned* with the UNFCCC 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) estimate suggesting that, by 2020,
26 developing Member States will require USD 100 billion per year to finance their NDCs,
27

28 *Recalling* the UNFCCC report on *Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation in Developing*
29 *Countries,* which states the need to address climate change at local, national, regional, and international levels due to
30 the dispositional impacts of climate change,
31

32 *Fully aware* that capacity-building and economic development for small island developing states (SIDS) and least
33 developed countries (LDCs) are necessary for them to combat the negative impacts of climate change,
34

35 *Acknowledging* the necessity of technological innovation in addressing the climate change crisis, the need for
36 collaboration in research and development efforts, and the duty of more scientifically advanced Member States to
37 provide assistance in fostering the development of less scientifically advanced nations,
38

39 *Reiterating* the international commitment in combating the effects of climate change, as stated in the Sustainable
40 Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 7, 12, 13, 14, and 15, which also provide a foundation for financial
41 development by promoting conducive environments that foster foreign investment by developed Member States for
42 developing Member States to take urgent action to create mitigation efforts addressing climate change,
43

44 *Recognizing* the importance of Member States of the Development Assistance Committee in meeting their Official
45 Developmental Assistance requirements and encouraging increased support of the GCF and the GEF and
46 encouraging increased support by Member States,
47

48 *Guided* by the principles of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), which highlights the role of bilateral and
49 multilateral partnerships between Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private donors in
50 providing monetary contributions for sustainable initiatives in developing Member States,
51
52 *Noting* that the *Paris Agreement* emphasizes the need to implement a framework for transparency and monitoring
53 mechanisms when investing in new sustainable energy development initiatives, in order to ensure effectiveness and
54 proactivity,
55
56 *Reaffirming* Article 9 of the *Paris Agreement*, which brings to light the need for consistent funding to developing
57 Member States, as to allow those Member States receiving the funding to plan the use of their resources more
58 effectively and efficiently,
59
60 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 69/225 (2015), which emphasizes the need to finance and further incorporate
61 clean and renewable energies into existing and developing energy matrices, and for developing Member States to
62 gain access to these modern energy resources through the promotion of sustainable development,
63
64 *Emphasizing* the importance of strengthening the Secretariat of COP21 to ensure the evaluation of contributed funds
65 and further analysis to ensure equitable distribution of funds,
66
67 *Noting* United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) resolution UNEP/EA.2/Res.24 (2016), which recognizes
68 desertification caused by climate change as a significant issue that is faced by various Member States,
69
70 *Further realizing* the important role of local communities within Member States and their ability to mitigate GHG
71 emissions effectively by closing the gap between production and consumption,
72
73 1. *Strongly recommends* cooperation between developed and developing Member States, emphasizing LDCs and
74 those most susceptible to climate change, to create sustainability practices on climate change using mitigation
75 and adaptation strategies, and to fund and proliferate green technologies by:
76
77 a. Working with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate relationships between
78 more developed Member States and LDCs;
79
80 b. Global Energy Technology Strategy Program under varied assumptions on technological progress;
81
82 c. Encouraging international and regional organizations of scientists and engineers to:
83
84 i. Collaborate for the purpose of enhancing research and technology transfer;
85 ii. Educate non-expert citizens and technical professionals through funded conventions,
86 gatherings, and other forums annually;
87
88 2. *Invites* developed Member States, NGOs, and private sector organizations to increase their support by donating
89 funds to the Green Climate Fund, to help ensure that developing Member States are able to meet their NDCs in
90 preventing climate change and the GEF;
91
92 3. *Requests* international cooperation to address the evolving complexities of climate change through financial
93 strategies for mitigation and adaptation programs, especially in LDCs, SIDS, and African Member States;
94
95 4. *Stresses* the importance of specialized funds and dedicating action to assist vulnerable regions suffering from
96 food insecurity as a result of the adverse effects of climate change, by supporting efforts such as climate smart
97 agriculture technology;
98
99 5. *Encourages* Member States to implement production tax credits, tax incentive programs, and other economic
100 mechanisms to lower the cost of renewable energy domestically, including:
101
102 a. Increasing renewable energy subsidies to the public and private sector;
103

- 104 b. Feed-in tariffs that allow national governments to set the price of electricity;
105
106 c. Promoting green incentives for production of goods that utilize renewable energy technology;
107
108 d. Implementing a renewable energy equity fund;
109
110 e. Placing renewable obligations for energy sectors to obtain growing amounts of renewable energy;
111
- 112 6. *Invites* Member States to develop national climate resilience plans for the more efficient allocation of funds, for
113 consideration by the Green Climate Fund;
114
- 115 7. *Requests* that the secretariat of UNFCCC ensures the effective use of all contributed funds and analyze the
116 specific needs of Member States;
117
- 118 8. *Invites* willing Member States to increase funding to the International Renewable Energy Agency in order to
119 implement alternative forms of energy, such as hydroelectric technology, wind turbines, and solar panels to
120 lower greenhouse gas emissions;
121
- 122 9. *Encourages* efforts with the GEF to make Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which are
123 financially attainable for economies in transition, such as:
124
- 125 a. Microloans coordinated through the GEF and other relevant bodies to fund carbon emission mitigating
126 projects in the public sectors of ratified Member States;
127
- 128 b. Grants to fund various sectors to reduce sustainable emissions and mitigate projects and measures in
129 their industries;
130
- 131 10. *Emphasizes* the need for international contributions for green initiatives, in an effort to encourage the
132 development of green economies in creating a cleaner environment;
133
- 134 11. *Suggests* the coordination between Member States and NGOs as a means of developing diverse green
135 economies tailored to the specific regions to strengthen economic growth and prevent future economic
136 recession, along with aiding in sustainable development through multiple environmentally friendly industries;
137
- 138 12. *Further suggests* Member States to focus on the investment of sustainable development within local
139 communities to heighten the efficiency as well as the effectiveness of such tasks in order to fulfill Member
140 State's NDCs;
141
- 142 13. *Supports* further development of cap-and-trade, a mechanism to limit each Member State's carbon emissions,
143 which disincentivizes carbon-intensive economic activities through the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition;
144
- 145 14. *Recommends* that Member States finance key consumer industries, such as data center companies, to adopt a
146 more renewable energy infrastructure and shift away from a reliance on fossil fuel energy through:
147
- 148 a. Establishing public-private partnerships, in order to jointly fund projects on renewable energy and
149 sustainable technologies;
150
- 151 b. Encouraging private sector organizations to integrate a framework for the reduction of coal and carbon
152 consumption and production and to purchase energy from local markets to augment local economies;
153
- 154 15. *Encourages* all Member States to cooperate under the auspices of the Adaptation Committee to fund and
155 proliferate green technologies by:
156
- 157 a. Working with UNEP to facilitate relationships between more developed Member States and LDCs;
158

- 159 b. Underlining the importance of technology clearly demonstrated by the scenario on greenhouse gas
160 drafted by the Global Energy Technology Strategy Program under varied assumptions on technological
161 progress;
- 162
- 163 c. Encourages international and regional organizations of scientists and engineers to:
- 164
- 165 i. Collaborate for the purpose of enhancing research and technology transfer;
- 166 ii. Educate the engineers and scientist through conventions, gatherings, and other forums
167 annually funded by utilization of the Environment Fund and negotiated private pledge
168 mechanisms;
- 169
- 170 d. Creating an additional schedule that allows Member States to plan for predictable and additional aid to
171 the Green Fund, as called for in the *Paris Agreement*;
- 172
- 173 e. Connecting developed Member States to businesses that are essential to the developing Member States
174 economy, bolstering public/private partnerships in accordance to SDG 17 and ensuring that contributed
175 funds are used effectively;
- 176
- 177 f. Further utilizing carbon trading to incentivize Member States to reduce carbon emissions and provide
178 the means for developing Member States to mitigate climate change;
- 179
- 180 g. Recommending that developing Member States and developed Member States inform each other of the
181 financial progress being made in regards to sustainable development to ensure accountability;
- 182
- 183 h. Having Member States that receive aid, publish how the funds will be geared towards climate change
184 in order to promote transparency;
- 185
- 186 16. *Further encourages* increased cooperation between the UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development
187 Organization to fund special organizations focused on creating jobs through renewable energy by modeling a
188 framework of the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act, which focus on developing initiatives in renewable
189 energy in order to encourage Member States to create new jobs in this area;
- 190
- 191 17. *Welcomes* collaboration between Member States with the oversight of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
192 Change to fund research in collaboration with civil society organizations, such as the International Network of
193 Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility;
- 194
- 195 18. *Further encourages* UNDP, International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and other applicable bodies to:
- 196
- 197 a. Fund implementation of Information Communication Technologies through the Environment Fund and
198 establishment of private negotiated pledge mechanism catered to a Member States capacity;
- 199
- 200 b. Open lines of communication between states by supporting cross training in the realm of technology,
201 research, and best practice sharing under the guidance of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building
202 and Technology Executive Committee;
- 203
- 204 19. *Encourages* mobilization of the private sector to bolster capacity-building of developing Member States through
205 the UNEP Finance Initiative:
- 206
- 207 a. Issuance of climate and green bonds, regulated by the Climate Bond Standards, to ensure investors of
208 business' sustainable business practices;
- 209
- 210 b. Providing investments to banks in developing Member States for clean energy providers;
- 211
- 212 c. Furthering integration upon micro loans to entrepreneurs in underdeveloped Member States;
- 213

- 214 20. *Further encourages* Economic and Social Council to create a program based upon the works of World
215 Innovation Solar Energy Program in order to boost production and research into renewable energy technologies
216 that will:
217
- 218 a. Give disadvantaged member states necessary time to make their economy more renewable;
 - 219
 - 220 b. Ask for self-determined contributions from Member States to the Green Climate Fund;
 - 221
 - 222 c. Encourage Member States to develop public-private partnerships and corporate social responsibility to
223 support the program through the United Nations Global Compact initiative;
 - 224
 - 225 d. Provide states who do not receive adequate solar exposure other methods of renewable energy
226 production, such as the utilization of wind and hydro energy;
 - 227
 - 228 e. Encourages UNEP to work with current programs to facilitate partnerships between NGOs, electrical
229 providers, and populations through initiatives to subsidize the purchase of solar panels, in exchange
230 for, but not limited to, the electrical company using the energy harnessed for a determined period of
231 time;
 - 232
- 233 21. *Encourages* Member States to create funds to help developing Member States through cost-effectiveness of fair
234 trade products, with the promise of benefits such as inexpensive products and fair wages, renewable resources,
235 raw materials, and expertise;
- 236
- 237 22. *Invites* Member States, UNEP and the UN World Tourism Organization to cooperate under the Adaptation
238 Committee to create funds through a national funding pledge and the Green Climate Fund to implement and
239 further promote eco-tourism and education in order to:
- 240
 - 241 a. Increase awareness on territorial and cultural heritage;
 - 242
 - 243 b. Create and promote routes in protected areas and nature reserves;
 - 244
- 245 23. *Recommends* that Member States finance the advancement of agricultural technologies that would promote the
246 development of climate-resistant innovations, such as climate-resistant crops and the implementation of drip
247 irrigation;
- 248
- 249 24. Encourages Member States to support funding operations to assist environmentally displaced people through:
- 250
 - 251 a. Partnerships with international multilateral and bilateral donors;
 - 252
 - 253 b. Collaborations with regional development banks;
 - 254
 - 255 c. Other applicable funding initiatives.



Code: UNEA/1/7

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2

3 *Conscious* of the adverse effects of climate change in the world, and the benefit of assisting developing Member
4 States, especially least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in creating programs
5 to mitigate and adapt to climate change,

6

7 *Acknowledging the Paris Agreement* (2016), adopted by consensus at the twenty-first Conference of the Parties
8 (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which acted as a
9 foundational basis for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in order to transform our
10 world,

11

12 *Taking into consideration* United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/6 entitled “Supporting the
13 Paris Agreement”, which provides a basis for the UNEA to promote further negotiation on how to guide the United
14 Nations system toward holding the global temperature increase below 2°C,

15

16 *Emphasizing* the vulnerability of coastal zones and marine ecosystems to climate change, and that 67% of the carbon
17 dioxide (CO₂) absorbed by the ocean cannot be processed and contributes to acidification,

18

19 *Bearing in mind* Article 2 of the *Paris Agreement*, which mandates that the implementation of the agreement must
20 be in line with principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

21

22 *Encouraging* Member States to further pursue efforts to implement their intended nationally determined
23 contributions (INDCs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) respectively, in line with Article 3 of the
24 *Paris Agreement*,

25

26 *Noting with approval* that Article 5.1 of the *Paris Agreement* calls for the conservation and enhancement of CO₂
27 sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases (GHG),

28

29 *Recalling* Article 9 of the *Paris Agreement*, which stresses the obligation of developed Member States to provide
30 financial resources to developing Member States in order to bridge capacity gaps in mitigation and adaptation, since
31 they are most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change,

32

33 *Noting* Article 13 of the *Paris Agreement* on the establishment of a transparency mechanism under the COP to
34 ensure that parties to the agreement take action toward the implementation of their INDCs or NDCs, as well as to
35 track financial support given and received,

36

37 *Having examined* the link between climate change and the recent research released by the *United Nations*
38 *Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD), which states that desertification currently affects 168 Member
39 States around the world,

40

41 *Further noting* the success of the 2006 International Year of Deserts and Desertification and increasing awareness of
42 the threats posed by land degradation and widespread drought, which is exacerbated by climate change,

43

44 *Commending* the efforts made by development partners that have already made contributions to the growth and
45 development of green infrastructure within developing Member States,

46

47 *Reminding* Member States of the importance of education in the environment field provided by United Nations
48 Conference Center Addis Ababa meetings, with the purpose of sharing knowledge and experience on climate change
49 and mobilizing resources in the education system,
50

51 *Further recalling* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2016/23, which encourages Member States to
52 integrate science, technology and innovation (STI) in attaining the SDGs, including SDG 13 on action to combat
53 climate change,
54

55 *Remembering* the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, specifically SDG 15, to protect, restore, and promote
56 sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse
57 land degradation and biodiversity loss,
58

59 *Aware* that fresh water resources are an essential component of the Earth's hydrosphere and an indispensable part of
60 all terrestrial ecosystems,
61

62 *Profoundly concerned* about the vast increase in the number of environmentally-displaced persons as a result of
63 desertification and water scarcity, estimated to rise from 22.5 million to 50-200 million people by 2050, as noted in
64 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2014 Climate Change Synthesis Report,
65

66 *Cognizant of* the Technology Bank for LDCs, which was established by the General Assembly to promote STIs in
67 LDCs, and encouraging their contributions to accommodate LDCs in creating programs to halt and reverse climate
68 change,
69

70 *Realizing* the potential of market mechanisms, including cap-and-trade systems, where companies who reduce
71 emissions are able to sell carbon credits to those that exceed GHG limits, to incentivize clean development while
72 promoting emissions reductions in industries where it is most efficient to do so,
73

- 74 1. *Strongly encourages* parties to the *Paris Agreement* to fully implement the commitments undertaken, and those
75 Member States who have not yet signed and ratified the agreement to do so without delay by working with
76 United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) experts to develop realistic goals for emissions reductions, given
77 the vital need to address climate change in order to protect the environment, ecosystems, and people;
78
 - 79 2. *Advises* Development Assistance Committee members to fulfill past promises for providing climate finance,
80 such as allocating 0.7% of gross national income for official development assistance, as held in the Addis
81 Ababa Action Agenda, and achieving \$100 billion of annual funding for the Green Climate Fund, in order to
82 ensure that adequate finance is mobilized to both mitigate and adapt to climate change;
83
 - 84 3. *Recommends* the adoption of another 10-Year Strategic Plan and Framework for the UNCCD Framework, as
85 the current UNCCD strategic plan is coming to an end in 2018;
86
 - 87 4. *Further recommends* Member States convene annual high-level conferences to discuss concerns and solutions
88 to desertification, access to the clean water, and the status of environmentally displaced persons in greater
89 depth;
90
 - 91 5. *Emphasizes* the need for expanded partnerships between financial institutions, climate funds, and Member
92 States, in collaboration with UNEP, in order to combat desertification and provide greater access to drinking
93 water while ensuring transparency and increased efficiency;
94
 - 95 6. *Supports* further collaboration between both donor and recipient Member States with the Technology Bank for
96 LDCs by:
 - 97 a. Strengthening the STI capacity of LDCs, through technology transfer between Member States;
98
 - 99 b. Promoting national and regional efforts to implement programs that combat the effects of climate
100 change;
101
- 102

- 103 c. Facilitating the utilization of and access to technologies for all developing Member States, particularly
104 the LDCs and SIDS;
105
- 106 7. *Proposes* that the technical working groups of the IPCC train and integrate more environmental experts from
107 developing Member States in order to facilitate the funding, integration, and engineering of innovative
108 technology, including by:
109
- 110 a. Utilizing the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Environmental Key
111 Indicators to assess the quality of different environments and evaluate the impacts of local GHG
112 emission sources;
113
- 114 b. Forming topographies that may be utilized to determine how areas would be affected should GHG
115 emissions continue unregulated;
116
- 117 c. Providing statistical analyses that may be utilized to accurately determine the feasibility of tentative
118 environmental innovations;
119
- 120 8. *Encourages* the usage of the Technology Bank to provide developing Member States with the structures and
121 technology necessary for the cultivation and fermentation of microflora, algae, and phytoplankton for the
122 purposes of:
123
- 124 a. Restoring or maintaining the balance within the ecosystem, in a non-invasive manner, to help further
125 reduce CO₂ levels;
126
- 127 b. Generating sustainably-sourced biofuel that will not affect the production of land crops, thus protecting
128 food security and reducing the carbon footprint by 80%;
129
- 130 c. Acting as a means to safely recycle of biological waste, purify water, and thus reduce CO₂ levels in the
131 atmosphere;
132
- 133 9. *Invites* Member States to participate in the implementation of:
134
- 135 a. Integrated coastal zone management systems that focus on building seawalls and beach nourishment
136 efforts to protect coastal zones from the negative effects of tides, waves, and tsunamis;
137
- 138 b. Wave, tidal and ocean energy technologies, such as the Pendulum Wave Energy Converter system,
139 which is a floating system placed in the open sea and is capable to produce electricity from the
140 oscillation caused by the waves while simultaneously combat the erosion of coastlines by reducing the
141 energy of waves breaking on the coast;
142
- 143 c. Technologies which will help further the reduction of CO₂ levels and pollutants in streams, rivers,
144 lakes, dams, and contaminated terrain by:
145
- 146 i. Improving the water quality and facilitate cleansing of potentially contaminated water sources
147 within potable water and the surrounding areas;
148
- 149 ii. Developing additional sustainable sources of water for regions vulnerable to drought;
150
- 151 iii. Contributing to the overall health of the environmental atmosphere through active
152 implementation of the *Paris Agreement*;
- 153 10. *Recommends* the use of a transparency mechanism established under the *Paris Agreement*, administered by the
154 COP and established in Article 15 of the *Paris Agreement*, to increase accountability of both aid donors and
155 recipients, as well as the sharing of best practices in ensuring that the environment is at the center of economic
156 development by:
157
- 158 a. Having each Member State provide the following information on an annual basis:

- 159 i. Net emissions for each Member State;
160 ii. All climate finance given and received, and which Member States the aid was donated to or
161 received from;
162 iii. A list of projects being undertaken, their estimated cost, and the reduction in emissions
163 provided by each project;
164 iv. Descriptions of approaches that have been successful in creating greener economies while still
165 achieving development targets;
166 v. A report on the state of the environment within the country, including important ecosystems
167 and development concerns, in order to find similar characteristics in other Member States;
168
169 b. Facilitating the provision of assistance to those Member States, especially LDCs and SIDS, with
170 limited ability to provide the information above, including by working with UNEP on analyzing the
171 environmental constraints of each Member State;
172
173 c. Maintaining a publicly-available database of strategies on protecting the environment in order to
174 promote the utilization of successful practices and encourage the involvement of youth in Member
175 States with similar environmental and development concerns;
176
177 d. Using the information provided to the transparency mechanism in order to:
178
179 i. Establish bilateral partnerships for technology transfer, partnering Member States by their
180 needs and capabilities;
181 ii. Provide greater financial assistance to those Member States facing the most challenges and
182 with the most pressing needs in regards to adaptation and mitigation, measured by an
183 estimated USD amount of damage caused per year by climate change in relation to the
184 national gross domestic product;
185
- 186 11. *Supports* the actions of the International Renewable Energy Agency for the work done thus far in helping
187 Member States worldwide address rising energy needs in an effective and sustainable manner, which reduces
188 pressure on natural resources such as forests and will reduce emissions, thereby slowing desertification;
189
- 190 12. *Recommends* Member States adopt national cap-and-trade systems, which will promote clean development and
191 mitigate climate change by:
192
193 a. Consulting with the UNEP in order to set emissions limits that will ensure the achievement of their
194 INDCs and NDCs by 2030;
195
196 b. Working with UN-Energy to develop policies that emphasize clean and renewable energy within the
197 cap-and-trade system through promoting public-private partnerships for the transfer and use of energy
198 technologies;
199
200 c. Providing tax breaks, start-up capital, or other types of support to eco-entrepreneurs, corporations, and
201 businesses seeking to promote clean development, including by reducing emissions;
202
203 d. Further affirming the unique needs of SIDS in the face of sea level rise, including land loss, increase in
204 severe storms, and possible displacement of people;
205
- 206 13. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its work in assisting Member States with
207 their National Communications to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and to
208 expand its work to help Member States undertake local-level consultations related to the impacts of climate
209 change and local needs for adaptation and mitigation, with the aim to help Member States allocate the necessary
210 funding to civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in line with national priorities, as well as
211 INDCs and NDCs, as well as promote the following:
212
213 a. Working with rural communities to have access to practical knowledge about sustainable land
214 management and the use of clean cooking methods to promote clean energy;

- 215
216 b. Incorporating indigenous peoples and NGOs in the decision-making process;
217
- 218 14. *Encourages* Member States to implement reforestation initiatives as part of their NDCs in order to:
219
- 220 a. Offset increasing CO₂ emissions;
221
- 222 b. Mitigate the destructive effects of land degradation and desertification;
223
- 224 c. Combat other effects of climate change that may undermine the achievement of SDG 2 and may
225 threaten regional food security;
226
- 227 15. *Supports* the implementation of a campaign within willing and able Member States that endorses an
228 improvement of innovative teaching institutions as a legitimate means of improving the awareness of climate
229 change among the youth, specifically by:
230
- 231 a. Funding critical internal awareness programs by voluntary donations from Member States and the aid
232 of international institutions such as the World Bank in order to strengthen Member States' capacities to
233 respond to climate change;
234
- 235 b. Raising awareness through media relations such as television, internet and radio campaigns to inform
236 families and youth of the benefits of enrolling in the improved educational infrastructure;
237
- 238 c. Encourages Member States provide an Environmental Scholarship Program that:
239
- 240 i. Promotes innovation and supports education, while allowing higher education students to
241 create proposals for the implementation of their own ideas of marine ecosystem sustainability
242 in their local governments;
243
- 244 ii. Assigns Member States the duty of organizing the selection process of scholarship recipients
245 and the scholarship distribution based on applicants' qualifications and financial need in their
246 respective nations;
247
- 248 16. *Recommends* increasing the capacity of LDCs to respond to drought and desertification by financing further
249 agricultural modernization through implementing a sufficient amount of agricultural irrigation systems to
250 increase, maintain and ensure agricultural productivity and growth in rural areas, which is crucial for combating
251 food insecurity and famine by:
252
- 253 a. Promoting better agricultural management policies at the national and local levels;
254
- 255 b. Working with regional organizations such as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development
256 Programme to implement sustainable agricultural practices;
257
- 258 17. *Encourages* relevant UN bodies and agencies, including UNEP, the United Nations High Commissioner for
259 Refugees, and the Human Rights Council to collaborate on the creation of a definition for 'environmental
260 refugee' that guarantees certain protections for those populations threatened by desertification, rising sea levels,
261 and other consequences of climate change;
262
- 263 18. *Further encourages* the renovation of housing toward sustainable community infrastructure through the
264 application of technologies, such as solar, wind, and hydro power, in order to promote more sustainable cities
265 and reduce emissions by utilizing biomass and biofuels, as well as constructing solar panels, windmills,
266 irrigation canals, and hydroelectric dams wherever beneficial to limit the reliance on fossil fuels and limit GHG
267 emissions.



Code: UNEA/1/8

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Observing* that all Member States share responsibility for the implementation of the *Paris Agreement* (2016),

4
5 *Fully aware* of the need to achieve the goals of Article 3 of the *Paris Agreement*, and to be ever more ambitious in
6 combating climate change in ways that suit the unique situations of developing Member States,

7
8 *Recognizing* the need for developing Member States to create avenues and tools for themselves to establish
9 opportunities to implement environmentally friendly policies and integrate proactive practices by forming
10 collaborative partnerships between the public and private sectors within their society,

11
12 *Fully aware* of the limitations on depending on funds and contributions from outside sources, and advocating for
13 creating investment within society to be able to address the Member State specific needs and national interests,

14
15 *Understanding* that grassroots and local approaches to be the most effective means for sustainable environmental
16 initiatives that would adhere to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlighted by the *Paris Agreement*,

17
18 *Alarmed* by the rapid effects of climate change for the most vulnerable Member States should be addressed in a
19 prompt manner but most importantly provide the resources for each country's unique characteristics, needs and
20 struggles to combat climate change now and in a sustainable manner,

- 21
22 1. *Encourages* developing Member States to align their national policies with local level units in order to enhance
23 inclusivity and participation efforts in environmentally friendly initiatives, such as:
- 24
25 a. Active involvement of the vulnerable stakeholders regarding resource insecurity and ways to be
26 proactive in tackling environmental threats in order to make sure that there are sufficient avenues to
27 provide appropriate support for mitigation and adaptation;
- 28
29 b. Measures to provide incentives to include all participants in society through vertical integration by
30 including local level organizations, private sector and individuals when creating national policies;
- 31
32 2. *Requests* active involvement of developing Member States and the most vulnerable stakeholders of climate
33 change in order to make sure that the Global Environmental Facility provides appropriate support for mitigation
34 and adaptation in developing Member States;
- 35
36 3. *Draws attention to* SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure in pursuit of their growth, so that their efforts
37 do not add in a detrimental way to climate change, by creating incentives to encourage businesses and the
38 private sector to adhere to carbon emission regulations by the amount determined by their current nationally
39 determined contributions:
- 40
41 a. Endorses the development of clean and sustainable resource procurement and its use to help
42 developing Member States build their ability to preserve their natural capital that is integral to
43 eventually financing themselves in the future;
- 44
45 b. Provision of incentives that could include subsidies, tax reliefs and easier access to capital flow to
46 businesses that are involved in clean and sustainable clean energy tools for society and individuals to
47 use such as solar panels, wind power, and more;
- 48

- 49 4. *Suggests* Member States devote support to local groups, non-governmental organizations and private
50 institutions to implement programs that address climate change, and guide solutions to be culturally sensitive
51 and retain cultural integrity:
52
- 53 a. Encourages programs that take cultural sensitivity seriously, as a human right, to indigenous
54 populations that are most at risk of becoming climate refugees in the near future;
55
 - 56 b. Endorses ecotourism with an emphasis on sustainability would enhance member states' ability to align
57 their policies with the *Paris Agreement* while maintaining their integrity, such as the Permaculture
58 Practitioner Young Leaders Program, which implements holistic approaches to taking the needs of
59 indigenous populations into high consideration;
60
- 61 5. *Affirms* the need for capacity-building to include all participants in society through educational awareness,
62 collaboration with local organizations and neighboring member states to support environmentally safe
63 initiatives:
64
- 65 a. Promotes educational campaigns to raise awareness of climate change in accordance with the mandate
66 of the UNEP Division of Communications and Public Information;
67
 - 68 b. Encourages regional governments to establish projects which invest in local education and sets the
69 foundation to encourage the creation of regional firms;
70
 - 71 c. Expresses its hope to establish the International Scholar Exchange Monitor Program, which aims to
72 transfer scientists and experts to Member States that are largely affected by climate change in order to
73 build skills and encourage them to be able to support themselves:
74
 - 75 i. Emphasizes that in this program, technologically advanced Member States or individuals will
76 share their knowledge and technology, and also monitor and evaluate how developing
77 Member States are doing to address the issue and bring it into discussion with institutions
78 such as regional governments or local firms, urging actions, promoting efficient solutions and
79 further looking into research and development of climate technology and other mitigation,
80 adaptation, and risk assessment measures;
 - 81 ii. Encouraging scholars from developing Member States to join the program in order to
82 demonstrate their problem-solving skills and to bring back cultivated skills to their home
83 countries and further contribute to address issues regarding climate change;
84
- 85 6. *Requests* the incorporation of the private sector in order to generate more resources:
86
- 87 a. Establishes public-private partnerships as a means of improving efficacy and efficiency of green
88 climate measures by selecting the most suitable private entity as contractor by having a competition-
89 based selection process and introduces green climate projects to free market mechanisms and thus
90 constricts them to deadlines and budget constraints;
91
 - 92 b. Emphasizes incentives for local private entities by making them acquainted with the new markets and
93 labor opportunities public-private partnerships create and promotes dialogue between private partners
94 and governments in order to raise public awareness of the issue;
95
- 96 7. *Supports* public-private partnerships in a sustainable way to execute environmental measures and further
97 involve local communities:
98
- 99 a. Establishes public-private partnerships on a regional or national level to ensure the incorporation of
100 local communities and the conservation of local customs;
101
 - 102 b. Suggests the installment of a contract between the public and private entities to set up a contract in
103 which the area of the project as well as certain requirements and goals are explicitly noted down and

- 104 requests that projects can be terminated if the private entity fails to comply with the contract content;
105
106 c. Encourages that partnerships should be based upon UNEP *Guidelines on Cooperation between the*
107 *United Nations and the Private Sector*;
108
- 109 8. *Supports* exchange by granting access to the Environmental Data Explorer of UNEP for all entities, which have
110 a legitimate reason to being granted access and thus facilitate scientific research, collaboration and information
111 sharing:
112
- 113 a. Encourages Member States to open avenues through scholarships, funding and exchange programs to
114 find innovative tools to tackle the threat of climate change and tailor these tools to each Member States
115 specific threats, concerns or crises;
116
- 117 b. Allows for a transparent and accountable way of tracking all projects which are taking place and at the
118 same time facilitates exchange and dialogue;
119
- 120 9. *Further proclaims* the importance of including individuals to inhibit environmentally safe behaviors such as
121 sustainable consumption in their everyday lives and participation of environmental friendly initiatives;
122
- 123 10. *Recommends* that after the period of five years the proposed policies will be reviewed, and their efficiency and
124 success will be considered to determine whether they should be ended or continued.



Code: UNEA/1/9

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* the annual temperature rises of 0.9 degrees Celsius since the middle of the last century,

4
5 *Noting* that developing Member States are responsible for 63% of the world's carbon emissions,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the Emissions Gap Report 2016 by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the
8 World Wildlife Fund 2015 Annual Report regarding the severe impact of climate change on ecosystem and human
9 lives,

10
11 *Recalling* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which promotes negotiations
12 and actions that prevent and combat climate change, and promotes negotiations and actions that prevent and combat
13 climate change, and promotes information sharing between Member States of the risks of climate change,

14
15 *Further recalling* the *Kyoto Protocol* (2005), the Bali Road Map, *Cancun Agreements* (2010), the Durban Platform
16 for Enhanced Action, and the Doha Climate Gateway,

17
18 *Strongly approving* the efforts of the *Paris Agreement* (2016), which aims to strengthen unified global efforts to
19 combat and adapt to climate change and its effects,

20
21 *Taking into consideration* United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/6, which offers support for
22 the *Paris Agreement* and Member States the need to aid developing Member States,

23
24 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 71/251 (2017), which establishes a technology fund financed by
25 voluntary contributions by Member States and other stakeholders,

26
27 *Stressing* the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* for the planet to support the future needs
28 of the global community,

29
30 *Recognizing* the importance of the Technical Examination Process (TEP), which focuses on knowledge building
31 platforms for sharing mitigation best practices and initiatives,

32
33 *Emphasizing* the continued improvement of exciting technology in developing Member States adopted in the
34 National Renewable Energy Action Plan,

35
36 *Further recognizing* the vulnerability of Member States in regard to the negative effects of climate change and the
37 disadvantaged economies of smaller Member States,

38
39 1. *Strongly encourages* the continuous development of renewable energy as opposed to non-renewable energy in
40 developing Member States to minimize the potential of a larger carbon footprint by:

41
42 a. Integrating more renewable energy sources, such as, but not limited to, solar, hydro and wind power
43 for the purpose of electricity generation and connection to electric grids;

44
45 b. Sharing information about greener technologies between Member States through the United Nations
46 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization information and communications technology (ICT)
47 network to increase the knowledge of renewable energy alternatives and capabilities in smaller
48 Member States by:

49

- 50 i. Encouraging the widespread implementation of technology banks in developing Member
51 States, primarily in least developed countries (LDCs) to strengthen the science, technology
52 and innovation capacity of LDCs that includes better management of intellectual property
53 rights;
- 54 ii. The technology banks, as stated in the three-year strategic plan, will be comprised of two
55 branches, including science, technology, and innovation supporting and enabling mechanism
56 to help LDCs and others strengthen their capacities, both to attract outside technology and to
57 generate homegrown research and innovation and take them to market and Intellectual
58 Property Bank, which will assist the LDCs in building their national and regional capacities in
59 the areas of International Property Rights and technology related regulations;
60
- 61 2. *Encourages* developing Member States to focus on education, both in the public and private sector, and creating
62 incentives or both civilians and corporations to use clean energy to minimize the detrimental effects of global
63 warming, including, but not limited to:
64
- 65 a. The focus on incentivizing smaller, local businesses to use clean energy by offering tax incentives and
66 disincentives given for increased usage of clean energy:
67
- 68 i. Individual Member States will be able to create their own determination of the specific tax
69 incentives or disincentives given for increased usage of clear energy;
- 70 ii. Additionally, these tax incentives and disincentives will primarily be applied to international
71 trade and domestic trade, to incentive both larger, multinational corporations and smaller,
72 local businesses to invest in clean energy infrastructure for future endeavors;
73
- 74 b. Increases public sector efforts by developing an incentive for the public to support clean energy
75 corporations:
76
- 77 i. Corporations who use clean energy will be designated as “Clean Energy Corporations” and
78 will have an indicative sticker on their products;
- 79 ii. Products with these stickers will be sales tax exempt, creating an incentive for the general
80 public to purchase goods and products produced by corporations using clean energy;
81
- 82 c. Promotion of public education campaigns, for the purpose of increasing awareness of the threats to the
83 environment, including but not limited to the topics of:
84
- 85 i. Climate science and knowledge;
- 86 ii. Education on sustainable development;
- 87 iii. The impacts of climate change on global citizens and their surrounding environment;
88
- 89 3. *Supports* micro-loan transactions from corporations and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to improve
90 developing Member States’ capacity to address the negative effects of climate change to jumpstart their
91 economies and promote capacity-building within their domestic economy by:
92
- 93 a. Making micro-loans more accessible for small, de all and SMEs in developing Member States to use in
94 improving the infrastructure through improved business connections through ICTs;
95
- 96 b. Assisting developing Member States with developing various types of infrastructure, such as solar
97 panels and wind turbines, by connecting them to voluntary developed Member states;
98
- 99 c. Ensuring that developing Member States have the ability to continue manufacturing and production
100 while at the same time encouraging them to move towards renewable energy to reach carbon neutrality
101 after a business or a Member State has received a loan, they will submit a strategic plan of how they
102 intend to invest the money in clean energy practices, which will help set goals in moving towards clean
103 energy and increase transparency of how money loaned to businesses and Member States are being
104 used to invest in clean energy;
105

- 106 4. *Recognizes* the need for financial support to improve the adaptation and development of economic funding
107 mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund, and the Green Energy Fund, through:
108
- 109 a. Public and private financial support of organizations that promote sustainability and climate mitigation
110 practices, including but not limited to Public-Private Partnerships, the Global Climate Partnership
111 Fund, The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund;
112
 - 113 b. The implementation of “green taxes” for products and services that are detrimental to the environment:
114
 - 115 i. Encourages multi-national corporations to gradually move towards using renewable energy
116 through the implementation of a “green tax” on any goods produced using non-renewable
117 energy;
 - 118 ii. All corporations, whether domestic or multinational corporations, will be subject to the excise
119 tax on environmental pollutants or on goods whose use produces such pollutants, such as
120 polyester products and cosmetics;
 - 121 iii. A gradual implementation of this tax on corporations partaking in international trade who
122 develop their products and services using coal or oil instead of renewable and sustainable
123 forms of energy;
 - 124 iv. All tax revenue raised by the “green tax” will be allocated into a voluntary international fund,
125 which will provide the funds for “green subsidies” given to Member States and corporations
126 who use more than 50% renewable energy;
127
 - 128 c. Promoting the use of renewable energy by implementing feed-in tariff and non-governmental
129 organization-funded Green Bonuses for electricity in accordance of Act No. 165/2012 passed by the
130 Czech Republic in their national parliament, which eases the burden of the transition towards
131 renewables by offering price cuts in energy usage;
132
- 133 5. *Suggests* Member States create oversight groups that monitor pollution levels across all forms of pollution on a
134 national level like the World Health Organization has for air pollution and provide comprehensive education
135 programs to inform citizens of the damaging effects of pollution:
136
- 137 a. Encourages the increase in the mandate of the United Nations Development Fund as the central
138 funding mechanism of United Nations technical assistance particularly to support new States after
139 decolonization in the 60s:
140
 - 141 i. Additional sources of funding can be found in specialized agencies to bring in their technical
142 expertise and operate national, regional and global projects focused on building resources for
143 developing Member States;
 - 144 ii. Regional body oversight groups, overseeing regions such as the G-77 and the European Union
145 will report pollution levels directly to the Member State’s governmental agencies of
146 environmental protection and the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA);
147
 - 148 b. Recommends the TEP also acts as a data sharing platform to share data on greenhouse gas emissions
149 and open conversations on capacity-building in developing Member States along with the creation of
150 an annual review process outside of the five-year collaboration set by the Paris Agreement:
151
 - 152 i. The UNEA will review data on gas emissions annually, and develop year-long goals for
153 reducing gas emissions and developing infrastructure goals for developing Member States;
 - 154 ii. Additionally, the UNEA will identify developing Member States and developed Member
155 States that can collaboratively to share new technology, infrastructure, and more;
156
 - 157 c. A public board of Member State’s pollution levels, subject to annual review in order to continue
158 monitoring and working toward decreasing pollution levels:
159
 - 160 i. This public board would be reviewed by the UNEA and recommendations will be made on
161 potential future policies to decrease pollution levels;

- 162 ii. Additionally, working with regional blocs to ensure NDCs are being met, and that progress is
163 being made on reducing overall pollution levels worldwide;
164
- 165 6. *Recommends* UNEP consider alternative standards when referencing gross domestic product (GDP) in
166 determining funding mechanisms for climate change mitigation for smaller Member States, in particular
167 focusing on different aspects that GDP does not address;
168
- 169 a. Developing existing models, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, which was
170 approved in February 2012 by the United Nations Statistical Commission as an international statistical
171 standard, which accounts for natural resources like minerals and timber, as well as accounting for
172 protection expenditures, taxes, and subsidies;
173
- 174 b. Suggests 2% of total global GDP be invested in the transition towards greening economies, and
175 recommends for developing Member States and developed Member States alike to contribute to this
176 goal;
177
- 178 c. Allowing for the creating and implementation of frameworks that foster environmentally sounds
179 technology and investing in technology development and innovation for achieving a global shift to a
180 green economy, as stated in the *The Future We Want*;
181
- 182 d. Call for the increased efficiency in several sectors, including the agriculture, transport, building and
183 construction sectors by implementing the UNEP’s Partnership for Action on Green Economy, which
184 aims to support 30 Member States over seven years in building national green economy strategies,
185 generating new jobs and skills, promoting clean technologies, and reducing environmental risks and
186 poverty.



Code: UNEA/1/10

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*
2
3 *Acknowledging* the importance of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and further promoting
4 the ratification progress of the *Paris Agreement* (2016),
5
6 *Appreciating* all Member States who have put forth ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) geared
7 towards a carbon-free and climate-resilient future,
8
9 *Recognizing* the need for accountability of all Member States, including Member States that have not yet ratified the
10 *Paris Agreement*, regarding their actions taken towards fighting climate change through INDCs,
11
12 *Reaffirming* the necessity for a green technology specific committee to grow Member States technological
13 knowledge, making it available to developing Member States,
14
15 *Recalling* the principles for accountability and transparency laid out in the framework under the United Nations
16 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to measure the progress of developing Member States,
17
18 *Keeping in mind* the UNFCCC, specifically the national implementation and the Measurement, Reporting and
19 Verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation,
20
21 *Recognizing* the necessity of free economy in the implementation of NDCs,
22
23 *Applauding* the Emission Gap Report and the ability generate data and information,
24
25 *Encouraged by* the investment efforts made by the private sector through the program launched by the United
26 Nations Global Compact known as Caring for Climate (C4C) and the United Nations Environment Programme
27 (UNEP) Finance Initiative,
28
29 *Having examined* the *Paris Agreement*, with special attention to Article 4 which emphasizes the creation of INDCs
30 and asks for Member States to implement mitigation actions,
31
32 *Noting* the Article 6 of the *Paris Agreement* which focuses on Member States to provide voluntary cooperation
33 between both public and private parties to fulfill their NDCs,
34
35 *Supporting fully* the International Fund for Agricultural Development Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture
36 Program (ASAP) and its substantial financial contributions to smallholder farming adaptation and resilience
37 projects,
38
39 *Deeply conscious of* the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* in mitigating the changes
40 caused by climate change, specifically the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 4, 12, and 15,
41
42 *Noting* the efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions by conservation, sustainable management of forests and ensuring
43 effective use of land through the usage of renewable marine technology that diminishes marine litter and prioritizes
44 biodiversity within oceans as intensified by Article 7 in the *Paris Agreement*,
45
46 *Acknowledging* the complexity in identifying CO₂ emissions from international aviation and shipping, which have
47 respectively comprised 1.3% and 2.2 % respectively, of all CO₂ emissions (according to the PBL Netherlands

48 Environmental Assessment Agency) as per the International Civil Aviation Organization's establishment of a Global
49 Market Based Measure in order to have carbon neutral growth by 2020,
50

51 *Appreciating* the work of multiple funding programs such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Economy Fund, the
52 Special Climate Fund, and other financial resources as stipulated in Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the *Paris Agreement* to
53 provide developing Member States with the financial resources to construct sustainable development,
54

55 *Recognizing* the lack of activity of the Business for the Environment Summit and its important goal to encourage
56 business investments in the environmentally friendly business sector,
57

58 *Reemphasizing* the *Cancun Agreement* (2010) that is focused on mitigation efforts and adaptation to climate change,
59 highlighted in clause IV, which focuses on technology and capacity-building support, especially for least developed
60 countries (LDCs) to enable them to fully address the challenges of climate change,
61

62 1. *Recommends* Member States to submit ambitious INDCs using the guidelines put forward by the World
63 Resources Institute in designing and preparing INDCs that cover:
64

65 a. Mitigation measures that outline the specific economic sectors and greenhouse gases to be targeted, as
66 well as the specific actions and means of measuring the results through:
67

- 68 i. Identifying sectors that generate the majority of national emissions based on the IPCC 2006
69 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, which groups GHG emissions and
70 removals into five main sectors including energy and industrial processes and product use;
- 71 ii. Determining the targeted greenhouse gas levels based on the seven greenhouse gas levels
72 covered under the *Kyoto Protocol*;
- 73 iii. Adopting single-year or multi-year targets and specifying the base date as well as the end date
74 of the contribution target;
- 75

76 b. Adaptation efforts that are appropriate to each Member State's national circumstances and priorities
77 through:
78

- 79 i. Incorporating information on the climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities of the
80 Member State, which can be obtained from international and regional sources if the Member
81 State has not collected their own national data, as for example from the
82 UNFCCC;
- 83 ii. Outlining and justifying the national objectives for reducing the identified threats and
84 impacts;
- 85 iii. Identifying any gaps in information or access to technology, challenges to adaptation action
86 and the support needed for capacity-building to attain the outlined goals;
- 87

88 c. Capacity-building and the technology and finance sectors by:
89

- 90 i. Utilizing UNFCCC's technology assessment tool Technology Needs Assessment, which
91 identifies the technological needs of the respective Member States, in order to ensure efficient
92 allocation of resources depending on urgency;
- 93 ii. Following the platform established by the Nairobi Work Program for the development and
94 dissemination of information to support adaptation actions in Member States;
- 95 iii. Applying the methods for estimating and reporting climate finance provided by the
96 multilateral development banks (MDBs), and 47 International Development Finance Club
97 (IDFC 2013, which are the main estimating and reporting methods recommended by the
98 UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance;
- 99

100 2. *Further recommends* Member States to cooperate in assisting LDCs in adopting the international guidelines put
101 forward by the World Resources Institute:
102

103 a. Balancing the free economy with the mandatory measures taken to prevent environmental pollution;

- 104
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158
- b. Ensuring individual approaches and solutions for each national economy to prevent disadvantages, especially for developing Member States;
 3. *Suggests* the development of regional meetings that incorporate all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, and national environmental agencies for the purpose of:
 - a. Increasing coordination in the implementation of individual NDCs;
 - b. Increasing transparency following the guidelines provided under the Malawi Climate Report 2016;
 - c. Increasing financial cooperation in the fields of investments and partnerships;
 4. *Recommends* the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to push the mandatory phase up to 2025 and consider reduction targets beyond the emission offsetting agreed in the 39th ICAO assembly and further recommends that the International Maritime Organization creates a similar market based measures as the ICAO's with a targeted implementation by 2025;
 5. *Expresses its support* to extend the mandate of the UNFCCC with regard to the monitoring of the implementation of the NDCs in order to strengthen the mitigation work and capacity-building and to further strengthen the position of the international framework through:
 - a. Assessing and creating a global carbon dioxide emissions cap that is determined based on the amount of emissions Member States currently emit, which will be used to check the amount of future progress necessary to achieve the 2 degree Celsius goal;
 - b. Supplementing the UNFCCC body with an independent monitoring committee which will be chosen by UNEP and uses the guidelines which are set in the MRV to ensure an unbiased report;
 6. *Suggests* the creation of an economic summit between Member States and Multinational Corporations to promote investments in Green Economy in developing economies, that is:
 - a. To be organized by UNEP;
 - b. Held every 5 years, as an interim conference between each session held to discuss the NDCs in order to monitor the progress of how the Member States are implementing their NDCs;
 - c. To be located based on the decision of its organizing committee every session;
 7. *Highly recommends* enhanced transparency and short term goals in order to create accountability of both developed and developing Member States as a means of conflict avoidance, understanding that:
 - a. NDCs and other long-term goals, exceeding the period of 10 years, are to be broken up into shorter, annual goals to recognize the urgency of the issue at hand;
 - b. Developing Member States that are successfully achieving self-set goals may act as incentives for developed Member States to react to these efforts with increased investments;
 - c. Any decision of funding allocation and the inability to meet goals must be explained when brought before the economic summit as mentioned above;
 8. *Welcomes* other Member States to prioritize the implementation of programs that incorporate the reduction of marine litter and deforestation in LDCs as well as Member States:
 - a. Provide regular communication through UNEP with UNFCCC;

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- b. Encourage renewable energy technological advances when it comes to reducing carbon emissions by the implementation of more energy efficient practices for each Member State;
 - c. Acknowledges the sustainable development goals in SDG 14 and Agenda 21 that prioritize Small Island Developing States necessities for maritime technology;
9. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen Public-Private Partnerships as a means for Member States to further achieve their NDCs by:
- a. Encouraging efforts already put forth by the UNEP Finance Initiative and the C4C to shape public policy and collaborate with civil society to channel private funds from the conventional economy to the climate economy;
 - b. Promoting environmentally friendly practices within both the small and large business sectors, such as reducing GHG emissions and limiting their carbon footprint;
 - c. Placing specific efforts in the energy sector to help Member States decrease their GHG emissions, such as private corporations decreasing their fossil fuel production levels;
 - d. Recommending Member States incentivize environmentally-conscious corporate practices, whether by the creation of socially-conscious business programs or via fiscal reform, such as tax exemptions and tax deductions to environmentally-aware corporations;
 - e. Creating partnerships between public and private sector in the development and use of innovative sustainable technologies;
10. *Encourages* the promotion of sustainable development through providing subsidies for green projects funded by 1.5% of the \$100 billion provided to the Climate Fund which would be allocated in a process consisting of:
- a. Companies proposing contracts for green projects;
 - b. Member States interested in these projects creating bids explaining the necessary subsidies along with what the potential impacts of the implementation of the project, specifically in terms of accomplishing NDCs;
 - c. An independent committee deciding how to best award contracts and allocate the earmarked subsidy funds;
11. *Recommends* the creation of the International Scientific Exchange Program (IESEP) as an instrument to carry out the necessary transfer of knowledge for energy efficient technologies as highlighted in the Emission Gap Report of 2016, which connects developed and developing Member States on a scientific exchange level by further:
- a. Stimulating the implementation of scientific solutions to climate adaptation on a local level;
 - b. Stimulating the exchange of knowledge between the developed and developing Member States;
 - c. Identifying the biggest polluters of greenhouse gases in governmental and private organizations and sectors, and examining whether a more efficient and already known technology would cause less greenhouse gases, as an example for merchant vessels;
 - d. Focusing on involvement of both the youth and local communities by creating awareness and involving them with the process of implementation program for the NDCs;

- 214 12. *Further invites* the creation of the Global Scientific Technological Incubator under the IESEP to:
215
216 a. Focus solely on the development of new green energy solutions and the sharing of green technology to
217 advance Member States knowledge of new technology;
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219 b. Host accomplished scientists from all Member States to come together to collaborate and share
220 technology breakthroughs;
221
222 c. Assume the costs of the knowledge transfer under the contractual condition of complying with certain
223 climate conditions;
224
- 225 13. *Requests* due to the strong influence from the economic point of view, the recommendation and competencies
226 of the United Nations Council for Trade and Development and a realization of funding the purposes from the
227 associated funds with a volume of USD 65 million to fund the IESEP;
228
- 229 14. *Encourages* the expansion of the International Telecommunication Union under UNEP to:
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231 a. Include a transfer of information between developed Member States and developing Member States to
232 facilitate the exchange of green energy technology;
233
234 b. Further support the exchange of renewable energy by allowing Information and Communication
235 Technologies to be supported in each Member State by the Secretariat;
236
- 237 15. *Invites* Member States to incorporate economic and production regulations for the purpose of:
238
239 a. Setting specific efficiency standards for renewable energy in pursuance of NDCs which are determined
240 by the type of renewable energy being used, the output the renewable energy plant is capable of
241 producing, and whether biomass parameters set out by the Member State are met;
242
243 b. Establishing performance levels that utilize the efficiency standards to determine which renewable
244 energy facilities qualify for Member State support in the form of feed-in tariff support in addition to a
245 greenhouse bonus tax reduction in accordance with the 2011 Amendment Act No. 180/2005 Coll.,
246 which regulates participants' rights and determines obligations for renewable energy markets,
247 purchases, and production, similar to the EUR-Lex 52014XC0628(01) which provides guidelines for
248 environmental protection and compatibility measures for Member States;
249
- 250 16. *Supports* the application of technology in climate adaptation and mitigation, which will provide specific
251 suggestions towards government and organizations, and can thereby enhance the completion of the NDCs, this
252 body:
253
254 a. Encourages the cooperation of the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the
255 Convention to release a report on technology transfer and its application in climate actions;
256
257 b. Encourages the Climate Technology Center and Network hosted by UNEP to provide expertise in
258 climate technologies as well as the dynamic data of carbon dioxide and global temperature to policy
259 makers;
260
261 c. Highlights the importance of the Budapest Water Summit, where professionals from United Nations
262 agencies of water and sustainable water managers can contribute to the implementation of the SDGs
263 related to water;
264
- 265 17. *Encourages* further negotiations to consider the reallocation of the available funds by UNEP, specifically for the
266 Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, and the Special Climate Fund to be allocated for sustainable technology,
267 aiding small to medium sized businesses in developing Member States to assist in capacity-building for
268 agricultural technology.



Code: UNEA/1/11

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*
2
3 *Affirming the Paris Agreement (2016) adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
4 *and the importance of its implementation,*
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6 *Reaffirming the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/3 (2016) on “Investing in human*
7 *capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training”, specifically through the*
8 *development of innovative educational tools and methodologies,*
9
10 *Mindful of Article 7 and 12 of the Paris Agreement, which express the necessity to enhance climate change*
11 *education,*
12
13 *Keeping in mind that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contributes to the*
14 *implementation of the Paris Agreement to combat climate change, SDG 4, 11, and 17 which have a strong correlated*
15 *emphasis on implementing the Paris Agreement and SDG 13 which expands on the importance of improving*
16 *education and awareness raising to build capacity implementation of the Paris Agreement,*
17
18 *Recognizing the Tbilisi Declaration (1977) noting the important role environmental and place based education play*
19 *in the preservation and improvement of the world’s environment,*
20
21 *Deeply convinced that education and public awareness are essential for the worldwide implementation of the Paris*
22 *Agreement,*
23
24 *Keeping in mind that the implementation of the SDGs contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement to*
25 *combat climate change,*
26
27 *Recommending that the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) encourage all Member States act within*
28 *the framework of the Paris Agreement rather than pursuing a policy of unilateralism,*
29
30 *Recognizing that different national circumstances and different contributions to global greenhouse gas (GHG)*
31 *emissions require differentiated responsibilities in fighting climate change and building capacity,*
32
33 *Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the assistance*
34 *of sustainable development,*
35
36 *Taking note of the success of prior public awareness campaigns, such as Think Eat Save Campaign as well as Faces*
37 *of Change,*
38
39 *Emphasizing the crucial role civil society plays in tackling climate change and the power of consumers’ decisions to*
40 *change production and supply,*
41
42 *Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in*
43 *raising students’ awareness of climate change and related issues,*
44
45 *Alarmed by the lack of emphasis on education and awareness of people's direct effects related to climate change,*
46
47 *Recognizing short term exhibitions on climate change, such as Climate, the 360° Exhibition, held in Paris, France,*
48

49 *Recalling* that the financial contributions within the Green Climate Fund focus heavily on mitigation and adaptation
50 initiatives,
51
52 *Noting with deep concern* the tendencies in some Member States to question the scientifically proven existence of
53 climate change,
54
55 *Recommending* that UNEP encourage all Member States to act within the framework of the *Paris Agreement* rather
56 than pursuing a policy of unilateralism,
57
58 *Realizing* the negative impacts that traditional mass tourism has on the environment and the necessity of its
59 reformation into responsible ecotourism,
60
61 1. *Calls upon* UNEP to stress to Member States the need to enhance the work of existing coordinating bodies
62 between environmental civil-society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and relevant
63 national authorities by:
64
65 a. Further enabling the exchange of ideas related to education and awareness;
66
67 b. Empowering vivid dialogues and joint initiatives specifically on reaching the goals set out by Article 2
68 of the *Paris Agreement*;
69
70 c. Particularly involving small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs);
71
72 2. *Suggests* the establishment of Green Efficient Networks in different economic sectors, such as, but not limited
73 to agriculture, fisheries, and energy production to improve and expand the functions of UNEP Regional and
74 Country Offices' in the training and educating of local communities to preserve and protect environment and
75 climate by adding to the existing programs and activities such as, but not limited to:
76
77 a. Educational workshops for local communities in agriculture to divide actions between local townships
78 to protect environment's resources;
79
80 b. Incentivizing green economy in their own villages;
81
82 c. Develop an essential curriculum on assisting their communities and;
83
84 d. Encouraging young people to be part of their labor market;
85
86 3. *Recommends* collaboration with World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to promote international
87 economic cooperation in implementing the *Paris Agreement*, specifically for education and awareness
88 initiatives, through the following means:
89
90 a. Creating Several coalitions modeled after the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, emphasizing with
91 serious concern the urgent need to address the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties'
92 mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of GHG by 2020;
93
94 b. Aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to
95 well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to
96 1.5°C above preindustrial levels, as it helps recognize the strong role that the private sector plays in
97 reducing the carbon pricing;
98
99 c. Increasing the number of regional discussions by UNDP as they assist states in implementing the
100 nationally determined contributions;
101
102 4. *Recommends* the creation and expansion of educational programs akin to Learning from the Sharp End of
103 Environmental Uncertainty in SIDS, which will:
104

- 105 a. Establish research groups consisting of climate adaptation specialists, international organizations, and
106 local governments to:
107
- 108 i. Review current capacities of Member States for climate resilience;
 - 109 ii. Research acclamation techniques;
 - 110 iii. Recommend best practice for Member States in improving capacity to handle the effects of
111 climate change;
- 112
- 113 b. Promote secondary and tertiary educational programs for communities in green economic practices;
- 114
- 115 c. Construct public awareness campaigns to promote environmental sustainability, utilizing:
- 116
- 117 i. Online Platforms;
 - 118 ii. Social Networks;
 - 119 iii. Mobile applications;
- 120
- 121 5. *Further recommends* all Member States to increase awareness for climate change in youth through introducing
122 workshops in schools with the collaboration of UNEP and UNESCO through the International Environmental
123 Education Programme (IIEEP) and the Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development Programme in
124 order to promote environmentally responsible behavior among youth by the means of:
125
- 126 a. Educating the negative effects of plastic waste, including microplastics, in oceans and seas;
 - 127
 - 128 b. Organizing environmental education experiences to increase youth's connection with nature;
 - 129
 - 130 c. Application place based and project based education to increase youth's environmental civic
131 engagement and promote action;
- 132
- 133 6. *Requests* Member States to raise academic discussion on existing mitigation regulations and emergency
134 management ordinances in order to promote a resilient and responsive community, which entails:
135
- 136 a. The implementation of policies geared towards academic instruction and;
 - 137
 - 138 b. Information dissemination in academic institutions, media platforms, and government-endorsed
139 materials;
- 140
- 141 7. *Invites* all Member States to provide an ecotourism educational-continuity program:
142
- 143 a. To be directed towards current and future tourism professionals;
 - 144
 - 145 b. Educating students on the issues of climate change, efficient use of energy, sustainable management of
146 natural resources, and the negative impact of tourism on the environment;
 - 147
 - 148 c. Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate change, the impact tourism has on the climate, and the
149 best forms of ecotourism:
150
 - 151 i. Encompassing the intent of Article 12 of the *Paris Agreement* to enhance climate change
152 education;
 - 153 ii. Actively practicing the purpose of Article 7 of the *Paris Agreement* to strengthen the
154 scientific knowledge on climate change; - 155
 - 156 d. Embracing the tourism education programs of the past in transition to more relevant and effective
157 information and methods;
- 158

- 159 e. Promoting the opportunity for tourists to participate in volunteer work to benefit the environment and
160 enhance climate change awareness;
161
- 162 8. *Expresses its hope* for UNEP to create and oversee the Climate Change Exhibition, which will:
163
- 164 a. Be voluntary to participate for all Member States and afford locations;
165
- 166 b. Consist of a long-term interactive traveling exhibition that emphasizes the impact of climate change
167 around the world, specifically in which region is stationed;
168
- 169 c. Be initially funded by the Green Climate Fund, additional funds can be voluntarily contributed by
170 Member States and NGOs;
171
- 172 d. Create a board of diversified Member States to find locations at a regional level and gather art pieces
173 for the Climate Change Exhibition;
174
- 175 e. Ask local artists to submit their pieces to the Climate Change Exhibition so the exhibit can portray
176 several perspectives on the dangers of climate change;
177
- 178 f. Encourage Member States that wish to be one of the locations of the Climate Change Exhibition can
179 request a position from the board and will be determined in the order they were requested;
180
- 181 9. *Asks* UNEP and UNESCO to add to the IEEP mandate the creation of a curriculum that explains the *Paris*
182 *Agreement*, climate change, and steps that can be taken to combat climate change, including:
183
- 184 a. Concepts on climate change and how scientists know that it exists;
185
- 186 b. Historical overview of climate change, beginning with the industrial revolution;
187
- 188 c. The nature of the *Paris Agreement* and what it seeks to accomplish and;
189
- 190 d. The end result if climate change continues unabated;
191
- 192 10. *Further invites* all Member States to adopt, implement and teach the curriculum created by IEEP in order to
193 create an environmentally conscious population with the help of the already existing workshop offered by the
194 IEEP;
195
- 196 11. Draws attention to the importance of all Member States unifying efforts to implement SDGs 4, 11, 12 and 17 in
197 order to implement the *Paris Agreement*:
198
- 199 a. Affirms the importance of using SDGs to provide quality education about environmental issues;
200
- 201 b. Emphasizes the relevance of education and raising awareness to create sustainable cities and
202 communities declared in SDG 11;
203
- 204 c. Confirms the necessity of integrating environmental education into the implementation of SDG 4;
205
- 206 d. Further proclaims the importance of international partnerships as laid out in SDG 17 in education and
207 awareness;
208
- 209 12. *Suggests* methods for further implementing Article 11 of the *Paris Agreement*:
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- 211 a. Encouraging more emphasis to be put on the necessity of capacity-building in LDCs and SIDS;
212
- 213 b. Looking to increase collaboration between developing and developed Member States for the benefit of
214 all Member States;

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- c. Further invites education-based capacity-building to be guided by self-identified national needs and;
 - d. Further recommends that LDCs and SIDS draw funding for implementation of Article 11 through the Green Climate Fund;
 - e. Affirms the necessity of communication between Member States around capacity-building and educational steps being taken;
- 224 13. *Draws attention to* article 13 of the *Paris Agreement*:
- 225
- a. Affirms the importance of building trust between Member States through continued transparency around education and awareness actions;
 - b. Further affirms the importance of using current transparency frameworks arranged under the Convention and strengthening them, specifically around the capacity of SIDS and LDCs to participate;
 - c. Further addresses importance of continuing to respect Member State sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Member States, particularly LDC and SIDS;
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- 235 14. *Reiterates its request for* Member States to promote instructional programs in academic institutions, local
236 communities, and private sectors on the conversion of waste materials into valuable and/or marketable products
237 for both economic and environmental merits, in accordance with SDG 12;
- 238
- 239 15. *Welcomes* Member States to recognize a global day every year as Climate Awareness Day, which informs the
240 public about climate change, its effects on the environment and the health of the people, the earth's status, and
241 how to reduce the impacts of the said phenomenon;
- 242
- 243 16. *Supports* the designation of certain funds within the Green Climate Fund to be utilized for education initiatives:
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- a. Providing wages and compensation to hire teachers, professors, and researchers to carry out courses that teach about the dangers of climate change and how to effectively work to combat climate change by creating programs and trainings to ensure these teachers implement progressive and updated information;
 - b. Installing green and eco-friendly technology within schools and institutions to promote an environmentally friendly agenda within the educational settings;
 - c. Designating funding to community-based programs.
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