



Code: UNEA/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Leveraging Climate Action for Sustainable Development

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing the individual needs of the varying Member States and the necessity of using regionally based renewable energy such as solar, wind, hydro-electric, biomass, nuclear energy solutions, and more to meet their unique goals while upholding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, clean and affordable energy,

Remembering the commitment by the several Member States to the No New Coal Compact in which an agreement to cease the construction and licensing of new coal plants was made,

Understanding the importance placed on maintaining ocean biodiversity as outlined in SDG 14, as well as the United Nations (UN) Ocean Conference,

Convinced by the efficacy of previous international collaborative research efforts such as 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference,

Referencing the United Nations ACTNow campaign to increase public involvement and awareness of personal responsibility that adheres to government suggestions in preventing a multitude of climate-related crises,

Knowing that renewable energy technology is expensive and that developing nations will require assistance in moving towards those forms of energy,

Having considered the need for sustainable development as described in SDG 7 and SDG 11, especially in developing Member States and among rural and indigenous areas, and fully believing that every effort should be made to switch to renewable energy in an equitable and inclusive manner,

Reaffirming the need for environmental education to foster public awareness and evidence-based decision making,

Acknowledging the effectiveness of an emissions cap and trade system while implementing zero and low emission shipping solutions to reduce trade emissions through gradual integration,

Realizing that surface transportation contributes to 85% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the maritime shipping industry is responsible for around 800 million tons of annual GHG emissions, and suggesting all Member States adopt clean solutions for maritime and land trade transport through incentivizing zero and low emission vehicles and infrastructure,

Observing that the Group of 20 (G20) has endorsed the economic model of the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE), which calls for increased capture of atmospheric carbon and its conversion into marketable products,

1. *Encourages* the utilization of regional-based renewable energy solutions to fit the needs of each Member State by:
 - a. Highlighting the solar energy solutions and implementing them via:

- i. Seeking to encourage investment from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to regions in need of solar investment in order to create more solar energy usage opportunities;
 - ii. Working with Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Solar Energy Society to assist with the implementation of solar devices through materials acquisition and utilizing experts;
- b. Helping Member States realize the advantage of wind turbines, as well as securing their implementation through requesting the Global Wind Energy Council to help communicate the benefits of wind panels by:
 - i. Suggesting a technology transfer of wind technology with Member States modeled after the Addis Ababa Action Agenda from the Third International Conference for Financing Development;
 - ii. Utilizing the International Renewable Energy Association (IREA) to produce and actualize wind turbines, harnessing offshore wind farms, and educating Member States on the benefits and how to tactfully employ wind energy;
- c. Increasing the use of biomass as a renewable, sustainable solution by incentivizing the creation of new biomass solutions via:
 - i. Suggesting the creation of new biogas as an alternative to the coal-burning facilities to Member States;
 - ii. Suggesting that able Member States implement a tax-reduction model for its creation using Belgium's example of the Biofuels Matrix economic incentivization program;
- d. Promoting the use of nuclear energy in areas with low levels of tectonic activity through:
 - i. Showing the newfound safeties of nuclear energy and dispelling unlikely misconceptions by using multilateral re-education programs organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Peaceful Uses Initiative;
 - ii. Using the IAEA's Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review mission, which enables Member States to restructure their nuclear energy national action plan and facilitate continued advancement;
- e. Requesting for Member States in the assistance of the restoration of inland bodies of water with the goals of:
 - i. Securing funding from international organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund, World Bank, and Member States for the restoration of bodies of water that are suffering from desertification to support hydroelectric power;
 - ii. Rediverting rivers back to their natural flowing state, and construct hydroelectric dams along these rivers, as well as failsafes to prevent flooding and restore the estuary systems of these rivers;

- iii. Reintroducing animal species that may have gone extinct within these bodies of water;
 - iv. Exporting extra electricity to neighboring Member States;
 - v. Sending attaches to other Member States to promote the use of hydroelectric facilities in this field such as experts from International Hydropower Association or other NGOs in this field;
 - f. Sourcing potential funding through the UN Environment Fund, as well as others such as Green Climate Fund, MacArthur Foundation, and Rockefeller Foundation;
- 2. *Further invites* all UN Member States to become party to the No New Coal Energy Compact, which commits its parties to cease the construction and licensing of new coal-fired power plants;
- 3. *Solemnly affirms* improvement of ocean health for marine biodiversity in order to sustain Small Island Developing States' economy through:
 - a. Enhancing water quality globally by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of industrial effluents, and significantly increasing reusing and vapor recovery by asking UN firms such as the International Fund for Agricultural Distribution, International Monetary Fund, International Maritime Organization, and World Meteorological Organization to support this matter;
 - b. Proclaiming a productive agenda for sustainable development focusing on cleaner oceans and collaboration of the SDG 14, address the impacts of ocean acidification and significantly reduce marine pollution by 2050;
 - c. Further recommending for utilization of funding Member States which are advocating for green alternatives with global cooperation and welcomes partnership by forming a coalition for protection of the oceans;
- 4. *Calls upon* the international scientific community to unify and generate a globally coordinated research effort to further the applicability and efficacy of renewable forms of energy by:
 - a. Focusing on reforming multilateral relationships between Member States to encourage the sharing of both existing and novel renewable energy technologies through organizations including but not limited to the transnational energy corporations, ISA, World Bioenergy Association (WBA), IREA, or the World Wind Energy Association (WWEA);
 - b. Including the regional approach by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) task force, by suggesting the continuation of research in all explored possibilities for renewable energy including but not limited to; wind, solar, hydroelectric, biomass, nuclear, tidal, and geothermal energies to improve regionally-focused technology for the continuation of development;
 - c. Encouraging scientific experts to research and conclude upon objective criteria and predicted timelines in which Member States can achieve the implementation of renewable energy technologies, through organizations such as the United Nations

Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD);

- d. Assisting individual Member States through the creation of a UNEA Task Force modeled after the Wipro Environmental Consulting Agency is necessary for consultations on which technologies are most beneficial to:
 - i. Assist with business loads, occupancy data, weather changes, and other factors;
 - ii. Help provide specialized training for local individuals to contribute to a greener workforce;
5. *Welcomes* the UNEA to expand upon the UN ACTNow, including its mobile application and program, to allow Member States and their governments to engage with the public community in educating and involving the international citizenry on all matters of climate change by:
 - a. Creating a public domain website to reach citizens by adding a feature allowing the exploration of climate-related data of each Member State allowing for transparency and inclusivity;
 - b. Creating regional working groups to publish up-to-date information on voluntary participating Member States' carbon footprints in areas similar to evaluative areas within the application for the public sector;
 - c. Protecting the economies of those transitioning from non-renewable resources to renewable resources for reasons of economic and regional security to:
 - i. Establish an information agency to promote transparency in data collection between Member States and the safe-guarding of energy resources with regard to economies especially reliant upon non-renewables, incorporating technologies such as the Geographic Information System (GIS) and Environment Monitoring Information System of Kuwait (EMISK);
 - ii. Establish an information agency shall be known as the Transitioning Enforcement Agency (TEA) which will be tasked with enforcing regulation and overseeing the transition process within developing nations;
 - iii. Ensure the TEA will guide economic advisers and national leaders in setting recommended timelines for the governing bodies of developing Member States;
 - iv. Focus on the scalability and incorporation of similarly designed mechanisms at the interstate and intrastate levels as agreed upon by Member States;
6. *Expresses support for* developed Member States and NGOs in granting subsidies to the organizations located in and to developing Member States to aid in rebuilding and regrowing of the Member States by:
 - a. Mobilizing funding for NGOs in their efforts in specific developing countries in progress towards the goal of country regrowth;

- b. Earmarking these subsidies for developing renewable energy such as teaching engineers in Member States to build and maintain solar panels, reforestation efforts, desertification efforts, and more;
 - c. Supporting the creation of an oversight and head of the funding committee, named Oversight of Climate Protection Funds (OCPF) which:
 - i. Can be modeled after the United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission to ensure proper financial flows;
 - ii. Will be run by equal parts developing Member States and developed Member States in collaboration with different funding agencies and funding programs;
 - d. All Member States are encouraged to contribute at least 0.25% of their GDP with regards to equitable burden sharing to the fund managed by the OCP-F of developed and developing nations to ensure proper financial flow, if they wish to be given funding;
 - e. Exclusions shall be suggested to be given to developing and developed Member States currently involved in deals with each other for the duration of the agreement(s), and the developing nations that do not have the economic means to contribute, considering that:
 - i. Exclusions, in this case, mean that the governments in question are able to ignore the 0.25% GDP request for funding into the committee;
 - ii. The reason for this exclusion is that the governments are currently aiding each other in a way that the funding would be redundant in the deals;
7. *Further supports* the protection of historically underrepresented populations, including remote and vulnerable populations, from the effects of climate change through economic empowerment and investment by:
- a. Investing into historically neglected indigenous and rural areas by facilitating the partnership of NGOs, the private sector, and national governments in a model similar to that of GE-TOP, UN Forum on Forests, UN Ocean Conference, and the Mountain Partnership;
 - b. Promoting collaboration with underrepresented populations towards the SDGs, specifically SDG 7 and SDG 11, and in the process enable this investment and economic empowerment through partnerships mentioned above;
 - c. Developing of climate-resilient physical infrastructure that facilitates the protection of exposed populations from the most dire effects of global warming;
 - d. Tailoring guidelines to regional groups, allowing specific Member States to address their unique economic needs and environmental goals;
8. *Endorses* continued education and implementation of positions in agriculture, manufacturing, and service activities aimed at substantially preserving or restoring environmental quality in both developing and developed nations by state and non-state actors with a purpose of boosting economic stability and development through:

- a. Teaching sustainable farming practices to avoid further soil depletion while maintaining and improving crop-yields to safeguard developing economies;
 - b. Continuing to expand opportunities for, and reinforce existing environmentally conscious jobs in developed Member States and providing incentives that further assists the transition from jobs in fossil fuel energy sectors towards cleaner renewable energy such as providing incentives;
 - c. Promoting public awareness campaigns focusing on solutions that everyday people can apply towards combating climate change in their daily lives;
9. *Recommends* the implementation of an emissions trading system, potentially modeled after the European Emissions Trading System or the UN Climate Change Framework, to provide incentives to reduce GHG emissions, and a framework for reducing transportation and trade emissions through:
 - a. Reducing GHG emissions and the sustainable use of natural resources modeled after Korea's Framework on Low Carbon and Norway's cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to reduce GHG emissions with a goal of 50% reduction by 2050, with considerations for developing economies including a timeline extension to 2075;
 - b. Adhering to periodic checks every 5 years to ensure successful planning, integration, and cooperation towards reductions in GHG emissions, specifically amongst developed Member States to establish precedent for developing Member States;
 - c. Diverting resources from developed Member States for the advancement of sustainable trade solutions in developing Member States during integration, through a timeline recognizing the economic needs of developing states and funded by the Green Climate Fund and the International Monetary Policy;
 - d. Establishing carbon markets, tailored to regional needs and respecting State sovereignty and economic needs to incentivize the reduction of GHG emissions;
 - e. Incentivising ethical practice sharing and adherence to Member State governmental guidelines while implementing efficient policies in private sectors, motivating industry to adopt renewable alternatives through:
 - i. The construction of the National Champion incentivization program, recognizing companies in private sectors who will facilitate lateral coordination between other entities operating in the spheres of energy and transportation;
 - ii. The creation of Public Private Partnerships to stimulate integrated planning between the State and industry, empowering all Member States to strengthen and diversify their economy across multiple economic sectors;
10. *Suggests* the increase of sustainable development measures while the transition to renewables occurs, and advises Member States to use public transportation as a tool to combat the pollution caused by personal vehicles:

- a. Encouraging Member States to implement Carbon Capture Storage in industrialized areas with high levels of carbon emissions, funded by the Carbon Capture Storage Fund which can increase fertility and agricultural development using carbon capture;
 - b. Endorsing the utilization of Cement Production Electrolysis to assist developing Member States when industrializing their regions, which would reduce carbon emissions by capturing carbon during cement production in transforming infrastructure-building into a more simplified and efficient process;
 - c. Urging the implementation of sustainable shipping measures via upgrading ships to Triple-E second-generation container ships which cuts carbon emissions by 35% for each container moved through employing the Climate Investment Coalition as a means to achieve modernization of vessels;
 - d. Recommending that developed states aid developing states to achieve a goal of thirty-three percent of urban residents obtaining accessibility to public transport (such as buses, metros, subways, and trains) by a nationally determined timeline which will:
 - i. Be monetarily funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF);
 - ii. Allow biennial checks on progress to ensure successful planning and integration with a minimum of 2.2 percent to reach 2050 neutrality goals;
 - e. Creating a rotating committee with equal oversight powers comprised of developed and developing Member States to discuss and address respective climate change issues and concerns to achieve adequate public transportation as a means of not only reducing pollution but also creating jobs, infrastructure, and accessibility by:
 - i. Including Technology Transfer Facilitation programs such as the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to trade successful technologies between developed Member States and developing Member States;
 - ii. Encouraging the use of railways alongside the use of electric vehicles to decrease the prevalence of personal gas vehicles;
11. *Requests* UN Member States research and develop ways to convert captured atmospheric carbon into marketable products by:
- a. Encouraging the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and individual Member States to coordinate with industrial science research efforts worldwide in researching ways to convert captured atmospheric carbon into marketable products;
 - b. Exhorting all such research efforts to pay special attention to, and focus on, applying such technologies in rural and underprivileged areas.



Code: UNEA/1/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Leveraging Climate Action for Sustainable Development

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Referring to the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights Article 23 establishing everyone has a right to a clean environment,

Alarmed by the fact that according to Our World in Data over 36 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) are emitted each year,

Stressing the fact that according to Statista approximately 3.2 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions were released globally in 2019 by cars alone,

Acknowledging that electric vehicles cost less than half as much to operate as gas-powered vehicles based on a 2018 University of Michigan study,

Upholding the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 for sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 12 for responsible consumption, and SDG 13 for preserving life below water,

Reaffirming that the body of the \$5.2 trillion dollars is paid into fossil fuel subsidies echoing the sentiments of the Paris Agreement,

Taking into account that developing Member States contribute significantly less to global greenhouse gas emissions than developed Member States,

Recognizing the deteriorating effects from climate change, along with the improvement for SDG 3 good health and wellbeing and SDG 6 clean water and sanitation are crucially needed,

Strongly emphasizes the importance of UNEP's Group of 20 (G20) Workshop on Education and Capacity Building For A Green and Circular Economy, which explored how Member States can help young people learn and develop an environmental mindset,

Viewing with appreciation the Information Network for Epidemics (EPI-WIN) that unites technical and social media teams collaborating to track and respond to misinformation relating to climate change,

Having considered the positive correlation between environmental education and sustainable development,

Keeping in mind the currently lack of development on sustainable and affordable energy solutions that is essential to continue prevention of carbon dioxide emissions,

Having examined the disparity between men and women in the fishing industry as 85% of fishermen are men,

Noting with deep concern the detrimental effects of deforestation on food security and land stability, especially in developing regions, as recognized in SDG 15,

Calling attention to the need for additional funding solutions in contrast with what is required for sustainable climate development,

Observing the most recent data of CO2 emissions and deforestation and connecting the individual citizens and the human activities that collectively aggravate the human cost and global toll caused by climate change,

Supporting the partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the *High Atlas Foundation* focussed on rural and indigenous people to promote conservation integration in policy-making like the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Transhumance for Biodiversity Conservation in the Southern High Atlas Project,

Reminding all nations to adhere to SDG 4 quality education, which promotes education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles,

Considering the 55 million people who suffer from droughts caused by the rising of global temperature that the World Health Organization (WHO) has indicated,

1. *Considers* a Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth which:
 - a. Invites the entire international community to respect and recognize the rights of Mother Earth, including:
 - i. The right to life and to exist;
 - ii. The right to continue vital cycles and processes free from human alteration;
 - iii. The right to pure water and clean air;
 - iv. The right not to be polluted;
 - v. The right to maintain balance and harmony throughout the Earth;
 - b. Secures, improves, protects, and promotes sustainable agriculture and enable sustainable production patterns in all ecosystems;
 - c. Ensures healthy life and promote well-being for all and for our home, the Earth;
 - d. Ensures inclusive and equitable access to land, air, and water free from pollution;
 - e. Builds resilient infrastructure, promote sustainability and adaptivity in development and innovation in response to human hazards and natural disasters;
 - f. Makes human settlements inclusive, safe, and sustainable;
 - g. Promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, accountable and inclusive institutions capable of dealing with the Earth's most pressing issues;
 - h. Strengthens and revitalizes global, regional, and local partnerships for tailored solutions to environmental protection;

2. *Advises* the Development Industrial waste management and industrial pollution-reducing infrastructure through:
 - a. Having NGOs that collect data on pollution levels of Heavy metal, CO₂, NO_x and benzene in each region report findings on improper pollution management to the IPCC which gives the data to the appropriate UN, member states who release Industrial waste will have to pay out monetary reparations depending on the severity and intention;
 - b. Concerning disposal of mining waste from problems of improper storage of Heavy metal waste and dumping Heavy metal waste of all which are real dangers;
3. *Recommends* the international community to subsidize renewable energy, and establish agencies to promote sustainable innovation in renewable energy by redirecting subsidies from non-renewable sources;
4. *Invites* the expansion of the Clean Climate Consultancy (the CCC) that would:
 - a. Build public regional and global databases in order to identify large corporate emitters and their emissions rates by studying them for a five year period in order to collect data;
 - b. Provide these organizations with effective and attainable solutions to improve these rates and promote global sustainability, including implementing renewable energy and other eco-friendly practices;
 - c. Be implemented by the Climate Group and funded by the ClimateWorks Foundation, which both work with and fund organizations that aim to address the issue of climate change;
5. *Endorses* the development of a trust fund management composed of Member States assisting disadvantaged developing Member States through:
 - a. Recommending that the UNEA employs the Clean Climate Consultancy (CCC) to develop a working list of Member States that significantly contribute and profit from global greenhouse gas emissions;
 - b. Encouraging the development of an investment framework based on the CCC's working list of Member States that significantly contribute to GHG emissions to enable international cooperation and the establishment and implementation of various climate resilience initiatives by:
 - i. Acknowledging that the potential model would be similar to Competitiveness Green Growth Support Programme (PACC) established between the Moroccan government and the European Union;
 - ii. Considering collaborating on novel advancements in improving the efficiency of renewable energy, specifically solar cell technology, to develop energy storage infrastructure and facilitate power grid modernization;
6. *Supports* development and transitioning to renewable and sustainable industries and fuels through:

- a. Supporting Member States transitioning to cleaner renewable energy sources in various sectors;
 - b. Encouraging the use of green hydrogen; as an alternative energy source that can have a positive impact on both reducing emissions and boosting nations' economies;
 - c. Endorsing expanding on the UN Energy Pledge to make national planning focused on green hydrogen infrastructure more accessible;
 - d. Inviting member states to collaborate on novel advancements in improving the efficiency of solar cell technology and greener infrastructure;
7. *Suggests* an increase in production of electric cars and a decrease in the production of cars running on petroleum by:
 - a. Encouraging and incentivizing automotive industries to produce more electric cars;
 - b. Recommending a switch to electric vehicles to limit pollution;
8. *Desires* further discussion of implementing an international policy based on policies such as the framework of Brazil's national urban mobility law, as well as framework from ABDI (Asian Development Bank Institute), by:
 - a. Funding organizations such as the World Resource Institute (WRI), incentivizing member states to develop public transportation by illustrating its financial efficiency and funders providing further support to the development of public transport;
 - b. Creating a precedent for public transportation that is more accessible to those with disabilities, considering to a third of the disabled population avoids public transport because of inaccessibility;
9. *Urges* the international community to establish Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) going beyond conservation promoting reintroduction of threatened and endangered species by partnering with the International Union for Conservation of Nature World Commission on Protected Areas by:
 - a. Restoring damaged habitats;
 - b. Removing invasive and non-native species;
 - c. Promoting the reintroduction of native species;
10. *Emphasizes* support through UN NGOs such as Water.Org which is able to provide a finer infrastructure of pipelines that better sanction water and sanitation for all citizens;
11. *Reaffirms* that developing countries should be contributors to the financial burden that education and infrastructure programs will bring about, simultaneously more developed Member States must also willingly participate in research sharing and provide an equitable financial contribution to the overall environmental action fund which is:
 - a. Necessary for the effectiveness of rolling out Operation Education programs as well as sustaining them;

- b. To be enforced through concrete outlining of the regional cost of OE programs, and distribution of cost to different regions;
 - c. Not negligent to the financial disparity between most developed and developing countries, which is why world bank loans are to be considered an option for member states with less monetary resources;
 - d. Possible through advertising the use of IBRD Flexible Loan which helps fund infrastructure and educational projects;
12. *Encourages* Member States and the UN Capital Development Fund to partner with Asha for Education to implement capacity building programs in *Least Developed Countries* (LDCs) with the goal of:
- a. Improving the expertise, abilities, and skills of teachers in LDCs to teach the youth about environmentalism;
 - b. Educating on the importance of green infrastructure and ways to live sustainably within specific regions;
13. *Calls upon* the Give Me 5 Campaign coaching to improve awareness of investment in order to encourage public and private investment in Sustainable Development technologies and further:
- a. Future technologies advancements including but not limited to: Carbon capture, Fusion energy, Fission energy efficiency, and Liquid metal batteries;
 - b. Awareness of these investments through public teaching would ultimately originate through Nature, Environment, Science, and Technology (NEST) methodology committees;
14. *Further invites* Member States to continue working with technical and social media teams to create a digital influencer union to reduce the spread of misinformation in regard to climate change by:
- a. Working with technology companies in the private sector to establish a list of rules and rights for public influencers/online entities to follow in regard to content creation and exposition;
 - b. Developing an agreement with the UN Department of Public Information, in which a potential influencer must submit an application to become a “UNEA Verified” entity who can spread a message on a mass scale in accordance with oversight from the UN that includes:
 - i. Rules on accurate information sharing;
 - ii. Active monitoring by the UN Department of Public Information over those who attained a social media verification, ensuring they’re abiding by the digital union rules;
 - iii. A safeguard in which, if rules are broken, the offender will receive a strike towards their account, 3 strikes resulting in verification termination;

15. *Draws attention* to the need for national planning on environmental education and educating one's citizens on the need for preservation and conservation similar to how initiatives in other regions have begun integrating climate change discussion in all levels of education;
16. *Encourages* all Member States to develop educational platforms accessible to all citizens to spread awareness and resources for action on climate change by:
 - a. Guiding citizens in rural communities in how to navigate climate change and implement practices to assist with the evolving of solutions related to agriculture and farming;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to build relationships with the Commission on the Status of Women in order to start an updated version of the *Accelerating Progress Toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Programme*, aimed at empowering rural women in facing climate change in respect to their nation:
 - i. Guiding women in rural communities to implement sustainable household practices;
 - ii. Leading women in agriculture to adopt environmentally friendly solutions to farming such as easy transitions and introductions to technology and environmentally sustainable seeds, pest control, and fertilization;
 - iii. Based on studies that have shown that rural women are specifically knowledgeable of conservation, it would be of great importance to have them lead many of these programs for others to follow;
 - iv. Creating occupational opportunities through women-focused education programs and increasing the consultation of rural women when it comes to the climate change discussion;
 - v. Fostering pathways of employment for women in agricultural, environmental, technological, and all other disciplines of sustainable development;
 - vi. Focus on research relating to popular livestock and crops under rural women's supervision rather than commercial crops;
17. *Endorses* inclusion of fishermen in fishery management policies while employing women in the fisheries sector through:
 - a. Partnering with the Food and Agricultural nation to educate and include citizens in policy-making of their water resources;
 - b. Empowering women by involving them in the fishing industry especially when regulating aquatic occupations;
18. *Proposes* international cooperation and commitment to replanting trees in deforested areas by means of:
 - a. Designating 8 April, International Reforestation Day, as an international holiday in celebration of global arboriculture with an emphasis on education on the importance of reforestation and recommending that all Member States observe the day as a public holiday;

- b. Recommending Member States with coastal regions to plant mangroves in order to fight coastal erosion and build back beaches;
 - c. Advising that Member States with high rates of carbon emissions plant broadleaved tree species - including oak, beech, and maple trees - in order to mitigate the adverse effects of air pollution and global warming;
19. *Calls upon* Member States to create more educational programs about drought by cooperating with international, national, and regional organizations through:
- a. Encouraging the World Meteorological Organization elaborating programs with the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification to collaborate global actors;
 - b. Reminding the local governments to appoint national organizations to design education programs for governmental officials within the country to make proper policies to address droughts;
 - c. Recommending local governments to cooperate with each regional organization by focusing on developing education programs in regional schools and industries;
 - d. Reaffirming the importance of standardized education about how soil maintenance and forestry preservation can mitigate the severity of droughts, aimed at those engaged in both subsistence and commercial agriculture.



Code: UNEA/1/3

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Leveraging Climate Action for Sustainable Development

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Understanding that developing Member States have limited economic capital to invest and promote into sustainable environmental actions, often being tied to larger Member States and becoming dependent on their aid, removing required autonomy needed to facilitate said actions,

Alarmed by the fact that conventional concrete production, which is already responsible for around 8% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, is expected to rise by a quarter by 2030,

Recognizing the lack of adequate supply network for countries to use in acquiring renewable technology to implement into their own power generation,

Having considered the effects of the recent COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of sustainable medical waste disposal methods, general illegal dumping, and mismanagement of hazardous materials,

Noting that, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) *State of the World's Forest 2020* report, 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity are found in forests that cover only 30 percent of its landmass and are in direct danger of extinction from exploitative deforestation patterns,

Considering Economic Commission for Europe resolution 79/3 of 24 August 2021 in which the Committee on Forests and Forest Industry emphasized the lack of standardized data and information between the Global Forestry Commission and the six regional commissions that both reside under the FAO,

Deeply concerned with issues of deforestation on a global scale, which contributes to loss of biological diversity, environmental degradation, transboundary haze pollution, and is a substantial source of greenhouse gas emissions,

Cognizant of how forests form a unique ecological role as Earth's lungs and absorb over a third of global greenhouse gas emissions annually,

Troubled by the focus on possibly inaccessible technologies instead of practical pre-existing policies regarding forestry that can be pursued by all Members States,

Emphasizing the importance of the sharing of data and information between Member States to allow for an multilateral cooperative approach to solve individual national environmental concerns,

Reaffirming the precedents of the Paris Agreement in providing a safer and healthy future for global citizens,

Taking into account the growing and disproportionate impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable countries and communities, especially those displaced and their hosts,

Recalling the UN Division of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 11 for Sustainable Cities and Communities, Goal 13 on Climate Action, and Goal 15 on Life on Land in their entirety,

Reiterating United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolutions 4/16 of 28 March 2019's "Conservation and Sustainable management of peatlands", 4/1 of 27 March 2019, focused on "Innovative

solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production,” as well as other resolutions and international decisions regarding the protection and advancement of environmental sustainability for present and future generations,

Acknowledging the commitment to General Assembly (GA) resolution 73/236 which focuses on the insurance of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all through long-term continuous transitioning processes,

Deeply disturbed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), reports on the 11% increase of carbon emissions since the year 2000, increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide to 412 parts per million,

Keeping in mind that less than 20% countries have environmental science in their education curriculum according to the United Nations (UN),

Emphasizing that the Belt and Roads Initiative is involved with over 68 countries and has become synonymous with environmental degradation,

Recalling that GA resolution 70/1 and the tenets of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* affirm the right to live in a healthy environment,

Keeping in mind the need for more transparency between Member State governments and multinational organizations climate change mitigation efforts,

Encouraging the pursuit of SDG 13.2 to “integrate climate action into national planning and policymaking” to see to fruition the goals of the Paris Climate Accord,

Realizing that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is facing several allegations of fraud and corruption linked to the multibillion-dollar Global Environment Facility,

Understanding that developing states need resources to transition from a reliance on nonrenewable energy to renewable energy,

Noting with deep concern that nearly 6% of the global economy is spent on non-renewable energy subsidies,

Deeply concerned by the unequal consequences Member States face from disasters caused by climate change between developed and developing Member States,

Noting the lack of transparency in climate information sharing and the need to invest in green solutions and protect the environment for future generations,

1. *Recommends* that the UNEA enact a framework change by calling upon ECOSOC to adjust UNEA mandate to address the issue of the mismanagement of funding in the past by:
 - a. Amending Article 25: Management of the Finances to state that the UNEA is to have responsibility over the management of funding as well as oversight as to how the funds of the UN Environmental Programme are utilized;
 - b. Further calling for more transparency through quarterly audits and tax reports to analyze budget sincerity;

- c. Emphasizing that proper budget management and implementation would lead to better results with the growth and scope of SDGs as well as climate change initiatives;
2. *Further recommends* the expansion of the SDG Knowledge Platform to allow Member States to monitor and track their individual and overall progress in reaching key climate action and climate action goals through:
 - a. Advancing and developing the goals of the Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2025 and the 2030 SDGs;
 - b. Implementing by the 2050 Climate Group in conjunction with the UN Division for SDGs;
 - c. Requesting funding by the Pyramid Peak Foundation a nongovernmental organization (NGO) that has historically funded SDG initiatives;
3. *Encourages* focusing on the unique regional challenges to environmental development and sustainability such as oil reliant economies, sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and extreme weather challenges by:
 - a. Promoting research regarding circular carbon economy to allow oil dependence states to keep important income from the oil industry without impacting the environment;
 - b. Supporting the development of and education on sustainable agriculture practices to support agriculturally reliant economies without losing revenue and expanding the industry;
 - c. Protecting areas at risk of extreme weather changes including flooding, heatwaves, drought, irregular rainfall as to prevent devastating losses to industries and homes;
 - i. Encouraging Member States to adopt programs for the protection of their coastlines, forests, and all at-risk terrains, as determined by each Member State;
 - ii. Establish a multi-national wealth fund in order to allow individual Member States, especially developing Member States, autonomy in deciding how to properly tackle state specific climate issues;
4. *Stresses* the need for incentivizing exploration into a variety of forms of renewable energy sources by:
 - a. Promoting and utilizing clean bio-renewable fuels such as solar, wind, water, and sugarcane ethanol;
 - b. Seeking clean oil solutions amongst Member States especially with the reduction of carcinogens until a more renewable form of energy can be implemented;
 - c. Strongly advising the implementation of standardized exit plan strategies to be put in place to mitigate oil spills;
 - d. Collaborating with donors and funders that support safer and more efficient nuclear energy plants;

5. *Further encourages* a financial promotion of the economies of developing Member States in order to empower each Member State's autonomy in taking decisive actions against climate change and:
 - a. Further invites Member States to increase international commerce through hosting of international trade shows and conferences in the agricultural and developmental technology sectors as well as;
 - b. Strongly encourages Member States to form localized trade agreements to facilitate international trade to stimulate growing economies and their infrastructure;
6. *Further stresses* to reduce the environmental footprint of the concrete industry, especially the cement industry, that is an often overlooked major source of CO₂ emission, through:
 - a. Recommending clean construction solutions amongst all Member States;
 - b. Promoting the research on green concrete by subsidising any effort in using waste materials to produce concrete;
 - c. Utilizing funding from the UN Regular Budget, UN Green Climate Fund, and earmarked funds from the UNEA, recognizing that;
 - i. Additional funding can be requested from corresponding NGOs if the need arises;
 - ii. The UNEA would be open to cooperate with the private sector to find promising solutions which could be taken to the international market;
 - d. Encouraging construction companies on becoming carbon neutral by using post-combustion carbon capture technologies;
7. *Encourages* the development of sustainable waste solutions through:
 - a. Appreciating the efforts of Member States who find responsible routes of waste dumping;
 - b. Promoting research for better methods of health care waste management in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - c. Recommending the formation of multilateral coalitions with other Member States in investing in the "Recycling Modernization Fund" which will aid in the efforts of inventing new techniques of sorting, processing, and recycling materials;
 - d. Reiterating the need to respect state sovereignty by supporting the indictment of states or corporations found guilty of illegal waste dumping;
8. *Suggests* Member States practice legal consequences that regulate illegal logging practices by:
 - a. Recommending limited trade of resources that are collected in violation of international laws that protect forests and wildlife;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to strengthen laws that protect forests and communities that rely on forested areas;

- c. Recommending raising local awareness--especially among business executives--about the importance of preventing illegal logging activities;
9. *Endorses* the creation of Supply Network Program that works together with companies to allow countries to obtain renewable technology such as wind, solar, or hydro by actively delivering them to a respective country and educate how to use these technologies by:
 - a. Using the Supply Network Program to actively transport these renewable technologies for countries;
 - b. Having a guide or representative to teach how to utilize and use these new technologies;
 - c. Giving countries the ability to have access and to address specific needs based on environmental conditions of respective countries;
 - d. Proposing developed countries engage in an eight billion investment into low emission technologies;
10. *Requests* Member States to expand the pre-existing Global Forestry Commission that exists under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in efforts to create and strengthen uniform policy decision making, with respect to the standing six regional Forestry Commissions, via:
 - a. Centralizing the six established regional Forestry Commissions under one Global Forestry Commission that has the ability to request the FAO for technical, financial, and policy resources similar to what already exists at the regional level;
 - b. Transitioning data collection from the regional Forestry Commissions to the Global Forestry Commission in order to establish standardized measures on forestry by:
 - i. Restructuring the Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA), a comprehensive report analyzing changes in global forestry patterns over the allotted period under the FAO, to be conducted annually, revised from the current cycle of every five years;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to use the FRA to guide policy in both the Global Forestry Commission and in the existing regional blocks;
 - iii. Imploring ECOSOC and the FAO to use the FRA's findings to guide policy in other commissions such as the Economic Commission for Europe to encourage reforestation policies and combat exploitative deforestation;
 - iv. Welcoming the collaboration and sharing of information to promote sustainable practices in forestry among Member States on both regional and international levels;
 - c. Continuing interdisciplinary research on forestry which may include research forest installations, such as the Petawawa Research Forest in Ontario, Canada and Mo Singto near Bangkok, Thailand in an effort to advance sustainable and conservation practices;
11. *Urges* Member States to commit themselves to expanding the regulatory measures of the six regional Forestry Commissions to include:

- a. Hosting a biennial global summit between the six regional Forestry Commissions in a rotating pool of six cities, one from each respective region (New York, Berlin, Bangkok, Nairobi, Río de Janeiro, and Istanbul), to discuss reports, collect data, and perform analysis;
 - b. Providing forestation reports and statistics on forest coverage, burns, and rooted vegetation to their respective regional commissions;
12. *Advises* Member States to consider proper raw data sharing and corpus-driven research between countries over environmental issues to improve the status of transparency in the context of environmental resilience by:
 - a. Encouraging data sharing through the United Nations Security Council deb8, a raw data cache system that works in a proxy network through the United Nations;
 - b. Affirming raw data be utilized instead of statistical data or implied data to reduce the risk of data bias;
 - c. Coordinating the movement of data to throughout the system to be seen by any Member State or individual wishing to access said data and;
 - d. Using said data, empower Member States that have succeeded in following the Paris Agreement to advise other Member states in use lucrative policy measures in combating carbon emissions;
13. *Suggests* that the UNEA collaborate with the current UN Environment Programme overseeing the regional standards for carbon subsidies under the protocols of SDGs 3, 7, 9, 12, and 13, ensuring that:
 - a. Within this carbon subsidy report committee whose makeup is made of officials that are part of all Member States to allow for an unbiased response to all protocols established by the committee which would encourage the selection of an elected member, such as a field expert, from each Member State to come participate and have discussion pertaining to relevant topics, to eliminate political tension and manifest efficiency with their time and resources;
 - b. The committee performs extensive analysis reports on all Member States to understand the individual environmental climate of all Member States to see what sectors they can lower their carbon emissions in;
 - c. Certain carbon emission standards are set for each Member State based off their development, economic necessities, and other pertinent factors already set from the Paris Agreement and NCDS;
 - d. Member States are provided subsidies for their action in reducing carbon emissions below the set standard of their Member State with the committee's funds;
 - e. A Multinational Wealth Fund operated and overseen by the UNEP that could delegate profits generated into approved environmental projects, especially those from developing Member States;

14. *Encourages* further development of communication with the UN through the implementation of a voluntary data-sharing program between developing and developed countries targeted towards overseeing activities of global corporations by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States, who have not already done so, to create a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and require active parties to report on the steps being taken to combat climate change and share related data from within their country, thus receiving feedback from the UN and fellow Members States regarding implementation of policy data, as well as provide information on interactions with international companies;
 - b. Imploring Member States who don't have NBSAPs to include a subsection about implementing a National Disaster Risk Reduction plan to address possible strategies and policies to protect civilians in vulnerable socio-economic and environmental conditions and;
 - c. Suggesting, as outlined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, communication across borders to monitor the conduct of international companies in regards to contributing to climate change within their states;
15. *Encourages* Member States to establish Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) in regions globally and adopting said ETSs to create a stable global carbon market with the goal of efficiently reducing carbon emissions amongst Member States by:
 - a. Looking to implement an environmental transparency database such as the Environmental Information Exchange Network with the goals of regulating the activities of Member States with private or non-governmental parties and;
 - b. Ensuring they stay in line with vital frameworks such as the Kyoto Protocol;
16. *Recommends* Member States to provide awareness of renewable energy within their local population in order to encompass a grassroots approach, involve civil society, and help them understand its benefits for the future through:
 - a. Forming of advertisement and educational protocols can be implemented into national programs of all Member States in order to inform the public about sustainable action;
 - b. Working to help the development of technological improvements in the lifestyles of the public to promote renewable energy;
 - c. Empowering community-led, grassroots responses and utilizing previous efforts by the 2030 Agenda;
17. *Encourages* the expanding of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's data task force to:
 - a. Utilize existing satellite systems, such as Climate TRACE, for emissions tracking;
 - b. Compile the information gathered and link it to existing databases to have more accurate information;

18. *Encourages* building a fair and rational global climate governance system for mutually beneficial results by:
 - a. Working with relative countries to implement the Belt and Road cooperation initiative on climate change, establish the Belt and Road energy partnership and environmental expertise to facilitate action on ecological conservation and climate change;
 - b. Fulfilling Member States' NDC's (Nationally Determined Contribution) that they themselves have set, and turn goals into concrete policies, measures and actions to:
 - i. Prohibit building new coal-fired power projects overseas;
 - ii. Encourage international organizations to actively remain within limits of resources to stay on a low-carbon path;
19. *Encourages* Member States to enact legislation that outlines national energy transition plans incorporating renewable sources of energy and:
 - a. Collaborating with climate-focused NGOs to assist in facilitating the implementation of national energy transition plans;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to drop state subsidies for non-renewable resources in favor of renewable energy subsidies;
 - c. Calling upon developed Member States to divert resources to the Green Climate Fund to advance sustainable development projects in lesser developed countries;
20. *Encourages* Member States to engage in increased regional information sharing vital to climate action, allowing increased interoperability and efficiency amongst all Member States in achieving meaningful climate action to:
 - a. Encourage Member States to include public participatory mechanisms in national and local bodies of government to include the voices of the people in environmental decision-making;
 - b. Promote the rights to access of information essential to protecting the environment;
 - c. Expand existing terrestrial and marine protection zones, similar in concept to that of the increase made by Ecuador to the Galapagos Islands;
21. *Proposes* further research into the development of Carbon Capture Technology (CCT), using existing direct Air Capture Technology as a basis, in order to:
 - a. Fund CCT research in order to develop a more affordable and compact technology, and programs which use in order to increase availability and suitability depending on the situations of individual Member States;
 - b. Implement current Air Capture Technology, funded by voluntary donations from Member States, especially Developed Countries, to increase the applications of captured carbon emissions, paying special attention to rural and underprivileged areas;
 - c. Remove of all historic emissions by 2050 using direct air capture technology and storage;

- d. Ensure no negative economic sanctions or punishments for Member States unable to meet proposed goals and instead provides incentives to increase the use of captured carbon technology to decrease climate change;
22. *Requests* Member States with ownership of travel channels such as canals and other maritime to consider the use of a “Voluntary Carbon Transit Contribution” system considering:
- a. When a state or a private vessel goes through a travel channel who’s owner Member State chooses to have this program active, the vessel can choose to pay a progressive contribution to:
 - i. A Member State paying a contribution based off their carbon emissions relative to their GDP;
 - ii. A private body that would pay a contribution based off of their carbon emissions relative to their net worth;
 - b. If a private body or state pays this contribution for a month, they are given a tax reduction of 1% which caps at 15% if the private or state body chooses to refrain from paying this for a month, they lose these benefits and must restart the month long cycle;
 - c. The money gained would then go towards the Green Climate Fund;
23. *Further urges* the expansion of the Greenhouse Gas(GHG) emissions database in UN General Assembly by requesting the consolidation of data for more accurate statistics;
24. *Encourages* Member States to abide by the overarching principles of TAP, “Transparency, Advancement, Protection”, including:
- a. Transparency amongst Member States to provide accurate and necessary information in collaboration against climate change;
 - b. Advancement of the new generation by providing a forward investment toward green technologies and education;
 - c. Protection of those vulnerable to climate change such as endangered ecosystems and indigenous peoples, ensuring respect to the integrity of global and economic resilience.



Code: UNEA/1/4

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Leveraging Climate Action for Sustainable Development

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging that climate change poses a pressing threat to all Member States, especially Less Developed Countries (LDCs) due in large part to the lack of resources and funds,

Respecting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the duty to protect the global community in regards to the interference and curtailing of human rights caused by climate change,

Deeply concerned by the rapidly increasing frequency of instances of flooding, deforestation, heavy rainfall, wildfires, and other natural disasters perpetuated by the use of fossil fuels and damaging economic and political systems utilized by the global community,

Observing that the Group of Twenty (G20) has endorsed the economic model of the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE), which calls for increased capture of atmospheric carbon and its conversion into marketable products,

Considering that indigenous peoples occupy 20% of world land and protect 80% of the world's biodiversity,

Recognizing the devastating implications of the COVID-19 pandemic that may amplify the risk of conflict by creating a scarcity of resources, especially in already troubled areas,

Understanding that many LDCs are reliant on fossil fuels for energy and transportation and thus measures must be taken to ease their economic transition,

Reinforcing the success of sweeping reforestation measures within locations such as the African Union and the Caribbean to combat regional desertification and loss of environmental integrity,

Conscientious of the various and complex specific needs of all Member States that cannot be completely addressed by any single unilateral action,

Guided by the 27 Principles set forth by the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (1992) regarding states' individual sovereignty to employ their available resources toward climate action,

Recalling the objectives outlined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the individual commitments made within Member States' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),

Deeply troubled that the UNFCCC estimates a 2.7°C rise by the end of the century, even if Member States follow through on their current commitments under the Paris Agreement,

Realizing the fact that according to the United Nations Climate Action Branch, environmental factors have taken the lives of 13 million people every year,

Reiterating WP/19/89 which states that \$5.2 trillion are paid in fossil fuel subsidies the past few years,

Noting further that not all Member States produce equal carbon emissions, and is dedicated to addressing SDGs 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and 13, Climate Action, and acknowledges

the UN Environment mandate of promoting “international and regional environmental cooperation and develop[ing] environmental policy,”

Reminding that globally greenhouse gases have increased by over 120% compared to preindustrial levels, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and that developed countries contribute 79% of historical carbon emissions according to the Center for Global Development,

Emphasizing the importance of sovereignty within developing nations as they strive to reach their respective sustainability goals with acknowledgement of the United Nations Charter Article 2 clauses 1 through 5 by all Member States,

Affirming that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), health cost due to climate change is estimated to increase between 2-4 billion US dollars by 2030,

Bearing in mind that according to the WHO, over 2.6 billion people do not have primary access to clean cooking and that household air pollution from cooking smoke leads to more than 2.5 million deaths annually and traditional cooking methods cause up to five percent of yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide,

Fulfilling the operation of the Ministerial Declaration at UNEA-5 in favor of transitioning to clean renewable energy sources and ratifying of energy-efficient solutions,

Declaring the lack of education regarding proper use and care of environmental resources within developing nations, as demonstrated by Learn for Our Planet's study, which analyzed educational plans in all regions and found more than half of the participating countries' curricula has no reference to climate change,

Concerned for the lack of multilateral cooperation occurring between all Member States in the global effort to combat climate change,

Stressing the need for a reduction in greenhouse gasses due to the impact on human health and biodiversity as well as the necessity to focus on education regarding the climate condition and the sustainability of future development in accordance with Articles 2, 4, and 12 of the Paris Agreement,

Contemplating the lack of food and freshwater due to desertification and deforestation in the Sahel, South American, and other regions,

Having examined that developing states need resources to transition from a reliance on nonrenewable energy to renewable energy,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to establish long term developing plans with specific objectives in education, sustainable agriculture, collaborative aid, transparency in their policies, clean energy technologies and also invites the search for strategies in funding for LDCs that are more affected by climate change impacts by:
 - a. Creating long term development strategies should be primary objectives for the strengthening of domestic policy and also demonstrates countries good-faith effort in climate action and sustainable development;
 - b. Creating short-term objectives should be specific and according to Member States needs;

- c. Remaining on track with the previously established frameworks that leverage climate change for sustainable development;
2. *Establishes* the Sustainable Incentive Programme (SIP), a reserve comprised of the voluntary donations of Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and existing UNEA funds, particularly benefitting LDCs:
- a. For the promotion of Green Infrastructure in these Member States, such as:
 - i. Water recycling programs, with particular emphasis on the reclamation of wastewater and runoff for the purposes of agriculture and irrigation;
 - ii. Seawall construction along coastlines at risk, especially among island Member States;
 - iii. A citizens report line to dispatch major contamination of chemicals in water systems in order for immediate action to be taken;
 - iv. Proper disposal of medical waste, specifically in response to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic;
 - v. Wide-spread composting programs in order to manage commercial and individual food wastes and recycle these wastes into a greener agriculture sector;
 - vi. Subsurface Detention Centers, focusing on Member-State-driven programs sequestering and re-infiltrating stormwater and clean runoff;
 - b. For the transition to green economic revitalization, including aspects such as:
 - i. Climate-smart private sector investment opportunities, including but not limited to Innovative clean energy solutions like hydro-electricity and solar power installations, green and efficient construction projects such as;
 - ii. Radiant flooring;
 - iii. Energy efficient windows;
 - iv. Grey water recycling systems;
 - v. Clean energy based transportation system focusing on walkability, bikeability, and public transport in urban centers, particularly encouraging Member States to sponsor electric vehicle companies and provide incentives for commercial and private use as well as nature based projects such as parks, green roofs, and water features to reduce urban heat island effect;
 - vi. Green jobs, such as sustainable educators and NGOs such as a collaboration with the United States' Peace Corps for grassroots work in LDCs;
 - c. For the development of subsidies funded by UNEA earmarked contributions to encourage the implementation of sustainable energy sources, delineating:
 - i. Nations in Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) achieving 50% of their energy consumption stemming from sustainable sources by the year 2040;

- ii. Nations in Stage 3 of the DTM, the percentage of energy consumption from sustainable sources will be 30%;
 - iii. Nations in Stage 2 of the DTM will be 15%;
 - d. For the continued fostering of individual State-led solutions while encouraging international cooperation on relevant infrastructure projects;
- 3. Introduces the promotion of green agriculture that is supported by the creation of a UNEA Special Agricultural Advisement Committee (SAAC), which will:
 - a. Employ meteorologists and specialists in hydrological modelling who will monitor local weather patterns, project rainfall, project changes to the local hydrologic cycle in both the short and long term, and advise local communities of smallholder farmers on when to plant crops in light of that research;
 - b. Partner with consultants and individual contractors from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) absorbed by the SAAC to educate local smallholder farmers on the planting, cultivation, and harvest of native drought-resistant crops and design their agricultural systems to be more drought-resistant overall by advising them on:
 - i. Irrigation systems;
 - ii. Native drought-resistant crops;
 - iii. Domestication of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS);
 - iv. Genetic modification of crops to become more drought-resistant;
 - v. Sustainable soil management practices, including minimum tillage to promote carbon capture and storage, green manure, strategic crop rotations;
 - c. Enforce sustainable agriculture goals in LDCs and Member States facing coastal erosion, desertification, and deforestation with three main strategies:
 - i. Continue the Great Green Wall initiative to plant trees in countries along the southern border of the Saharan Desert facing desertification and deforestation to help revitalize the soil for agriculture and help with carbon emissions;
 - ii. Implementing the use of permaculture which focuses on designing human systems based on natural ecosystems, and enforce strategies from the United Nations like the International Permaculture Convergence that helps communities to develop sustainably;
 - iii. Recommending that Member States with coastal regions and suitable environments plant mangroves in order to fight coastal erosion and build back beaches;
 - d. Introduce environmentally sustainable biofuels in sectors of agriculture and industry via direct investment from the World Bank and lower regional dependence on wood as a primary biofuel;

- e. Implement clean energy technologies, such as hydroelectric, wind, solar, and biomass energy, moving towards a post-oil world with reduced usage of fossil fuels, including:
 - i. Development of offshore wind farms as a substitute for fossil fuels and the development of photovoltaics (solar power), with emphasis on the economic opportunities present in the development of solar power;
 - ii. Tailoring technology to best match the diversity of biospheres present throughout Member States;
 - iii. Empowerment of individual Member States in their development and implementation of alternative energy sources through collaboration with the UN Development Program;
 - f. Be partially funded by SIP;
4. *Encourages* implementing extensive reforestation initiatives and subsidizing regional biomass fuels in global efforts to:
- a. Reclaim ecosystems lost to desertification by urging member states to outline a National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) and;
 - b. Incentivize the direct reintroduction of native fauna and flora with respect to underdeveloped nations;
 - c. Introduce environmentally sustainable biofuels in sectors of agriculture and industry via direct investment from the World Bank as to lower regional dependence on wood as a primary biofuel;
5. *Suggests* nations consider selling portions of their sovereign debt in exchange for climate action agreements by:
- a. Cooperating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) to develop a debt-for-climate action sale agreement;
 - b. Welcoming negotiation towards the purchase of portions of official debt by these organizations in exchange for the commitment of these nations to pursue green projects;
 - c. Clarifying that this acquisition of debt would be conducted as a grant, therefore ensuring this acquisition would not be conducted as a loan agreement and therefore implies no lingering obligation to the organizations themselves;
 - d. Ensuring accountability by requesting that nations participating in this agreement make their finance plans and records publicly available, and communicate that they intend to use the funds granted as efficiently as possible;
 - e. Acknowledging the potential for enhanced climate spending, as the avoided debt service payments could be utilized towards climate friendly activities or to incentivize participation in climate friendly sectors within debtor nations utilizing their own respective currencies;

6. *Affirms* the consideration of indigenous peoples in crafting climate action policy, ensuring that indigenous communities and peoples are respected and preserved, allowing them to continue to pursue goals favorable to climate change mitigation through:
 - a. Encouraging greater cooperation with Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), NGO established in 2015 born out of Paris Climate Talks;
 - b. Facilitating cooperation with regional indigenous groups, such as the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC) in Africa, in pursuing climate action goals;
 - c. Promoting of use of participatory spatial technologies, such as 3D modelling and GIS mapping and analysis, for indigenous peoples to study and explain their landscapes for the purpose of biodiversity preservation;
 - d. Requesting indigenous communities dispatch representatives, which would be elected from amongst themselves and whose climate knowledge and diplomatic skills have been corroborated by regional NGOs, for the purpose of educating UNEA member states on their own unique techniques on climate change mitigation and knowledge systems in National Adaptation Plans;
 - e. Receiving funding by regional NGOs partnering with indigenous communities, which would be mutually beneficial as protection of global biodiversity and mitigation of climate change impacts is a universal interest;
 - f. Investing in and supporting microloan NGOs, such as CUMO, to aid in Indigenous communities transitioning to a greener future, removing the common barrier that developing indigenous communities often face which is a lack of funding;
7. *Urges* Member states to establish port organizations including regulatory officials and representatives of indigenous peoples to regulate artisanal fishing to promote sustainability and inclusion by:
 - a. Promoting information sharing of sustainable practices for indigenous people in developing nations;
 - b. Recommending programs like the Morocco Small Scale Fisheries Program;
 - c. Requesting funding by the UNFAO;
8. *Draws the attention* to technical and financial support for developing countries with access funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), strengthening capacity building and adequating green technologies and infrastructures to strengthen nature by:
 - a. Creating research collaboration with Member States, elaborating sustainable practices, and balancing sustainability with social and economic needs;
 - b. Examining emissions and making decisions about sustainability, ecosystem, restoration, protection against disasters, and climate change;
 - c. Investing in public and private projects to generate sustainable wealth creation and poverty reduction;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to implement an annual National Climate Change Risk Assessment to assist nations in identifying efficient sustainable development strategies that could be funded by the IMF or the World Bank through :
 - a. Providing an overview of active environmental threats and hazards, specific to individual Member States, to prioritize risks that are most urgent;
 - b. Assisting in reducing cost of damage influenced by climate change through early action, especially in underdeveloped nations and rural communities;
10. *Requests* transparency in information sharing regarding carbon emissions within individual Member States by;
 - a. Allowing better targeting of resources and accountability systems to be operated by the Member States themselves;
 - b. Offering specific frameworks suited towards Member States' individual capacities and levels of economic development;
 - c. Ensuring no information is withheld and encouraging Member States to implement data governance policies between their private sectors, including regular check-ins and overview processes;
 - d. Encouraging transparency not only within government and private sectors, but of Member States' sharing of these data amongst Member States and the international community as a whole;
11. *Endorses* Member States to implement a carbon tax autonomously targeted towards the private sector, including multinational corporations, which:
 - a. Further motivates Member States to meet their NDCs and accomplish the goals set by SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production, and SDG 13 wherein;
 - i. Taxes paid will be put towards Member States that are working to switch to renewable initiatives to put back into the smaller countries to go towards creating the renewable energy sources specific to the needs and wants of the Member State;
 - ii. Solar panels will be implemented, tree planting, or clean cooking;
 - iii. Subsidies are recommended to be funded by a partnership with the World Bank, who has previously established an Environmental and Social Framework that helps with issues such as these, as well as the Green Climate Fund and International Monetary Policy;
 - iv. Non-binding features are dedicated, such as implementation and financial compensation to developed countries to configure developed and developing countries cooperation;
 - b. Targets participation from developed nations,

- c. Returns financing to smaller countries towards creating renewable energy specific to the needs and wants of the member state;
12. *Recommends* that Member States work with and fund existing organizations, such as the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to implement a clean cookstove distribution program that distributes one billion improved clean cookstoves to developing nations, and trains the recipients of them on clean cooking methods and provides access to cleaner fuels by the year 2045 by:
 - a. Funding the program from private donations, funds acquired from the Clean and Green financial contributions allocated into the UNEF Fund, and Member State donations to purchase and distribute clean cookstoves to member states in need;
 - b. Utilizing the Climate Action Network representatives, funded by private donations, to train recipients of clean cookstoves on safer cooking methods and fuel sources;
13. *Proposes* a workforce skill development program by which citizens of LDCs are provided incentives and means to engage in an international education program in developed states in order to obtain skills necessary to help develop economic sectors which have significant growth potential but are underdeveloped through:
 - a. Establishing an agency that will sponsor the costs of prospective students;
 - b. Encouraging participation by any citizen of an LDC, however, those above an income equivalent to \$100,000 will have to compensate certain costs;
 - c. Facilitating the timely return of those participating in this program to their home countries through:
 - i. Ensuring students abide by a contractual agreement to return home at the conclusion of the program;
 - ii. Only allowing those who complete schooling in their home country to be eligible for this program;
 - d. Establishing that prospective students can attend universities, technical schools, trade schools;
 - e. Encouraging a program to be developed by governments to aid returning students in finding or creating work in their home countries;
14. *Encourages* expansion of education and collaboration to establish a foundational knowledge of the climate condition with preventative and sustainable practices being taught through agencies such as the PeaceCorps' or Climate Change Education Partnership efforts;
15. *Considers* the expansion of educational programs in existence that assist LDCs without proper technology like the UNESCO/UNEP International Environment Education Programme through:
 - a. Implementing a system for rural areas and schools to educate the peoples of Member States to familiarize themselves with ways they can farm and protect the future of the environment by the sustainable utilization of resources in their specific region;

- i. Forming an annual conference for representatives of Member States to learn sustainability tactics specific to their Member State and Regional Bloc;
 - ii. Working towards extending local education in schools to have access and introduce climate curriculum into the local schools;
 - iii. Transitioning to renewable fuel utilization in an effort to reduce the methane gas levels and fossil fuel pollution in the world's current standing as an incentive due to the subsidies as aforementioned;
 - iv. Expanding the ideals of the Green Recovery Action Plan's pillar goals to enhance the access to resources, knowledge, and agriculture resilience to the adversities of the climate issues at hand;
 - v. Using skills obtained from the conference to educate people of their respective Member States in a casual forum or seminar held in several different cities and towns;
 - b. Recognizing the Climate Action Network as a resource for educating volunteer representatives from Member States/Regional Blocs on ways to promote sustainability given their region's specific environmental state;
 - c. Utilizing voluntary representatives of Member States as interns and NGO funding for transportation, venue fees at the annual conference, and a minor stipend;
16. *Advises* the creation of a social media campaign conducted under the jurisdiction of the UNEA targeted towards youth to help teach sustainable ways to mitigate the effects of climate change through:
- a. Funding through the United Nations Population Fund, which supports adaptation resources to climate change and uses social media as a way to help educate people on what they do;
 - b. Implementing by the United Nations to help encourage Member States to incorporate these strategies into their citizens' everyday values.