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Conference B

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Climate Change and Health
- II. Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production
- III. Mitigation of and Adaptation to Desertification and Drought

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNEA/1/1	Climate Change and Health	33 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 10 abstentions
UNEA/1/2	Climate Change and Health	Adopted without a vote
UNEA/1/3	Climate Change and Health	Adopted without a vote
UNEA/1/4	Climate Change and Health	Adopted without a vote
UNEA/1/5	Climate Change and Health	Adopted without a vote
UNEA/1/6	Climate Change and Health	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

    I.   Climate Change and Health
    II.   Ensuring Sustainable Production and Consumption
    III.   Mitigation of and Adaptation to Desertification and Drought

The session was attended by representatives of 47 Member States and 1 non-governmental organization. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Climate Change and Health." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including youth education through the use of social media campaigns; creating knowledge-sharing databases; increasing research on vector borne diseases and climate change; protecting island Member States from sea level rise; and continuing partnerships and collaboration with the World Health Organization. All delegates practiced inclusivity, transparency, and resiliency, which can all be seen in their work. Delegates pushed through any technical difficulties and were able merge similar papers in order to reach a viable solution to this pressing issue.

On Thursday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 6 resolutions following voting procedure, 5 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including mitigating the increase in vector borne diseases due to climate change, education through social media campaigns, helping coastal and island countries adapt to rising sea levels, and facilitating knowledge on how to mitigate the effects of climate change on human health between Member States. Throughout the week delegates showed extreme strength, flexibility, and inclusivity as they worked together to create in depth and comprehensive solutions.

The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Welcoming present and future assistance given by developed Member States to developing Member States,

Reaffirming the success of joint initiatives by the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting climate pollutants and emissions, such as BreatheLife, which raises awareness in addressing air pollution,

Deeply disturbed that the WHO has found that, since 1960, more than 60,000 deaths have resulted from weather-related natural disasters which were a direct result of climate change,

Alarmed that, according to General Assembly President Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, there is only 11 years that remain to avert climate catastrophe to the world's environments,

Fully aware that climate change is defined in Article 1 of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992) (UNFCCC) as the change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere,

Affirming that the human right to health is articulated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1976), which provides that all persons have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Appreciating the *Paris Agreement* (2015), that further emphasizes health is a human right and special consideration of human rights should be taken by Member States to address climate change by limiting global warming well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels,

Calling attention to the UNEA report, *Healthy Environment, Healthy People* (2016) that establishes a nexus between human health and the environment, showing that negative changes to land, oceans, biodiversity, and access to freshwater affect human health,

Aware that, according to WHO, between 2030 and 2050, climate change is set to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year, due to malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea, and heat stress alone,

Bearing in mind the Biodiversity Finance Initiative through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to explore sustainable models maintaining economic success while engaging in conservation efforts,

Acknowledging with deep gratitude the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) efforts to protect children from the impact of climate change and ensure their wellbeing, and the recognizability that vulnerable groups such as women and children are disproportionately affected by the climate emergency,

Seriously concerned that more than 17% of infectious diseases, resulting in more than 700,000 deaths per year, are a result of vector borne diseases, estimated by the WHO,

Fully supporting the WHO's *Global Vector Control Response 2017-2030* which identified poor capacity and inadequate resources as its two challenges,

Affirming the growing evidence and increasing risks that climate change presents to health and ecosystem degradation as well as the increased burden of disease caused by environmental issues for marine life as well as human life,

Acknowledging the success of The One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, a collaborative initiative of 36 multilateral organizations supporting Member States to design and implement continued, results-oriented climate change learning programs,

Recognizing that not all Member States have the same capacities and resources to invest and further establish renewable energy sources, especially since the COVID-19 crisis has had an enormous impact on the financial and economic situation of the Member States,

Acknowledging the General Assembly resolution 70/1 on "Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*"* and the subsequent 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Guided by the 2018 UNEA resolution EA.3/Res.4 on "Environment and Health", which stresses the importance of implementing the SDGs to cater for health inequalities and stresses the role of collaboration between Member States and the international community in making policies to address the environmental determinants of health,

Stressing the need for Member States to establish Sustainable Development Committees that are tasked with integrating the SDGs into domestic agendas,

Recalling further that all Member States fulfill SDG 3 and 13 by preventing and reducing climate change and its effects as well as ensuring that everyone lives a healthy life, no matter what age,

Recognizing the potential impact of regional agendas including the European Union's (EU) *European Green Deal* which seeks to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to pursue policies that prevent and reduce climate change, with special emphasis on protecting human rights by:

    a. Highlighting the importance of health when climate change disasters occur;

    b. Strengthening public health and social protection measures;

    c. Increasing international collaboration efforts with organizations like the WHO and UNEA by:

        i. The extension of joint initiatives, such as BreatheLife;
        ii. Providing comprehensive education to youth populations regarding climate reduction practices;
        iii. Ensuring cities share best practices regarding meeting WHO emission requirements;
        iv. Working with municipalities to expand monitoring and facilitating sustainable development in urban areas;

    d. Making basic public health and social protection services readily available and accessible to everyone;

    e. Creating specific measures for vulnerable groups such as women, children, and indigenous people in order to ensure their further protection;

    f. Proposing that the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment) strengthen existing policy guidelines that tackle climate change and health;

2. *Recommends* all Member States to adopt national green policies in relation to transportation, infrastructure, agriculture, cities, energy, and sanitation which emphasize:

    a. Adopting policies that strive to remove harmful substances from the environment, removing carbon dioxide from gaseous emissions, changing lifestyles, and enhancing the resilience of the ecosystem;

    b. Collaborating with the United Nations Assistance Framework and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the implementation of renewable energy resources into national buildings, residential buildings, and other facilities by specifying these goals into national action plans;

    c. Developing institutional capacities to set and achieve health goals against the risk of climate change using knowledge, skills, and relevant systems;

    d. Focusing projects on institutional capacity building, where health surveillance systems that are capable of alerting the country of climate diseases such as cholera was integrated;

3. *Further calls upon* Member States to collaborate with the UN Secretariat to create an annual educational international summit to address the health impacts of climate change, with the intention of:

a. Highlighting the relationship between climate change and human health for world leaders to recognize the types of damage that could have occurred in their territories;

b. Emphasizing the importance of collaboration through international knowledge-sharing events and bilateral advisory arrangements by the creation of a Climate Health Data-Share Database that can:

    i. Identify communities most at risk from climate-related pollution health conditions;
    ii. Identify proper treatments for said conditions;
    iii. Recommend mechanisms to prevent said conditions;

c. Developing educational sessions that feature discussions with experts in climate change and civil organizations to provide insight on how to resolve climate change in specific regions that endure extreme environments on a local and national level;

4. *Requests* that WHO, in cooperation with relevant experts from Member States and UNEA, work to mitigate the dangers posed by vector borne diseases by:

a. Expanding existing WHO databases for vector-borne diseases, such as the Mapping Malaria Risk in Africa system, in order to track mosquito populations on a global scale;

b. Collaborating with relevant multilateral partners to combat and control vector-borne disease spread by:

    i. Making technical support available, such as medical technologies and expertise to Member States to manage outbreaks and cases;

    ii. Using insecticide-treated mosquito nets and/or Sterile Insect Technique for Aedes aegypti mosquitoes, wherein large quantities of sterilized male mosquitoes are released into the wild and thereby decrease reproduction rates;

    iii. Working with the Global Mosquito Alert Initiative, in which data, observations, and information about mosquitos will be shared to help scientist monitor the trends of disease carrying mosquitoes;

c. Following plans for malaria elimination which works to properly monitor vector-borne disease spread by adopting a "1-3-7" surveillance and response approach;

5. *Calls for* the extension of the principles of the WHO *Global Vector Control Response 2017-2030* by establishing regional and local public-private partnerships to:

a. Promote the implementation of green infrastructure policies which strengthen both health systems and technical personnel's capacity;

b. Allow for adequate funding of and resources for disease-specific programs via NGOs such as The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;

6. *Suggests* all Member States that currently do not have an established national Sustainable Development Committee to collaborate with the UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to:

a. Establish said committees with a structure that focuses on adapting local government policies to adhere to the 2030 Agenda with a variety of national stakeholders, including but not limited to:

    i. Relevant government agencies;
    ii. Academics;
    iii. Domestic non-governmental organizations;
    iv. Relevant leaders of the private sector;

b. Introduce national legislation and policies in coordination with the proposed national committees for adoption with the goal of further integrating the SDGs with an emphasis on implementation of SDG 3 and 13;

c. Initiate dialogue with counterpart committees of fellow Member States independently and at forums such as the UNEA to discuss relevant issues and potential solutions;

7. *Suggests* the implementation of disaster risk programs in Member States who have frequent climate shocks to help mitigate said shock by:

a. Emphasizing key components such as:

   i. Policy, institutional arrangements and further institutional development;

   ii. Hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment;

   iii. Multi-hazard early warning systems;

   iv. Preparedness and response programs at national, state/region, district, and township levels;

   v. Community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction;

   vi. Public awareness, education and training;

b. Developing climate resilient infrastructure and systems, including healthcare and social protection systems;

c. Enhancing financial mechanisms to mobilize and allocate resources to help prepare for and recover from climate-induced risks;

d. Including specific gender considerations in developing Member States, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities;

8. *Instructs* the implementation of integrated curriculum that can educate populations of all Member States on the health effects and consequences of climate change by:

a. Forming of an ad hoc committee of relevant experts within Member States educational departments to design and oversee the implementation of climate change curriculum;

b. Improving existing educational programs from a young age that emphasize the importance of climate change;

c. Launching a public education and awareness campaign for developing Member States that allows for disadvantaged populations to understand how they can impact their local environment;

d. Developing information sharing partnerships with other Member States and NGOs;

e. Introducing local communities to materials that educates populations on how to properly care for their local environment;

9. *Encourages* Member States to work towards a greener economy to be in line with the 2030 Agenda such as:

10. *Reiterates* the need to place an emphasis on less developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) to ensure the required infrastructure and monetary investment is available to transition smoothly by:

   i. Increasing international collaboration efforts that distribute resources to certain countries based upon their country-specific needs;

   ii. Seeking funding opportunities through the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund;

      iii.   Collaborating with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which helps tackle environmental problems by administering several funds, helping developing countries and countries with transitioning economies;

      iv.   Jointly working with the European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+), which is designed to help the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change, particularly SIDS and LDCs;

11. *Encourages* the expansion of The One Climate Change Learning Partnership to work in all willing and able Member States and provide them with climate change learning strategies that are based on multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and contribute to the implementation of climate change policies;

12. *Urges* Member States to include climate-related SDGs and emission targets within their local and regional agendas in order to curb emissions and target reaching net zero emissions by 2050, as modeled by the *European Green Deal*.

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2015 resolution A68/A/CONF.2/Rev.1 on "Health and The Environment: Addressing The Health Impact of Pollution" and the negative effects pollution has on human health,

Appreciating the precedent of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) in which Member States joined and signed to limit global temperatures and greenhouse gas emissions,

Greatly concerned by the rising temperatures in the world, as stressed in the United Nations Environmental Assembly's (UNEA) 2018 resolution EA.3/Res.4 on "Environment and Health",

Affirming the need for cooperation on research sharing initiatives between states in effectively addressing this global issue to combat the effects of climate change on susceptible groups,

Emphasizing the intersectionality of cleaner alternative energy sources to power remote communities,

Bearing in mind the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), which operationalizes on the principle of the stabilization of greenhouse gases to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate,

Recognizing the influence of multinational corporations and small and medium enterprises have on the environment,

Keeping the awareness of The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development program aiming to make climate change education a central and visible part of the international response to climate change,

Recalling the fifth session of UNEA, themed Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), suggesting multiple steps which contribute to the implementation of the SDGs,

Stresses the World Health Organization's (WHO) *Climate Change and Health 2018* report, concerning the secondary threats of the secondary impacts of climate change of increased scarcity of resources,

Profoundly unsettled with the increasing food insecurity and disease as a result of climate change, *particularly* in developing nations, stated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Understanding the utmost financial and educational need for developing countries regarding climate change as outlined in the technical report *Development and Climate Change: A Strategic Framework for the World Bank Group* (2008),

Realizing the role of technology and research in preventing the spread of diseases through proper modification and application towards policy making,

Reiterating the threat that vector-borne diseases pose on human health, especially with the aggravating impact of climate change, as outlined by the 2017 WHO resolution WHA70.16 on "Global vector control response: an integrated approach for the control of vector-borne diseases", given an emerging pathogen drug resistance within transmitting species,

1. *Encourages* open communication for scientific collaboration and knowledge-sharing tailored to specific climate change and health-related threats through:

    a. Forming expertise partnerships between Member States to facilitate research and data transfer along the development spectrum;

b. Prioritizing sharing of specific research projects dedicated to mitigating the mal effects of climate change, tailored to varying regional and local needs, particularly in developing nations;

c. Equipping developing states with the technical and scientific knowledge to respond to the particularly aggravating negative health effects following natural disasters;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to incentivize and facilitate the transfer of knowledge to multinational corporations and small and medium enterprises to support their transition towards a sustainable business model;

3. *Endorses* the creation of the Global Small Modular Reactor and Hydrogen Energy Plan to introduce carbon-free nuclear energy and biomass gasification as a cleaner alternative to traditional energy sources for developing nations in collaboration with The European Commission and The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

4. *Directs* the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) to create a shared knowledge platform for Member States to access innovative climate change solutions, with a focus on:

a. Sharing best practice amongst Member States;

b. Encouraging Member States to educate themselves internally on all climate action initiatives taken on a local and/or national level to encourage local initiatives and support;

5. *Recommends* Member States mobilize health professionals and climate-change-impacted communities by:

a. Cooperating more strategically with non-governmental organizations to engage, partner with, and mobilize communities most impacted by climate change;

b. Applying knowledge, skills, and lifestyles advised in the fifth session of UNEA;

c. Collaborating with the United Nations Disaster Risk Response (UNDRR) to create national and local policy and framework to combat severe drought through knowledge transfer;

6. *Endorses* regional and national policies to raise public awareness on climate change and health, and strengthening resilience of health systems in terms of upgrading home visitation programs and publicity activities in communities, schools, and families;

7. *Urges* Member States to ensure the health and well-being of the public by establishing programs that educate their populations on water scarcity caused by rising global temperatures by:

a. Creating an initiative to educate citizens affected by water scarcity on water conservation techniques;

b. Including action steps each citizen can take and the integration of a water conservation campaign to the education environment;

c. Developing a media outreach program to further promote education on water scarcity;

8. *Encourages* Member States to aid communities affected by climate change through:

a. Providing funding aimed towards lower income families through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund;

b. Integrating programs that aid in providing different resources such as water, food and health services;

9. *Suggests* regional education programmes on agricultural practices to prevent further damage and mitigate through already existing conditions caused by climatic changes;

10. *Recommends* the utilization of biosensors as a diagnostic tool for airborne pathogens and waterborne viruses in public establishments and households through proper collaboration with the European Environment Agency and WHO by:

    a. Establishing a community-based system to examine analytes present in the air and water which would be forwarded to laboratories;

    b. Incorporating exposome and biosensors to allow appropriate interpretation of viral and bacterial diseases;

    c. Applying Information and Communications Technology for households to easily monitor airborne pathogens and waterborne viruses;

11. *Suggests* the exploration of alternative means to combat the transmission of vector-borne diseases through the use of innovative techniques such as sterile insect control or genome editing (CRISPR) in collaboration with and under control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and WHO;

12. *Endorses* the collaboration of Member States with epidemiological centers to enhance DNA sequencing programs for the assistance of early detection of mutated variants of airborne viruses.

The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Bearing in mind the *Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* (2019) presented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its mention in chapter 4 of the specific impacts of climate change on island and coastal Member States as it relates to human health,

Noting the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) observation that natural disasters and hazards have a large impact on the food security of regions as stated in their 2015 report entitled *The Impact of Natural Hazards and Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition,*

Concerned by the World Bank's finding that the rate at which sea levels are rising accelerated from a rate of 0.06 inches per year in the twentieth century to a rate of .14 inches since 2006, placing healthcare systems and infrastructure in low lying areas under extreme risk for degradation,

Recognizing that the driving socio-economic factor for many Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is tourism, comprising of 40% of the regions GDP directly providing funding for healthcare systems throughout the region,

Noting the successful framework of *The Montego Bay Declaration* (2017), and its objective to set common action plans with the goal of creating sustainable tourism practices and increase economic support in order to sustain access to healthcare and healthy living practices,

Taking into consideration the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project, which helps Member States to change their ways of living to adapt to, and be resilient against the effects of rising sea levels due to climate change,

Convinced by the World Health Organization's Regional Office for Europe's publication *Climate Change and Health: A tool to estimate health and adaptation costs* (2013), stating that oceanic climate change will have a direct impact on the economic and health systems within Member States through the degradation of the current globalized economic system,

Understanding that according to a 2020 publication by the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration entitled *How Climate Change May Be Impacting Storms Over Earth's Tropical Oceans,* the frequency of extreme weather events will increase up to 60% by the year 2100 which could decrease food security and access to health care in vulnerable regions,

Knowing that natural disasters have a significant impact on public health and that the direct impact of climate change on health will cost Member States between 2-4 billion USD per year by 2030 according to the World Health Organization,

Having examined the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaboration on the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) project which provides a framework for protecting health and reducing the risk of disease which results from climate change by providing basic water, sanitation, and hygiene and so reduces overall health care cost and health service inequalities and improves the resilience of health systems,

Realizing the success of programs that utilize drone technology to effectively combat the spread of the Asian Tiger Mosquito from spreading vector-borne diseases further north into Europe,

Acknowledging the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for Indigenous People's finding that social and economic inequities as a result of rising sea levels pose a threat to individuals from low-income or indigenous communities especially with danger to the health, culture, and livelihoods of those living in the regions affected by increasing temperatures,

Drawing attention to the need of Member States to increase their disaster preparedness strategies as a reaction to the increase in vector-borne illnesses and natural disasters due to climate change as recognized by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) programme under the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

Concerned that increased coastal flooding raises direct risks to health and other respiratory illnesses,

1. *Invites* fellow Member States to utilize the *Montego Bay Declaration* (2017) as a guiding document to:

    a. Update infrastructure to modern and disaster resistant structures in order to allow Member States the ability to provide sufficient healthcare for their populations;

    b. Create sustainable tourism practices to grow primary industries without compromising the environment;

    c. Implement more comprehensive environmental management to preserve the environment and sustain healthier living conditions;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to combat water pollution from both an international and domestic front through implementing a multi-pronged approach to achieve goals in accordance with "blue economy" initiatives such as:

    a. Shifting away from harmful forms of energy and pollution that affect our waters and moving towards renewable and environmentally friendly forms of energy that can help protect various forms of water bodies including water basins, rivers, and oceans;

    b. Developing social media campaigns to reduce the use of single use plastics and campaigns to clean beaches and oceans;

    c. Encouraging clean beaches and cities through domestic programs similar to the goals outlined in the UN Clean Beaches Operation;

    d. Encouraging dialogue between fisherman, fisheries, and governmental agencies;

3. *Calls upon the* international community to recognize that the global economic system is being greatly impacted by the current state of the climate and oceanic systems by:

    a. Endorsing the call that all Member States unite their focus and acknowledge the pressing issue of the effects of climate change on our ocean and the grave consequences;

    b. Encouraging an individualistic framework for scientifically-sound local research to combat the effect of climate change on economies, tourism, and healthcare systems;

    c. Recommending the development of a database that would house collective climate information to track the most at risk areas to aid in the assistance of funding and resource allocation based on the individual data of involved Member States;

4. *Recommends* the UNDP expands the Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project to a global scale, with a focus upon:

    a. Guiding all participating Coastal and Small Island States to transition their local infrastructure to become more resilient;

    b. Enhancing coastal protection in Small Island States and Developing Coastal States;

    c. Fostering improved coastal management and present local communities with diversified climate-resilient livelihoods and strategies to adapt to the effects of sea-level rising;

5. *Encourages* WHO and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination programme, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to help facilitate the expansion of the field of disaster medicine and the coordination of efficient responses in all Member States to decrease the risk of food insecurity and lack of access to health care as a result of natural disasters by:

    a. Hosting events and forums available to all Member States;

    b. Increasing the focus on the practice of disaster medicine in especially vulnerable   regions like coastal states to:

        i.   Help medical professionals be better prepared to aid those affected by natural disasters which increase in frequency as a result of climate change;

        ii.   Increase knowledge of the impact natural disasters have on human health;

6. *Reiterates* its call to set up the WASH project in Small Island Developing States and least developed countries, where climate vulnerability is very high, and expanding WASH by:

    a.   Including mechanisms for controlling oceanic climate change and vectors;

    b.   Treating vector-borne diseases through providing specific medicine through the WHO;

    c.   Including a specific program under WASH for children conducted by UNICEF;

7. *Advises* Member States with extensive disaster preparedness programs share information and training programs with other Member States in collaboration with the UNDAC programme;

8. *Recommends* Member States build up their existing disaster preparedness programs with the intention of:

    a.   Improving training provided to at-risk populations to react to floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, fires, and other destructive events;

    b.   Teaching future generations about the risks of natural disasters, how they can be prevented and how to react to them by:

        i.   Increasing climate change education in schools;

        ii.   Increasing public health education in schools;

9. *Asks* health institutes to consider using Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) tools to generate adequate policies to respond to the spread of vector-borne illnesses focusing on technical advice, resources for the response to potential epidemics and reinforce health teams as a complement to risk reduction by:

    a.   Encouraging domestic health agencies to request GOARN's network and data collection protocols be introduced by the GOARN steering committee in order to study and prevent new outbreaks of vector-borne illnesses;

    b.   Strengthening networking among national stakeholders, international humanitarian NGOs and United Nations agencies to develop effective tools and technologies that can improve outbreak response;

10. *Invites* the international community to share weather information and technology in order to:

    a.   Allow Member States to be more prepared in case of natural disasters, which would subsequently negatively affect their healthcare systems;

    b.   Encourage the expansion of the study of climatology to become more aware of human impact on the environment and how it impacts health;

11. *Encourages* fellow Member states to utilize small drone technology in a sustainable and safe manner to target increased breeding sites of potential vector-borne diseases outside of human reach as rising sea levels expand brackish water inland;

12. *Requests* Member States to consider integrating the impact of rising sea levels on indigenous populations;

13. *Further recommends* public education on environmental issues through global climate awareness initiatives and programs, especially to nurture negotiations pertaining to decreased use of harmful pesticides used in agriculture that can end up in coastal waters;

14. *Suggests* creating and effectively utilizing joint funds with other UN bodies who share similar goals to:

a. Mitigate the humanitarian impacts of climate change through continued dialogue with the UNICEF, UN-WOMEN, United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Health Organization (WHO), and the UNWTO (World Tourism Organization);

b. Engage in regionally targeted climate mitigation efforts, the specificity of which will allow for more effective tailored initiatives;

c. Encourage allocating a portion of funds towards on-the-ground implementation measures with local partners;

15. *Recommends* the creation of an international database that streamlines the application process for individual Member States to prioritize funding for:

a. Developing coastal and island states;

b. Member states with tourism reliant economies jeopardized by climate related disasters;

c. Urgent matters brought about climate destruction, degradation, and subsequent humanitarian crises including but not limited to:

    i. Natural disasters worsened/caused by climate change;
    ii. Polluted waterways threatening access to potable water;
    iii. Food insecurity as a result of climate disasters, desertification and drought;
    iv. Displacement or loss of economic opportunities;
    v. Growing threat of vector-borne diseases as the climate warms.

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing that, according to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,* developing Member States, especially least developed countries (LDCs), are most vulnerable to climate-related disaster and its externalities which harm human health,

Fully believing in the benefit of multilateral initiatives and collaboration between United Nations (UN) entities, Member States, stakeholders, and regional and international organizations when addressing climate and health disparities,

Acknowledging the vulnerability of agricultural and natural resources to climate-related disasters, and the importance of their stability to the global economy and human security as laid forth by *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* (2020) report by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (FAO),

Calling attention to the lack of funding and resources available to developing Member States, as addressed by Article 10.6 of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), which are needed to address and implement the goals as laid forth by Article 11.1 of the *Paris Agreement*,

Bearing in mind United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) *Climate Change, Violence, and Young People* (2015) report, and the *UN Briefing Note: Climate Security Mechanism* (2018), which link environmental disasters to youth development, crime rates, and other long-lasting issues that harm human health,

Applauding the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Race to Zero Campaign to reduce carbon emissions among private sector organizations and Member States and its expected benefits for human health and the environment,

Recognizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 13, and specifically target 2, which states the need for the development of a vision for increasing E-Mobility across the continent of Africa, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and protect public health in willing and able Member States,

Emphasizing SDG 13.3 which highlights benefits of climate change and health education in developing communities, governments, and regional entities which provide citizens adequate information to combat climate health issues independently in order to achieve climate change and health stability,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Member States, as stipulated by Articles 19 and 20 of the *Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992), that developed Member States have a responsibility to aid developing Members States in mitigating the effects of climate change,

Recalling the international commitment to the mission proposed under the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 2019 resolution EA.4/Res.1 on "Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production", which promoted the SDGs, especially SDG 3 on Good Health and Well-being,

Having considered the consistent destabilizing impact of climate-related disasters on infrastructure such as energy, transportation, and resource distribution systems that are vital to securing human health, as laid forth by the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment) to further expand their work with the UNFCCC in utilizing The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) with the purpose of urgently prioritizing the funding of climate change and health initiatives in LDCs and their vulnerable populations;

2. *Encourages* the UNEA to continue assisting willing and able Member States through capacity building, especially in developing Member States, in the implementation of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Climate Change Induced Disaster Risk Project by:

a. Providing policy makers in areas with high climate change risks with the information needed to take proactive actions to protect individuals, communities, and nations from adverse effects of climate change by:

   i. Allocating different technological advancements in meteorology by creating partnerships with NGOs and the World Meteorology Organization (WMO), especially to LDCs;
   ii. Coordinating with UN Environment to foster the procurement of database systems and organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to gain a comprehensive database of how the effects of climate change are harming human health and the environment;

b. Preventing hazards conditions from escalating to disastrous levels by:

   i. Strengthening individual resilience to climate disaster by providing them with early warning alerts, to achieve target 3.d of SDG 3;
   ii. Forming aid kits with the help of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and International Development Association (IDA) which include gear necessary to escape hazardous situations;
   iii. Taking note of areas at high risk of disasters and informing regions;

c. Seeking assistance from the UN Women and The Major Groups Facilitating Committee (MGFC) to help vulnerable groups that were severely affected by natural disasters by:

   i. Providing medical assistance to individuals, especially women, subject to increasing displacement in evacuation centers;
   ii. Improving the accessibility of safe spaces fit for persons with disabilities (PWDs) amidst disasters with assistance from the UNDP in Member States that are willing and able to accommodate this;

3. *Recommends* the FAO aid in the discussion on promoting sustainable and climate-smart agriculture in the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GCSCA) for developing Member States in the areas of policy support and project design to coordinate mechanisms to ensure food security, nutrition, and nourish public health, including:

a. Encouraging the support of Environmental Action Groups within GACSA to conduct research and investigations on Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) around the world to complement CSA's existing body of knowledge;

b. Suggesting the Global Information System on Water and Agriculture of FAO (AQUASTAT) cooperate with local agricultural departments to promote modernization of agriculture in underdeveloped regions that will help local people improve the sustainable agricultural water use;

c. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with GACSA, deeply into the community, providing CSA production instructions in accordance with local conditions for farmers, including:

   i. Teaching how to make full use of crop residues such as organic fertilizer;
   ii. Constructing infrastructure for soil and water conservation;
   iii. Utilization of drought-resistant seeds;

d. Suggesting that the developed and developing Member States collaborate with each other to create an outreach program that could develop a sustainable system so that developing member states have good and healthy food;

4. *Directs* UN Environment work in coordination with UN Country Teams in supporting Member States in the utilization and implementation of UNDP Cultivate, which will:

a. Provide necessary technological assistance in various economic sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing to LCDs;

b. Address the risk of climate change and to ensure public health safety in LDCs and vulnerable communities, including indigenous communities;

c. Facilitate North-South, South-South, and Triangular cooperation to foster the procurement of necessary technological capacity to combat climate change and strengthen national health systems;

5. *Proposes* that UN Environment aid all willing and able Member States in the implementation of its joint Sustainable Cities Programme with United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) with the UNFCCC's Green Climate Fund (GCF) to foster the procurement of national and local green infrastructure, with a focus on:

a. Aiming to use transportation, public spaces, bicycle lanes to bring awareness to the health of the environment and to provide modes in urban areas that will:

i. Strengthen public health and mitigate contributors to climate change;
ii. Increase physical activity with the use of bike lanes in developed Member States;

b. Developing initiatives to create green spaces among urbanized areas to decrease Carbon Dioxide (CO2) levels to:

i. Help developed Member States move towards a sustainable growth as they approach rapid urbanization;
ii. Promote the development of green spaces with the goal of bettering human and environmental health;
iii. Encourage the private sector to practice transitioning into a sustainable economy;

6. *Suggests* a collaboration between UN Environment, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Climate Health Alliance to create guidelines aiming to streamline and standardize global management of health effects of climate change;

7. *Requests* the use of the Health and Climate Global Survey by UN Environment to oversee the gathering of information specific to Member States with the help of United Nations Institute for Training and Research in terms of their needs to implement sustainable practices to promote health through the use of data-specific evaluations by:

a. Utilizing existing WHO and UN Environment databases;

b. Encouraging Member States to stake voluntary information on their needs to implement recommended practices to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

c. Supporting increased information sharing of successful sustainable practices implemented between Member States through the UNEA;

8. *Calls upon* the UN Environment to expand the UN Climwarn Project to include more Member States outside of Africa which will aid Member States in gaining access to implement early-warning systems in aim to expand to new regions around the world in an effort to further introduce improved multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning system by:

a. Using the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as a guide to the research collected by the committee;

b. Utilizing international technology to exchange methods of data collection among nations to enhance necessary early-warning systems in collaboration with the UNDP's Signature Programme;

9. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to participate in methods of training and re-supplying equipment to better contribute to global concerns of climate change by:

a. Introducing solar-energy vehicles in collaboration with UNICEF in order to spread education and awareness of what contributes to climate change and how to reduce carbon footprints;

    b. Guiding developing communities on sustainability practices through the introduction of innovative technology by introducing the Green Energy Support Internship in coordination with the UNDP to combat global health concerns through energy-efficient methods;

10. *Suggests* the International Telecommunications Union work in collaboration with UN Country teams to aid Member States, especially developing nations, in the expansion and utilization of the UN Environment Sarajevo Air Application in which will provide Member State citizens adequate information to understand air quality levels in aim to improve public health awareness and address effects caused by climate change;

11. *Further supports* UN Environment to work in collaboration with regional bodies, such as the African Union, in further expanding its Electric Mobility Programme, especially in least developed Member States in the continent of Africa, to strengthen capacity-building measures and establish new technologies which combat climate change and improve public health by:

    a. Investing into electric-powered drivetrains and related technologies that facilitate the enablement of electric vehicles and fleets in an effort to address fuel efficiency, emission requirements, greenhouse gasses, air pollution, as well as market demands for lower operational costs;

    b. Requesting to be funded by the willing national governments, regional development banks, the World Bank, or the private sector to initiate public and private partnerships in conjunction with the UN Environment's Electric Mobility Programme.

Code: UNEA/1/5
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Climate Change and Health

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Guided by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1992) and the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) which set targets aiming to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and to avoid harmful human interference with the climate system and to strengthen the global response of the international community to climate change by reducing emission of greenhouse gases,

Taking into consideration the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2018 report on *Climate Change and Health* which raises concerns about the rise of vector-borne diseases, malnutrition, diarrhea, and overheating, which are major issues for indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups around the world,

Reaffirming the role of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), whose goal is limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius,

Highlighting the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 and 13 which focus on ensuring good health and well-being and combating climate change and its impact respectively,

Realizing the need for raising awareness for the connection between global warming and the environment and the occurrence of mass health phenomena such as the COVID-19 pandemic, as evidenced by UN Environment's *2020 Emissions Gap Report*,

Emphasizing best practices in transnational funding approaches to current and future public health crises, such as the WHO's Health Emergency Programme and the World Bank's Health, Nutrition, and Population Sector which work to provide emergency relief to imminent health disasters,

Keeping in mind the increase in environmental complications leading to change in weather patterns and illness rate to which many Member States cannot respond or address appropriately due to lack of technical support and capacity according to the 2015 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report,

Recognizing the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in terms of research coordination and development of shared climate-change mitigation and adaptation plans,

Convinced by the critical nature of technology in reaching sustainable development targets, specifically climate-specific national and global health goals,

Alarmed by the 2018 WHO report on *Climate Change and Health* which states that between 2030 and 2050 there will be more than 250,000 additional deaths due to climate change's side effects on humans, most of which are children,

Reemphasizing the importance of global collaboration for improving institutional capacities with regards to accelerating progress on health and the environment as established through the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* (1992),

Recalling the *World Programme of Action for Youth* (1995), which laid the foundations of international cooperation in order to improve the situation on health and the environment for young people worldwide,

Fully aware of the 2016 World Health Assembly resolution WHA69.4, "The Role of the Health Sector in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management towards the 2020 goal and beyond," which reiterates the objective of reducing the consequences of hazardous chemicals on human health,

Deeply conscious of the 2017 United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 3/4 which addresses implementing the SDGs for health inequalities and stresses Member States and the international community to make policies to address health's environmental determinants,

1. *Calls upon* the UN Secretariat to host a Climate Change and Health Summit, modelled after the 2018 Climate Change in the Middle East and Mediterranean Conference, and to integrate those efforts into UN Environment's *Medium-Term Strategy 2021-2025* which would:

a. Include research and development projects for the linkage between climate change and health as well as localized climate change effects in coordination with domestic stakeholders;

b. Share this research in an international forum, being able to develop climate change mitigation and adaptation plans;

c. Develop a statistical database for Member States to submit documentation on climate change and health issues in their territory;

d. Encourage the inclusion of vulnerable people in climate change and health by giving attention to people living areas that are either isolated or rural;

e. Include a forum between the largest Member State contributors to carbon pollution in total to agree on how to achieve elimination of carbon-pollution subsidies outside of domestic borders;

2. *Supports* a collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to leverage data and research results from the IPCC in order to develop new techniques that work for:

a. Removing harmful substances from the environment;

b. Removing CO_2 from gaseous emissions;

c. Changing lifestyles and enhancing the resilience of the ecosystem by integrating best practices and establishing guidelines for industries relying on fuels and chemical substances;

3. *Recommends* Member States to work along with financial organizations and regional and international collaboration centers and humanitarian foundations such as UNICEF's Voices of Youth Campaign to create climate change and health leadership initiatives, including infographics, video campaigns, and social media profiles and workshops following the UN youth strategy, Youth 2030, that can improve and share techniques to face the negative effects of climate change on health in their communities;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to collaborate with WHO to enhance Member States' institutional capacities to enable efficient decision-making in regards to health in order to better produce information, health surveillance and early warning systems by:

a. Developing training programs, tools and training, and educational materials;

b. Providing guidance to Member States to efficiently research and use available technology to incorporate climate risks in capacity building and point attention towards developing the know-how, skills, and capacity to implement climate-resilient health systems, health infrastructure and health programs;

c. Guiding Member States on how to implement these capacities in their various health sector planning and implementation through setting health goals against the risk of climate change using knowledge, skills, and relevant systems;

5. *Invites* Member States to establish new or build upon existing national climate-related children response plans by harnessing technological developments and new research strategies to have an immediate response to children-specific climate diseases by:

a. Encouraging the collaboration of UN Environment and UNICEF in the formation of Climate Change and Children (CCC) guidelines for Member States to successfully integrate children into climate change research and technology development initiatives implemented regionally and locally;

b. Adopting national policies that show recognition of children as agents of change in technological development aimed at addressing climate-related effects on children's health;

6. *Reiterates its request* to all willing and able Member States to develop a strategy including five-year milestones for research, development and climate-related technologies to meet targets in order to achieve a 100% clean energy economy and net-zero emissions by 2050;

7. *Suggests* the expansion of the UN Science-Policy-Business Forum by collaborating with WHO to:

    a. Research the damage of climate change on the air;

    b. Harness technology to mitigate the health effects of air pollution;

    c. Improve provisions for cooperation at regional levels in terms of knowledge transfer in the health sector;

8. *Welcomes* the proliferation and expansion of a new green sector by:

    a. Ensuring adequate health working conditions of fossil fuel workers, such as operating solar and wind energy machinery;

    b. Promoting vocational training for new jobs through collaborations with the International Labor Organization (ILO);

    c. Equipping businesses with accessible and achievable steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

    d. Establishing a climate change and health knowledge-sharing network for businesses by partnering with the ITU;

    e. Encouraging Member States to increase their commitments to the REDD+ foundation to prevent deforestation and increase ecological developments;

9. *Further recommends* the collaboration and the establishment of partnerships between Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help create sustainable climate mitigation and adaptation plans to improve health conditions by:

    a. Actively recognizing climate change as a global priority and help protect local communities from future health problems that may arise from climate change;

    b. Supporting the implementation of new and overseeing existing climate mitigation and adaptation plans that have the capacity to change over time as new research is developed;

    c. Taking into consideration those who may be disproportionately affected by health problems caused by climate change;

10. *Endorses* the allocation of funds to invest in research and development initiatives towards the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by:

    a. Using biofuels in the transport sector;

    b. Converting fossil fuels to hydrotreated vegetable oil;

    c. Enhancing research mechanisms for a clean renewable energy source;

11. *Calls for* the implementation of a merit point system which rewards progress to targets achieved in the *Paris Agreement* and SDGs, administered by subsidiary bodies appointed by the UNEA through:

    a. Awarding titles and privileges to committed Member States, including the possibility of grants by the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

    b. Collaborating with the Green Climate Fund and UN Environment to provide funding to assist developing countries in attaining their targets;

12. *Directs attention* of Member States to invest in public-private partnerships focusing on Artificial Intelligence which can be helpful in monitoring pollution emissions, analyzing, reporting, and forecasting accurate and regional climate models to make better regional decisions regarding climate-specific diseases and health issues;

13. *Reminds* Member States to implement healthcare policies adapted to pandemic risks, to prepare a global strategy based on shared scientific knowledge and data in the event of a new pandemic, alongside the utilization of a global outbreak and alert network to address the possibility of future pandemics.

Code: UNEA/1/6
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Climate Change and Health

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging that Member States differ in regional, developmental, and industrialization conditions and recognizing the special burden developing states face as result of the increasing global temperature and a lack of health access while being especially exposed to climate change related diseases like malaria, malnutrition, and heat stress,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 4, and 13, and acknowledging the link between health and climate change while emphasizing that all people must be educated on climate change and health linkages while also being aware of the importance of the utilization of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in educational awareness,

Recalling the 2008 World Health Assembly resolution 61.19, "Climate change and health," which expresses commitments to meet the challenges climate change poses to human health providing clear directions for planning actions and investments at the national level,

Cognizant of the *Ministerial Declaration on Health, Environment and Climate Change* from the 22nd Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2016, leading the way for WHO and the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to the first common intent of collaboration on climate change,

Emphasizing that fossil fuel emissions of energy account for 75% of global warming and as well, contribute to 65% of excess mortality rate caused by air pollution also have direct impact on health, especially cardiovascular and respiratory diseases caused by air pollution,

Reaffirming that one of the goals of the *COVID-19 Recovery Plan* (2020) of the International Energy Agency is to build a more resilient and cleaner energy system,

Deeply aware of the conclusions of the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2018 resolution on "Climate Change and Health", showing that climate change can cause increased water scarcity, leading to undernutrition,

Noting with alarm that the world population is estimated to reach 9.6 billion by 2050 and will require new patterns of water resource management to allow least developed states, developing, and developed states to continue to grow without leaving harmful carbon footprints and halting climate change,

Welcoming the announcement of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to develop, in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), a UNESCO Climate Change Adaptation Forum,

1. *Suggests* Member States adopt preventative measures for climate-related diseases through raising awareness about the link between climate change and health and providing education on countermeasures in close cooperation with UN bodies, through:

    a. Adopting the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program to reinforce hygienic practices in urban developing areas;

    b. Promoting the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP's) waste management program that would alleviate health consequences;

    c. Adopting digital platforms that promote climate change related education for the youth through expanding on UNICEF´s Climate Comic Contest intended on raising youth voices on the climate crisis;

    d. Collaborating with UNESCO in order to include climate-related health topics into national education plans as well as the UNESCO Online Learning Platform to teach the public how to upload useful disease information to local climate-change related infectious disease information databases;

    e. Developing ways to provide informational resources of climate change effects to individuals in regions without access to the internet in the upcoming UNEA session;

2. *Calls for* the expansion of the intent of collaboration between WHO and UNEA by establishing a shared agenda and facilitating biannual meetings for health and environment linkages in order to:

    a. Deepen the understanding of health and environment linkages through a common research agenda and explicit funding;

    b. Work together on concepts for improving climate-friendly health infrastructure globally, to enable especially developing Member States to provide their populations with health care to fight diseases caused by primary and secondary impacts of climate change;

    c. Encourage the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to discuss the detection, collect and assessment of climate indicators in each country;

    d. Undertake adequate measures to increase visibility and prioritization of particularly vulnerable communities;

3. *Calls* upon all Member States to realize synergies between clean energy, transport practices and health benefits, with a focus on:

    a. Implementing projects similar to the Sambangalou Hydropower Plant, a renewable clean energy method that generates power without releasing carbon emissions and replaces the use of fossil fuels while also ensuring the security of water as a critical aspect of health and sustainability;

    b. Enabling sustainable urban passenger and goods transport wherever possible, which can be enabled through the construction of green spaces, as well as bicycle lanes and pavements;

4. *Advises* Member States to support the creation of a regional program called *Water Tech*, an irrigation technology system that brings attention to the connection between climate change and health issues like undernourishment due to drought by:

    a. Studying irrigation technologies to be used in at-risk states in partnership with The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and including the results into the next Global Environment Outlook;

    b. Researching innovative implementation techniques, funded by the Green Climate Fund for this technology to stem water scarcity-related undernourishment;

5. *Recommends* collaboration with Médecins Sans Frontières's WATSAN's clean-water initiative by focusing on protecting vulnerable water resources designed to clean up water waste and provide access to clean water that will protect the world population from both water and land-borne diseases;

6. *Encourages* a collaboration between UNEA, UNESCO, and WHO to address health aspects of climate change, under the auspices of the UNESCO Climate Change Adaptation Forum, in order to:

    a. Provide advice and information on special climate-change related infectious diseases in order to enable all Member States to take corresponding measures according to the outbreak degree of infectious diseases and the possible spread scope and coordinate the human and material resources at the international, regional, and national levels and take actions for the possible outbreak of infectious diseases;

    b. Improve data availability on climate change consequences that potentially affect health, such as heatwaves, drought, flood and air pollution;

7. *Supports* using digital technology to publicize and promote the advantages of bio-composite and natural fiber materials to implement SDG 7 by:

a. Developing related applications and the use of VR rendering technology under the support and leadership of internet organizations to raise public awareness and arouse public interest and attention;

b. Promoting research and innovation in green agri-food systems, guided by the outcomes of the discussions of the Conference on Agricultural Research and Development;

c. Researching the use of natural fibers as potential alternatives to plastics and as raw materials for renewable energy;

d. Strongly encouraging the exchange of information and best practices on the multiple innovative applications of natural plant fibers, through South-South and triangular cooperation platforms.