

NMUN • GERMANY 2023 SIMULATION



19 – 24 NOVEMBER 2023

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Environment Assembly*

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United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Committee Staff

Director	Vikram Sakkia
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Agenda

1. Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution
2. Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNEA/1/1	Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution	YES – 41 NO – 10 ABSTAIN – 5
UNEA/1/2	Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution	Consensus
UNEA/1/3	Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution	YES – 50 NO – 1 ABSTAIN – 5
UNEA/1/4	Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution	YES – 46 NO – 2 ABSTAIN – 8
UNEA/1/5	Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution	YES – 34 NO – 12 ABSTAIN – 10

Summary Report for the United Nations Environment Assembly

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

1. Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution
2. Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

The session was attended by representatives of 56 Member States.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution.” By Thursday afternoon, the Dais received a total of 8 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including but not limited to: dealing with how to achieve biodiversity loss, preserve the world's water supply, manage waste disposal, address urban climate changes, and enhancing the funding of environmental agencies all through the promotion of multilateralism. The tone and atmosphere in the committee was electric as several initiatives, ideas, and potential solutions to promote multilateralism. [Insert **1-2** sentences here that detail the tone / debate / atmosphere in committee].

On Friday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 5 resolutions following voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body and the other 4 were passed by a recorded vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including sustainable efforts to preserve biodiversity, reaffirming efforts to curb pollution across all Member States, and innovative efforts to combat climate change through the establishment of partnerships between Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations.



Code: UNEA/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging that the *Paris Agreement* of 2015 is dedicated to establishing one of the main frameworks for protecting the environment through lessening greenhouse emissions,

Affirming the Transforming Education Summit which brings together youth from around the world to discuss ideas on a variety of topics,

Concerned with rising global temperatures which have affected many Member States around the globe,

Commending the success of programs that have successfully combated biodiversity loss,

Alarmed by the eutrophication, acidification, pollution, overfishing, and warming of the planet's aquatic ecosystems,

Deeply disturbed by the millions of lives lost due to air pollution alone and the hundreds of thousands of species at risk of extinction due to consequences of human development,

Aware of the detrimental effects of carbon emissions globally from the use of fossil fuels in both developing and developed Member States,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/11 for working to address the problem of marine litter,

Expresses appreciation for the financial support towards the Green Climate Fund from donor Member States,

Highlighting the need for international cooperation not only between national states but also NGOs and regional organizations as well as transparency and freedom of ideas,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in rising sea levels as laid out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

Deeply concerned by the number of plastics contributing to marine litter in the world's oceans,

Recognizing the value of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Flora and Fauna* of 1975,

Supporting the Food and Agriculture Organization's Global Soil Partnership,

Keeping in mind the value of SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), more specifically targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1, 15.5, and 15.9, which aim to protect and prevent extinction of past and upcoming threatened species,

Emphasizing the importance of inclusivity of all member states to combat such a large international dilemma,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to establish similar programs like the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act* of 1999 (EPBC Act) which seeks to establish laws and regulations regarding the loss of biodiversity by:
 - a. Protecting and surveying vulnerable ecosystems whether they be on the land or sea;
 - b. Developing conservation consultation and recovery plans for listed species and ecological communities;
2. *Calls for* the improvement of *Action for Climate Empowerment* (ACE) under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) through a new online portal to further increase the level of connectivity by:
 - a. Listing all the ongoing projects started in cooperation with ACE;
 - b. Listing and proposing new projects;
 - c. Relinquishing information regarding each project proposal or ongoing project;
3. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote connectivity between state and non-state actors on the development of environment-focused projects through Public Private Partnerships under the frameworks established by *Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals* (PEA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
4. *Strongly condemns* the illegal wildlife trade happening globally which causes threats of mass-spread disease, animal abuse, and damage to ecosystems, the UNEP has reaffirmed the importance of protecting endangered species and species on the brink of extinction with affirmative action;
5. *Advises* Member States to boost the economy by utilizing the framework created by the Regional Seas Programme through:
 - a. Creating ocean clean-up crews that work to alleviate the amount of plastic pollution found within the world's oceans;
 - b. Composing jobs in recycling to properly dispose of the plastics collected from the oceans;
 - c. Creating oil spill preparedness and response teams in coastal Member States to have aid in place in the event of an oil spill in the area;
6. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution to prioritize a discussion on reduction of single-use plastics at their next session in April of 2024 to combat the high amount of plastics contributing to marine litter;
7. *Calls for* the Green Climate Fund to expand their funding by enlisting financial assistance from other Member States who are not yet working with the Green Climate Fund and who have the means to provide support;

8. *Recommends* that Member States increase their commitments to keep global temperatures at 1.5 degrees Celsius below pre-industrial levels by:
 - a. Cutting the use of fossil fuels to mitigate the amount of carbon emissions being produced;
 - b. Expressing the need to transition to renewable energy sources such as solar, hydro, wind, and other sources;
9. *Encourages* Member States to create long-term strategies for scaling up and using carbon capture and storage technologies to solve increasing concerns of loose carbon emissions released from the use of fossil fuels by:
 - a. Using Carbon Capture and Storage technology to cut down carbon emissions to allow developing and developed countries to transition to renewable energy while still being able to use fossil fuels;
 - b. Supporting the implementation of these technologies by incentivizing the construction of necessary infrastructure through rewarding Carbon Tax Credits for effective carbon capture;
 - c. Approving an increase of voluntary international funding for the UNEP Environment Fund and other global partners to relieve a portion of the financial burden that implementing new renewable energy sources and technologies may have on developing Member States;
10. *Implores* Member States to ensure fertile soil does not become unusable through the framework established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s Global Soil Partnership by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to follow FAO's International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers;
 - b. Inviting all Member States to utilize the Farmer-to-Farmer Training Initiative established by the FAO to promote sustainable methods for soil management;
11. *Requests* the establishment of an annual educational youth conference that focuses on the protection of our water systems while:
 - a. Involving a variety of minority youth groups to increase awareness on issues like sea level rise, ocean acidification, and biodiversity loss underwater;
 - b. Inviting conservation experts to meet with students to embrace the field of water protection.



Code: UNEA/1/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution

Alarmed by World Bank reports that upwards of 400 million tons of plastic waste are generated each year, with over one-third of this being single-use plastics and recognizing that plastic pollution includes microplastics,

Cognizant of Article 6.2 of the *Paris Agreement* allowing voluntary participation between member states in carbon credit markets to achieve Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),

Emphasizing reports by the Global Environment Alert Service in which cement production releases over one ton of CO₂ per every ton of cement produced, accounting for around 8% of global CO₂ emissions,

Keeping in mind that inefficiency in urban development, particularly the efficiency of transportation use in urban settlements, is one of the key aspects to environmental sustainability and reducing carbon emissions,

Looking forward to supporting developing Member States who struggle greatly with climate change effects while only contributing to a small portion of emissions,

Taking into account that not all Member States have the economic flexibility or stability to make independent changes to their financial markets,

Recognizing the funds distributed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in areas of biodiversity, climate change, and pollution,

Acknowledging the GEF's language of "countries" in respect to recipient, donor, and participant "country" classification under their sovereign body,

Understanding the necessity of working with more developed Member States in the global south in aiding Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

1. *Welcomes* the intensification of national and international efforts to increase sustainability, to minimize pollution, and to mitigate the effects of climate change;
2. *Suggests* that the UNEP respond to the world's growing water pollution crisis with urgent concrete action by:
 - a. Increasing funds for conducting research and implementing innovative solutions for water conservation, such as greywater recycling;
 - b. Engaging in bilateral and multilateral cooperation for the sharing of best practices in the field of water treatment, especially on the regional level, as practices sharing might be more efficient within similar climate and environmental conditions;

3. *Supports* the establishment of an international network within the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership for further and comprehensive exchange of ideas and experiences on climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss by:
 - a. Implementing new public participation initiatives and expanding already existing ones;
 - b. Organizing international conferences and workshops that bring together various stakeholders like governments, NGOs, and communities in the interest of:
 - i. Sharing best practices in public participation and successful case studies to facilitate the adoption of effective measures globally;
 - ii. Integrating public participation into environment projects through citizen science initiatives;
 - iii. Focusing on youth involvement in public participation through transnational and international programs, aiming to empower young people to become advocates for environmental issues and active participants;
 - c. Developing online platforms and training sessions to:
 - i. Enhance the skills of individuals involved in public participation, including government officials, business leaders, and community representatives;
 - ii. Empower stakeholders with the knowledge and tools needed for effective engagement;
 - d. Suggesting Member States to promote volunteer engagement, widespread participation, and enhance reciprocal cooperation between businesses by:
 - i. Encouraging Member States to strengthen citizen participation in the policy-making processes and decisions;
 - ii. Establishing an international network focusing on measures and strategies to improve public participation;
 - iii. Increasing cooperation between businesses to support small businesses, job training, and entrepreneur strategies;
 - iv. Being integrated into existing and future environmental projects;
 - e. Aiming to educate local communities, companies, and decision-makers on the causes and detrimental effects of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution;
 - f. Including awareness-raising campaigns and information-sharing by means of utilizing social media, printed media, and other communication channels to build a global movement;
4. *Recommends* that Member States introduce national and regional policies and action plans to reduce the production of concrete, and increase the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions and the sharing of renewable resources, such as wooden materials or hemp products;

5. *Encourages* national voluntary measures to reduce waste and disincentivize single-use plastics, contributing to a unified global effort to decrease plastic pollution through:
 - a. Implementing bans and restrictions on single-use plastic products including limitations on its production and distribution;
 - b. Financing the research into and the adoption of plastic alternatives;
 - c. Improving waste management through upgrading the national waste management infrastructure such as recycling facilities;
 - d. Implementing information standards and labeling;
 - e. Encouraging the engagement of more Member States on this initiative by 2030;
6. *Promotes* the collaboration of Member States to exchange policy to support the construction of sustainably dense cities with an environmentally friendly urban infrastructure which includes:
 - a. Promoting multilateralism in urban development and transportation policy-making, through international cooperation and shared learning experiences among Member States;
 - b. Pushing for responsible manufacture and distribution of electric vehicles and sustainable sourcing of the energy required to power them;
 - c. Incentivizing of non-motorized transportation and electric transportation through carbon emission awareness campaigns, monetary discounts, coupons, and loyalty programs;
 - d. Encouraging the use of public transport instead of private vehicles by investing in increasing infrastructure efficiency while making public transport affordable with special concerns for vulnerable groups by:
 - i. Investing in inclusive infrastructure for public and eco-friendly transport, such as railways, bus lanes, cable cars, and protected bike lanes;
 - ii. Having adopted public transport to make it as affordable as possible, recalling Luxembourg's experience with making all public transport free of charge;
 - iii. Encouraging the sharing of best practices and urban sustainability innovations among Member States, fostering a global approach to environmentally friendly urban development;
 - iv. Integrating e-mobility initiatives with broader sustainable urban planning strategies, ensuring that electrification efforts are aligning with city development;
 - e. Establishing future city guidelines on existing models for smart cities, such as "Smart City Vienna," Luxembourg's "Environmentally Friendly Urban Planning Guide," and "Smart Cities Sweden" among many others by sharing the best practices among Member States;
7. *Further recommends* that the Global Environment Facility (GEF) collaborates with the UNEA on learning from the GEF STAR-6 and STAR-7 projects by:

- a. Continuing to systematically involve and improve implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreement Secretariats (MEAs) in recipient countries;
 - b. Inviting public and private actors to expand the funding in the GEF-controlled Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Adaptation Fund;
 - c. Working to rebalance minimum allocation floors for GEF STAR-8 projects measured in USD;
 - d. Increasing the weight of the vulnerability index through:
 - i. Comprising both economic and environmental sub-indicators being introduced into the GEF-8 STAR allocation formula replacing the GDP Index, which was previously the model's measure of vulnerability;
 - ii. The mandate and creed of the GEF;
 - e. Increasing the flexibility for STAR-8 countries by:
 - i. Recommending the GEF alter the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) framework to develop more inclusive allocation to allow recipient countries access to more funding and looser restrictions towards the development of STAR projects;
 - ii. Taking into account resource availability but ensuring the identification of concrete means to promote policy coherence, cooperation, and coordination between UNEA, GEF, MEAs, and other UN programs;
 - f. Working to identify concrete means to promote policy coherence, cooperation, and coordination between UNEA, MEAs, and the GEF in accordance with Paragraphs 89 and 90 of "The Future We Want" Document by:
 - i. Spotlighting and encouraging methods to share practices and research to help halt effects on the environment to allow less-developed nations the ability to access equal information;
 - ii. Creating an essential open line of communication between nation-states regarding interconnected economic and environmental issues by promoting open forums for recipient, donor, and participant Member States to reinforce understanding and ensure collaboration to fortify and improve the country support program;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in a Convention on Green Alternatives and Carbon Sinks (GACS) by:
- a. Receiving funds from the private sector and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the research and development of industries on specific plant-based alternatives;
 - b. Collaborating with the private sector, the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO), the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and all Member States to research:

- i. Plants such as hemp on their risks to biodiversity in their cultivation;
 - ii. The ability of certain crops to strengthen and enrich soils as well as retain water;
 - iii. The viability of plant-based alternatives compared to products produced by non-renewable sources such as plastic, clothing, and paper;
 - iv. Their ability to act as a carbon sink based on a large amount of carbon, they consume compared to a low amount of carbon produced;
 - v. The economic impacts of the creation of industries surrounding these plants and their products in Member States;
 - c. Labelling a plant species as key if it fulfills the goals set by the previous criteria, leading to:
 - i. Crafting legislation to enable the legalization of the usage and cultivation of plants for industrial purposes;
 - ii. A spur in research to develop new production and farming methods for products to ensure efficiency economically and environmentally;
- 9. *Encourages* more developed Member States in the Global South to play an active role in multilateral efforts to end climate change in their regions by:
 - a. Drawing attention to LDCs in the Global South by their more developed neighbors;
 - b. Imploring developed Member States in the Global South to act in the capacity of regional ambassadors and aid distribution hubs in their area;
 - c. Reaffirming the need for LDCs in the Global South to be aided in developing robust protections against climate change by more developed Member States as they contribute only 2-3% of greenhouse gas emissions;
 - d. Urging Member States from the Global North to invest in South-South Cooperation initiatives;
- 10. *Suggests* that the General Assembly promotes the protection of the environment by considering financial reform when reviewing Member State contributions in ways that would support biodiversity conservation, pollution reduction, and climate change minimization, especially regarding benefitting borrowing Member States;
- 11. *Encourages* Member States to participate and be involved in carbon credit markets through the United Nations Development Program to incentivize investment in developing states by seeking voluntary participation in these CCMs constituted by written bilateral or multilateral agreements among Member States looking to contribute to Member State NDCs for the reduction of carbon emissions through Internationally Transferable Mitigation Outcomes.



Code: UNEA/1/3

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), 15 (Life on Land), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) to promote multilateralism in combatting climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss,

Acknowledging how crucial it is to implement policies that support the shift to sustainable practices and decouple economic growth from resource use to accomplish SDG 12 by the end date 2030,

Noting the deep history of multilateral initiatives for climate change and sustainability efforts held by many of the Member States of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), such as in Race to Zero to promote sustainable green building in urban development to mitigate pollution in the air, sea, and land,

Understanding the accelerating threat that climate change imposes on our seas, coastlines, fisheries, and coral reefs, which are essential to the health of the planet,

Acknowledging the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* that, through its Kigali Amendment and the Rome Declaration, can contribute to mobilizing and scaling up solutions that provide,

Further Recognizing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and its long-term goal to ensure the efforts of sustainable, efficient, and environmentally friendly cooling, each Member State can reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution,

Cognizant of the importance of the *Paris Agreement* in promoting and sustaining climate justice and transformation to a more supportive climate infrastructure in line with the net zero by 2050 goal,

Recognizing the adoption of the *Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan* at the 27th country of the Parties in 2022, which includes a \$100 billion finance pledge for projects in LDCs that reduce emissions,

Urging Member States to collaborate with international organizations that announce their commitment to climate change such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Green Building Council to mitigate pollution in air, land, and sea,

Keeping in mind the goals and strategies of the three Rio Conventions (the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD), the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD), and the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC)),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/174 of 14 December 2022 highlighting the need for monetary involvement to mitigate environmental crises,

Restating General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,”

Noting UNEA Resolution 4/10 of 15 March 2019 highlighting that indigenous people serve a crucial role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and deforestation and loss of biodiversity requires collective actions at the national, regional, and global scales,

Referring to UNEA Resolution 2/15 of 4 August 2016 on protecting the environment during armed conflict, noting the devastating effect that conflict can have on biodiversity and climate initiatives, and the need for multilateral research and action in this area,

Understanding the vital role of Green Bonds Frameworks which provide Member States with a green investment used to finance activities that address climate change and environmental issues,

Recognizing that according to the International Institute for Environment and Development, 50 lower-developed countries have received less than 3% of the funds needed to adapt to and combat environmental threats,

Observing the importance of financial commitments to ensure the financial market of Member States centralizes itself around biodiversity conservation efforts, pollution mitigation management, and climate change,

Recognizing the call for accountability of non-state actors from the United Nations High-Level Expert Group on the Net Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities,

Acknowledging the importance of engaging with international organizations, bilateral partners, and Public-Private partnerships to appropriately finance new initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF),

Focusing on the rapid adoption of developed or developing innovations and incorporating such sustainable technologies for waste management, air quality monitoring, and mapping geological changes,

Understanding the significant gap in funding for climate action between Developed Member States and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as highlighted in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development’s *The Least Developed Countries Report 2022*,

Deeply concerned about the factors contributing to greater financial burdens by loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which the lack of accessible data across Member States has caused,

Recognizing that around 70 million indigenous people’s livelihood depends on the forest and 14 million indigenous peoples have been displaced due to conservation areas expansion, although they account for 5 percent of the world’s population, and protect 22 percent of the Earth’s surface and 80 percent of the planet’s biodiversity,

Concerned by the approval of harmful investments that negatively impact the environment and the lack of market-based protections, which aim to emphasize and promote conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity,

Emphasizing the importance of the Regional Seas Programme, recognized by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) as the most significant regional mechanism on ocean pollution and biodiversity,

Alarmed by the classification of *Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans* (RSCAPs) as UNEP-administered, non-UNEP administered, or Independent, which decides technical support from the UNEP to RSCAPs, influencing the effectiveness of these programs,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in rising sea levels as laid out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that states sea levels have risen 3.6mm a year,

Realizing the need for more inclusive climate change forums, conferences, and committees and highlighting the importance of the 2023 UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai as an example for Member States to attend,

Noting with deep regret the state of our climate, the condition of oceans around the globe, and the biodiversity loss already suffered,

Keeping in mind among Member States that according to a study from the European Union, developing nation states have received an 11% increase in 2021 escalating pollution rates in these specific regions,

Calling attention to the environmental effects caused by sanctions outlined by the Emirates Policy Institute that increase pollution and carbon emissions in developing Member States,

Having regard for the harmful effects of the transportation industry in all Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of sustainable technology and innovation in addressing environmental issues,

Disturbed by the lack of knowledge on the causes and mitigation solutions to different climate issues by individuals and governments due to a lack of a holistic approach,

Further acknowledging the findings of the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on the need for collaboration among Member States to combat environmental threats, highlighting the unprecedented rate of biodiversity loss and its far-reaching implications,

Deeply devastated that 400 million people are impacted by drought, 43 million people are displaced by floods, and 10,000 individuals die due to flooding according to the United Nations,

Concerned that the non-UNEP administered Black Sea region is polluted twice compared to the UNEP-administered Mediterranean Sea Region, according to the United Nations Development Programme-European Union project "Improving Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea: Selected Measures" (2017-2019) and welcomes the *Mediterranean Sea Barcelona Convention* and the *Black Sea Bucharest Convention* started to cooperate in 2016 on common issues,

Acknowledging the importance of the energy-efficiency measures put forward by the *Climate Action Plan 2021-2025*,

1. *Endorsing* creating the short-term International Climate Agreement Review Board (ICARB), which will examine existing environmental initiatives with plans to combine such agreements with the same goals by 2026 which:
 - a. Submits environmental initiatives for review from each Member State's annual review, such as the Compendium of Canada's Engagement in International Environmental Agreements and Instruments;

- b. Calls upon the ICARB entity to evaluate how such agreements can be combined so that resources can be used effectively and for collaborative efforts;
 - c. Calls upon the UNEA to adopt a regular review of the ICARB initiative into the agenda during the next biennial meeting of the UNEA to ensure that agreements are being accurately and effectively combined;
 - d. Strongly recommends that the UNEP continues its commitment to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), such as the Paris Climate Agreement, and promotes coherence between their findings and the decisions of United Nations governing bodies to solve the Triple Planetary Crisis;
 - e. Welcomes nations who have historically been excluded from international environmental agreements and instruments into existing forums, such as the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, and the World Climate Summit;
2. *Encouraging* increasing the capacity of the Strategic Directions of the Regional Seas Programme to promote the synergistic implementation of Regional Sea Conventions and Action Plans to support the Caribbean Region, East Asian Seas, Eastern Africa Region, Mediterranean Region, North-West Pacific Region, Western Africa Region, and Regional Office for Europe Regional Seas Convention committees in the development of protocols on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes by:
- a. Increasing engagement with Regional Seas Conventions not established by the UNEP, including the Arctic Region, Antarctic Region, and Baltic Sea Regional Seas Convention committees;
 - b. Facilitating collaboration between the Regional Seas Programme and the One Health High-Level Expert Council (which coordinates the activities of the Food and Agricultural Organization, UNEP, World Health Organization, and World Organization for Animal Health);
3. *Noting with approval* that countries who financially rely on the production of non-sustainable forms of energy will still be included in such international environmental agreements to include these nations as part of the conversation as well as developing nations with sanctions that hinder their economic ability to receive and implement adequate climate change resources, as the inclusion of such countries is a necessary part of the conversation about how to move forward with accountability for the top carbon emitters internationally;
4. *Supporting* the establishment of a multisectoral climate Mentorship Program to bring developing and developed countries together based on bilateral partnership for 5 years under the UNFCCC by:
- a. Calling upon a conference held at the beginning of the program to assign partners and one at the end to assess progress by:
 - i. Initiating an opening agenda-setting conference for Member States;
 - ii. Using the Green Climate Fund to foster cooperation;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to create an annual report to be presented at the COP;

- c. Recognizing the successful implementation of climate change mitigation policies and the overall environmental progress through awarding Member States;
5. *Establishing* the Sustainable Initiative Effort (SIE) under the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which seeks to fund developing Member States in their creation of long-term sustainability initiatives by:
 - a. Setting aside a minimum of 10% of all support funding going to developing Member States towards the SIE, except for cases of crisis as requested by developing Member States;
 - b. Including long-term sustainability initiatives found regionally, nationally, and internationally;
 - c. Establishing a long-term solution that can be incorporated into the community; rather than providing a short-term solution that cannot be kept up or understood by the local community, initiatives should focus on indigenous methods and ways of understanding to promote future success once SIE ends funding;
 - d. Keeping in mind aspects of community culture and community needs; SIE-funded projects should address the specifics of the environmental harm occurring in the community in question;
6. *Encouraging* the IMF and World Bank to expand their scope in the Member States that they distribute funds to as part of the Climate Change Fund Management Unit by:
 - a. Restricting high-interest rates to Global South Member States who have difficulty paying back loans, thus creating an equitable system for alternative payment methods;
 - b. Expanding cross-data tracking of funding that shows which states have received a significant amount of funding compared to others that could be used to expand climate change goals;
 - c. Creating a cycle system that places nations in a rotation to receive funds to share funding; this data will be updated to a public tracking site to hold all Member States accountable for sharing funds that can also be used for further research;
 - d. Collecting data on the limited resources Member States have, to ensure the correct amount is disbursed and allocated efficiently and places representatives from other Member States to evaluate and report efficiencies for each quarter;
7. *Recommending* that the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index be reformed by the UN Expert High-Level Panel on Global Assessment to include climate vulnerability as a numerical factor in the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index, which is used by the United Nations and international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency to assess nations' qualification for economic relief;
8. *Calling upon* the UNEP to implement the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* and its overarching goals of halting human-induced species extinction, the sustainable use of biodiversity, equitable sharing of benefits, and implementation and finance to close the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year by:

- a. Supporting the creation of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) to encourage the protection of life below water under the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 14;
 - b. Suggesting Member States adopt Ecosystem-based Solutions (EbA) to national adaptation planning to monitor and evaluate vulnerable areas and abilities to adapt to climate change by working with certain regions that share marine or coastal areas;
 - c. Encourages states to prevent deforestation, poaching, and habitat destruction through National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP);
 - d. Advises that the international community focus efforts to restore soil fertility by developing a shared report by:
 - i. Encouraging Member States to adapt the strategies of Indigenous people on a large scale to lock carbon into the soil and prevent infertile land;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to rehabilitate soil by planting legumes, such as soybeans, to protect against water erosion, wind damage, and loss of moisture;
 - e. Calling upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to implement principles of sustainability, legality, and traceability to drive global trade which:
 - i. Encourages the engagement of private sector actors in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - ii. Supports the phasing out of perverse incentives that negatively impact biodiversity, such as fishing and fuel subsidies;
 - iii. Leverages biodiversity mainstreaming as established by the COP 14 Long-Term Strategic Approach to Mainstreaming;
 - f. Supporting Member States in incorporating biodiversity within the Member States' Local Economic Development Plans (LEDPs) by encouraging Member States during each UNEA Conference to release national action plans that reflect the agenda discussed during UNEA convenings within the 2 months following each convening;
 - g. Stressing the need to protect Member State's domestic flora and fauna in partnerships alongside UNEP by:
 - i. Estimating the biodiversity existing in every country with the help of the national ecosystem assessment done by the World Conservation Monitoring Center;
 - ii. Urging national governments create natural reservations of 5% to 10% of the land or the sea should be chosen by their government according to their population density;
9. *Recommending* Member States to develop stewardship programs with indigenous peoples to prevent human rights violations by reducing the number of displaced peoples from conservation efforts, while still preserving crucial ecosystems by:
- a. Urging Member States to create partnerships between conservation-focused Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and local indigenous populations which aim to

include relevant populations in the decision-making process, occupying indigenous territory;

- b. Calling for the expansion of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples to include an additional branch focusing on environmental issues to elevate Indigenous Peoples' voice by providing an international platform for them to share their ancestral knowledge;
10. *Further Recommending* the OECD Work on Plastic Report to include research components to the report which would serve as a more comprehensive information-sharing document to combat pollution by:
 - a. Providing semi-annually progress reports that include eco-friendly alternatives from participating Member States on their plastic reduction process and the assistance they need moving forward;
 - b. Sharing documentation of waste dumping that originates from developed nations and their imports into developing nations to hold Member States accountable;
11. *Encouraging* Member States to expand upon SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by cutting down the emissions of fossil fuels and greenhouse gasses from production by 50% by the set end date of SDGs 2030 by:
 - a. Eliminating coal-fueled factories and replacing them with alternative forms of energy such as solar power, rushing water, and wind turbines;
 - b. Using Carbon Capture and Storage technologies to reduce the emissions produced from the use of fossil fuels in all nations;
 - c. Creating more global investments in green finances for more sustainable projects and technologies to help finance the transition to renewable energy sources;
12. *Encouraging* Member States to attend the Global Sustainable Transport Conference to develop more environmentally sustainable forms of transportation by incentivizing the use of alternative transportation methods and improvement of public transportation through:
 - a. Promoting the establishment of tax incentives, rebates on alternative transportation, lower insurance rates, and lower affordability barriers for public transportation;
 - b. Supporting the improvement of public transportation infrastructure cannot be done without increasing safety for all people through:
 - i. Increased security, especially during non-peak hours;
 - ii. Initiatives to combat gender-based violence through greater lighting, public education, and increased ridership;
13. *Inviting* nations to increase their commitments to REDD+, created under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change to "protect, conserve, restore, recover, and sustainably manage" forest ecosystems by promoting carbon capture storage and relationships between international, regional, local, public, private actors, and institutions;

14. *Recommending* forming an ad-hoc working group under the UNEA in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forest especially developing monitoring actions while inviting forest-dwelling indigenous communities for active forest participation as policymakers so that they actively engage in the mapping and statistical analysis of forest land conditions to prevent deforestation crimes and protect ecological diversity;
15. *Further urging* the implementation of ad-hoc environmental crisis committees under the UNEP Major Groups Facilitating Committee (MGFC) that will be used to provide aid when environmental threats are heightened within Member States by:
 - a. Providing extensive environmental crisis data, existential environmental threat research, and monetary resources;
 - b. Addressing disasters such as drought, hurricanes, flooding, wildfires, and deforestation;
16. *Supporting* the enhancement of multilateral solutions to address ocean and water pollution by:
 - a. Recommending Member States establish a Total Management System for Marine Debris to develop filtration system plans that reduce marine litter in rivers, lakes, and oceans to prevent future health hazards through the development;
 - b. Calling for Member States to adopt regional circular economic models, similar to Japan's MARINE Initiative, in which public-private partnerships extract marine plastics to reuse and remanufacture them to create renewable resources to reduce land and ocean pollution;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to collaborate on strategies to preserve ocean life through the establishment of ocean clean-up crews to expand employment while also reducing pollution in the ocean for maritime nations;
17. *Supporting* the efforts of less developed countries to create early climate warnings to integrate community systems, allocate resources, and take appropriate measures to reduce the impact of climate change by:
 - a. Funding community systems will be funded through the SIE fund created above;
 - b. Strengthening the ability to combat desertification by establishing seed banks, reintroducing endangered species, enriching the soil with nutrients, planting trees, and counter erosion through terracing by utilizing strategies and resources of the UNCCD;
 - c. Combating extreme drought and extreme flooding through implementing water conservation systems, ensuring water can penetrate the surface, and creating natural spaces for water to flow;
 - d. Reducing the disposal of waste from higher-income nations into developing nations significantly increases pollution from waste and harms communities;
18. *Suggesting* Member States participate in a program within the Climate Action Summit of the UNFCCC that incorporates the needs and concerns of all nations regarding sustainable development integrating underrepresented groups like indigenous, rural, and youth groups by encouraging the establishment of a United Nations Climate Justice Conference under the Climate Action Summit of the UNFCCC as an updated commitment of the COP, as outlined by the draft

resolution proposed by the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka at the Asia Pacific Regional Ministerial Environment Forum Consultative Meeting in October 2023 by:

- a. Proposing that the Climate Justice Conference convene biannually in rotating regions of the world to discuss solutions most pertinent to the nations that most feel the impacts of climate change;
 - b. Addressing the topic that the committee has chosen through data assessments of international climate injustice to develop plans and initiatives;
 - c. Requiring underrepresented groups that will be established for the conference to speak and address their concerns;
19. *Recommending* opening an online forum conducted by UNEP which will actively be open for underrepresented groups to communicate local and regional climate impacts to gain knowledge from experts on this issue by:
- a. Encouraging the participation of indigenous peoples, the youth and other underrepresented groups in the discussions and the knowledge exchange about climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution;
 - b. Giving marginalized groups an accessible platform to connect and actively exchange ideas and problems in the midst of environmental crisis;
 - c. Including local aboriginal, and indigenous knowledge into research-based solutions for projects combating climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution;
 - d. Suggesting partnerships to promote knowledge sharing between underrepresented groups to promote sustainable usage for biodiversity conservation and decrease levels of pollution;
20. *Proposing* a regional water quality monitoring and supporting fund through international organizations or other multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Green Climate Fund by:
- a. Setting up a global water quality monitoring network by building real-time monitoring points in countries and regions that are severely affected by water pollution;
 - b. Analyzing the collected data to identify pollution sources and identify the areas that are severely affected by water pollution;
21. *Expanding upon* the work of the UNEP Major Groups Facilitating Committee (MGFC) and its work to elevate the leadership of the 9 major stakeholder groups identified by the UNEA, which include business and industry, children and youth, farmers, indigenous peoples and communities, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, the scientific and technological community, women, and workers and trade unions by increasing its size and meeting regularity:
- a. Recommending that the UNEP constitutionally increases the size of this body to include 3 facilitators, rather than 2, for each category to reflect more representative voices;
 - b. Supporting communication between the Major Groups Facilitating Committee with the UNEP through more regular meetings facilitated by the UNEP every two months and

through an annual in-person summit hosted by the 6 regions of the world granted regional facilitator roles on a rotating basis;

22. *Urging* Member States to implement policies that achieve zero net resource depletion and work towards the restoration of resources and natural systems to reduce biodiversity loss and mitigate pollution of air, sea, and land to fulfill the ambitions of the *Paris Agreement* and the United Nations Global Goals in collaboration with Race to Zero;

23. *Urging* the expansion of cross-communication and the rapid deployment of new technologies in line with the 2023 guidelines outlined by the United Nations Technology Executive Committee (TEC), through the collaboration of TEC, NGOs, local officials, and not-for-profits alongside overlapping UN bodies by:

- a. Establishing a database for research-sharing purposes between countries with advanced research and development programs and under-resourced nations and a department within the Sustainable Lifestyles Task Force to encourage knowledge sharing between Indigenous groups and local communities;
- b. Directing task forces (including, but not limited to): The Sustainable Lifestyles Task Force, Task Force on Displacement, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to broaden international understanding, collect, and record data on the global and regional shifts in climate change, and its effects and assist in international, regional, and domestic efforts to advise, and implement emerging technologies on-sight;
- c. Asking for assistance from NGOs including the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Environmental Defense Fund, and international organizations and coalitions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for expanding their education and research sectors, including mitigations and solutions, cause and effect, and interconnection further to spread pre-existing mitigation infrastructure in globally diverse environments both socio-politically and environmentally;
- d. Prompting the OECD Work on Plastic Report to include research components to the report, which would serve as a more comprehensive information-sharing document to combat pollution;
- e. Suggesting the creation of an annual international meeting between different branches of the UN, international NGOs, and not-for-profits for all relevant organizations focused on climate change and the annual international conference will be writing reports to be submitted to the UN's TEC;
- f. Recommending improving partnerships between willing Member States, non-governmental organizations, and UN bodies - such as the Robertson Foundation, UNEP, TEC, and GCF – to drive this research on critical environmental challenges, such as flood, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, and pioneer innovative solutions;

24. *Further invites* the UNEP to catalyze and expand its network of scientific expertise in carrying out its monitoring and assessment activities on the global environmental situation by:

- a. Requesting that the Global Environmental Outlook Report (GEO) Coordinating Team expand its network of 30 “coordinating centers” primarily located in Europe and the

United States to more Global South knowledge centers, particularly in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia, which currently includes 30 universities and research institutes;

- b. Recommending the Global Environmental Outlook Report Coordinating Team to place a new emphasis on technological advancements in sustainability when reporting on the state of the global climate crisis during its 2024 report;
 - c. Suggesting improving partnerships between willing Member States, non-governmental organizations, and UN bodies, UNEP, and GCF – to drive this research on critical environmental challenges, such as flooding, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, and pioneer innovative solutions;
25. *Recommending* that all Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (RSCAPs) amend the conventions to become UNEP administered so that all RSCAPs receive technical support from UNEP to enhance the effectiveness of the regional Seas Programme;
26. *Requesting* the Executive Director of UNEP to facilitate further technical collaboration between the RSCAPs on common issues by holding a conference of the parties to each Regional Seas Convention;
27. *Encouraging* the establishment of management mechanisms to survey and evaluate the environmental impact of projects or activities in international waters as called for in resolution 77/321 of the United Nations General Assembly, the *Agreement within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Use of Sustainable Development of Marine Biological Diversity in Areas Outside National Jurisdiction*, by:
 - a. Drawing upon the expertise of the Regional Seas Programme leaders to implement regional management frameworks for conservation efforts in international waters;
 - b. Encouraging the Scientific and Technical Body of the UNFCCC to carry out environmental impact assessments for large-scale construction and hazardous waste-producing activities occurring in states party to this convention;
28. *Urging* UNEP to prioritize greater investment in new technologies that support the world's transition to a carbon-neutral economy while prioritizing sustainable economic development or "green growth" by:
 - a. Encouraging UNEA Member States to join the Global Green Growth Institute, a treaty-based intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth in emerging economies under the leadership of its President;
 - b. Supporting public-private partnerships to support financing climate technology, which enhances the resilience of infrastructure systems to the impacts of climate change, testing of best practices, and innovative solutions for capacity-building;
 - c. Recognizing the importance of technologies in green growth expansion, including semiconductors to convert sunlight into electricity and fiber optic cables to decrease energy usage during data transmissions;

- d. Encouraging Member States to expand research and development of new renewable energy technologies such as solar panels, wind turbines, small modular reactors, and green hydrogen as leading innovations that could make the most global impact in transitioning toward a carbon-neutral future;
 - e. Promoting the use of technologies to protect and restore species including the generation of satellite image maps to promote wildfire and natural disaster resilience and emergency response technology such as vibro-impact energy absorbing devices to support;
 - f. Suggesting Member States adopt EbA to national adaptation planning to monitor and evaluate vulnerable areas and abilities to adapt to climate change by working with certain regions that share marine or coastal areas;
 - g. Encouraging the distribution of air pollution filtration technologies to under-resourced countries, such as 5G-enabled autonomous robots and multi-copters using inertial sensors which have proven to be successful in the reduction of air pollution;
 - h. Promoting the use of clean energy refrigerants and cooling technology to protect the atmosphere and ozone, implementing financial subsidies and support for environmental cooling technology, and stimulating the development of green energy companies;
29. *Further implores* partnering with the top 1% of non-state acting carbon emitters to establish targeted solutions for emission reduction by:
- a. Defining non-state carbon emitters as non-government affiliated or funded organizations and individuals;
 - b. Suggesting fines by individual Member State governments to the top 1% to hold those accountable for emission reduction for further incentive to reduce individual and corporation emissions;
 - c. Supporting solutions through collaboration with NGOs and PPPs to reduce emissions by 43% by 2030 as defined in the *Kigali Amendment* in the *Montreal Protocol*;
30. *Supporting* the establishment of a Multilateral Environmental Agreement to address the global phosphorus crisis in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) by:
- a. Recommending the implementation of a 50-50-50 phosphorus plan under the guidance of Our Phosphorus Future that strives to accomplish a 50 percent reduction in global pollution of phosphorus and a 50 percent increase in recycling of the nutrient by the year 2050;
 - b. Recommending the integration of livestock and crop production so that phosphorus in animal manure is applied to crops, reducing the demand for chemical fertilizers;
 - c. Understanding the importance of reducing global food waste to ensure less demand for crops and animal products, and therefore a decrease in phosphorus pollution;
 - d. Emphasizing the urgency of improving wastewater treatment to remove phosphorus from sewage, such that it can be recycled and does not enter lakes and rivers;

31. *Requesting* for Member States to begin negotiations on a treaty on the transboundary and environmental effects of conflict and war in line with the *Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context* and transboundary conventions such as the *Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents* by:
- a. Producing reports and studies on the environmental impact of specific armed conflicts by Member States directly involved in the conflict to those Member States whose environment is affected by the conflict;
 - b. Initiating knowledge-sharing mechanisms to aid Member States struggling to meet their climate goals during armed conflicts, by Member States with similar regions, or have a history of armed conflict.



Code: UNEA/1/4

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing an alarming lack of awareness on climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss in civil societies, companies, and decision makers,

Guided by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) as well as the Paris Agreement (2015) as a framework for all Member States on climate action,

Underlining the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and emphasizing the need for a multilateral approach under the guidance of SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), as determined in the United Nations (UN) *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)*,

Acknowledging the National Center for Environmental Information noted in its Global Report of July 2023, noted that the temperature was 1.12 °C above the average, over 8 million metric tons of plastic enter our oceans each year and carbon emissions have seen an unprecedented surge in the last decade,

Deploring that climate change caused approximately 12,000 disasters and more than 2 million deaths between 1970 and 2021 as estimated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Highlighting the vision of Global Bioeconomy Summit which aims to achieve a sustainable economy growth to reconcile the needs of humans and nature, reducing resource consumption and regenerating ecosystems, striving for achieving the SDGs,

Recognizing the importance of SDG target 15.9 (integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, and poverty reduction strategies),

Reaffirming the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 4/10 (2019), noting that indigenous people serve a crucial role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Appreciating that more than 50 countries and regions have integrated the bioeconomy into their policy strategies, based on the report of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2018,

Reaffirming the World Bioeconomy Forum Declaration 2021, highlighting the intricate linkages between socio-economic challenges and environmental damage in tropical forests' region, and socio-bio economy's potential for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems,

Affirming that indigenous people and local communities that accounts for 80% of planetary biodiversity have traditional and nature-based knowledge,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of institutions such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), has created or effectively managed over 3,300 protected areas covering 860 million hectares for basins and marine ecosystems, which reduced 2.7 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions, and brought 103

million hectares under sustainable land management for their multilateral efforts within regions which are most at risk for biodiversity loss,

Affirming the value of policies that provide incentives such as tax breaks to companies engaging in the conservation of biodiversity globally, encouraging responsible corporate citizenship in the pursuit of environmental sustainability,

Noting with appreciation that the Section III of Agenda 21 articulates indigenous peoples and local communities, workers, farmers, business, and industry,

Welcoming the important steps made towards a multilateral approach to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss with the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol Access and Benefit Sharing mechanism (ABS) including the Council for the Galapagos Special Regime (CGREG),

Recognizing land degradation is acknowledged as one of the most crucial environmental issues and affects about 3.2 million people including those who are in agricultural communities, small-scale farmers, rural areas, and the poor according to the GEF,

Fully alarmed by the development that in the past century, 83% of freshwater habitats and 85% of wetlands have been lost,

Recognizing the potential usage of the Chaco Biomass, one of the largest remaining patches of forest and savanna ecosystems in Latin America to prevent biodiversity loss,

Recalling the UN General Assembly resolution 75/207, which reaffirmed the want to catch up to meeting the SDGs by designing safe recovery strategies in relation to past and potential risks and emphasized the need for public and private financing for quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure at the national and international levels,

Recalling the UN General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which emphasizes our commitment to addressing the challenge of financing sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming the aspiration of *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* to mobilize at least \$200 billion per year from public and private sources for biodiversity-related funding by 2030, and seeks to increase international financial flows from developed to developing countries to at least 30 billion per year,

Recognizing that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), reaffirmed its commitment to the environment in the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to the UNEA and UNEP,

Calling for attention to the fact that 70% of Micro, Small, and Middle-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) need external funds to reduce their emissions, but only one third have been offered a financial incentive, based on the newest report from the UN-backed SME Climate Hub in 2022,

Deeply concerned that the world only allots roughly \$154 billion annually for nature-based solutions, less than half of the 370 billion that the UNEP estimates will be required by 2025,

Reaffirming the United Nations Decade on Restoration to improve coordinated efforts, technological transfer, and financial assistance, particularly for Member States with limited resources including but not limited to the United Nations Committee on Information (COI),

Concerned that improper waste management such as burning and open dumping, which emits greenhouse gas emission and lead to more damage caused by climate change,

Noting that the amount of waste will increase from 2.24 billion tons in 2020 to 3.88 billion tons by 2050, estimated by the World Bank,

Alarmed by that almost half of the waste is not managed properly as of 2023 according to the UNEP,

Recognizing the importance of waste management, including recycling, as it is estimated to reduce worldwide GHG emission by up to 15% in the UNEP report Global Waste Management Outlook (2015),

Emphasizing the significance of the United Nations Advisory Board of Eminent Persons on Zero Waste, established by the UN Secretary General, as a role of promoting proper waste management,

1. *Advises all* Member States to collaborate on preserving biodiversity by:
 - a. Revising the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) themes to establish specific goals for the implementation;
 - b. Creating wildlife corridors through Chaco Biomass to connect fragmented habitats, facilitating species migration, and preserving genetic diversity;
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement policy in protecting areas and conservation reserves by:
 - a. Establishing and effectively managing protected areas and conservation reserves for preserving natural habitats and protecting endangered species;
 - b. Enforcing strict regulations to prevent activities such as illegal logging, poaching, and habitat destruction;
 - c. Implementing sustainable land use practices, such as agroecology and sustainable forestry;
 - d. Encouraging responsible land development and zoning that considers biodiversity conservation is essential;
3. *Invites* all Member States to integrate the socio-bio economy into their national strategies to achieve a transformation to green economy referring to the Four-Pillar Structure proposed by the World Bioeconomy Forum, specifically to:
 - a. Guide the sustainable use of the biotic, material, and energy resources through constructing socio-bio economy aligning with the SDGs;
 - b. Officially advocate the products produced by the socio-bio economy and encourage individuals to consume and support relevant production chains;
 - c. Accelerate the synergies between public and private funds to improve the financial dynamism of the socio-bio economy;

- d. Develop financial incentives and partnerships to encourage private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation, with a focus on sustainable practices and corporate social responsibility;
 - e. Implement policies that provide tax breaks or other benefits to companies actively contributing to biodiversity protection and knowledge sharing;
 - f. Select the segment direction of socio-bio economy based on natural, cultural, and social resources endowment;
 - g. Emphasizing the value of traditional and indigenous knowledge and design socio-bio economic projects to strengthen the prosperity of indigenous local knowledge;
4. *Welcomes* all Member States to build their regional networks of socio-bio economy under the framework of the Global Bioeconomy Summit, deepening multilateral communication and financial cooperation;
5. *Suggests* all the Member States adopting Nature-based Solutions into their national strategy to address biodiversity loss and make an integrity between human society and ecosystem, utilizing success practices such as Agroforestry technique, which combines original trees and shrubs with native crops and livestock to increase the ecosystem resilience;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to collaborate with UNEP and UNESCO on promoting scientific research focusing on biodiversity loss and climate change in endangered areas such as:
 - a. Rainforests, to:
 - i. Study the impact of deforestation on biodiversity;
 - ii. Investigate sustainable forest management practices;
 - iii. Research on indigenous knowledge and practices in conservation;
 - b. Islands and maritime ecosystems, to:
 - i. Monitor and research the impact of tourism on local ecosystems;
 - ii. Study the impact of climate change on coral;
 - c. Other endangered areas, to study habitat fragmentation, species endangerment, and local climate impacts;
7. *Invites* Member States and private capitals to cooperate with Multilateral Development Banks, especially the Inter-American Development Bank, to invest in and fund the MSMEs and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the Amazon socio-bio economy through guarantees, grants, and other de-risking instruments;
8. *Calls upon* developed Member States to establish funding mechanisms managed by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation that would:
 - a. Create and implement dedicated funding mechanisms at national and international levels to support biodiversity conservation efforts in South American countries;
 - b. Allocate a percentage of national budgets and international development aid specifically for projects aimed at protecting biodiversity and incorporating indigenous knowledge

thereby:

- i. Reaffirming commitment to international agreements such as the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) and the SDGs, which underscore the importance of biodiversity conservation and the inclusion of indigenous knowledge;
 - ii. Promoting the financial and intellectual collaboration between Member States and private corporations regarding biodiversity conservation and knowledge sharing on similar topics;
 - c. Recognize that the similar challenges countries of the Global South face can best be solved by reciprocally beneficial cooperation;
9. *Encourages* Member States to incentivize Private Sector Engagement in joining Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to fund projects facilitating biodiversity conservation and knowledge sharing within Member States by:
 - a. Suggesting companies to join the Private Sector Advisory Group and work with the SDG Fund to develop a framework for how PPPs can provide large-scale solutions for achieving the SDGs thereby:
 - i. Acknowledging the benefit of risk-sharing and diversification within the Private Sector when navigating the uncertainties associated with climate-based projects;
 - ii. Involving global corporations in climate initiatives facilitates international cooperation and the sharing of best practices and technologies across borders;
 - b. Developing financial incentives and partnerships to encourage private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation, with a focus on sustainable practices and corporate social responsibility;
 - c. Implementing policies that provide tax breaks or other benefits to companies actively contributing to biodiversity protection and knowledge sharing;
 - d. Establishing a system that supports and connects NGOs working on promoting biodiversity throughout Latin America, to share their goals, activate their fundings, and use them effectively;
10. *Invites* Member States and private capitals to cooperate with Multilateral Development Banks, especially the Inter-American Development Bank, to invest in and fund the MSMEs and NGOs in the Amazon socio-bio economy through guarantees, grants, and other de-risking instruments;
11. *Advises* the expansion on the Nagoya Protocols ABS on the focus of Coastal and marine life protection by:
 - a. Creating global north-south partnerships based on sharing preexisting national frameworks consisting of, but not limited to, the Galapagos Marine Reserve (GMR);
 - b. Expanding the CGREG frameworks mentoring program into an international accessible toolkit;
12. *Invites* all Member States to promote proper waste management with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society organizations, in consultation with the UN Advisory Board of Eminent Persons on Zero Waste;

13. *Calls for* the opportunity across least developed nations to get support for an inclusive and sustainable education curriculum adopted in local school systems to support economic growth;
14. *Calls upon* the international community to create and accelerate knowledge sharing initiatives by:
 - a. Creating knowledge sharing initiatives in collaboration with local and indigenous communities so that Member States can learn from not only latest technology but also from traditional knowledge;
 - b. Using artificial intelligence in global climate change remote sensing, providing policymakers with real-time data for modeling future environmental scenarios, acting, and developing public policy accordingly;
 - c. Inviting Member States and NGOs to participate with the COI on knowledge sharing and access to global climate solutions;
15. *Recommends* Member States, UN institutions, and NGOs to step up their efforts on awareness-raising by:
 - a. Creating a comprehensive framework on the implementation of educational and participatory aspects in existing and future environmental projects, such as projects on ecosystem restoration, waste reduction, and mitigating the effects of climate change;
 - b. Including local communities, companies, and decision makers in such environmental projects to raise awareness on the importance of environmental protection among a broad public;
16. *Calls upon* all the Member States to cooperate with UNESCO and UNEP in sustainable education for climate action by creating and implementing an inclusive and sustainable capacity building education curriculum in the middle-income Member States, in line with SDG 4 and 13, to increase young people's equal rights in climate action participation;
17. *Encourages* the UNESCO to build a 3-year expert training exchange project with scholarship between the developed economies and the least developed countries to facilitate the sustainable vocational education in areas in need.



Code: UNEA/1/5

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Promoting Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution

The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Following Article 1 of the United Nations Charter which defines the United Nations as being “a center for harmonizing the actions of nations”,

Underlining the importance multilateralism plays in advancing global efforts to combat climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, especially in Member States with limited resources,

Noting with concern the impact and advancement of climate change resulting in decreasing biodiversity and increasing pollution worldwide, particularly the negative effects on nations of the global south, which are especially vulnerable to climate change,

Emphasizing the pivotal role played by the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in addressing environmental challenges and the potential to collaborate with Member States to foster progress,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) and their role in bringing peace and prosperity to our planet, highlighting SDG 17 (partnerships for the goal), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land),

Appreciating the vitality of water access, water cleanliness, and water potability for maintaining the health and safety of humans and their environments, specifically in keeping with SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 14 (life below water), which encourage Member States to prioritize equitable access to potable drinking water and to prioritize the protection of marine ecosystems respectively,

Stressing the importance of SDG 3 on good health and well-being and their connection to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the negative effects of polluted air because of fossil fuel usage towards health and well-being as well as the impact loose carbon emissions impose on their environment halting SDG 13,

Recognizing SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) which works towards ensuring affordable and clean energy using wind and solar energy in nations with high volumes of sunlight and wind to contribute sustainable electricity in physical infrastructure such as transportation,

Bearing in mind the *Global Waste Management Goals 2015*, specifically SDG target 12.A which encourages Member States to move towards sustainable consumption and production of goods, and SDG target 3.9 which includes the reduction of waste to prevent illness and premature deaths due to pollution or hazards,

Noting the interconnection between climate change and gender inequality and highlighting the need for the full implementation of SDG 5 on gender equality in the context of combating climate change,

biodiversity loss and pollution, while recognizing the indispensable roles played by marginalized groups, youth, and women,

Acknowledging SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and the role that climate change plays in habitat loss, human migration, urbanization, and slum development which contributes to air pollution and land degradation and compromises human and environmental health,

Further Acknowledging SDG 14 (life below water) and the limited success safeguarding the nearly 300 marine protected areas in Africa due to financial limitations that threaten ecosystems and vulnerable marine populations,

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1994) to halt human interference with the climate system, and the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1992) to conserve biological diversity,

Taking into consideration that 28% of global greenhouse gas emissions are produced by the transportation sector and promoting sustainable public transportation can help decrease emissions and conserve exhaustible resources,

Recognizing the success of existing regional transportation programs, such as the Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP),

Recognizing the financial burden of carbon capture technologies to tackle SDG 3 (good health and well-being) and 13 (climate action) on developing nations,

Further recognizing the International Resource Panel and their work in managing resources and fostering cooperation among Member States, civil society, industry, and international organizations and publishing scientific, technical, and socio-economic research results on global resource usage in line accordance with SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production),

Recalling UNEA resolution 4/1 on innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production and its emphasis on a more circular economy, with a recognition of the potential of \$450 million value of recoverable raw materials from end-of-life solar panels,

Noting with approval the milestones achieved by the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) limiting and reducing greenhouse gasses, and the *Paris Agreement* (2015) aiming at limiting global warming to 1.5 Degrees Celsius,

Recognizing the achievements of the *Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat* (Ramsar Convention) (1971) by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization defining the world's largest network of protected areas,

Further recognizing the achievements of the *Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters* (London Convention) (1972) by the International Maritime Organization to minimize marine pollution,

Taking into account the *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal* (1992) and its goals towards improving the management and reduction of plastic waste,

Appreciating the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) establishing the Rio Conventions encompassing the *Convention on Biological Development* (1993), the

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1996) and, thus, pioneering to address the interlinked topics of climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification,

Acknowledging with deep gratitude the importance of the African Union 2063 Agenda for the focused economic growth and development goals of the African nations,

Noting the contributions provided by the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the World Organisation of Animal Health (OIE), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

Acknowledging Member State specific National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) assisted by UNEP,

Supporting the Loss and Damage Fund, which was decided upon at the COP27 conference and is currently under creation, with the aim to support developing countries vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change such as droughts, floods, rising seas, and other disasters, as well as the Transnational Committee which is tasked to find solutions relevant to responding to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts,

Recognizing the success of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL), which is a global mechanism that is delivering results by channeling grants for locally-led climate change adaptation actions in Least Developed Countries funded by UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and has supported 304 local governments, representing over 11.5 million people in 16 countries,

Further acknowledging the United Nations One Health framework and its intersectional importance within environmental action,

Reaffirming the importance of implementing and maintaining sustainable farming practices without compromising native ecosystems to uphold the health of humans and their environments,

Appraising the interconnected nature of these challenges and the importance of a comprehensive, cooperative approach that transcends borders via sustainable forestry practices and international funding,

Taking note of the work of the International Arrangement on Forests and its United Nation Forum on Forests,

Recognizing the contributions provided by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) by fostering the advancement of education, scientific exploration, and technological progress in marine sciences across the Western Indian Ocean region,

1. *Suggests the establishment of the Erfurt Convention on the Promotion of Multilateralism to Combat Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution (Erfurt Convention) to enhance the unification of global efforts to combat climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution consolidating prior approaches and achievements into one cohesive concept to promote multilateralism among all Member States:*
 - a. *By organizing through UNEP's Policy and Programme Division in collaboration with contributing Member States to create a working group tasked with overseeing the establishment of the Erfurt Convention;*

- b. By reviewing existing conventions related to addressing climate change through the promotion of biodiversity and the reduction of pollution, including but not limited to the Ramsar Convention, the London Convention, and the Rio Conventions to constitute overlaps and streamline combatting efforts;
 - c. While further extending the focus to find additional measures to address the issues of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution adding the focus point of:
 - i. Biodiversity conservation and restoration;
 - ii. Circular economy and technology recycling;
 - iii. Carbon capture technologies;
 - iv. Inclusion of youth, women, and marginalized groups;
 - v. Financing enhancement;
 - vi. Waste management;
 - vii. Marine and air pollution;
 - viii. Potable water access;
 - ix. Green infrastructure;
 2. *Encourages* all Member States to encourage reform within the *United Nations Convention to Combat Deforestation* regarding each nation's ecosystem interests in accordance with the focus point on biodiversity conservation and restoration of the future Erfurt Convention by:
 - a. Suggesting the mobilization of the United Nations Environment Fund of UNEP for financial resources to support large-scale biodiversity restoration projects and conservation initiatives that enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change by encouraging Member States to work closely with NGOs to tackle issues of deforestation, creating conservation areas, rehabilitating endangered species and so on;
 - b. Recognizing the significance of community-based initiatives for ecosystem conservation, empowering local communities, including vulnerable populations, to actively contribute to environmental renewal via NGOs;
 - c. Requesting the UNEP's Executive Director, in collaboration with FAO, WHO, and other relevant United Nations entities, to carry out global assessments of the relations between health and biodiversity, whilst further requesting the UNEP's Executive Director in collaboration with FAO, WHO, and OIE to support countries, upon their own request, in assessing the environmental dimensions of health challenges, and invites all relevant stakeholders to take part in contributing to raising awareness of the environmental dimensions of health;
 3. *Calls for work* within the framework put forth by the United Nations International Arrangement on Forests in accordance with the focus point on biodiversity, conservation, and restoration of the future Erfurt Convention to:

- a. Investigate the most efficient and gratifying ways to reverse the loss of forests;
 - b. Invest in research to determine a priority system of the most urgent issues of the State Member's land;
 - c. Utilize the resources and financial capacities of the United Nations Forum on Forests Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network to achieve these goals;
 - d. Promote governance policies to implement forest management by encouraging participation in the United Nations Forest Forum and focusing on:
 - i. Enhancing coordination and cooperation on forest-related issues;
 - ii. Promoting the implementation of sustainable management;
4. *Further calls for* the recommitment of the Global Resource & Sustainability Task Force in accordance with the focus point on biodiversity, conservation, and restoration of the future Erfurt Convention to drive the efficient and sustainable use of finite resources by enabling technological and business innovation through:
- a. Active research to demonstrate sustainable and efficient use of resources;
 - b. Improving knowledge sharing between developed and developing countries;
 - c. Strengthening of national monitoring mechanisms with a focus on transparency and accountability;
 - d. Supporting Member States to enhance financial and technical support for the development and implementation of effective biodiversity conservation programs, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas and critical habitats;
5. *Re-emphasizing* the Basel Convention's goal of facilitating a circular economy between developed Member States and developing Member States to minimize resource demand through recycling, remanufacturing, and reutilization as a goal of the future Erfurt Convention by the means of:
- a. Supporting international partnerships between Member States, the private sector, and NGOs to promote the reuse and remanufacturing of raw materials to empower developing nations' economic growth in accordance with SDG targets 7.1 and 7.2;
 - b. Engaging with subnational renewable implementation programs through the Adaptation Fund to distribute renewable technology to developing nations to increase green infrastructure;
6. *Calls for* the development of the UNEP Global Solar Panel Recycling Program which distributes discarded solar panels from developed countries to developing countries to increase renewable energy implementation and support sustainable economic development with a focus on technology recycling under the future Erfurt Convention by the means of:

- a. Expanding on the work of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal to include the management of solar waste through recycling programs to:
 - i. Reduce the demand for precious minerals in the creation of solar panels;
 - ii. Minimize the need for extractive industry which poses major threats to human and environmental health;
 - b. Conducting strategic environmental assessments to determine which locations can best utilize solar energy and identify primary recipients of recycled solar panels with the support of the Green Climate Fund;
 - c. Engaging with sub-national and local organizations to involve community members in the installation of solar panels to:
 - i. Promote job creation and create alternative employment options for those currently employed in unsustainable job sectors;
 - ii. Support GDP growth for developing countries;
7. *Encourages* Member States to implement the use of carbon capture technologies to solve increasing concerns of loose carbon emissions released from the use of fossil fuels in accordance with focus point on carbon capture technologies of the future Erfurt Convention by:
- a. Supporting the implementation of these technologies by incentivizing the construction of necessary infrastructure through rewarding carbon tax credits for effective carbon capture, which are to be provided by:
 - i. The International carbon tax credit market established by the *Paris Agreement*;
 - ii. Voluntary donations from nations which currently have pre-established carbon tax credit frameworks such as Saudi Arabia;
 - b. Calling for an increase of voluntary international funding for the UNEP Environment Fund to relieve a portion of the financial burden that implementing these technologies may have on developing nations;
8. *Further encourages* Member States to promote and develop NAPs in cooperation with UNEP through grassroots initiatives to actively involve local communities with an emphasis on youth, women, and marginalized groups as a priority of the future Erfurt Convention and its goal to:
- a. Encourage a special discussion on transportation programs to increase the sustainability of our environment for all;
 - b. Promote the sharing of findings and their effectiveness to facilitate the understanding of drivers of biodiversity loss at future UNEP conferences such as the UN Biodiversity Conference as a collaborative platform;
9. *Endorses* the collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on educating the youth on the Sustainable Development Goals in accordance with the focus point on the inclusion of youth, women, and marginalized groups of the future Erfurt

Convention by:

- a. Focusing on educating the general public about factors that contribute to climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution such as overpopulation, urbanization, overfishing, poaching, and other climate change exacerbating factors;
 - b. Promoting comprehensive climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution education through avenues such as:
 - i. Primary school initiatives;
 - ii. Social media campaigns;
 - iii. Government-sponsored public notifications;
10. *Recommends* imminent support for the implementation of the Loss and Damage Fund in accordance with the focus point on financing enhancement of the future Erfurt Convention to ensure that developing countries under the classification of the rules of the UNFCCC have the same access to financial and institutional resources as the developed world to combat the disruptions of climate change by:
- a. Expressing its support for the fund's short-term management by the World Bank in line with the current plans proposed by the Loss and Damage Fund UNFCCC working group;
 - b. Calling for the fund's long term permanent management within a specialized portfolio of the United Nations Crisis Relief Fund to expedite the pace of humanitarian assistance delivery;
 - c. Recommending that the binding country contributions are set by the Transnational Committee with an equal representation of countries from the global south and developed nations;
 - d. Supporting a 50:50 split of the Loss and Damage Fund used for adaptation and mitigation measures, including improving water management, and building flood and drought-resistant infrastructure;
11. *Encourages* aid towards developing nations with resources from either Member States or NGOs such as the World Bank and the IMF in accordance with the focus point on financing enhancement of the future Erfurt Convention by:
- a. Providing access to financial resources and capacity building to fund projects;
 - b. Improving technology transfer and capacity building towards developing nations;
 - c. Promoting knowledge sharing on best practices regarding climate mitigation and pollution reduction;
 - d. Further utilizing and promoting ongoing mechanisms such as The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL);

12. *Further encourages* Member States to prioritize the inclusion of the Global Waste Management Goals related to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially target 11.1 which ensures the improvement of slums by making cities safe, efficient, and inclusive in accordance with the focus points on waste management of the future Erfurt Convention through the collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme by:
 - a. Educating populations on the dangers associated with unregulated waste management;
 - b. Creating laws to reduce e-waste sent to developing nations or created in developing nations;
 - c. Creating a waste management system to reduce pollution in waterways and create a sustainable future for marine habitats;
13. *Urges* Member States to acknowledge the transboundary nature of pollution within the focus points on waste management, marine and air pollution of the future Erfurt Convention by:
 - a. Emphasizing the need for international cooperation and agreements to effectively transform waste management, and public transportation and to combat single-use plastic as well as air pollution;
 - b. Calling on Member States to adopt comprehensive strategies for plastic waste management aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, encouraging sharing of best practices;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to keep in mind the consumption of single-use plastics regarding tourism and the security of environments;
 - d. Recommending requirements on public transportation for the utilization of solar energy to run vehicles efficiently for lower carbon release;
 - e. Investing in biological plastic alternatives to reduce single-use plastics, such as bamboo, hemp, or other geographically relevant crops;
14. *Suggests* that the private sector and Member States provide technical and expertise assistance to resolve ongoing association's funding difficulties such as that of WIOMSA, which makes it possible to gain accurate information on the ocean condition, in accordance with the focus point on marine and air pollution of the future Erfurt Convention;
15. *Encourages* fostering ecotourism, safeguarding natural environments and cultural heritage in accordance with the focus point on biodiversity conservation and restoration of the future Erfurt Convention through international collaboration, promoting economic growth while preserving local ecosystems and biodiversity by:
 - a. Providing training for ecotourism guides to convey the impact of climate change on the natural environment and promote sustainable tourism practices;
 - b. Ensuring the environmental protection rights of local people living in areas where the people are disrupted by noises, waste, and congestion due to tourism;

- c. Encouraging tourism businesses to obtain environmental certifications, ensuring their compliance with sustainable tourism standards through collaboration with international certification bodies and organizations;
- 16. *Recommends* Member States to partner with regional NGOs in accordance with the focus point on potable water access of the future Erfurt Convention to promote accessibility of potable water in drought conditions exacerbated by climate change by:
 - a. Utilizing current and future transportation systems to allow the accessibility of water to be at its height;
 - b. Investing in water purification technology to reuse groundwater as a potable and portable drinking source;
- 17. *Suggests* collaboration between UNEA and FAO in accordance with the focus point on green infrastructure of the future Erfurt Convention to address infrastructure and agricultural advancements within the context of the changing climate by:
 - a. Encouraging the development of proper infrastructure and resources for the establishment of modernized agriculture practices;
 - b. Educating populations regarding native crops and plants through local initiatives;
- 18. *Calls upon* Member States to work collaboratively to lower total emissions through investing in renewable energy sources, green infrastructure, and sustainable transportation practices to achieve the carbon neutrality goals under the platform of UNEA in accordance with the focus point on green infrastructure of the future Erfurt Convention by:
 - a. Researching for cleaner energy sources or more efficient sources of energy;
 - b. Building renewable energy infrastructure like wind and solar power;
 - c. Mobilizing additional funds and financing to support methane emissions reduction across all sectors;
 - d. Expanding zero-emission solutions in the automotive and transportation sectors, express the desire to set net-zero targets, including through tangible and technical assistance, bilateral investment support, and partnerships with multilateral development banks;
 - e. Emphasizing the need for Member States to donate to ongoing regional programs such as the SSATP aiming for establishing good transportation systems to mitigate carbon emission by:
 - i. Expanding current bus routes to improve rural-to-urban connection;
 - ii. Making public transportation more affordable to more people;
 - iii. Creating versatile transportation systems for communities with less developed infrastructure;

19. *Encourages* Member States to consider integrating the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 26 within their national frameworks to help control the emission of greenhouse gasses and carbon emissions;
20. *Implores* Member States to prioritize investing in the development of sustainable housing infrastructure as a green infrastructure focus point of the future Erfurt Convention to address the mass urban migration caused by climate change;
21. *Calls for* the fostering of strategic partnerships among Member States within UNEP and the upcoming COPS to collaboratively address global environmental challenges, working collectively towards a more sustainable and resilient future.