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Conference A

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNEA/1/1	Implementing the Paris Agreement	111 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 12 abstentions
UNEA/1/2	Implementing the Paris Agreement	107 votes in favor, 20 votes against, 10 abstentions
UNEA1/3	Implementing the Paris Agreement	112 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 11 abstentions
UNEA/1/4	Implementing the Paris Agreement	112 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 16 abstentions
UNEA/1/5	Implementing the Paris Agreement	113 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 13 abstentions
UNEA/1/6	Implementing the Paris Agreement	105 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 19 abstentions
UNEA/1/7	Implementing the Paris Agreement	110 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 16 abstentions
UNEA/1/8	Implementing the Paris Agreement	105 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 19 abstentions
UNEA/1/9	Implementing the Paris Agreement	104 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 19 abstentions
UNEA/1/10	Implementing the Paris Agreement	97 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 24 abstentions

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 137 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Implementation of the Paris Agreement.” On Monday, Member States concentrated on meeting with delegations, focusing on specific proposals under the topic of implementation of the Paris Agreement. There was a very constructive and collaborative working atmosphere in the committee. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 19 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including accountability of funding sources, capacity building, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, health of the oceans, and recovering loss and damages from disasters due to climate change. Delegates worked tirelessly to incorporate edits, merge their working papers, and build consensus throughout the committee.

On Wednesday, 10 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted 10 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including global financing mechanisms for adaptation and mitigation initiatives, data-sharing and technology, environmental education and awareness, and capacity building with the objective of protecting natural resources and minimizing the adverse effects of climate change as encouraged by the Paris Agreement. Member States worked cooperatively throughout the week to build consensus and were open to new ideas to enhance their work.



Code: UNEA/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*
4
5 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for
6 Sustainable Development,” and more specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which calls for taking
7 urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,
8
9 *Noting* the 17 SDGs and 169 targets proposed by the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable
10 Development Goals,
11
12 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 67/210 of 2013, which calls for protection of global climate for present and
13 future generations through knowledge sharing,
14
15 *Applauding* the achievement of the *Paris Agreement* as established by the Conference of the Parties Decision
16 1/CP.21 (2015), as the first international convention ratified by Member States that endorses a “common but
17 differentiated responsibility” for protecting the climate system,
18
19 *Understanding* General Assembly resolution 69/237 of 2015, which states the need for capacity building in order for
20 information and communication technologies (ICTs) to be successful,
21
22 *Recalling* article 14 of the *Paris Agreement*, which discusses a global stock take to include an extensive evaluation
23 of each party’s actions in regards to the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),
24
25 *Acknowledging* section 4 of the *Paris Agreement*, which discusses the support that must be included among Member
26 States, regarding emergency preparedness and warning systems, as emphasized in the *Warsaw International*
27 *Mechanism for Loss of Damage* which enhances knowledge of risk management for the detrimental effects of
28 climate change, and included the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC),
29
30 *Guided by* the importance of disaster risk reduction (DRR), as stated in section 4 of the *Paris Agreement*, in
31 developing states, as well as recognizing the unique deficiencies faced by vulnerable populations in developing
32 states when faced with climate-related disasters, particularly in schools where infrastructure and resources may not
33 be accessible,
34
35 *Highlighting* the primary role of education as a core element to transform civil societies’ behavior towards more
36 environmentally friendly perspectives, both nationally and internationally, as it is essential to achieve SDG 4,
37
38 *Taking note* of article 12 of the *Paris Agreement*, emphasizing that party members must “enhance climate change
39 education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information”,
40
41 *Welcoming* initiatives of young people taking part in combating climate change and being aware of the importance
42 to include them into the process of implementing the *Paris Agreement*, through programs similar to the UN Youth
43 Delegate Program, where participants return to their country and share the knowledge and experiences learned
44 among youth,
45
46 *Bearing in mind* article 2 of the *Paris Agreement* and appreciating the work of Global Initiative for Resource
47 Efficient Cities, Greener Cities Partnership and C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group to adapt the adverse effects of
48 climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission,
49

50 *Welcoming* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 71/256 of 2017, and expressing UN-Habitat’s dedication to
51 reduce GHG emissions,
52

53 *Highlighting* the contribution of SDGs 11 and 13, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) to define the
54 goals of countering measures addressing climate change,
55

56 *Reaffirming* SDG 7 and articles 2 (1) and 4 (1) of the *Paris Agreement* that promotes advocating and investments in
57 access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, especially for developing countries,
58

59 *Recognizing* the progress of Carbon Capture and Storage technology development, such as the Gulf Petrochemical
60 Industries Company (GPIC) Carbon Recovery Project, and its effectiveness in achieving mitigation efforts in
61 regards to GHG emission reduction, pursuant to article 10 of the *Paris Agreement*,
62

63 *Appreciating* the establishment of the Technology Mechanism, established by the UNFCCC, which aims to enhance
64 climate technology development and transfer, pursuant of article 10 of the *Paris Agreement*,
65

66 *Cognizant* of how valuable the relationship between private corporations, civil societies, non-governmental
67 organizations (NGOs), and Member States are in the progression of sustainable development and the decrease of
68 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, specifically within the green economy of the private sector, through forums
69 similar to the World People’s Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, held in Bolivia in
70 2010,
71

72 *Further noting* the success of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
73 International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC) program, Envirocare, a
74 program developed to educate vocational students on implementation of Cleaner Production, and an initiative aimed
75 at preventing waste production and efficient use of resources, in support of Article 7 of the *Paris Agreement*, and its
76 concern with sharing of best practices,
77

78 *Applauding* the generous contributions of developed Member States to funds, such as the World Bank, The Green
79 Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as stated in article 9 of the *Paris Agreement*,
80 which urges developed Member States to provide financial resources to developing Member States,
81

82 *Recalling* UNEA resolution 2/3 of 2016, which focuses on investing in human capacity for sustainable development
83 through environmental education and training, and Nicaragua’s successful establishment of school projects, where
84 children go from door to door informing adults about environmental risks their behavior has on children,
85

- 86 1. *Suggests* that the first global stocktake, which will occur in 2023, is expedited nationally in order to begin
87 consistently evaluating the effectiveness of the policies each party is currently implementing in accordance with
88 the current provisions of the *Paris Agreement*;
89
- 90 2. *Supports* the expansion of mechanisms to enhance knowledge of risk management for the detrimental effects of
91 climate change, strengthening dialogue and action among relevant stakeholders, therefore increasing capacity
92 and reducing losses from climate change, and reinforcing particular actions, such as financing, capacity
93 building, and the role of technology in order to address the losses and damages relating to climate change;
94
- 95 3. *Considers* building on existing frameworks and toolkits created by both the United Nations Children’s Fund
96 (UNICEF) and UNESCO that are tailored to locales and regions to better assist and support risk reduction,
97 through regional customization of toolkits and collaboration with community leaders, facilitated under UNEP
98 and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);
99
- 100 4. *Recommends* empowering educators and administrators in developing states to facilitate and create a curriculum
101 as guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and The One Million Safe
102 Schools and Hospitals advocacy guide that consists of: drills, alarm systems, and activities that are both
103 informational and engaging for students which effectively prepares them for disaster response;
104

- 105 5. *Stresses* the importance of creating climate resilient cities, particularly in developing countries, by adopting
106 appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures against climate change, pursuant to Article 6 and Article 7 of
107 the *Paris Agreement*, specifically by:
108
- 109 a. Proposing UNEP to establish the long-term program, ‘Climate Resilient Cities through Water and
110 Energy Management Optimization’ (CRC), funded by the GEF, the Adaptation Fund and the GCF,
111 with the aim of:
 - 112 i. Developing individual solutions for each city of the respective Member States participating in
113 CRC;
 - 114 ii. Inviting the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and encouraging UN Global
115 Compact Cities Program to join CRC by reviewing the results provided by CRC;
 - 116 b. Urging UNEP to establish a Secretariat, responsible for the coordination of CRC, consisting of experts
117 from UNEP and inviting personnel of UN-Habitat to join the CRC-Secretariat and receiving the
118 applications of the prospective participating Member States of CRC;
 - 119 c. Urging UNEP to establish the ‘Technology Transfer and Implementation Team’ (TTIT), as a
120 collaboration of Technology Executive Committee, Climate Technology Centre & Network, Green
121 Growth Knowledge Platform and a specific assisting research group of the United Nations University
122 Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, with the task to develop individual mitigation and
123 adaptation measures for the participating cities in CRC;
 - 124 d. Suggesting Member States to employ multiple story gardens within cities enabling CO₂ absorption,
125 particularly in different ranges of spaces, and spatially efficient farming, which avoids further
126 deforestation for agriculture, and to raise awareness of climate change catalyzing effects through
127 destruction of forests for agricultural purpose among their people;
 - 128 e. Suggesting Member States that lack multiple story gardens to develop these skills by learning from
129 countries that have been proficient in related skills;
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- 131
- 132 6. *Suggests* that UNEP requests for Member States who conduct research and have established infrastructures in
133 Carbon Capture and Reuse technologies to insert resources to the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC on
134 their achievements and failures, so that developing countries interested in such mitigation efforts to reduce
135 GHG emissions can access such information in order to implement them;
- 136
- 137 7. *Encourages* UNEP take Nicaragua's successful national project, and amplify it so that the project can be
138 applicable to any Member State, so that children and adults may better educate each other on the impacts of the
139 *Paris Agreement*, and environmental issues as a whole, resulting in greater awareness of the values entailed in
140 the *Paris Agreement*;
- 141
- 142 8. *Recommends* the formation of a “virtual internship” program called “Students Coalition to Protect the Planet”,
143 utilizing the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC)
144 Internship Program as a tool to establish the structure for application procedures, sponsored by the UNEP,
145 which will focus on:
146
- 147 a. Mobilizing undergraduate university students to engage their universities and local communities in
148 advocating, support, and fundraising efforts in regards to *Paris Agreement* implementation;
 - 149 b. Encouraging student recipients of internships to form on-campus organizations that engage in
150 community outreach, impacting and educating communities on renewable energies, individual actions
151 for environmental protection, and political advocacy;
- 152
- 153 9. *Requests* the implementation of scholarships in developing countries through the help of developed countries to
154 heighten bilateral cooperation and enhance capacity-building provision and training as well as the studies on
155 environmental policies, clean energy, and new environmentally friendly technologies;
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- 161 10. *Emphasizes* education as a core solution for achieving mitigation and adaptation goals, especially regarding
162 capacity-building and training, by focusing on Education on Sustainable Development and green behavior
163 through national, regional and international initiatives by:
164
- 165 a. Leveraging the efforts of UNESCO through its Global Action Programme (GAP) on Education on
166 Sustainable Development (ESD) to increase the likelihood that the matter is included within
167 curriculum and that it increasingly generates concrete actions;
168
 - 169 b. Ensuring that environmental education becomes an essential element in national educational programs;
170
 - 171 c. Fostering initiatives related to environmental issues to be sponsored nationally with support from the
172 UNEP as a way to involve civil society and especially youth in the process of transformation towards
173 more respectful and aware societies on the matter, such as:
174
 - 175 i. National seminars at environmental and educational institutions in order to discuss the
176 implementation of the *Paris Agreement* and generate innovative responses to countries' needs
177 in partnership with UNESCO and the embassies present in the correspondent country that are
178 interested in cooperating with it on the subject of climate change mitigation;
 - 179 ii. An annual student conference, similar to the UN Youth Delegate Programme, held in a
180 country highly impacted by climate change, where interdisciplinary students from around the
181 world can come together and focus on climate change issues in an environment that promotes
182 education and collaboration among youth;
 - 183 iii. Continuous spaces for discussion while also including youth in related initiatives, such as
184 forums led by experts on the field and United Nations models, to originate new solutions
185 and ideas regarding environmental issues, specifically about climate change and way to better
186 implement the *Paris Agreement*;
 - 187
 - 188 d. Utilize and further develop national and regional environmental educational centers by focusing in
189 both theoretical and practical approaches regarding climate change and its effects, being particularly
190 monitored and generally in charge of the correspondent national or regional highest organizations on
191 both environment and education;
192
- 193 11. *Enhances* the role of universities as centers of research and education of green behavior in order to create
194 responsible societies by:
195
- 196 a. Including environmental studies in departments of higher education institutions;
197
 - 198 b. Utilizing the help of Environmental Education and Training (EETU), which is inserted on UNEP's
199 Environmental Education and Training (EET), as a way to promote attitudes that influence
200 environmentally ethical behavior;
201
 - 202 c. Involving staff and students of such institutions in related strategies through the use of the green
203 universities toolkit;
204
 - 205 d. Harnessing the Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES) as a
206 leading program of the EETU to promote integration of environmental issues in universities' systems;
207
- 208 12. *Calls for* international knowledge sharing and mentorship, where multi-stakeholders such as Public Private
209 Partnerships (PPPs), Civil Societies, and businessman work to raise awareness and education through success
210 stories and failures, as commonly used in a multilevel approach;
211
- 212 13. *Encourages* PPPs and enterprises to promote the use of green technology and to create jobs in the green sector
213 in order to foster poverty eradication, and promote the Inclusive Green Economy, as is advocated by the
214 Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) under United Nations Environment Program (UNEP);
215

- 216 14. *Invites* the UNEP Finance Initiative to coordinate a yearly multilateral forum that unites investors in renewable
217 energy sectors such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), private industries in renewable energy, and
218 departments of nation-states that manage energy, in order to:
219
- 220 a. Establish PPPs that catalyze the implementation of renewable energy practices;
 - 221
 - 222 b. Ensure that investment in sustainable energy research, technology, and infrastructure implementation
223 leads to a future of sustainable energy practices with minimal negative environmental impacts;
224
- 225 15. *Suggests* that UNEP build from the K4C Program to include all measures taken to combat carbon emissions, not
226 just in cities but in rural and remote areas as well, and to allow for countries to share their knowledge on the
227 subject of reducing carbon emission through successful experiences on an internet platform, that also addresses
228 current mitigation approaches, and is universally accessible;
229
- 230 16. *Urges* using the Envirocare program as a model for UNEVOC programs to inform vocational students of
231 methods suggested in article 6 of the *Paris Agreement* for implementing sustainable practices;
232
- 233 17. *Recommends* that UNEP collaborate with ECOSOC to encourage adoption of environmental policies by
234 Member States regarding green diversification of economies, particularly away from fossil fuels, by:
235
- 236 a. Analyzing Member States' economies to determine the best practices by which they can become less
237 reliant on oil and natural gas in order to reduce carbon emissions, while also advancing their
238 economies, through information sharing between governments;
239
 - 240 b. Focusing on ensuring developing states that they are able to transform their economies with the use of
241 renewable energy and sustainable innovation, while also emphasizing the need to do so, basing on
242 climate change knowledge provided by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
243
 - 244 c. Fostering technology sharing and sustainable education between developed States and developing
245 States;
246
- 247 18. *Endorses* that developed Member States continue their support, while also keeping in mind their climate
248 impacts, so that their financial contributions reflect their ecological debt, and uphold their commitment to the
249 *Paris Agreement*, with specific reflection in the financial support and distribution laid out in article 9.



Code: UNEA/1/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2

3 *Guided by the principles of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate*
4 *Change (UNFCCC),*

5

6 *Recalling* UNEA resolution 2/10 of 2016 which highlights the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s
7 contribution "to marine ecosystem restoration activities, and in particular to ecosystem management and restoration
8 in coastal regions, nature-based solutions to climate adaptation and the creation of sustainable jobs and livelihoods
9 in coastal regions",

10 *Also recalling* the adoption of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* by the General Assembly including the
11 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with special attention to goals 1, 13 and 14 highlighting the importance of
12 eradicating poverty, climate change and life below water and set forth by the *Paris Agreement* in article 6, paragraph
13 8,

14

15 *Recognizing* with appreciation World Oceans Day on June 8th and the former General Secretary Ban Ki-Moon's
16 statement that reaffirmed the importance of oceans in regulating the planet's climate,

17

18 *Recognizing* the importance of the sustainable use of marine resources as well as rivers, lakes and streams in the
19 development of each state's National Determined Contributions (NDCs),

20

21 *Bearing in mind* irreversible and catastrophic losses through human air pollution and greenhouse gas (GHG)
22 emissions leading ultimately to dangerous threats and damages to the environment,

23

24 *Welcoming* the upcoming United Nations Oceans Conference in June 2017,

25

26 *Viewing with appreciation* General Assembly resolution 69/233 of 2015 which promotes sustainable tourism and
27 ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection as a "cross-cutting activity" and recommending
28 cooperation with the Global Observatory of Sustainable Tourism,

29

30 *Keeping in mind* the importance of peoples' livelihoods and ecosystems for the adaption to climate change as stated
31 in the *Paris Agreement* article 7, paragraph 2,

32

33 *Emphasizing* that it is our commitment "to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices
34 of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable
35 use of biological diversity, promote their application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such
36 knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable share utilization" as stated in the World Summit
37 Outcome, General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 2005, in article 56e and reaffirmed in article 7, paragraph 5 of the
38 *Paris Agreement*,

39

40 *Bearing in mind* that "a quarter of all the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted from the burning of fossil fuels is absorbed
41 by oceans" as revealed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change *Climate Change 2014: Impacts,*
42 *Adaptation, and Vulnerability Report*,

43

44 *Affirming* that education is an essential part of a sound approach towards climate protection as outlined by the *Paris*
45 *Agreement* in article 12,

46

47 *Fully aware of* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as lined out in article 2, paragraph 2 of the
48 *Paris Agreement*,

- 49
- 50 1. *Reminds* that the goals of the *Paris Agreement* cannot be achieved without bearing in mind the important role of
- 51 the oceans for implementation of the NDCs;
- 52
- 53 2. *Emphasizes* that sustainable small scale fishing as a livelihood to eradicate poverty and ensure food security
- 54 needs to be strengthened through, for example, public-private partnerships (PPPs) and eco-tourism as outlined
- 55 in article 6 of the *Paris Agreement*;
- 56
- 57 3. *Encourages* the clean and sustainable use of the common marine resources for a “long-term global response to
- 58 climate change” as stated in article 7 of the *Paris Agreement*;
- 59
- 60 4. *Encourages* all Member States to protect and acknowledge as well as include indigenous knowledge, wisdom,
- 61 culture and traditions and encourages learning from historical experiences through implementing learning
- 62 centers and exchange forums to interact and accomplish consensus on solutions for climate mitigation and
- 63 adaptation;
- 64
- 65 5. *Recommends* management institutions as referred to in article 7 of the *Paris Agreement* to:
- 66
- 67 a. Strengthen existing regulations and national laws as well as voluntary agreements;
- 68
- 69 b. Design policies ensuring sustainable management of natural resources with special regard to
- 70 sustainable ocean use and guided by the principles of the *Paris Agreement*;
- 71
- 72 c. Implement these regulations in accordance with the NDCs and in cooperation with local, national,
- 73 regional and international institutions;
- 74
- 75 6. *Reaffirms* the importance of World Oceans Day on 8 June to raise awareness of the importance of the oceans as
- 76 a key factor for mitigation and adaptation measures;
- 77
- 78 7. *Further recommends* international support for developing countries to implement the *Paris Agreement* and the
- 79 proposed measures and guidelines successfully;
- 80
- 81 8. *Draws the attention* to the special protection of these resources to achieve the set mitigation goals in article 2 of
- 82 the *Paris Agreement*.



Code: UNEA/1/3

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Reconfirming* United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) resolution 2/6 of 2016, which states that climate
4 change is a global threat that affects all countries,

5
6 *Guided by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) decision 1/CP.21, which
7 speaks to the overall adoption of the *Paris Agreement*,

8
9 *Alarmed* by the lack of funding for climate change projects, sustainable technology, and energy, especially for
10 developing countries,

11
12 *Fully appreciating* the adoption of the *Paris Agreement* by 136 Member States, which proposes a truly equitable and
13 global approach in combating climate change and specifically aims to assist developing states,

14
15 *Supporting* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015, focusing on the overall *2030 Agenda for*
16 *Sustainable Development*,

17
18 *Affirming* the call to action outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are a set of 17 goals to be
19 implemented over the next 15 years that aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all,

20
21 *Emphasizing* the importance of SDG 7, which highlights a shift towards affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy,

22
23 *Underscoring* the importance of SDG 13 to take urgent action in combating climate change, and in preparation for
24 this SDG to be reviewed at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2019,

25
26 *Acknowledging* the strength of SDG 17, which looks to include global partnerships during the implementation
27 process,

28
29 *Commending* the work of the international community in contributing \$10.3 billion USD to the Green Climate Fund
30 as of May 2016,

31
32 *Observing* the confederation of international aid organization, Oxfam International Secretariat (OIS), and their
33 report that stated how affordable renewable technologies provide areas such as Sub-Saharan Africa with
34 opportunities for economic growth,

35
36 *Recognizing* the importance of various greenhouse gas (GHG) reports, such as the *Adaptation Gap Report* and the
37 *Emissions Gap Report*, which focus on financial aspects of climate change reduction strategies,

38
39 *Recalling* article 2 of the *Paris Agreement*, which notes the importance of “making financial flows consistent with
40 pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,”

41
42 *Further recalling* article 9 of the *Paris Agreement*, which stipulates that developed country parties shall provide
43 financial support to developing country parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation efforts,

44
45 *Reminding* Member States of article 4 of the *Paris Agreement*, which encourages Member States to aim toward
46 “peaking GHG emissions as soon as possible,”

47
48 1. *Further recommends* all Member States who are struggling to fund sustainable energy operations to utilize
49 existing entities such as Green Climate Fund (GCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCFF), Least Developed
50 Countries Fund (LDCF), Adaptation Fund, Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) through:

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- a. A systematic re-evaluation of the efficiency of these funds;
 - b. The reallocation of a portion of these funds towards supporting existing initiatives, with special notice given initiatives existing in regions that are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
2. *Suggests* Member States write Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) into the framework of their national frameworks to encourage implementation by promoting guaranteed and efficient use of funds, energy, land, and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology through:
- a. A bi-annual report compiled by individual Member States, to be submitted to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to ensure that individual climate targets are being met twice a year, in accordance with their sovereign national capacity;
 - b. Member States actively engaging in transparency and accountability via the compilation of an additional collaborative report that will document and track how receiving countries are using allocated funds;
3. *Calls* for Member States to make “smart investments” in regards to funding and planning environmental development that focuses on utilizing natural alternatives of carbon capture to achieve low-cost means of environmental regeneration including but not limited to:
- a. Green Wall Projects:
 - i. Drawing attention to successful Green Wall Projects, utilizing row-planting of native trees to naturally combat climate change and desertification, such as those taken place in Southern African nations to establish a framework for future projects;
 - ii. Encouraging regional economic communities such as Southern African Development Community (SADC) to share experience and technologies with neighboring nation states;
 - iii. Prioritizing natural means of carbon sequestration in developing nations due to the limited industrial capacities needed for proper implementation;
 - iv. Recognizing that Green Wall Projects offer nations multiple benefits beyond carbon sequestration including preventing desertification and erosion;
 - b. Agricultural Development:
 - i. Promoting that less-developed nations may utilize natural means of badland development through the cultivation of climate resistant crops (figs, onions, corn etc.) to provide a low cost means of carbon sequestration while also providing a food source for its citizens;
 - ii. Endorsing “green schemes” – supplemental programs in developing nations that aim to create a better environment for all Member States;
 - c. Project Evaluation through encouraging Member States to actively evaluate ongoing efforts to ensure that the projects are efficiently reaching the environmental goals decided upon by the sovereign government of the member state;
4. *Encourages* Member States to consider the utilization of innovative financial solutions such as:
- a. Green banks: public financial authorities that use limited public funding to leverage greater private funding for long-term mitigation and adaptation projections;
 - b. Green bonds: tax-exempt bonds specially for mitigation and adaptation funding;
5. *Requests* governments ensure public access to information concerning any financial activities through websites, press releases, and papers, which would include donations made and accepted by the government, as well as funding of projects on a statewide level;

- 106 6. *Takes note* of the role of microfinance in promoting stronger collaboration between developing and developed
107 states, through grants provided by NGOs such as Oxfam and CERES, as an avenue through which developing
108 states can retain agency while striving towards creating new eco friendly development projects;
109
- 110 7. *Endorses* the call of UNEP's *Emissions Gap Report* to strengthen NGOs' role to more strongly implement the
111 *Paris Agreement* and further North-South and South-South Cooperation (SSC);
112
- 113 8. *Recommends* economically developed Member States to engage in tax incentives for sustainable projects and
114 begin investing in emerging green products and renewable energy sources, which would lead to greener
115 economies, a reduction of harmful emissions, and the creation of jobs from the sustainable products and energy
116 sources, and furthermore recognizing that such incentives would be provided at the discretion of each Member
117 State;
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- 119 9. *Fully alarmed* by the findings of the UNEP's *Emissions Gap Report*, which states that despite current INDCs'
120 plans and goals, the global temperature will increase 3.2 degrees Celsius by 2100, Member States are
121 encouraged to take action through:
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- 123 a. Emphasizing the need to be self reflexive in their environmental practices;
124
- 125 b. Amending their INDCs and condensing the timeline of achieving their set goals, as appropriate;
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- 127 10. *Invites* movement away from Member State dependency on fossil fuels and nuclear energy and rather encourage
128 a shift towards sustainable and renewable energy, with the understanding that the rate at which such a transition
129 may occur is to be determined by each Member State with respect to national abilities;
130
- 131 11. *Declares* accordingly once more the positive work that has been carried out in UNEA since its founding, and
132 encourages all Member States to continue to engage in actions that strive to combat climate change and
133 ultimately aid in the implementation of the *Paris Agreement*.



Code: UNEA/1/4

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environmental Assembly,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the role of United Nations in their efforts to combat climate change through the United Nations
4 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
5
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 1972, 66/288 of 2012, 67/213 of 2012, 67/251 of 2013 and
7 68/215 of 2013,
8
9 *Recalling* United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/6 of 2016 to support the *Paris Agreement*,
10
11 *Fully supports* General Assembly resolution 44/228, which encourage to examine strategies for national and
12 international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by governments for the defined
13 activities to deal with major environmental issues in order to restore the global ecological balance,
14
15 *Recalling* article 6 of the *Paris Agreement* which encourages parties to advance sustainable development and
16 environmental integrity for voluntary cooperation between States Parties of the UNEA,
17
18 *Recognizing* the need for a progressive and effective response to the pressing threat of climate change to achieve the
19 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7, 13 and 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by utilizing
20 the advanced technologies,
21
22 *Welcoming* all Member States and private sectors to work together towards achieving the SDGs to fulfill the *2030*
23 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*,
24
25 *Bearing in mind* the decision adopted by the 18th Conference of the Parties (COP 18) in Doha, which sets the goals
26 to reduce carbon emissions by 2020,
27
28 *Recognizing* that human activities using fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and petroleum have largely contributed
29 to the release of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen and methane gases into the atmosphere, making the average global
30 temperature increase and bringing about the loss of livelihoods, social tension, political instability, and ultimately
31 conflict, as expressed by the Suva declarations,
32
33 *Affirming* the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information
34 and co-operations at all levels on the matters agreed on this Agreement, in accordance with respective national
35 legislations of States Parties and article 11 of the *Paris Agreement* in addressing climate change,
36
37 *Alarmed and concerned* on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by the intensive livestock farming, which together
38 with fossil fuels are the main contributors to global warming,
39
40 *Keeping in mind* that climate change has become a crucial topic of discussion since the World Climate Conference in
41 1979, where scientists focused on the relevance of human activities that alter the atmosphere composition and
42 temperature,
43
44 *Believing* that through greater transparency and with the implementation of educational programming in the efforts of
45 each willing and able Member State in combating global climate change, progress will be made in the reduction of
46 harmful threats to the environment and in the pursuit of a sustainable future,
47
48 *Recognizing* that resources will be needed to implement green initiatives and education and only through the process
49 of cooperation with all Member States it can be attained,
50

51 *Realizing* that through mutual collaboration with organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the
52 UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and their contemporaries sustainable initiatives be achieved in the
53 international community,
54

55 *Taking into account* the inclusive green economy which was introduced by the United Nations Environmental
56 Programme (UNEP) during the General Assembly in 2015,
57

58 1. *Encourages* clean energy production and the utilization of sustainable energy through the use of technologies
59 such as but not limited to hydro power plants and solar panels in order to assist the implementation of the *Paris*
60 *Agreement* by:

- 61
- 62 a. Urging decreasing greenhouse pollution, decreasing local air pollution, impacting global greenhouse
63 gas levels, and creating another possibility to export energy while enhancing economic situations
64 giving monetary opportunity to improve environmental policies and infrastructure;
65
 - 66 b. Endorsing establishing proper coordination between governments and investment companies to
67 promote the use of solar energy by building “rooftop energy system”, a system that focuses on
68 sourcing more solar energy in order to meet the carbon emissions reduction target of the Member State
69 that it has committed to as part of the *Paris Agreement*;

70

71 2. *Invites* all relevant United Nations agencies and international, regional and national financial institutions to
72 provide information to Parties through the secretariat on how their development assistance and climate finance
73 programs incorporate climate-proofing and climate resilience measures in order to assist:
74

- 75
- 76 a. Every Member State to implement a national emission trading system in which each policy should be
77 based on specific conditions such as development status, natural resources and emissions per capita of
78 each entity for the correct implementation of the Paris Agreement;
 - 79 b. Member States in taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for// adaptation in
80 developing countries in the context of the limit to global average temperature increase referred to in
81 Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
 - 82
 - 83 c. Developing Member States for the formulation of national adaptation plans and for the subsequent
84 implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them;

85

86 3. *Encourages* all Member States to improve their existing domestic policy and enhance their Intentional National
87 Determined Contributions (INDCs) for assuring the rate of carbon reduction by means such as but not limited
88 to:
89

- 90
- 91 a. Urging Member States to facilitate clarity and transparency as well as understanding the information to
92 communicate their INDCs, which may include, as appropriate, inter alia, implementation, scope and
93 coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches including those for
94 estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions;
 - 95 b. Reminding all Member States that have not yet communicated their INDCs to do so as soon as
96 possible and well in advance of COP 23;
 - 97
 - 98 c. *Recommending* the constitution of national plans in order to minimize and control the use of fossil
99 fuels;
 - 100
 - 101 d. Inviting all Member States on the intergovernmental panel on climate change to provide a special
102 report in at the end of a financial year on impacts of climate change of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-
103 industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways;
- 104

- 105 4. *Recognizes* the responsibilities of developed Member States, international communities and institutions to help
106 developing Member States to meet their requirements to deal with the environmental degradation and to
107 reiterate the importance of devising a proper mechanism by:
108
- 109 a. Taking note of the inaction on climate change, hoping to raise awareness of environmental protection;
110
 - 111 b. Drawing attention to the requirements of Article 2(b) to lower emissions without damaging food
112 production by encouraging sustainable agricultural practices as deemed by FAO and UNEP;
113
- 114 5. *Considers* sharing resources among all Member States to being fundamental in spearheading the push for
115 sustainable development and encourages each individual Member State to be prepared to open international
116 trade barriers regarding green initiatives;
117
- 118 6. *Strongly suggests* the implementation of Inclusive Green Economy and Blue Economy in National Policies to
119 effectively use natural resources and successfully create clean energy while achieving economic growth;
120
- 121 7. *Urges* Members States to strengthen cooperation with regional organizations to elaborate adequate solutions
122 and to integrate them to create the necessary conditions to implement the *Paris Agreement*, including:
123
- 124 a. Encouraging the implementation of discussion groups where Member States convene on measures to
125 enhance north-south cooperation in an attempt to enable all Member States to implement renewable
126 energy technologies to reduce CO2 emissions;
127
 - 128 b. Encouraging each Member State to incorporate current scientific and technical knowledge into every
129 public policy decisions and making process for the benefits of reducing greenhouse emission;
130
 - 131 c. Designating an expert technical panel every six months as part of the national plan to mitigate the
132 causes of climate change to demonstrate the advances or setbacks and thus implement the necessary
133 measures;
134
- 135 8. *Calls* for UNEP to continue efforts to ask different sectors of the international community to take part in the
136 elimination of financial disparity between less developed and more developed states in the matter of access to
137 sustainable technology by means such as;
138
- 139 a. Inviting the World Bank for effective, safe and sustainable development assistance to partner with
140 Member States for contributions noting the necessary proportionally in regards to individual economic
141 stances to ensure funding that would allow developing nations access to equal resources to combat
142 climate change;
143
 - 144 b. Furthering the request that the United Nations Environment Program will appreciate every donation
145 from every interested country or organization in support of the Green Climate Fund and Global
146 Environment Fund;
147
- 148 9. *Affirms* that it is essential for states to receive adequate funding such as the one available through the Green
149 Climate Fund to promote the use of climate efficient technologies as well as by encouraging private and public
150 industries to consistently work together to allocate funds to developing states;
151
- 152 10. *Expresses* conviction that the UNEP's Green Economy Initiative is aware of its responsibility to support a
153 program with the aim to promote close cooperation between companies with different backgrounds;
154
- 155 11. *Recognizes* climate change as a global ecological problem for both local natural resource management and at
156 the scale of international agreements and actions, and emphasizes the need to promote adaptive capacity in the
157 context of competing sustainable development objectives including the methodology of integration for the
158 implementation of the *Paris Agreement* by:
159

- 160 a. Endorsing Members States to create a state climate change profile to present the most relevant
161 information on historical, present and projected climatic contexts, as well as the potential impacts of
162 climate change and climate variability;
163
- 164 b. Further inviting that the development of the profile implies identifying and compiling the existing
165 information, then synthesizing it into a document that serves as an initial reference guide for those who
166 are not experts in the climate;
167
- 168 c. Encouraging each member state to develop an institutional map that provides a synopsis of institutions
169 and other stakeholders engaged in national climate change activities to implement the *Paris Agreement*
170 and should provide a critical assessment of how Coordinate climate change issues between government
171 agencies and other stakeholders;
172
- 173 d. Recommending sensitization the stakeholders of each national authority on the importance of
174 integrating the *Paris Agreement* into the development processes;
175
- 176 12. *Recommends* that Member States adopt a multilateral education system and recognizes the importance of
177 development education programs by:
178
- 179 a. Encouraging and teaching green farming techniques in order to utilize full potential of producing land;
180
- 181 b. Stressing how the ecological footprint has an impact on the international environment by means of
182 labeling products and goods;
183
- 184 13. *Calls upon* the UNEP and Member States to construct and contribute to an educational database with resources
185 including but not limited to research, sustainable technologies, and idea sharing by:
186
- 187 a. Intending to launch a platform as a subsidiary body of the UNEP on which companies from developed
188 and developing states can easily start direct correspondence in order to facilitate cooperation especially
189 in regards to allowing Member States to effectively mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions and to
190 enforce the sustainable development of developing states;
191
- 192 b. Emphasizing the need for this educational database to receive comments from citizens and
193 governments about urban development and green technology issues and to make these ideas visible to
194 local governments and the citizens they serve;
195
- 196 c. Requesting that experts in sustainable urban and rural development are made available by the UNEP
197 and UN-Habitat when asked for through the means of the database by local governments and citizens
198 to solve sustainability issues efficiently;
199
- 200 d. Encouraging all Member States to transparently communicate through the database with the
201 international community and to publicly demonstrate their efforts in green initiatives for the
202 achievement of a sustainable future, including through technology transfer;
203
- 204 14. *Designates* international organizations such as the FAO, UNITAR, and their contemporaries as vital organs for
205 the education sector and that through cooperation between Member States an international plan to implement
206 green initiatives and education will be achieved;
207
- 208 15. *Encourages* each Member State to adapt to climate change and its impacts through adaptation strategies by the
209 diverse proposed measures that are aimed at;
210
- 211 a. Protection of property, natural resources and human life within the framework of development of
212 planning and territory, such as water resource planning, coastal protection, disaster risk reduction
213 strategies and the use and development of renewable energy sources, among others;
214

- 215 b. Promoting stronger construction that's designed for extreme temperatures, construction of coastal
216 infrastructure to reduce the impact of climatic phenomena and identifying high vulnerability sites for
217 territory planning among others through;
- 218
- 219 c. Identifying the existing capacity gaps and needs that are required for development and dissemination
220 of tools and methodologies for the implementation of capacity-building;
- 221
- 222 16. *Draws attention* to the damaging of food production, one of the most important consequences of climate
223 change, and the capacity for improvement for further generation as well as advancing water resource
224 management and public awareness;
- 225
- 226 17. *Invites* Member States, specifically island Member States as stated in article 4, clause 6 of the Paris Agreement,
227 to accelerate reforestation efforts to act as carbon sinks to mitigate the release of Carbon Dioxide from
228 prevailing in the environment by planting more marine biodiversity such as mangroves and seagrasses which
229 also provide habitat for important commercial and recreational species, help stabilize the seafloor, and filter
230 pollutants by means such as but not limited to;
- 231
- 232 a. Promoting the idea of Blue/Green Economy which highlights building carbon sinks around coastal
233 areas of small island Member States;
- 234
- 235 b. Provide knowledge about carbon captured by living organisms in oceans that are stored in the form of
236 biomass and sediments from mangroves, salt marshes, seagrasses and potentially algae;
- 237
- 238 c. Promoting eco-friendly tourism in order to improve the global economy as well as to create awareness
239 among local society the benefits of maintaining the domestic environment for future generations;
- 240
- 241 18. *Further* reminds that the utilization of biomasses being exploited as biomass waste, namely biodegradable
242 waste that are able to extract energy by means of direct combustion of biomasses or extraction of the syngas,
243 abandons the need for fossil fuels and curbs the amount of fossil fuel emissions;
- 244
- 245 19. *Recommends* that UNEP works with the Institution for Ocean Conservation Science establishes Ocean Macro
246 Logical Afforestation program (OMAP) to reduce atmospheric and dissolved carbon dioxide concentrations in
247 areas of the macro algae biodiversity through:
- 248
- 249 a. Drawing attention to the possibilities of creating a sustainable resource of energy to produce 12 billion
250 tons per year of bio methane while storing 19 billion tons of carbon dioxide per year directly from
251 biogas as an effective way to combat the ongoing climate change;
- 252
- 253 b. Designating funding for the program through new monetary means and managing from the Institution
254 for Ocean Conservation Science and implemented within the period of two years;
- 255
- 256 20. *Considers* that loss and damage denotes impacts of climate-related stressors that occur despite efforts to reduce
257 greenhouse gas emissions and urges the Executive Committee of the *Warsaw International Mechanism* to
258 establish, according to its procedures and mandate to:
- 259
- 260 a. Develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement
261 related to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- 262
- 263 b. Establish a forum for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk
264 transfer, in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to develop and implement comprehensive
265 risk management strategies.



Code: UNEA/1/5

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2

3 *Alarmed and concerned* about the adverse impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels, the endangerment of
4 biodiversity, global warming contributing to the high frequency of melting ice caps, extreme weather, flooding, and
5 drought,

6

7 *Strongly emphasizes supporting* the universal implementation of the *Paris Agreement* to tackle the impacts of
8 climate change,

9

10 *Recognizing* the importance of developed states in building relationships and promoting sustainable development in
11 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), such as the Japanese Technical Cooperation Project, in increasing resilience
12 of SIDS against sea level rises through ecosystem rehabilitation and regeneration by eco-engineering technology, in
13 accordance to article 8 of the *Paris Agreement*,

14

15 *Acknowledging* the initiatives taken by the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for
16 Development which rigorously endeavors to create innovative climate resilient technology to forward the
17 implementation of the *Paris Agreement*,

18

19 *Appreciating* efforts made amongst Member States and SIDS in the Caribbean Community and the Pacific Islands
20 Forum, in tackling climate change issues in relation to article 6, clause 2 in the *Paris Agreement*,

21

22 *Applauding* efforts made by Member States on the implementation of the *Paris Agreement* and climate change
23 reduction on the regional level, such as through the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI) and the Barbados
24 Program of Action (BPoA), and the SIDS Symposium on “Implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development
25 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SAMOA pathway in Small Island Developing States - SIDS:
26 Equipping Public Institutions and Mobilizing Partnerships” under the SIDS action platform,

27

28 *Appreciating* the efforts from the private sector, in supporting sustainable development in sustainability programs
29 such as the Caribbean Challenge initiative, in adherence to article 6, clause 8.b of the *Paris Agreement*,

30

31 *Appreciating* the role of current initiatives in supporting and coordinating responses of vulnerable Small
32 Independent Development States and other developing states to the effects of climate change that aim to reach the
33 goals stipulated in clauses 4, 5, and 6 of article 7 of the *Paris Agreement*,

34

35 *Reaffirming* the suggestions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)’s 2016 Emissions Gap Report
36 which encourages all Member States to adopt innovative measures implementing the objectives of the *Paris*
37 *Agreement*,

38

39 *Considering* the intentions of article 4, clause 2 of the *Paris Agreement*, Member States may be held accountable
40 multinationally to increase the likelihood of meeting goals stated in their National Determined Contributions
41 (NDCs),

42

43 *Endorsing* preambular clause 6 of the *Paris Agreement* that recognizes the limiting financial technological capacities
44 of developing states and the need for international cooperation,

45

46 *Recalling* article 4, clause 5 and 6 of the *Paris Agreement* which encourages the communication and support of
47 strategies, plans, and actions between developed states and developing and SIDS,

48
49 *Recognizing* the successful implementation of the pilot case of ethanol production from cassava in Thailand through
50 the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) for the share of transferring
51 renewable energy technology,
52
53 1. *Suggests* the contracting parties of the *Paris Agreement* to build new and fortify existing partnerships between
54 developed and developing states with the intention to create an atmosphere of interrelated responsibility and a
55 close companionship to:
56
57 a. Foster a better understanding of the diverse challenges that different Member States are facing;
58
59 b. Initiate technological transfer between parties following examples of the CSTD;
60
61 c. Share the knowledge and expertise of developed Member States to their partner Member States on
62 technological advancement;
63
64 2. *Further recommends* developed Member States to declare their partnerships with developing Member States
65 within their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for the 2017-2030 review;
66
67 3. *Recommends* developing Member States to increase existing multilateral regional cooperation and initiatives to
68 work cooperatively to raise awareness on regional challenges faced by SIDS and developing states, and focus
69 efforts in sustainable development and to better implement the *Paris Agreement* by encouraging:
70
71 a. Member States to renew the INDCs for the 2017 to 2030 period;
72
73 b. Technological and scientific cooperation between Member States, especially SIDS, to tackle resource
74 shortage to enable sustainable development;
75
76 c. Technical cooperation between Member States in monitoring and coordinating responses to climate
77 change and creating solutions;
78
79 d. Member States to participate in regional initiatives under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) such as the
80 Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and the Universal Green Energy Access Programme
81 that helps vulnerable Member States adapt to and mitigate climate change effects;
82
83 e. All able and willing Member States to move towards the use of sustainable technology such as but not
84 limited to wind power, hydro power, bio energy, solar energy;
85
86 4. *Further invites* Member States to involve private corporations in regional initiatives for the contribution of
87 resources and assistance, in ways including but not limited to:
88
89 a. Ensuring that green economy is supported by affordable and sustainable green technologies suited to
90 sustainable development on small island developing states can be made available, such as:
91 i. Solar panels;
92 ii. Hydroelectric technology;
93 iii. Wind Power;
94
95 b. The establishment of rules and regulations between governments and corporations to ensure
96 sustainable business practices of corporations in SIDS and strongly recommends the establishment of
97 regulation and policy on the business sectors in a four-step action plan to:
98 i. Keep track of global trends including evolving targets and corporate commitments,
99 regulations, markets, risks, technologies, disclosure requirements, and finance and insurance
100 provisions;
101 ii. Suggest that governments of the Member States measure, report and review their business
102 operations to reduce their carbon footprint and avoid locking into carbon-intensive assets;

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106

- iii. Begin developing a zero-carbon business model to establish new products, services and facilities in order to gain first mover benefits and reduce existential risk;
- iv. Advocate for a clear, predictable and consistent regulatory framework from government regarding the transition to a zero-carbon economy.



Code: UNEA/1/6

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*
2
3 *Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, the principles and purposes contained therein, and respecting article*
4 *2, which states the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,*
5
6 *Welcoming the adoption of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate*
7 *Change (UNFCCC) as set out in FCCC/CP/10 of 2015,*
8
9 *Underlining the voluntary character of the Paris Agreement and the principle of common but differentiated*
10 *responsibilities,*
11
12 *Calling attention on the importance of the Paris Agreement for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
13 *Development adopted in General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015,*
14
15 *Mindful of the framework of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), UNFCCC, UN-Energy, Green*
16 *Climate Fund (GCF) and the International Solar Alliance (ISA),*
17
18 *Understanding the need to foster the necessary infrastructure that helps Member States to accomplish their*
19 *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),*
20
21 *Deeply concerned by the observable impacts of climate change, caused by increased Greenhouse Gas (GHG)*
22 *emissions, most urgently in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal nations,*
23
24 *Considering those who are particularly vulnerable due to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihoods, gender, age,*
25 *indigenous or minority status or disability and the ecosystem they depend on as referred to in decision 3/CP.18 of*
26 *the Doha Climate Change Conference of November 2012 within the framework of the UNFCCC,*
27
28 *Alarmed that 19.2 million people were displaced by climate-related disasters in 2015 as recognized by the United*
29 *Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and that this phenomenon is only expected to worsen,*
30
31 *Being aware of the necessity of increasing mobility in vulnerable areas, as the capacity to migrate is reduced by*
32 *factors such as poverty,*
33
34 *Acknowledging the urgent need to guide an energy transition from fossil energy sources to renewable and*
35 *sustainable practices in order to reduce GHG emissions, and re-iterating the international responsibility to cooperate*
36 *on related means and knowledge amongst all parties,*
37
38 *Convinced of the work done by the United Nations Global Compact in encouraging sustainable and socially*
39 *responsible policies in business, as well as advancing technology through corporate partnerships,*
40
41 *Underscoring that developing countries and regions experiencing rapid economic growth face increasing energy*
42 *demands to ensure development of their societies and economies,*
43
44 *Recognising the immense potential for job creation in the renewable energy sector,*
45
46 *Taking into consideration the Cancun Adaption Framework (CAF) as part of the Cancun Agreements reached on*
47 *December 2010 at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16),*
48
49 *Emphasizing the need to foster the use of renewable energy to decrease greenhouse gas emissions as set out in*
50 *article 4 of the Paris Agreement,*

51
52 *Recalling* paragraph 2 of article 7 of the *Paris Agreement* that calls for States Parties to recognize adaptation as a
53 global challenge and to take into account the needs of developing States that are particularly vulnerable to the
54 adverse effects of climate change,
55
56 *Recognizing* article 8 of the *Paris Agreement* on loss and damage, specifically clause 1 focusing on the importance
57 of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage as well as the role of sustainable development in risk
58 reduction, and clause 2 addressing the responsibility to protect vulnerable populations,
59
60 *Underlining* the need for risk-pooling through insurance facilities when conducting environmentally risky
61 operations, with particular focus on the appreciation of socio-cultural value of non-economic items and the
62 importance of reducing the risk of non-economic losses, as stated in article 8, paragraph 4 of the *Paris Agreement*,
63
64 *Recalling further* the *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change*
65 *Impacts* as a framework for the promotion of approaches to address loss and damages, pursuant to 3/CP.18,
66
67 *Bearing in mind* the nature of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) created by the European Commission and
68 the possibilities the model provides to finance the Warsaw International Mechanism,
69
70 *Acknowledging* the variety of different measures that can be taken as laid out in the Technical Paper of the UNFCCC
71 FCCC/TP/2008/9 in November 2008, including both structural and non-structural risk reduction, risk transfer and
72 risk retention,
73
74 *Recognizing further* the difficulty of assessing non-economic loss and damage, as stated in FCCC/TP/2013/2,
75
76 *Keeping in mind* that article 9 of the *Paris Agreement* states that developed nations should support developing
77 countries in terms of financial resources, capacity building, technology and information,
78
79 *Alarmed* by the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP) *Adaptation Finance Gap Report*, that the cost
80 of adapting to climate change in developing states could rise to between \$280 and \$500 billion per year by 2050, and
81 that economic losses caused by climate change have already decreased the global gross national product by 1.6%
82 indicating that the global economy is at stake,
83
84 *Concerned* by the 493 billion USD of subsidies allocated to fossil fuels in 2014 according to the *World Energy*
85 *Outlook* published by the International Energy Agency,
86
87 *Calling upon* Member States to significantly reduce subsidies and governmental investments in the fossil fuel
88 industry,
89
90 *Confident* that the use of solar energy as a modular, flexible power source is highly suitable for developing countries
91 due to low upfront costs, the sheer unlimited availability of solar radiation,
92
93 *Recalling* the governing laws of freshwater resources across borders, outlined in the Berlin Rules on Water
94 Resources and adopted by the International Law Association,
95
96 *Expressing* its appreciation at existing cross-border water projects, such as the Afghan-India Friendship Dam, which
97 foster cooperation in light of challenges,
98
99 *Cautioning* against the possibility of conflict in areas experiencing water and other environmental stressors,
100
101 *Alarmed* by unsustainable land use such as deforestation, particularly through cropland creation for biofuel
102 feedstock,
103
104 *Convinced* of the efficiency of DC micro-grids in supporting local economies by supplying previously unreachable
105 settlements with power and increasing yields elsewhere, therefore fostering human development while preventing
106 unsustainable practices,

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Realising the ability to re-capture up to 50% of future global carbon dioxide emissions through carbon capturing and sequestration technologies in industrial processes, and the potential of carbon neutral heat and energy sources through geothermal energy, which today presents with significant risks,

1. *Suggests* a matrix with a index for the allocation of financial resources of the GCF to the Member States according to development level (according to the Human Development Index HDI), investments in sustainable technologies in current US\$ projected GHG emissions in the year 2030 and the expected amount of new companies founded based on a Key Performance Index;
2. *Proposes* the financing of the WIM through the creation of an insurance fund based on the model of the SRM, in which states are invited to participate by financing the fund based on the matrix established above and which can be used when one of the participating countries suffers permanent losses due to the adverse effects of climate change;
3. *Further proposes*, in consideration of Moral Hazard, to have a group of experts monitor the countries that are part of the fund in order to:
 - a. Collect data and reevaluate the contribution costs of members according to the matrix yearly;
 - b. Facilitate information exchange between the WIM and the contributing countries;
 - c. Identify possible risks of permanent losses at an early stage;
 - d. Determine whether the fund should come into action or not;
4. *Recommends* to the commission of the *Paris Agreement* and the Board of the GCF to establish a credit system to incentivise governmental donations to the fund, giving countries credit towards their NDCs based on contributions to the GCF and the GCF's success in offsetting carbon emissions through its projects during the year, evaluating and allocating reductions by:
 - a. Making the Green Climate Fund an entity under article 4 of the *Paris Agreement* and crediting it with 20% of the reductions in emissions achieved by its projects;
 - b. Regularly distributing the total credit towards NDC-relevant emissions of the GCF to its contributors proportionally to their donations;
 - c. Limiting the credit to a maximum of 2.5% of their NDC in order to prevent stagnation of sustainable practices in developing countries due to the high profitability of this program;
5. *Encourages* all Member States who have not done so, especially developed countries, to reconsider contributing to the amended GCF, considering the potential reduction of costs to achieve NDCs by over 100 billion USD, while making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, as required by article 2, paragraph 1 of the *Paris Agreement*;
6. *Requests* the establishment of insurance facilities in accordance with article 8, paragraph 4 of the *Paris Agreement* and pushing entities carrying out operations with inherent threats to the environment to contribute, thereby:
 - a. Streamlining the response process and limiting the irreversible damage to a minimum, supported by the composition of a panel of experts from the insurance and affected industries, as well as researchers under the UNEP;
 - b. Working to establish a functional insurance policy for said facilities without compromising the viability of affected business operations, aiming at a budget of 70 billion USD per year;

- 163 7. *Suggests* the High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing continues their research on multi-
164 layered insurance mechanisms considering risk and frequency of events;
165
166 8. *Recommends* to the UNFCCC and to the GCF, where appropriate, to:
167
168 a. Create easily replicable small scale energy projects as based on solar energy, wind energy,
169 geothermal energy, and incorporate them into DC micro-grids wherever possible, thereby:
170 i. Effectively supplying remote communities with electricity, raising the standard of living
171 and fostering human development;
172 ii. Taking advantage of recent advances in integrative technology needed for both, power
173 generation and distribution;
174 iii. Helping target states to achieve their NDCs as stated in the mandate of the GCF;
175 iv. Providing the GCF with a set of possible development packets, allowing quick
176 enhancement of infrastructure in relevant areas by following the appropriate packet;
177
178 b. Increase funding of research concerning geothermal energy and carbon capturing and
179 sequestration, such as through the United Nations Global Compact;
180
181 c. Expand the GCF mandate by a ninth impact area under the “increasing climate-resilient
182 sustainable development” section to allow funding for long-term projects addressing loss and
183 damages wherever possible without compromising the original mandate;
184
185 9. *Suggests* to UNEP the establishment of United Nations Solar-Energy Utilization Now (UNSUN), in order
186 to increase the effective utilization of solar power for achieving NDCs, particularly in developing states
187 with the financial resources obtained from the GCF, and to:
188
189 a. Streamline and share technology expertise related to the general use of solar energy, its installation
190 process and solar panel recycling;
191
192 b. Gather expertise from the ISA, UN-Energy and other relevant solar energy related stakeholders;
193
194 c. Assist parties to the *Paris Agreement* in producing, purchasing, constructing and installing solar
195 panels;
196
197 d. Work with the private sector to reduce costs for solar panels and ensure efficient recycling and
198 repair of solar panels;
199
200 e. Focus on replacing fossil fuel energy sources for essential infrastructure such as city halls,
201 schools, solar pumps, television towers and public transportation buildings with solar energy;
202
203 f. Ensure that adequate recycling and repair measures are provided to foster sustainability in the use
204 of solar technologies;
205
206 g. Ask the GCF to call an expert from the private solar sector as a part of their Private Sector Facility
207 to efficiently coordinate funding of UNSUN;
208
209 10. *Promotes* inter-state cooperation on hydroelectric power in suitable locations governed by the *Berlin Rules*
210 *on Water Resources*, under consideration of:
211
212 a. The necessary ecological surveying required for sustainable operation without endangering
213 ecosystems;
214
215 b. Requirements of minimum flow levels and backwater effects on energy production and watershed
216 stability;
217
218 11. *Stresses* the need for sustainable practices in biomass and biofuels, particularly pertaining to:

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229
- a. Avoiding deforestation for cropland creation;
 - b. Fostering alternatives to first generation biofuels that utilize feedstock in competition with food markets, such as waste, lignocellulosic biomass, and algae;
 - c. Cautioning against indirect land use changes that are potentially destabilizing vulnerable regions;
 - d. Encouraging Member States with active biofuel feedstock production to create preventive legislation to prevent unnecessary exploitation of environmental resources;
- 230 12. *Highlights* the significance of addressing resource and energy efficiency in areas such as:
- 231
- a. Heat and electricity efficiency through sufficient insulation and appropriate construction of buildings;
 - b. Consistent use of recycling and recovery of materials that require energy-intensive production;
- 232
233
234
235
236
- 237 13. *Urges* to exercise caution and consideration in regional application of renewable energy technologies,
238 including, but not limited to solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biofuels, carbon
239 capturing and carbon sequestration in order to meet the NDCs;
- 240
- 241 14. *Invites* Member States to foster cooperation with the private sector by increasing tax incentives to Green
242 Infrastructure Initiatives that comply with helping to achieve each Member State's NDCs by increasing job
243 creation in the green energy sector, increasing competitiveness for green energy in regards to fossil fuels
244 and increasing green energy generation;
- 245
- 246 15. *Advocates* Member States to enhance their knowledge and understanding of risk management approaches
247 by:
- 248
- a. Seeking advice and working together with organizations such as the United Nations Educational,
249 Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Bureau of Strategic Planning;
 - b. Expanding the sharing of data and information based on the exchange of leading experts on
250 platforms such as the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform;
 - c. Forming research-partnerships to promote dialogue and cooperation between developed and
251 developing countries, where developed countries aid less developing countries in research by
252 providing technical support and guidance;
- 253
254
255
256
257
258
- 259 16. *Urges* the protection of vulnerable populations through national plans that consider their health and well-
260 being, not only in emergency situations, but also in regards to long term solutions to the challenges they
261 face due to climate change, by:
- 262
- a. Providing technical support and guidance to local communities including extreme events and slow
263 onset events as well as rehabilitation measures;
 - b. Providing resources and information for more accurate and transparent data improve demographic
264 statistics;
- 265
266
267
268
- 269 17. *Outlines* the variety of approaches to mitigate the consequences of damaging events to be taken through
270 physical efforts that reduce the likelihood of a loss, such as dykes, levees, and artificial islands, the
271 prevention of damages by preparing well and increasing resilience by developing materials resistant to
272 water and wind, creating depots of supply throughout vulnerable geographical areas for rapid
273 reconstruction;
- 274

- 275 18. *Further encourages* countries to invest in developing infrastructures in vulnerable states to cope with the
276 effects of slow onset events as a form of compensation;
277
- 278 19. *Suggests* UNESCO conducts further research towards the assessment of non-economic items by:
279
- 280 a. Inviting Member States to cooperate and facilitate enhanced understanding;
 - 281
 - 282 b. Addressing the significance of non-economic losses to help strengthen the conservation of non-
283 economic items by direct action;
 - 284
 - 285 c. Creating an international database that raises awareness on non-economic items and their socio-
286 cultural significance;
 - 287
- 288 20. *Further recommends* UNEP to allocate funding towards anthropological and scientific research on regional
289 and international level of non-economic items in order to enhance the knowledge and understanding of risk
290 management;
- 291
- 292 21. *Recommends* international cooperation towards the creation of enabling environments that allow people to
293 use mobility as a resilience-building measure:
- 294
 - 295 a. Develop sustainable transportation systems to increase access to emergency services;
 - 296
 - 297 b. Create a database of vacant land to support the rapid and conflict-free relocation of climate change
298 refugees;
 - 299
- 300 22. *Calls* for Member States to foster cooperation between developed and particularly vulnerable developing
301 States, such as the Climate Vulnerable Forum Member States (CVF) in terms of capacity building and
302 technology transfer by:
- 303
 - 304 a. Promoting the implementation of scholarships to students from developing countries to enlist at
305 universities in developed countries to attend programs that would help their countries of origin in
306 matters of environmental policy making and capacity building;
 - 307
 - 308 b. Developing forums and workshops for information sharing on best practices regarding the design,
309 expansion, and achievement of NDCs;
 - 310
 - 311 c. Fostering partnerships that would help developing countries acquire the necessary means to
312 achieve their NDCs through the practice of technology transfer;
 - 313
- 314 23. *Further recommends* Member States to foster cooperation with the private sector, universities, centres of
315 research, technological institutes and other relevant multi-stakeholders by:
- 316
 - 317 a. Designing workshops that would instruct youth about the importance of addressing climate change
318 and the UNFCCC's Initiatives into addressing the matter with a focus on the *Paris Agreement* and
319 their own States' NDCs;
 - 320
 - 321 b. Having the attending students design policies and programs that aim to support the
322 implementation of the *Paris Agreement*;
 - 323
- 324 24. *Stresses* the importance of cooperation between UNEA and UNHCR to protect and assist people who have
325 been forcibly displaced by natural disasters and climate change who cannot safely return home to minimise
326 the global crisis of climate refugees while making sure to not interfere in UNHCR's jurisdiction for
327 example by enhancing the mobility of potentially affected people as a resilience measure;
- 328

- 329 25. *Strongly recommends* local, subnational, national, regional and international governments, institutions of
330 higher education, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to significantly reduce subsidies for and
331 shares held from the fossil fuel industry;
332
- 333 26. *Urges* the Member States to adhere to NDCs and prioritize them in their national policy, taking into
334 account that a lack of intergenerational solidarity in environmental matters is a major threat to the dignity
335 and safety of global citizens and our common home, thereby complying with the SDGs.



Code: UNEA/1/7

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Appreciating* the success of the European Union Emission Trading System on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG)

6 emissions while not burdening industrially dependent states and emphasizing the Emissions Trading System (ETS)

7 mechanism in article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol,

8
9 *Acknowledging* Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/36 and its focus on the importance of public-private

10 partnerships,

11
12 *Recognizing* the focus of article 11 of the *Paris Agreement* on enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties

13 to reduce GHG emissions,

14
15 *Affirming* the current priorities of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in helping developing countries counter climate

16 change, including climate-compatible cities, low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture, scaling up finance for

17 forests and climate change, enhancing resilience in small island developing states, and transforming energy

18 generation and access,

19
20 *Approving* of the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaborating with local communities to educate

21 and inform community leaders about sustainable agricultural practices and lifestyle adjustments,

22
23 *Praising* the work of the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest

24 Degradation (UN-REDD) in the conservation, protection, and sustainable management of forests and its work with

25 forest-dependent communities to ensure effective land and forest usage,

26
27 *Recalling* article 5 of the *Paris Agreement* which emphasizes the conservation of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse

28 gases, including forests and the joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable

29 management of forests,

30
31 *Bearing in mind* that deforestation and forest degradation have become key elements of the climate agenda since the

32 19th Conference of the Parties in 2013,

33
34 *Noting with satisfaction* education systems that dedicate a significant portion of lesson hours to environmental

35 studies in basic education,

36
37 *Acknowledging* the creation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on quality education, through General

38 Assembly resolution 70/1 in 2016, and recalling article 4.5 of the *Paris Agreement* which emphasize the importance

39 of instilling the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development,

40
41 *Further recognizing* the importance of enacting article 12 of the *Paris Agreement*, which emphasizes the importance

42 of sharing information about climate change related education and public awareness between Member States,

43
44 1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to support the usage of regional trade

45 organizations to regulate an ETS that:

- 46
47 a. Helps Member States achieve their mitigation goals and respective Nationally-Determined
- 48 Contributions as highlighted by article 6.3 of the *Paris Agreement*;

49

- 50 b. Defines the ETS as a cap-and-trade system which limits the total level of greenhouse gas emissions per
51 region, allowing the industries with low emissions to sell their excess allowances to larger emitters;
52
- 53 2. *Suggests* the ETS be structured as follows:
54
- 55 a. States within regional trade organizations will create carbon caps that apply to all Member States
56 within their region based on regional considerations with support from the Carbon Pricing Coalition;
57
- 58 b. States within regional blocs will be charged with the monitoring and accountability of fellow Member
59 States within their region, as modeled after existing regional ETS by inviting Member States to report
60 to the UNEP on an annual basis and establish a financial-flow-monitoring system that ensures the
61 efficient use of funding serving environmental programs;
62
- 63 c. Caps on carbon emission trade shall be determined regionally and reevaluated every 3 years based on
64 annual reports to ensure progressive and declining emission goals;
65
- 66 d. States shall determine how to operate the cap and trade system within their own borders as long as it
67 does not exceed the allotted cap placed on the region, and:
68 i. States shall have the ability to trade their excess emissions with other states in their region;
69 ii. States will be encouraged to support ISO 14001 made by the International Standard
70 Organization to foster sustainable environmental practices for businesses involved in the
71 carbon trade;
72
- 73 3. *Further encourages* Member States to use educational materials to help business owners participating in the
74 ETS to understand the monetary benefits of emissions trading to better involve the private sector in facilitating
75 joint responsibility as stated in article 2.2 of the *Paris Agreement*;
76
- 77 4. *Expresses its hope* that the global ETS, once developed, will fund education programs to further implement
78 article 12 of the *Paris Agreement* in Member States by:
79
- 80 a. Recommending a country-level transaction fee for carbon emissions to encourage investment in
81 reducing global warming pollution by low-emitting Member States;
82
- 83 b. Encouraging Member States who sell emissions to dedicate a percentage of revenue to educational
84 programs for climate sustainability that will create an independent fund to support education programs
85 in each state;
86
- 87 c. Further recommending that Member States set up national forest management funds and solid
88 financing mechanisms through the GCF and ETS funding to be managed by public institutions
89 designed to support the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources;
90
- 91 5. *Further urges* Member States to partner with relevant bodies including NGOs, the Adaptation Fund, project
92 evaluation and assessment teams, UN-REDD, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
93 Organization (UNESCO), and other Member States to start grassroots education movements in order to:
94
- 95 a. Educate community leaders on climate smart agricultural practices to help mitigate climate change
96 related issues such as desertification, deforestation, and ocean acidification, by:
97 i. Creating specific training programs for workers whose practices affect the environment, such
98 as farmers and factory workers;
99 ii. Helping community leaders teach their communities to practice these environmentally
100 sustainable behaviors while maintaining cultural and societal sensitivity;
101
- 102 b. Recommend that each Member State creates appropriate incentives to ensure community involvement,
103 such as encouraging UNESCO to finance scholarship programs for those interested in developing
104 environmental expertise;
105

- 106 6. *Supports* multinational forest management cooperation programs to improve community forestry education,
107 which include actions to:
108
- 109 a. Develop agroforestry systems and similar improvements through the creation of specific training
110 programs for workers whose practices affect the environment, such as farmers, factory workers, and
111 forest practitioners as funded through the GCF;
112
 - 113 b. Improve forest policy and legislation by developing suggestions for amendments to national forest
114 laws and supporting dialogue on forest policy issues between governments, businesses and NGOs;
115
 - 116 c. Promote sustainable income opportunities for forest dependent communities by launching pilot
117 projects on ecotourism development for rural communities;
118
 - 119 d. Advocate sustainable management and use of forests by promoting voluntary forest certification for
120 businesses and enhancing trans-border collaboration between Member States to decrease illegal
121 logging;
122
- 123 7. *Suggests* that Member States create standardized, national curricula to dedicate 10 percent of primary and
124 secondary education hours to environmental studies by 2030 to better implement article 12 of the *Paris*
125 *Agreement*, including:
126
- 127 a. Negative impacts of climate change;
128
 - 129 b. Sustainable lifestyle choices, including practices such as recycling, purchasing renewable products,
130 using sustainable household appliances, and replacing disposable products with reusable products;
131
 - 132 c. Individual carbon footprint reduction, involving alternative transportation practices such as carpooling,
133 bicycling, and walking;
134
- 135 8. *Further recommends* Member States' Ministers of Education with top-ranking K-12 educational systems that
136 include environmental studies to offer their services to other Member States by:
137
- 138 a. Attending one-on-one counseling sessions between Ministers of Education and leaders of developing
139 states;
140
 - 141 b. Partnering with developing states to create environmental studies curricula in primary and secondary
142 schools;
143
- 144 9. *Strongly supports* Member States to improve the transparency and efficiency of current environmental
145 education programs such as UN-REDD by taking following actions:
146
- 147 a. Building monitoring capacity in deforestation areas via remote sensing and ground-based observations;
148
 - 149 b. Using public perception surveys to monitor the implementation of educational initiatives;
150
 - 151 c. Establishing a data-supported management system that ensures the appropriateness of managerial
152 fashion and maximizes the effectiveness of such management by better coordinating information;
153
- 154 10. *Affirms* that these measures will successfully help Member States implement the *Paris Agreement* goals related
155 to emissions reduction and environmental awareness.



Code: UNEA/1/8

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2

3 *Keeping in mind* article 1.3 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN), which establishes the purpose of the UN to
4 include international cooperation to solve global problems including those of economic, social, cultural, and
5 humanitarian nature,

6

7 *Realizing* the drastic costs that could be imposed upon developing Member States by the year 2050 without the
8 proper adaptive frameworks in place in accordance with the Adaptation Gap Report,

9

10 *Guided by* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on its forty-fifth session and its
11 willingness to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sound technology sharing,

12

13 *Recalling* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC)'s report *Climate Change*
14 *Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation in Developing Countries* and its call for increasing centralization and
15 coordination of carbon emissions data,

16

17 *Reiterating* article 5.2 of the *Paris Agreement*, which discusses the important role that forests play in worldwide
18 emissions reductions and the goal of minimizing land use change and deforestation and reiterating UNFCCC's 17th
19 Conference of the Parties (COP 17)'s Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Commitments (NAMAS) or actions by
20 developed state parties,

21

22 *Taking into account* article 12 of the *Paris Agreement*, which discusses the importance of enhancing public
23 awareness, participation, and access to information,

24

25 *Understanding* that education is needed in creating ambition and sustainability to promote change and that ambition
26 is crucial for effectiveness of the implementation of the *Paris Agreement*,

27

28 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of maintaining the globe's current natural resources and carbon sinks to avoid
29 releasing currently-sequestered carbon into the atmosphere in accordance with article 5.1 of the *Paris Agreement*,

30

31 *Observing* article 2(b) of the *Paris Agreement*, which stresses the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while not
32 adversely impacting food security,

33

34 *Calling attention* to the lack of implementation techniques in least developed Member States, which are most reliant
35 on agriculture as a primary source of economic growth,

36

37 *Guided by* the integrative approach of Climate Smart Agriculture promoted by the United Nations Food and
38 Agriculture Organization (FAO), which promotes sustainable agriculture and food security in reacting to the threats
39 posed by climate change,

40

41 *Affirming* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s resolution 1/1 on "Achieving Sustainable Energy
42 for All," which notes the importance of reinforcing environmental adaptation plans on a national level,

43

44 *Reiterating* that regional adaptation plans are essential in protecting people, livelihoods, and ecosystems, according
45 to article 7.2 of the *Paris Agreement*,

46

47 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 to reduce inequality within and among countries, and article 7 of
48 the *Paris Agreement* recognizing that implementation must incorporate traditionally underrepresented groups
49 including, but not limited to, women, minorities, and children, in order to utilize the full potential of diverse
50 populations,

51
52 *Fully aware* that climate adaptation policy must be gender-responsive and tailor to vulnerable groups, in accordance
53 with article 7.5 of the *Paris Agreement*,
54
55 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2004/29 which discusses the
56 importance of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for the advancement of sustainable development,
57
58 *Noting* with the pleasure the increased roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in educating leaders of
59 government, business, finance, and civil society on climate change as exemplified by Climate Action Network at the
60 Climate Summit 2014: Catalyzing Action, under the guidance of article 9.3 of the *Paris Agreement*,
61
62 *Referencing* article 6 of the *Paris Agreement*, which discusses the importance of capacity building and cooperation
63 between developed and developing nations,
64
65 *Stressing* the importance of transparency, as stated in article 13 of the *Paris Agreement*, to share best practices
66 among countries that have successfully made positive advancements in climate change-oriented initiatives, in order
67 to achieve the 2030 emission-reduction objectives,
68
69 *Highlighting* the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)
70 national emission inventory and information tracking pursuant to article 13 of the *Paris Agreement*,
71
72 *Noting with approval* General Assembly resolution 60/195 of 2005, requiring each region to have clear lines of
73 communication between Member States for better early warning and quicker response to national disasters caused
74 by climate change,
75
76 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of the *New Urban Agenda* in meeting the needs of both local and national
77 communities by creating a framework which implements mitigation and adaptation measures, establishes
78 partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs), and promotes capacity-building projects,
79
80 *Fully aware* of article 4, subsection 13 and article 7, subsection 5 of the *Paris Agreement* which mention the threats
81 posed by corruption and lack of transparency to the goals set by the *Paris Agreement*, while recalling the anti-
82 corruption measures founded by the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (UNCAC),
83
84 *Emphasizing* the responsibility of developed states to invest in developing states with the purpose of financially
85 aiding their pathway towards lowered greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures as noted in article 2.1c of
86 the *Paris Agreement*,
87
88 *Reiterating* the importance of shrinking the current gap between rural and urban emissions considering 80% of the
89 carbon emissions come from urban emissions according to the Carbon Consumption of Rural and Urban Lifestyles
90 conducted by the Aalto University School of Engineering,
91
92 *Emphasizing* the potential of natural sustainable resources and recalling the Desertec Industrial Initiative strategy as
93 an important long-term solution to tackle climate change,
94
95 *Recalling* article 12 of the *Paris Agreement*, which prescribes capacity-building measures for developing state
96 Parties which enhance “climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access
97 to information” as steps integral to enhancing actions under this agreement,
98
99 *Celebrating* the success that the Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI) has enjoyed both as a testament to
100 interagency partnership and to the membership of over 300 universities from States Parties, demonstrating the scale
101 and depth with which universities of can both cooperate with and promote the implementation of the agreement,
102
103 *Acknowledging* the need to avoid potentially adverse effects, such as an inability of Member States to implement
104 novel endogenous technological change to address climate change, arising from unilateral implementation of policy
105 as currently outlined in the Technological Executive Committee of the Technology Mechanism,
106

- 107 1. *Strongly urges* all Member States to ratify the *Paris Agreement*;
108
109 2. *Reaffirms* the decision to bring immediate attention to adaptive mechanisms and mitigation follow-up analogous
110 with the *Kyoto Protocol* and the *Paris Agreement*;
111
112 3. *Requests* a reevaluation of the Global Climate Observation System Regional Workshop Programme’s ten
113 developing regions, last introduced in the year 2000, to increase the productivity of subsequent observation
114 systems in these developing regions;
115
116 4. *Calls upon* UNEP to engage with Member States to establish a global network of national climate centers with
117 transparent emissions databases, focusing on standardizing the process within these centers for collecting
118 emissions data in order to accurately measure individual progress towards Nationally Determined Contributions;
119
120 5. *Requests* UNEP collaboration with groups of Member States to create regional forest conservation initiatives for
121 the purpose of preserving and conserving forest land through sustainable tree agriculture, effective use of wood
122 resources, and minimizing the effect of burgeoning infrastructure on these areas;
123
124 6. *Encourages* using a country-differentiated approach for raising awareness on the importance of the sustainable
125 use of natural resources, recycling, public transportation, and youth involvement through information
126 dissemination initiatives utilizing celebrities and popular culture, which helps to promote interest and awareness
127 from the general population;
128
129 7. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate the construction of green walls, which utilize vertical planting of trees to
130 protect communities from extreme weather while acting as a carbon sink to reduce carbon emissions, in high risk
131 and frequently affected areas;
132
133 8. *Urges* for increased Member State cooperation with the FAO to expand its Climate Smart Agriculture program,
134 which helps communities adapt to climate change by explicitly aiming for sustainable agricultural productivity
135 while mitigating climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture as well as adapting
136 and building resilience of agricultural and food security systems to climate change at multiple levels;
137
138 9. *Instructs* the development of precision farming techniques and micro-irrigation in agriculturally dependent
139 Member States in order to combat the economic detriment of waste water, including:
140
141 a. Disseminating spatial information for site specific management through cost-effective methods like kite
142 and balloon aerial photography;
143
144 b. Developing 3D topographical photographs that allow individual agriculture businesses access to
145 knowledge of specific water use dispersion among crop yields and their limited land usage;
146
147 c. Facilitating the development of commercial insurance solutions to protect farmers, agro-processors, rural
148 and financial institutions, input dealers, and others in the event of crop failure due to extreme weather
149 events;
150
151 d. Allocating funds through the Adaptation Fund while keeping in mind the environmental detriment
152 improper farming techniques will have on future climate change costs;
153
154 10. *Supports* UNEP-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) collaboration to expand the UNDP’s
155 Community-Based Adaptation Programme, which works in local communities to develop state-specific
156 adaptation strategies including initiatives such as promoting land conservation through planting resilient crops,
157 working to increase food security in local communities, and improving rainwater production systems and well
158 infrastructure to enhance living conditions of those severely impacted by climate change;
159
160 11. *Recommends* UNEP-World Bank cooperation to extend the World Bank’s Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP)
161 to include region-specific plans based on the dialogue between developing states in order to address national and

162 regional needs more efficiently through:

- 163
- 164 a. Coordinating with the CCAP;
- 165
- 166 b. Becoming involved in The Territorial Approach to Climate Change, a partnership between the United
- 167 Nations and sub-national governments to promote climate friendly development;
- 168
- 169 c. Establishing regional forums composed by experts, trained and selected by the Intergovernmental Panel
- 170 on Climate Change;
- 171
- 172 12. *Invites* CSOs, NGOs, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) to remain inclusive in their
- 173 scope and realize the benefits of facilitating the diverse discussion of ideas and the advantages of sharing different
- 174 experiences with climate change to reduce environmental inequality and to help meet SDG 10 to empower and
- 175 promote an inclusive approach to reducing inequalities of outcome;
- 176
- 177 13. *Encourages* the involvement of marginalized groups in climate change related initiatives through organizations
- 178 such as the Women’s Environment and Development Organization, which strives to support the Women
- 179 Delegates Fund, enabling women from the global south to participate in their national delegations;
- 180
- 181 14. *Encourages* CSOs and NGOs/INGOs to examine their role in and impact of implementing national legislation
- 182 observing the provisions of the *Paris Agreement* to work towards minimizing the emissions gap and inequalities
- 183 of outcome between urban and rural areas;
- 184
- 185 15. *Urges* for PPPs and cooperation between developed and developing countries by establishing financial flows to
- 186 develop renewable energy technology in developing countries, including solar, wind, geothermal, and other clean
- 187 energies;
- 188
- 189 16. *Strongly recommends* that Member States engage in partnership building with NGOs such as the Climate Action
- 190 Network in order to disseminate awareness-raising, which ensures that citizens can easily comprehend and have
- 191 equal access to climate change data and subsequent ill effects through concise online reporting, campaigning,
- 192 daily updates, and images from around the world following the Strategic Framework for Results of the Sustainable
- 193 Energy for All initiative;
- 194
- 195 17. *Invites* CSOs and NGOs to aid in combating corruption at the national and local level in partnership with the
- 196 International Criminal Police Organization, and by registering to the International Anti-Corruption Academy
- 197 (IACA) to further transparency and accountability to national ambition mechanisms;
- 198
- 199 18. *Calls upon* the UNEP to examine and adopt a program that accomplishes a framework for developing and
- 200 developed Member States to construct urban areas in an environmentally-friendly manner similar to what is
- 201 established in the New Urban Agenda;
- 202
- 203 19. *Encourages* UNEP to collaborate with the CBIT and the PCCB’s scope, with an increased emphasis on
- 204 information sharing to improve the data and progress found on the CBIT website and discussed within the
- 205 PCCB committee, to create an international online platform that:
- 206
- 207 a. UNEP will create and oversee platform project;
- 208
- 209 b. Will be referred to as the Pivotal Platform and be accessible by all interested Member States;
- 210
- 211 20. *Stresses* that the foundation of the Pivotal Platform’s success lies in its emphasis on cooperation between
- 212 developed and developing states to ensure effective and sustainable development goals are attained to the
- 213 satisfaction of all Member States, organized accordingly:
- 214
- 215 a. Including written reports submitted by interested parties on a voluntary basis, containing successful
- 216 strategies and the required implementation efforts to apply such strategies;
- 217

- 218 b. Designing the Pivotal Platform according to the most prevalent contributors of climate change:
219 i. Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
220 ii. Deforestation;
221 iii. Pollution, including but not limited to, air, water and soil;
222
- 223 c. Providing a framework for cooperative efforts based on the relative ability of Member States to achieve
224 climate-related goals through real time communication, the tracking of progress, and the provision of
225 adequate training for the use of the Pivotal Platform for all nations;
226
- 227 d. Including a section whereby policies such as the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental
228 Law (IMPEL) are published, to inspire countries with effective legislation ideas;
229
- 230 e. Further including a section to provide employment related materials to assist Member States dealing
231 with issues of environmental concern, with a particular emphasis on those that require assistance in
232 creating employment opportunities in the environmental sector;
233
- 234 21. *Further recommends* that all Member States monitor access to the Pivotal Platform to ensure compliance with
235 Article 13's transparency requirements, prioritizing government officials, selected environmental scientists, and
236 professionals in the environmental industry in order to guarantee its legitimacy, and further suggests that:
237
- 238 a. Involved Member States be responsible for the content, validity and accuracy of the information;
239
- 240 b. The Pivotal Platform will be updated consistently, with bi-annual reviews by the Elected Committee,
241 to ensure that the information is updated and relevant;
242
- 243 c. Viewing rights will be granted to all Member State officials and relevant parties, including related
244 NGOs and other organizations, to further promote transparency;
245
- 246 22. *Supports and encourages* the inclusion of a voluntary funding process by public and private entities in order to
247 assist Member States in the implementation of projects related to the project proposals published on the Pivotal
248 Platform, within the following framework:
249
- 250 a. Member States should submit their project on the Pivotal Platform, which will be subject to a review
251 by the Elected Committee;
252
- 253 b. Following the review, the proposed project will be published in a separate section entitled "Financing,"
254 accessible and viewable by the public, through which interested investors can sponsor such projects;
255
- 256 c. Member States to meet annually within UNEP's assemblies to discuss the effectiveness of the Pivotal
257 Platform and suggest future modifications;
258
- 259 23. *Promotes* the use of Information and Communication Technology for building infrastructure projects by catering
260 shared technologies to the specific needs and capacities of Member States;
261
- 262 24. *Endorses* the development of Early Warning Systems in developing states to reduce vulnerability to extreme
263 weather patterns by working in cooperation with the UNDP to secure, transfer, and install critical technologies
264 and climate information systems in order to improve developing states' capacities to react proactively and
265 preventatively to extreme climate events;
266
- 267 25. *Urges* Member States and NGOs to improve the efficiency of capacity-building by following the UNEP
268 discussion paper on Ways to Increase the Effectiveness of Capacity Building for Sustainable Development;
269
- 270 26. *Recommends* Member States adopt an Awareness Raising, Action Taking, Community Involvement, and
271 Capacity Building (AACC) approach to implement the *Paris Agreement* by involving all stakeholders in:
272

- 273 a. Raising awareness by implementing information campaigns about the benefits that the green economy
274 has on States' economy and agriculture;
275
- 276 b. Taking action through providing a transparent national database including all relevant statistics and
277 information of the progresses and difficulties States have during their implementation progress;
278
- 279 c. Involving local communities in the process of transforming to the green economy through appropriate
280 campaigns and education;
281
- 282 d. Expanding capacity building initiatives including training as well as public behavioral changes achieved
283 through educational workshops;
284
- 285 27. *Encourages* financial investment of developed states to fund mitigation and adaptive measures to combat climate
286 change in developing countries, which will be returned through economic, social, and environmental
287 sustainability through a healthier environment for the global community and improved access to food for a larger
288 population in line with SDG 2, and ensures a return in clean water, air, and continually arable lands on a global
289 scale;
290
- 291 28. *Remains hopeful* that Member States will provide financial resources to developing countries through existing
292 funding channels including, but not limited to, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the United
293 Nations Development Programme, or utilize resources like the GEF, with particular attention to least developed
294 countries and small island developing States within its mandate;
295
- 296 29. *Recommends* UNEP-Member State collaboration to utilize Oxfam's Adaptation Financing Index under their
297 auspices to determine their capacities to aid developing countries and, in doing so, participate in national
298 initiatives to incentivize renewable energies utilizing systems including:
299
- 300 a. Establishing national carbon pricing plans and carbon markets that provide incentives for private
301 industries to invest in green certificates, which increase reliance on renewable energy sources;
302
- 303 b. Establishing scaling reimbursement programs, which incentivize the replacement of fossil fuel generated
304 energy with sustainably gathered, clean energy, such as solar, geothermal, wind, and others;
305
- 306 c. Issuing Green bonds as a financing option to private firms and public entities, in partnership with the
307 World Bank or other financial institutions, to support climate and renewable energy projects;
308
- 309 30. *Recommends* the multiregional expansion of the Desertec Industrials initiative's titled Desert Power 2050 to create
310 an integrated regional energy system between the European Union (EU) and the Middle East and North Africa
311 (MENA) by basing the cooperation on the comparative advantage of energy trading among producer MENA
312 countries, which will be able to have a surplus of clean electricity to sell by exploiting their solar and wind power,
313 and EU countries with high electricity demand which will satisfy part of their energetic needs, drawing the
314 attention on the potential positive impact of the realization of the program on:
315
- 316 a. Reducing CO₂ emissions on the long term up to 95% in Europe and 50% in the MENA region which
317 would help EU-MENA countries to achieve their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
318 (INDCs) submitted in the framework of the Paris Agreement and to achieve the 2 degree Celsius target;
319
- 320 b. Employing both during the realization of the structures and the productions processes which would also
321 contribute to the stability of countries and inclusion of the youth and women into the labor market in
322 accordance with the principle of eradicating poverty through sustainable development enshrined in
323 article 2 of the *Paris Agreement*;
324
- 325 31. *Appeals* to UNEP, in concert with HESI partners—namely ECOSOC, the United Nations Department of
326 Economic and Social Affairs, and the United Nations University (UNU)—to extend HESI collaboration with state
327 Parties' universities to include on-site integration of regionally-recruited teams of specialists and educators within
328 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) fields, backed by UNU personnel to augment the faculty

- 329 and curricula of host universities, hereinafter referred to as the UN Institute for Science, Technology, Engineering,
330 and Math (UNiSTEM) initiative, which will:
331
- 332 a. Provide concentrated knowledge and resources of Member States to assist the host state in capacity
333 building, information transfer, and in promoting specific, regional implementation of the SDGs and state-
334 specific NDCs, whose ultimate end aims to aggressively combat climate change;
335
 - 336 b. Operate as a mobile sustainability-focused STEM education university for developing states that will be
337 stationed within and augment the head universities of developing host States;
338
 - 339 c. Source funding through a low-cost, jointly-established fund-in-trust, sourced in partnership with
340 UNDP and pre-existing sources of funding allocated by HESI;
341
 - 342 d. Extend to primary and secondary education, subsequent to the first round of tenures, with a subset of
343 graduates of UNiSTEM directly serving as educators and curriculum designers for local primary and
344 secondary education;
345
- 346 32. *Calls upon* global partnership of all Member States to provide an annual report on the advancement and
347 development of scientific technologies and research by means of data sharing through the Technological
348 Executive Committee (TEC);
349
- 350 33. Calls upon the TEC and the Technology Mechanism to create Regionally Designated Entities (RDE), councils
351 for the purpose of:
352
- 353 a. Interacting on a solely voluntary basis with nationally determined entities (NDEs) to:
354 i. Serve the purpose of implementing technology that may cross borders or impact multiple states;
355 ii. Work with various NDEs to allow them to implement strategies that allow for multi-state
356 cooperation;
357
 - 358 b. Making temporary recommendations or requests to the TEC regarding technology implementation if no
359 NDE exists;
360
 - 361 c. Working to increase the communication between NDEs and rural areas to ensure they are well
362 represented;
363
 - 364 d. Being selected by a council of the affected NDEs with the advisement of the TEC;
365
 - 366 e. Comprising selected members from each NDE, advised by experts from organizations such as NGOs,
367 academia, and others;
368
 - 369 f. Receiving funding from:
370 i. Contributions from regional corporations based upon PPPs;
371 ii. Donated from donor countries interested in furthering the causes of RDEs;
372 iii. Potential, voluntary donations of countries lacking a NDE;
373 iv. Funding not currently in use by an NDE, but allocated to their discretion.



Code: UNEA/1/9

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

2

3 *Affirming* that climate change is one of the biggest problems to be faced, representing a real threat to
4 humanity, especially in developing countries, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 71/228 of
5 2016,

6

7 *Recognizing* that the threats and challenges posed by climate change are physically and economically
8 detrimental towards developing nations which lack sufficient funding,

9

10 *Bearing in mind* that the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) provides
11 a multilateral platform action to combat climate change and its effects on humankind and ecosystems,

12

13 *Considering* the mission of the *Kyoto Protocol* on setting internationally binding emission reduction
14 targets by placing the burden on Member States under the principles of “common but differentiated
15 responsibilities,”

16

17 *Reiterating* the *Paris Agreement’s* aim to strengthen the global response to the threats of climate change
18 by establishing a global temperature rise below 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue
19 efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius,

20

21 *Recognizing* articles 4, 9, 10, and 11 of the *Paris Agreement*, which discuss climate finance, technology
22 and capacity building support, obligating developed countries to support efforts of developing countries
23 to reach their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs),

24

25 *Keeping in mind* that the *Paris Agreement* established binding commitments to all parties to prepare,
26 communicate and maintain NDCs and to pursue them by establishing domestic measures through urging
27 all Member States to share their NDCs every five years and participate at the Conference of Parties
28 (COP),

29

30 *Emphasizing* the efficient use of the provided funding to reach the set NDCs to successfully fight climate
31 change,

32

33 *Recalling* that General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 enacted the Sustainable Development Goals
34 (SDGs), especially SDG 13, which highlights the urgency of combating climate change and its impacts by
35 enhancing cooperation, capacity building and access to financial and technical support,

36

37 *Reaffirming* that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a program and fund of the
38 United Nations (UN) designed to control environmental impacts including the reduction of carbon
39 emissions globally and promote the use of renewable energy technologies as stated in the *Paris*
40 *Agreement* and UNEP’s governing documents,

41

42 *Emphasizing* the role that the think tank International Center of Climate Governance (ICCG) has in
43 providing expertise and information concerning green energy to Member States;

44

45 *Further emphasizing* the need for funding to be governed to ensure steady and dependable flow of
46 finances necessary for current funding of the *Paris Agreement* through the Green Climate Fund Board
47 (GCF Board),
48

49 1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to establish a United Nations
50 Retroaction Scale (UNRS) in order to implement the *Paris Agreement*, which would have the
51 responsibilities of:
52

53 a. Providing specific allocation to Member States who have ratified the *Paris Agreement*
54 seeking to receive funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in guidance regarding
55 country programming, mitigation and adaptation, private sector facility, and support
56 services;
57

58 b. Determining whether Member States requesting funding are eligible if they;
59 i. Align with the *Paris Agreement* goals;
60 ii. Adhere with the NDC's submitted by the Member State requesting funds;
61 iii. Comply with Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
62

63 c. Encouraging Member States to reach their NDCs by successfully implementing their
64 proposals in pursuance of transparency and accountability;
65

66 2. *Encourages* the GCF Board to consult representatives selected under guidelines established by
67 UNEP, which includes:
68

69 a. Representatives of five different Member States of each regional groups: the African
70 Group, the Asian-Pacific Group, the Eastern European Group, the Latin American and
71 Caribbean Group, and the Western European and Others Group (WEOG);
72

73 b. Serving for a three-year term;
74

75 3. *Further invites* the UNRS representatives to make a report stating how the recipient Member
76 States have utilized financial contributions made by donating Member States that would be:
77

78 a. Annually through the UNEP;
79

80 b. Based on data collected by Member States and presented to the UNRS representatives for
81 analysis including:
82

83 i. The amount of monetary assistance given to the developing Member States;
84

85 ii. Projects funded with monetary assistance given;
86

87 iii. Effectiveness of the funded projects coherent with the NDCs;
88

89 4. *Emphasizing* on the level of participation from the GCF Board in regards to the allocation of
90 funds that will be defined with a scale:
91

92 a. That will take into consideration the UNRS representatives' reports;
93

94 b. The classification of the scale on three levels:
95

i. The first level will characterize a Member State that is in current progress to
fully reach its NDC targets;

ii. The second level will characterize a Member State that is in current progress
to partially reach its NDC targets;

- 96
97
98
99
- 100 iii. The third level will characterize a Member State that is not in current
101 progress to reach its NDC targets;
- 102
- 103 c. In which the recommendations should be implemented as follows:
 - 104 i. The first level will allow a Member State to have complete control of the
105 allocation through its own domestic institutions with the recommendations of
106 UNRS representatives;
 - 107 ii. The second level will allow a Member State to take decisions regarding the
108 allocations of the funds, requiring the final approval from the UNRS
109 representatives;
 - 110 iii. The third level will give full authority to the UNRS representatives regarding
111 how the funds are allocated;
- 112
- 113 5. *Enhancing* the work of the ICCG focussing on the design of climate policy and governance to
114 ensure the access and exchange of information for every Member State concerning climate
115 governance as requested in Article 4.1 of the *Paris Agreement*:
 - 116 a. Recommend all Member States to participate within the ICCG to share information
117 concerning green technology;
 - 118 b. Recommend sharing the information gathered in the ICCG on green technology via a
119 free server accessible to all Member States;
 - 120 c. Recommend the ICCG to hold meetings every three months to review current progress in
121 green technology with financial support from the Green Climate Fund;
- 122
- 123 6. *Asserts* the mandate of the UNRS last until 2030 in conjunction with the *2030 Agenda for*
124 *Sustainable Development* and for a re-evaluation of the necessity of this scale be made by the
 Subsidiary Body for Implementation every five years.



Code: UNEA/1/10

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Implementation of the Paris Agreement

1 *The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

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3 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolutions 64/73 of 2009, 65/159 of 2010, 66/200 of 2011, 67/210 of 2012,
4 68/212 of 2013, 69/220 of 2014 and 70/205 of 2015, and other resolutions and decisions that ensures future
5 generations better livelihoods,

6
7 *Recalling* the main principles of the 1992 *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC),
8 particularly the reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as the mitigation of possible
9 effects of climatic change,

10
11 *Taking into considerations* the goals formulated in the 1997 *Kyoto Protocol* aiming at the reduction of GHG
12 emissions,

13
14 *Further recalling* the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), held in Rio de Janeiro in
15 2012, also known as Rio 2012, and its relevance in securing renewed political commitment for sustainable
16 development and addressing new and emerging challenges,

17
18 *Recognizing* the commitments from General Assembly resolution 70/1, such as the global protection from
19 degradation by managing natural resources, made in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially
20 stressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 17,

21
22 *Referring* to the measures stated in the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2010-2015* (HFA), part of the *International*
23 *Strategy for Disaster Reduction* (ISDR) established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) about
24 building the resilience of Member States and communities to disasters,

25
26 *Welcoming* the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, hosted by the Government of
27 France in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015, which lead to the *Paris Agreement* that aims, including
28 but not limited to, at strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, and the early entry into force,
29 on 4 November 2016, of the *Paris Agreement* adopted under the UNFCCC,

30
31 *Guided by the Paris Agreement* and the need to implement it, since every Member State faces the adversity of
32 climate change which can disrupt their national economy and other activities in a way that reflects equity and the
33 principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national
34 circumstances,

35
36 *Emphasizing* article 12 in the *Paris Agreement*, which affirms the need for global cooperation and momentum for
37 the goals to be implemented correctly, and article 2 (1 (b)), 7 (1) and 8 (4) that call for an enhancement of the ability
38 to adapt to impacts of climate change and to foster climate resilience through action that may include measures like
39 warning systems and emergency preparedness,

40
41 *Confident* that Member States will uphold their obligations as global catalysts for effective climate change action if
42 countries who have already ratified the *Paris Agreement* voluntarily donate to assist other nations and the
43 ratification process through the Green Climate Fund,

44
45 *Convinced* that economic prosperity can flourish under implementation of sustainable national practices through
46 innovative measures and adaptation methods specific to each Member States,

47
48 *Fully aware* of the financial, political and technological problems Least Developed Countries (LDCs) may face in
49 dealing with climate-related disasters and in promoting toolkits on resilience and reiterating the address by the

50 Secretary-General to the committee of the *Paris Agreement* that it is necessary to “support the most vulnerable in
51 adapting to inevitable climate impacts,”

52
53 *Recognizing* the rightful sovereignty of each Member State and their withstanding rules and regulations, however,
54 inviting Member States to cooperate with the experience of those Member States who have already ratified the *Paris*
55 *Agreement* and those who have a pre-existing resilience toolkit,

56
57 *Concerned* about the fact that, as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) stated, weather-
58 related natural disasters are increasing and this is threatening human life, ecological systems and economic
59 development in Member States around the globe,

60
61 *Underlining* the importance for Member States to identify, prepare and respond to climate-related challenges, as
62 stated during the Conference on Health and Climate of the World Health Organization,

- 63
64 1. *Invites* Member States to be effective in climate change, remembering that all countries are vulnerable to
65 experiencing an increase in negative impacts, therefore endorses the collaboration between more developed and
66 less developed nations to ensure that the global implementation methods are being met as previously agreed
67 upon in the *Paris Agreement*;
- 68
69 2. *Suggests* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to encourage Member States to implement their
70 own National Resilience Toolkit, along with the creation of the Board for the Trial of the *Paris Agreement*
71 (TPA), whom oversee and report on the ongoing activity of each willing Member State, and support them by
72 giving them the information that they need, guiding them through the steps of the toolkit and encouraging
73 Member States that need financial support request a readiness grant from the Green Climate Fund:
- 74
75 a. By measuring each participant's success with the trial and its implementation plan;
- 76
77 b. Whose main goal is the mitigation of carbon emissions into the atmosphere;
- 78
79 c. Through calling upon UNEP to appoint qualified scientific and development experts from their
80 domestic Member State for sustainable practices, with bi-annual consultations, ensuring that scientific
81 research and development is being fully referenced and considered;
- 82
83 d. By partnering with said Member State to set implementation plans which are nation-specific, further
84 emphasizing that the goal is the ratification of the *Paris Agreement*;
- 85
86 3. *Recommends* the implementation of a voluntary trial period for the ratification of the *Paris Agreement* through
87 the creation of the Board for the Trial of the *Paris Agreement* (TPA), sustainable transportation methods, and
88 overall sustainable national practices by:
- 89
90 a. Strongly encouraging Member States to endure the entirety of the trial run in order to strive for the
91 most effective results, ultimately leading up to the ratification of the *Paris Agreement*, however
92 understanding that Member States would opt out if:
- 93 i. Any environmental or economic catastrophe should happen;
- 94 ii. Member States adjust or develop government structure or regulations;
- 95 iii. The legalities of the *Paris Agreement* are not a possibility for their nation, making it
96 unnecessary to implement the trial run;
- 97
98 b. Emphasizing the necessity for the mitigation of carbon emissions through transportation adaptation in
99 order to fully implement the goals set out in the *Paris Agreement* by:
- 100 i. Providing monetary incentives to those Member States who encourage sustainable
101 transportation adaption methods, such as the promotion of public transport, carpooling, and
102 eco-friendly vehicles and accessories;
- 103 ii. Offering funding through voluntary donations of already ratified Member States and the TPA,
104 alongside the Environment Fund to aid the research of non-carbon producing sources of
105 energy;

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4. *Encourages* the use of voluntary donations from Member States who have already ratified the *Paris Agreement* and recommends the usage of the Green Climate Fund for the purpose of funding in order to ensure that each Member State has the opportunity to reach goals implemented by the *Paris Agreement*, however, funding will only be provided through active participation of the trial period;
 5. *Emphasizes* the necessity of strengthening regional mechanisms to support States that suffer from climate change-related disaster in post-disaster recovery through implementing national strategies on resilience building instruments such as, but not limited to, the proposed National Resilience Toolkit;
 6. *Draws the attention* to the resilience aspect of the *Paris Agreement*, as stated in the previously mentioned articles, and the need for Member States to further implement the *Paris Agreement* by addressing their own resilience through the development of a resilience toolkit;
 7. *Calls upon* all endangered Member States to try one's best to identify disaster risks applying to their specific conditions, such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Risk assessment and maps;
 - b. Public policy preventing unexpected damages;
 - c. Early warning systems, including:
 - i. Advancing the monitoring and forecasting of weather-related hazards;
 - ii. Improving the communication of warnings;
 8. *Invites* Member States to develop a National Resilience Toolkit, allowing the enhancement of environmental resilience by providing climate preparedness tools and information to state, local, and private-sector leaders, by:
 - a. Getting the information and the tools needed for the development of the National Resilience Toolkit from the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - b. Consulting Member States, with an already existing resilience system and toolkit, about the technology they used for the development and implementation of the National Resilience Toolkit and use the knowledge the Member States are willing to share through already existing sharing platforms or through bilateral cooperation of:
 - i. Technological practices, such as data sharing and communication;
 - ii. Financial practices, such as investing financially into resilience measures;
 - iii. Educational practices, such as experiential knowledge;
 - c. Following these suggested steps to develop their National Resilience Toolkit:
 - i. Determine climate threats that may be threatening to the respective Member State and explore regional climate trends and projection;
 - ii. Assess vulnerability and risks on a national as well as local or municipal level and determine which assets are most likely to be damaged or lost to climate impacts;
 - iii. Investigate solutions to find alternatives and innovative actions that could reduce risks elicited by changes in climate regimes;
 - iv. Prioritize actions relating to the potential positive effect they will have on the affected population;
 - v. Develop a timeline to bring actions in a coherent order;
 - vi. Implement the National Resilience Toolkit, monitor the results and modify the approach as needed;
 - vii. Share the successes and technologies with other willing Member States;
 - d. Including and tackling multiple topics in their National Resilience Toolkit in order to fight the different aspects of climate change that need to be addressed on their territory, such as:

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- i. Ensuring the resilience of built environment systems to make cities and towns less vulnerable to sea level rise, heavy downpours, extreme heat and other weather events by:
 - a. Analyzing the building site, designers can perform targets, design and implement appropriate measures to mitigate potential impacts and they can build resilience by investing in good adaptation efforts and utilizing nature-based solutions that can provide co-benefits for a range of challenges, including climate mitigation to protect food, timber, clean water and more;
 - b. Implementing a program to deploy new energy technologies and equipment, and decreasing energy demand and increase the energy efficiency of electrical systems;
 - ii. Regulating the agricultural production to stop the decline of crop and livestock and the loss of soil through erosion by protecting soil from rain and wind erosion by covering it with plants and focusing on weeds, diseases, insects and climate-related stresses;
 - iii. Protecting the ecosystems to protect food, timber, clean water and more by lessening the environmental stresses, including pollution and overharvesting and conserving enough variety and amount of habitat to sustain diverse and healthy population to help fish, wildlife and plants adapt to climate change;
 - iv. Protecting the marine resources in a sustainable way to prevent the base of the food web and the consistency of marine ecosystems from shortage by decreasing the degradation of coastal and marine habitat by managing the use of fish and marine species that people depend upon for food and income;
 - v. Putting in place infrastructures to reduce threats on municipal water supplies and ensure proper sanitation for all citizens by monitoring the water supply systems, sewage systems and wastewater treatment facilities and setting freshwater quality standard and monitoring measures;
 - vi. Preparing for climate variability and change to improve health and offer a quick response following natural disasters by identifying disaster-related activities in which the benefits of government action clearly do outweigh the costs;
 - vii. Preparing a response plan to extreme events to lessen the threats on transportation by:
 - a. Assessing the vulnerability of transport systems and re-evaluating redundant transport infrastructure that can provide valuable alternative routes if main routes fail;
 - b. Extending assessment beyond traditional cost-benefit analyses and developing new investment appraisal methods that take better account of uncertainties, risks and a possible future in which extreme events become more frequent;
 - viii. Planning in accordance of the rising threats on coastal lifelines by:
 - a. Evaluating climate change and sea level rise impacts on agriculture, forestry, water, resources, salt production, rural infrastructure;
 - b. Development of mitigation and adaptation measures and solutions along with response action plan for each region of every Member States.