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American Model United Nations General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

GA Plen/I/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable en-

vironment

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent),

Recognizing the imminence of the climate emergency,

Cognisant of the disproportionate implications of the climate emergency for coastal, island and peninsular Member States,

Acknowledging efforts made by these Member States,

Recalling the 2015 Paris Agreement, which fosters global collaboration and cooperation,

Realizing the difficulties some Member States face in effectively enacting and implementing plans to address environmental matters, including cases of political turmoil and structural issues,

Further acknowledging the need for preventive and adaptive measures to deal with extreme weather events,

Further recognizing the existential threat of rising sea levels to low-lying island Member States and coastal communities,

- 1. Strongly suggests the implementation of the Global Climate Equity Committee (GCEC) under the purview of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) which will perform the following:
- (a) Evaluate individual countries' needs based on financial, regional and policy factors through a tiered system;
- (b) Create different classifications to provide for equitable goals, ensuring that each country can contribute, including but not limited to;
 - (i) Deadlines for issues such as emission reduction;
 - (ii) Policy recommendations surrounding the climate crisis that Member States can implement;
- (c) Establish a cooperative funding system where countries will contribute based on ability;
- (d) Encouraging United Nations Framework Classification for Resource (UNFC) to engage in wider funding of solar based water production systems for Member States in crisis;
- 2. Calls for increased public outreach and education regarding the climate emergency, specifically regarding the following:
 - (a) Awareness of endangered ecosystems affected by flooding and heavy rain;
- (b) Awareness of the rise in diseases stemming from high humidity and unclean water, such as Escherichia coli and Vibrio cholerae;
- 3. Recommends the establishment of a committee called the Green Machine Committee (GMC) to research and cultivate knowledge on renewable energy, discussing measures such as but not limited to:
 - (a) Mobilization methods for disaster relief teams;

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- (b) Creation of technology for remote sensing of natural disasters;
 - (c) Planning for implementation of renewable energy sources across all Member States;
- 4. Further strongly suggests for development of actions leading to an increase of transparency from multinational corporations regarding carbon emissions and climate impact, through methods such as but not limited to:
 - (a) Annual environmental impact reports from transnational corporations;
 - (b) Calling upon countries to enforce transparency within their territories;
 - (c) Increased regulations for oil tankers, including but not limited to;
 - (i) limiting allowance of oil-water discharge from tanks;
 - (ii) increased fire safety provisions;

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- (d) Increased measures to combat greenwashing;
- 5. Invites that special attention and guidelines, such as increased resources and humanitarian attention, be implemented for Member States that cannot move towards environmental progress due but not limited to:
 - (a) Infrastructural issues which do not allow for such solutions to be enacted;
- (b) Impacts of past environmental disasters which render Member States as too under resourced to move forward with the proposed plans;
 - 6. Encourages the implementation of preventative actions, such as but not limited to:
- (a) Maintaining protection of forests and shrublands, as they filter carbon from the atmosphere and combat increasing global temperatures, in order to combat carbon emissions and sustain important ecological biomes;
- (b) Fostering development of sustainable agricultural practices as well as sharing information and their effects on a population;
- (c) Continuing the process of educating the general public on the dangers of non-action and its subsequent effects on their daily lives;
- (d) Ensuring the protection of wetlands, as they act as buffers from rainstorms and other water-related natural disasters, in order to further reduce flooding for coastal countries;
- (e) Establishing a system for enhanced vaccine access and medical care to Member States who are experiencing an outbreak of waterborne and vector-borne diseases due to climate change;
- (f) Recognizing that vulnerable populations such as women, youth and those with disabilities will be at a greater risk in the event of extreme weather and the need to have capacities ready to target those vulnerable populations;
- 7. Calls for global cooperation between the United Nations, Non-governmental organizations, governments and regional organizations to ensure that Member States are meeting such expectations;
- 8. Further calls for the creation of recommendations through the Council of Engineers for the Energy Transition (CEET) to support sustainable infrastructure in developing Member States, which can be achieved through methods such as but not limited to:
- (a) The use of United Nations resources, if requested by a hosting nation state, to develop and implement strategies related to coastal areas, places and peoples directly threatened by rising sea levels;
- (b) Support and advise the construction of large-scale infrastructure projects, if requested by a hosting Member State, related to damming and holding back rising sea levels threatening heavily populated areas across the world;

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(c) Recognizing that climate change affects different parts of the world differently, the above clause also applies to the flooding of rivers and watershed areas.

Passed, Yes: 65 / No: 1 / Abstain: 5

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