



MMUN 63

GA Plenary Packet

Agenda Item	Considered on the Report of	General Assembly Resolutions Passed
Topic A: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons	GA 1	GA-A-1, GA-A-2, GA-A-3, GA-A-4, GA-A-5, GA-A-6
Topic B: Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Small Arms and Light Weapons	GA 1	GA-B-1, GA-B-2, GA-B-3, GA-B-4
Topic C: Safe and Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure for the Achievement of SDG 3	GA 3	GA-C-1, GA-C-2, GA-C-3, GA-C-4
Topic D: Securing the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Context of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	GA 3	GA-D-1, GA-D-2, GA-D-3
Topic E: Sustainable Housing Development and Inclusivity of Migrant Communities	UNHABITAT	GA-E-1, GA-E-2
Topic F: Development of Sustainable Water Infrastructure for SDG 6	UNHABITAT	GA-F-1, GA-F-2, GA-F-3, GA-F-4
Topic G: Mobilizing Civil Society for the Achievement of SDG 13	UNEA	GA-G-1, GA-G-2, GA-G-3, GA-G-4, GA-G-5
Topic H: : 50 Years On: The 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	UNEA	GA-H-1, GA-H-2, GA-H-3, GA-H-4, GA-H-5

Code: GA-A-1

Committee: First General Assembly

Topic: Convention of Certain Conventional Weapons

The First General Assembly,

Reaffirming Article 1.1 of the UN Charter which established the United Nations with a goal to maintain international peace and security,

Reiterating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presented in the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 16 in its goal to reduce violence and promote inclusive societies for every Member State,

Emphasizing Article 2.4 of the UN charter which calls on all Members to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of other States,

Concerned with national sovereignty of Member States, specifically on the pressure put on the Global South, presented through the *Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects* (CCW),

Acknowledging the Bandung Conference of 1945 and the values of the Non-Aligned movement that promote national sovereignty.

Keeping in mind the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Additional Protocols of 1977 that pay particular attention to civilians, who are vulnerable not only to military operations but also to the abuse of power and other outrages within that framework guaranteeing fundamental rights for each individual,

Considering that non-signatory Member States are working towards disarmament in accordance with treaties such as Protocol II of the CCW and The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Mine Ban Treaty), among others,

Recognizing the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) definition of conventional weapons to include small arms and light weapons (SALW) along with tanks, vehicles, and other artillery,

1. *Recommends* United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) to partner with Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to bolster developing Member States in their work to be in compliance with the Convention of Conventional Weapons (CCW),
2. *Encourages* ratified developing member states to seek support from the UNSCAR and Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the OECD, which calls on developed Member States to donate 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) to developing Member States, if at risk of being non-compliance,
3. *Requests* the International Committee of the Red Cross assist Member States with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), specifically and especially those not signatory to the

CCW, by utilizing its Mine Action branch to assist Member States in effectively diminishing the risk of ERW and landmines,

4. *Invites* the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to help Member States with implementing demining measures by expanding its stations to other regions, specifically in Southeast Asia and the Oceania states, in order to facilitate regional cooperation in the context of demining,
5. *Advises* non-signatory Member States to consider accession to certain protocols of the CCW once they are capable to do so by coordinating with developed Member States,
6. *Urges* current and future compliance mechanisms in the implementation and continuation of the CCW, especially compliance actions that could negatively affect financial and economic sectors, to be completed and monitored by an international NGO or independent committee, not reliable on Security Council funds, that is not vetoable by High-Contracting Parties (HCPs) and signatory nations,
7. *Requests* UNIDIR to help developing Member States who may not be signatories to the CCW by researching effective methods of conventional weapon disarmament through its Conventional Weapons and Ammunition programme to effectively exercise disarmament measures in non-signatory states,
8. *Designates* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to develop viable solutions for willing and able global south Member States to accede to the CCW and their protocols by requesting ODA from pledged Member States,
9. *Endorses* the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (UNCASA) to assist all Member States in coordinating their work to disarm SALWs that each Member State deems unnecessary to their national security,
10. *Proposes* that states model a SALW collection program modeled after the program presented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and their partnership with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the European Union (EU) for their Small Arms Collection project in 2015 to combat conventional weapon usage.

Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
Code: GA-A-2

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as outlined in Articles I and II of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly in relation to international peace and security, peaceful relations among nations, and national sovereignty,

Alarmed by the continued violation of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons during times of armed conflict, and seeking to protect countries that are actively being invaded as their institutions and any nation's sovereignty and security is threatened,

Recognizing the 2030 agenda towards Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 16, concerning Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,

Complying with SDG 3, good health and well being, and recognizing the need for humanitarian aid in response to CCW violations,

1. *Requests* the creation of an investigatory non-partisan task force, composed of military specialists, scientists, and other professionals in the field of weapons compliance, by the U.N. Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, with the responsibility of:
 - a. Investigating non-compliance of Member states with the CCW in countries actively engaged in warfare;
 - b. Compiling a report of the violations to be presented to the United Nations; and
 - c. Performing the investigation under the protection of the invaded country;
2. *Invites* any member state of the UN who are actively experiencing aggression or engaged in armed conflict with a nation signed onto the CCW to request the investigatory committee enter into their borders and investigate any non compliance by the aggressors;
3. *Calls Upon* any and all future reports from said committee to be presented to the Security Council as needed to better hold those accountable for the violations that pertain to International Humanitarian Laws;
4. *Calls upon* all willing and able member states to fund the International Committee of the Red Cross to further their mission of protecting the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and providing humanitarian aid to those impacted by CCW violations.

Code: GA-A-3
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee

Recognizing that Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) are weapon systems that, once activated, can select and engage targets without human intervention, as UNHRC defined,

Concerned with the current lack of guidelines defining the ethical and unethical uses of autonomous weapon systems,

Noting that the proliferation of drone usage in the past decades could be a precursor to a future of widespread LAWS usage,

Emphasizing that designers and programmers of LAWS have complete digression in the way LAWS are programmed, and LAWS are designed with narrow parameters within the context of war,

Expecting that all future development and deployment of LAWS will be in accordance with ethical guidelines established by the CCW and UNHCR, so that when war does occur, failsafes are in place to limit civilian casualties,

1. *Support the Establishment of* establish a universal set of regulations for the usage of LAWS in order to protect civilian lives, the environment, and the physical welfare of LAWS remote operators, through creating a sixth protocol in the CCW, discussing the ethical concerns of LAWS and non-negotiables in the development of LAWS,
2. *Encourages* nations supporting the CCW to follow the 11 guidelines in the Declaration by the Alliance of Multilateralism on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems, including but not limited to:
 - a. International Humanitarian Laws apply to all weapon systems;
 - b. Human Responsibility for decisions on the use of weapon systems must be retained since accountability of harming a human life cannot be

transferred to the machine;

- c. In accordance with Member States' obligations under international law in the study, development, acquisition, or adoption of a new weapon, in this case LAWS, means or method of warfare, determination must be made whether its employment would, in some or all circumstances, be prohibited by international law established by the UN;
 - d. Risk assessments and mitigation measures should be part of the design, development, testing and deployment cycle of emerging technologies in any weapons systems; and
 - e. Consideration of the use of emerging technologies in the area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems in upholding compliance with IHL and other applicable international legal obligations;
- 3. *Calls On* Member States during development of LAWS to incorporate humans in their authorization and usage as according to the Hague Convention (IV), (Laws and Customs of War on Land October 1907), as any combat requires to be 'commanded by a person;
 - 4. *Urges* against the usage of LAWS or any other remote attacks upon civilian areas including but not limited to: schools, hospitals, community centers, refugee camps, and other areas of dense civilian population;
 - 5. *Strongly Advises* against the usage of unpredictable LAWS, LAWS that do not act with predictable behavior on the battlefield, developed by member states, and LAWS equipped with weapons that violate the Geneva Convention and the CCW, as recommended by the International Committee of the Red Cross;
 - 6. *Proposes* the integration of failsafes, such as a permanent deactivation of the harddrive, into emerging LAWS technology to disable use of force at the directive of a human operator, or an automatic system which, in detecting failures to the integrity of the LAWS, deactivate the device entirely both to limit unnecessary and unplanned casualties and preventing LAWS technology from proliferating to non-state actors.

Code: GA-A-4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Revisiting the importance of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW),

Anxious of A/Res/77/63 Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction,

Expressing satisfaction of the efforts of Member States prioritizing the CCW and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) above all else,

Analyzing the effects that leftover landmines have on civilian populations such as the loss of life and decreased quality of life, as well as the environmental impacts that lead to environmental degradation,

Distressed by the underpromotion of effective and engaging global solutions for landmine removal despite the estimate of approximately 10 million stockpile mines awaiting destruction, according to the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs

Recalling A/Res/76/74 Assistance in Mine Action and the obligations of Member States to comply with respective landmine action as noted by the Landmine Monitor 2022 annual report which stated that approximately 5,544 people were injured or killed in 2021 from explosive remnants of war (ERW),

Cognizant of the efforts towards the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the Oslo Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM),

Understands the immense barriers of entry to successful mine removal processes and systems, more experienced member states can and are encouraged to provide expertise and personnel to aid in developing a more productive program,

1. *Suggests* cooperation with more Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Anti-Personnel Landmines Detection Product Development (APOPO) alongside Local Governmental Organizations:
 - a. *Promotes* the widespread implementation of landmine detection and removal solutions in the vein of APOPOs HeroRats charity;

- b. *Keeps up with* the standards and efforts of the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) in handling Anti-Personnel Mines in domestic territory; and
 - c. *Further requests* the usage of the OHCHR: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for funding to civilian areas affected by anti-personnel mines;
- 2. *Alarmed by* the immense harm landmine and cluster munitions have on affected states:
 - a. *Further proclaims* the terms outlined in the Geneva Convention;
 - b. *Trusts* the cooperation of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPO) to coordinate landmine removal from affected civilian areas; and
 - c. *Alerts* member states to the cause of preventing abandoned explosives from being converted into IEDs;
- 3. *Calls* for the usage and training of Gambian/African Pouched Rats for mine removal, and the programme should;
 - a. *Utilize* the developments and procedures of the Anti-Personnel Landmines Detection Product Development; using operant discrimination training for landmine detection and landmine odor;
 - b. *Recognizes* the unique abilities of Gambian Pouched Rats in mine removal;
 - c. *Express* that Gambian Pouched Rats although large enough to work, are not heavy enough to activate the majority of mines;
 - d. *Acknowledge* that rats begin training at six weeks old; using behavioral conditioning and positive reinforcement for training;
 - e. *Having examined* the disadvantage of Gambian Pouched Rats in warm weather and confirming the schedule of demining will at some points be limited to the cooler mornings; and
 - f. *Bears in mind* that no rats have been harmed in the process of mine removal;

4. *Calls attention to* the efforts that will be put forward by states to adopt Gambian Pouched Rats into their mine removal:
 - a. *Recognizes* that APOPO's program produces "consistently accurate" rats;
 - b. *Mindful* that Gambian Pouched Rats are easy to maintain and live up to eight years in captivity;
 - c. *Draws attention to* the predatory animals on all continents and thus the rats must be watched from afar by armed guards and dogs for protecting;
 - d. *Prepares* for the potential for logistical confusion in the field, providing for means to effectively denote and keep track of those rodents in use by the program;
 - e. *Noting further* Gambian Pouched Rats in the field are kept on leashes and tethers during the demining process;
 - f. *Taking into consideration* of adding micro chips and trackers to rats in order to prevent from them becoming an invasive species; and
 - g. *Emphasizes* Gambian Pouched Rats will be more cost efficient and respond in countries who are not developed enough to maintain technological demining efforts.



Code: GA-A-5

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Conventional on Certain Conventional Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects as amended on 21 December 2001,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirming its role under the Charter, including on questions related to international peace and security, specifically noting Article 13.2, referencing the importance of human rights and freedoms, and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all and at all ages,

Notes that a necessary component of world peace involves pursuing the eventual elimination of human death within warfare,

Realizing that technology and with it the weaponry of war is continually evolving, thus promoting a need for innovation to develop under the ethical purview of this international body as it relates to an alternative to conventional warfare and that humanitarian rights must be preserved regarding the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in war,

Convinced countries would naturally be inclined to use AI and robots, as they are more effective, and while also being empowered by an obligation to protect their human life,

Concerned with the dangerous remnants of war and its effect on humanitarian rights, as discussed within the fourth amendment to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW),

1. *Strongly Condemns* the usage of certain conventional weapons as outlined in the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), urging member

nations to promote humanitarian use of AI and robotic weaponry;

2. *Establishes* a sixth amendment, the Safety Knowledge Youth Northern Expansion Treaty (SKYNET), to the CCW that outlaws the use of AI or robotic warfare on any human targets, such as civilians or soldiers, as a violation of international law;
3. *Promotes* uniform standards for AI and robotic warfare, as a humanitarian alternative to conventional warfare;
4. *Encourages* transparency and the international distribution of information regarding the development of AI in warfare, noting presently such development would be done in and technology predominantly used by developed states;
5. *Authorizes* the implementation of a contract in which Member State's party to conflict agree to exclusively use AI and robots, and exclude human soldiers from the field, applying after:
 - a. A UN international body, composed of scientists, engineers, and civil servants delegated by each nation, votes and confirms that AI and robots are technologically advanced enough and humanely constructed to be used in warfare;
 - b. The UN international body confirms that the AI can accurately conduct warfare in a way that does not harm human life in any way; and
 - c. This UN international body would meet annually to determine the humanitarian consequences of AI and robotic warfare;
6. *Suggests* accordingly that participating parties will be required to remove their own war remnants of the AI and robotic warfare, after the conflict to protect the environment and human and animal livelihood according to the SDGs.

Code: GA-A-6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Convention on Conventional Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling Protocols II and V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), which references the use of mines, booby traps, other devices and the remnants of war,

Remembering the definition of anti-personnel mines under Protocol II of the CCW as: “munition remotely delivered or directly emplaced, and designed to exploit at the presence of a person and the capacity to kill and injure other people”,

Upholding articles three and five of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which emphasize the right of all people to life, liberty and security of person as well as the right to protection from torture and cruel or unusual punishments,

Condemning the anti-personnel landmine use and its threat for displaced persons and vulnerable citizens in countries as Afghanistan, Yemen, and Iraq,

Recognizing Article 2(4) of the UN Charter which emphasizes a state’s right to sovereignty,

Alarmed by the drastic increase in civilian casualties caused by landmines found in non-combat zones as expressed by recent United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) reports,

Noting With Concern that two to five million landmines are being laid across sixty-four different countries each year, while killing and maiming more than 1,000 people a month, most being civilians,

Noting the importance of the use of conventional weapons such as landmines for the purpose of defense to maintain each nations’ sovereignty,

Encouraging the expansion of humanitarian efforts in the removal and disposal of land mines, unexploded ordnances (UXO), and discarded weapons,

Cooperating with the extensive network of demining no-governmental agencies (NGOs) such as the HALO network, Danish Demining Group, Mine Awareness Trust, DEMIRA and JMAS,

Acknowledging the work being done by identifying and marking mines around the African continent by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in order to save

the lives of civilians living in areas of conflict,

1. *Calls upon* current nations that are party to the CCW to uphold the proclamations of and adhere to the responsibilities laid out in the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons;
2. *Implores* countries to cooperate in developing technologies to efficiently locate and remove land mines and UXOs in all states:
 - a. Through the use of mine-detection technologies;
 - b. By the creation of removal systems capable of transferring equipment; and
 - c. By the creation and implementation of training material, to properly handle and dispose of (UXO);
3. *Recommends* NGOs and current CCW nations to provide funding to the UNMAS to distribute to projects involving mine detection and removal tools;
4. *Consider* funding from NGOs, the private sector, and current CCW nations to the UNMAS for the purposes of developing newer and improved technological innovations to disable and demolish anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, as nations deem appropriate;
5. *Emphasizes* a state's right to sovereignty, allowing nations to keep any (UXO) uncovered within their borders;
6. *Respects* the discretion of the State to determine the aspect of destruction of mines retrieved;
7. *Approves* the use of these landmine removal services by all UN member states upon request;
8. *Recommends* the creation and innovation of technology, creating effective conceptions for defusing, decommissioning and demolishing landmines in hot spots of (UXO);
9. *Strongly encourages* States, where appropriate, to develop and adopt their own national policy to counter improvised explosive devices that includes civilian/military cooperation;
10. *Encourages* the forging of relations between CCW signatories and non-CCW signatory countries surrounding the implementation of programs designed to remove (UXO) from civilian areas free from combat;

11. *Reaffirms* that non-CCW signatory Member States are not required to cease use of these weapons, but must be more conscious in the use of these weapons and their removal after conflict.

Code: GA-B-1

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Small Arms and Light Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as outlined in Articles I and II of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly in relation to international peace and security, peaceful relations among nations, and national sovereignty,

Acknowledging the ongoing threat of terror faced by all member states, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to both international and national peace and security,

Recognizing the United Nations' efforts to maintain international peace and security in Article 2.3 of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly through all efforts that work towards the goal of keeping SALWs out of the hands of terrorist organizations, along with recent efforts of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, and Resolution 2370 of February 2018,

Alarmed by the continued devastating impact of terrorism within all nation-states, especially in their acquirement of SALWs through risky international transfers and stockpile locations,

Recalling the effectiveness of different weapon identification methods and their applicability in nations with differing levels of development,

Commending the criteria of the International Tracing Instrument including marking, record-keeping, and multilateral cooperation,

Affirming the framework implemented by the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons to counter illicit trade and their negative consequences, and the Arms Trade Treaty in its high international standard for the regulation and improvement of international trade of conventional weapons,

Aware of the training course employed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization about Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Mine Action (MA),

Keeping in mind Sustainable Development Goal 9 to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,

1. *Invites* Member States to implement a coordinated, cross-government, uniform risk assessment in conjunction with UNODA, that is based on the conduct of regular, systematic assessments of capabilities, threats, and risk procedures across the globe;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of collaboration in combating the threats faced by the international community regarding Small Arms and Light Weapons;
3. *Implodes* nations to perform a risk assessment considering the following, while also taking into account that the United Nations has the right to conduct further external risk assessments at its own discretion:
 - a. the reliability of each state and actor involved in a transfer, their record of weapon diversion or cooperation with terrorists, and the attractiveness of the particular weapons to terrorist organizations; and
 - b. Access to and diversions from national stockpiles based on: how remote the stockpile location is, how close it is to a national border, and whether it is a temporary location, as these 3 criteria are recognized as the most attractive to terrorist organizations;
4. *Reiterates* that effective border controls plays a critical role in countering the transnational proliferation of SALWs. This risk assessment procedure is designed to facilitate self-assessment by States in their efforts to develop, refine, and implement technical measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring SALWs and prepare against and respond to incidents at the national level;
5. *Encourages* nation states to create a tracing system that builds their capacity to track and trace small arms and light weapons through methods such as:
 - a. Utilization of Automatic Identification Technology which provides a capability that allows the nation to locate, control, value and manage its small arms and light weapons throughout their life cycle, in developed nations;
 - b. Utilization of RuBee, a low tech magnetic tracking option, microstamping, or Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), by developing nations; and

- c. Utilization of barcodes to support all nation's tracking technology enabling the use of check-in check-out procedures, providing a clear chain of custody trail, allowing for weapons and supplies to be traced back to the last known point of possession;
6. *Recommends* member states follow marking standards established by the International Tracing Instrument including placing legible markings on an accessible surface, applying permanent markings that are difficult to remove, and ensuring the markings include the name of the manufacturer, the country of the manufacturer, and a serial number;
7. *Requests* that the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs accumulate a database containing the bounds of state's tracking systems to be used by nations when foreign arms are commandeered from terrorist or insurgent elements within a country's borders:
 - a. Used at the request of the state in which the weapons were discovered,
 - b. The database as a whole would be under the purview of the UNODA and is informed in the tracking methods not in the exact location of a nation's weaponry;
8. *Further Requests* that the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) creates a course to be used in the training of local state officials to educate them on the political, and practical issues with SALWs including:
 - a. The Threat that SALWs impose on Peace and Security;
 - b. Preventing transfer of SALWs;
 - c. Addressing the multilateral and international organizations working with SALWs; and
 - d. Educating countries on the agreements regarding SALWs;
9. *Calls upon* NGOs, in pursuance of SDG 9, work to expand technology access and infrastructure for member states in need and assist with increasing accessibility to the ITI.

Code: GA1-B-2

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: Measures to Prevent Terrorists From Acquiring Small Arms and Light Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing the current UN Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA), which member states agreed on to improve national small arms laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management,

Taking note of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), fulfilling one of the commitments government made in the Programme of Action, which requires States to ensure that weapons are properly marked and the records are kept,

Viewing with appreciation the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) and its effort on their assistance within willing states to bring forth prevention on illicit arms flow,

Mindful of paragraph 4 of S/RES/1373, concerning international terrorism and its connection to illegal arms,

Observing the negative effects that the illicit arms trade has on Member States attributing to 55% of fatalities within terrorism between 2002 and 2016 globally,

Acknowledging the flow of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) through developing countries and the inability to stop it due to lack of funding,

Understanding the difficulty to quantify the number of crimes prevented and number of lives saved with every weapon collected and acknowledge the probability of a gun used in a crime lessens when bought back and out of the hands of terrorists,

Perceiving the emerging needs of several member states for additional resources in responding to the surge of illegal arms traffic and decrease in available assets in cases like the Covid-19 pandemic,

Acknowledging the 1996 Australian National Firearms Agreement (NFA) which estimates around 20 percent of Australia's firearms were retrieved during the buyback and creating a significant decrease within homicides, suicides, and mass shootings,

Having examined the 2004 Disarmament Campaign that sought to mobilize Brazilian society to withdraw the largest possible number of firearms from circulation and successful in the decrease of national violence and homicide rates,

Ensuring globally sustainability around Sustainable Development Goal 12.5, to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse;

1. *Recommends* the revitalization of the UN Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA) programme to elevate smaller, lesser developed countries to spearhead prevention of the cycle of illegal weapons and intercept and extract small arms and light weapons;
2. *Further recommends* the retention of the UN Programme of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the PoA International Framework for Prevention of the Flow of Small Arms and Light Weapons (IFPF-SALW) to:
 - a. Assist the countries lacking capacities to create long term infrastructure to track, trace, and remove illicit weapons;
 - b. Enlist larger-capacity nations to assist less-capacity nations with what nations within their states, region, and international sphere; and
 - c. Coordinate the knowledge, monetary funds, or other forms of aid between countries who have the capacity to assist others or international NGOs to countries engaging in weapons removal or in need of capacity assistance;
3. *Endorses* incentives with possibilities of benefits to nations exchanging their weapons and information beyond global security and safety including;
 - a. Voluntarily offered financial and monetary aid;
 - b. Educational workshops, with disarmament campaigns, information on successful gun and weapon laws in various nations;
 - c. Technological assistance, particularly peaceful technology in areas of healthcare, transportation, education, and Internet for all citizens;

- d. Developing of infrastructure, notably long-term infrastructure that support tracking and tracing illicit arms trade;
 - e. Sharing of telecommunications, through databases; and
 - f. Humanitarian aid, by food, assistance in creating temporary housing, clean water sanitary aid, and personal hygiene products;
4. *Reminds* member states of the ability of countries to exchange SALWs or conclusive information about the illegal flow of weapons and will approach countries opted-in with assistance in registering, recording, and possibly rendering inoperable and in their participation as both countries in the programme must uphold their compliance and commitment;
5. *Encourages* countries lacking capacity to track or record illicit weapons to continually work together with the taskforce IFPF-SALW; developing knowledge, systems, and technologies indefinitely to create infrastructure to strengthen their individual ability;
6. *Further encourages* nations, when receiving physical weapons, to decide to recycle or permanently render them inoperable, and to do so in a safe and sustainable manner.

This template is for delegate use at MMUN. Material not submitted on this template is not eligible for consideration or review by dais staff. By submitting material on this template, you affirm that all such material is the work of the delegates and was written at conference.

Code: GA-B-3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Small Arms and Light Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling Article 1.1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls on the UN to “maintain international peace and security,”

Alarmed by the leftover and obsolete weapons and arms, especially from the Cold War Era and the early 20th Century, and their threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the importance and essential aspects of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16: "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" and 17: "Partnerships for the Goals" and their importance towards achieving the mandate of the First Committee,

Recalling the lack of fulfillment of party states to the UN's Official Development Assistance (ODA), as called for in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to donate 0.7% of their country's gross national income (GNI),

Deeply disturbed by the lack of proper data collection processes, developing Member States' access to well-functioning databases, and improving cohesion among member states in combating the lack of transparency of the illegal small arms trade,

Concerned how 25% of the \$4 billion annual global trade of small arms is illicit, according to the Small Arms Survey, which acknowledges the ease of use of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and the availability of lethal weapons on the illegal (black) markets,

Also concerned that the Under-Secretary General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs reported in 2020, that nearly 50% of all violent deaths between 2010 and 2015, more than 200,000 each year, involved SALWs,

Maintaining commitment to various treaties and documents, such as UN Security Council Resolution 2220 on SALW, the UN Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, the Arms

Trade Treaty (ATT), and UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA),

Recognizing the impact of gun buy-back amnesty and incentive programs seen specifically in fellow Member States,

1. *Encourages* the decommissioning of Cold War-Era weaponry, including both Soviet-made and licensed copies of said weaponry, worldwide to secure the safety and regulation of the illegal arms trade worldwide;
2. *Suggests* the expansion of The International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS) to counteract regional illicit weapons trade, assess regional risk regarding small weapons and terrorism, and provide options for appropriate response etiquette per situational threat;
3. *Advises* Member States to work effectively with UN Peacekeeper's Standby Team on Mediation Experts to take advantage of the PoA and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) which calls for better data collecting processes, access to offices, equipment, and databases in accordance with the 2022 PoA/ITI report;
4. *Proposes* the creation and sharing of a framework for Member States to aid in expanding amnesty and incentive programs in the issue of SALW disarmament at the international and regional level;
 - a. Through providing humanitarian aid to Member States who do not have the resources to create their own via capacity building;
 - b. Through capacity building relating to the maturity and structuring of crucial infrastructure such as medical facilities, infrastructure and economic opportunities; and
 - c. Through the destruction of the acquired SALW through the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Weapons Collection, Management and Destruction Programme to prevent the acquisition of SALW by civilians;
5. *Urges* the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to work with ODA Party States to start or continue fulfilling their obligation to the

ODA in order to assist developing UN Member States by increasing the donation goal to 1% GNI as opposed to its original 0.7%;

6. *Calls for* a new fund to finance the implementation of these measures through a partnership between UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) and the Joint SDG Fund in order to help developing Member States;
7. *Encourages* the increased funding and cooperation of the International Development Agency (IDA) in the pursuit of developmental aid in exchange for unregistered small arms within underdeveloped nations throughout the world via resource requests in relation to integration and preservation for affected civilian populations in the pursuit of social stability, as highlighted in SDG 16;
8. *Requests* the assistance of United Nations Institute of Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) by utilizing their Conventional Arms and Ammunition branch, specifically ammunition management and capacity building, to assist the research and implementation of SALW disarmament;
9. *Considers* the implementation of illicit arms management programs such as Operation Rachel in Mozambique and South Africa, an intelligence-driven program that locates and destroys stockpile weapons, at a regional level by working with UNSCAR to strengthen the efficiency of installation of such programs;
10. *Decides* to gather information and monitor the usage of the dark web for arms dealing through the resources of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Global Programme on Cybercrime:
 - a. To survey online activity on the dark web and online black markets, such as the sale of SALWs and other illicit mechanisms that finance illicit materials; and
 - b. To relay the collected information from the UNODC to other UN entities, non-governmental organization, and Member States, as well as the respective country of concern.

Code: GA-B-4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Small Arms and Light Weapons

The General Assembly First Committee,

Affirming Article I of the Charter of the United Nations and its mandate to take collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace,

Keeping in mind that more than 46% of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) as well as ammunition is acquired by Non-State Actor organizations through cross-border transport between Member States according to (GI-OTC) *Arms Trafficking and Organized Crime* (2022),

Alarmed by the 2020 report on *Global Study on Firearms Trafficking* from the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which found that 72 percent of all weapons seized from illicit circulation in 2016-2017 were SALW, and 75 percent of weapons seized from terrorist conflicts were provided by a crime network other than terror,

Reiterating that an average of 85 percent of arms seized in a single country were uniquely marked with legal industrial manufacture origins before being illicitly traded between 2016 and 2017 according to the UNODC *Illicit Arms Flow Questionnaire* (2022),

Alarmed by the UNODC's 2022 Global Firearms Trafficking Report, which found that on average approximately 1/3 of all seized illicit firearms were traced back to known licit sources, including diversions from military stockpiles,

Gravely concerned that conflict and violent crime provides opportunities for terrorist trafficking of firearms that cost developing States over \$1.26 trillion USD annually, according to the international action network on small arms (IANSA) in *Illicit Flows of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Sustainable Development* (2017),

Bearing in mind the Security Council's resolution S/RES/1674 (2008) which emphasizes the protection of civilians in armed conflict regarding the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons on civilian population, especially the effect on marginalized groups such as women and children.

Taking into consideration how women, children, and other marginalized groups are disproportionately affected by the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons including an estimated 300,000 people displaced due to terrorists acquiring SALW and 93,000 of them are children recruited in conflict including terror,

Further reporting that the *Global Arms Survey* (2013) reported by the UN found that 38 percent of government arsenal weapons were surplus supplies, creating a target for diversions into the illicit market,

Underlining the importance of the removal of small arms and light weapons (SALW) from insurgent groups and the deradicalization of insurgent groups into their respective societies, as outlined in the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) framework, as well as the ITI and the PoA,

Highlighting the work of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in their work on tracking, tracing, and intercepting SALW that have the capability of reaching terrorist organizations, through their work in regional firearms trafficking projects by expanding access to the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management Systems (iARMS) as well as tracing the sale and flow of illicit firearms,

Concerned by the lack of coordination and cooperation between UN Member States' and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with programs such as INTERPOL, the Programme of Action (PoA), and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI),

Alarmed by the lack of proper data collection, data standardization, and access to information sharing databases considering that less than 10% of Member States report the current confirmation of SALW marking within their borders,

Noting with deep concern that in 2020, five civilians per 100,000 people were killed in armed conflict, most civilian deaths being caused by small arms and light weapons according to the UNODC's *Global Study on Homicide: Executive Summary* (2020),

Noting with approval the 55th article of the United Nations' Charter, which emphasizes the need for international cultural and educational cooperation and the need to cooperate for the achievement of economic and social progress,

Calling attention to the United Nations Security Council Resolution S/RES/2457 (2019), in which the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) commended the dedication of the African Union and its member states to following international humanitarian laws and norms throughout its Silencing the Guns in Africa program.

Recalling the Secretary-General's *Agenda for Disarmament: Securing Our Common Future*, which promotes the education to the youth and links the education of disarmament to various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Deeply disturbed that 5,000 international organized crime groups are operating in Europe and more than two thirds were involved in drug trafficking according to UNODC *Linkages between Organized Crime and Terrorism* (2019),

Fully alarmed that approximately 3000 AK47s and 2.5 million rounds of ammunition were diverted from a paramilitary terrorist organization to another according to UNODC, *The Illicit Market in Firearms* (2019),

Noting that operative clause eleven (11) of A/RES/60/288, which supports reform and modernization of border management systems on national, regional, and international levels, works hand in hand with UNODC-World Customs Organization (WCO)-INTERPOL's multi-agency project Airport Communications Programme (AIRCOP),

Underlining that more than 550,000 SALW seizures were reported in the UNODC *2020 Global Study of Firearms*, which illustrates the impact of strong border control,

Recalling the January 2019 United Nations Counter Terrorism Center (UNCCT) programme, Border Security and Management (BSM), to provide border management support and counter terrorism expertise and efforts to strengthen and specialize training of border patrols in high risk for terrorism regions as conducive with the BSM to strengthen inter-agencies and cross-border cooperation,

Taking into account the importance of the common standards and good practices as laid out in the technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of S/RES/2370 (2017) and the goals of the Memorandum of Understanding between the WCO and 'UNODA (2016),

Considering the S/RES/1373 (2001), which seeks to reaffirm and suppress the financing of terrorist acts through refraining from providing any form of support, to entities involved in terrorist acts, including eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists and take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by provision of early warning to other States by exchange of information,

Cognizant of the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the Programme of Action on Small Arms in their efforts to prevent the

illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons across the globe, as well as Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) in the decommissioning of SALWs to prevent circulation of illegal SALWs, and that half a million firearms have been seized annually,

Cognizant of the issue of the Dark Web as defined by the UNODC as content online in the Deep Web, content that has not been indexed by traditional search engines and especially salient as it comes to the illicit trade of SALW through the use on the Dark Web of untraceable cryptocurrencies,

Affirming the work done by the Global Programme on Cybercrime concerning illicit trade networks on the Dark Web,

Viewing with appreciation A/75/78, discussing specifically the new trend in the trade of illicit weapons on the internet through methods such as the Dark web, additionally, it poses a threat to weapons tracing efforts and aides in the trafficking of small arms to terrorist organizations,

Guided by the report in the UNODA Paper on the Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons on the Dark Web, specifically that 83 percent of websites are unregulated in the trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons, additionally, aforementioned paper reports 60% of said SALWs have originated from Europe,

Regarding the UN Peacekeeping Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) Operational Guide Table 4.11.2 Types of incentives in weapons collection: Advantages and disadvantages, specifically referencing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programming with Colombia's Youth

Anxious of the 2050 Vision of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as well as the 2063 Agenda of the African Union (AU),

Realizing S/RES/1368 as the first United Nations Security Council resolution condemning a terrorist attack,

Emphasizing S/RES/1973, 1624, and 1538 which all detail past measures to counter-terrorism including the freezing of assets to terrorists, restriction of safe haven to terrorists, and the establishment of numerous bodies with a mandate to counter-terrorism.

Considering A/RES/75/291 which laid out the UN Counter Terrorism Strategy which structures a four pillar approach to combat terrorism,

Reaffirming the biannual review of the UN Counter Terrorism Strategy and its most recent (2021) report

Realizing UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact as the largest coordination framework across the three pillars of work of the UN including Peace and Security, Sustainable Development, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs) that aims to strengthen a common action approach to coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism,

Aware of the Secretary General's S/2020/754 report which focuses on the linkages between cybercrime, terrorism, and transnational organized crime,

Observing the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Invoking Sustainable Development Goal 16 in order to focus on creating peaceful societies worldwide;

Endorsing a continued dedication to the International Tracing Instrument as it relates to promotions of securing borders against the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;

Deeply Appalled with the majority of mass illegal SALW smuggling that occurs through maritime vessels, as five times the number of SALWs are seized during customs seizures than any other method of transportation including 82 seizures accounting for over 1600 SALWs, according to the *Global Study of Firearms Trafficking's 2020*

1. *Encourages* the Post Shipment Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons Program (2022) to increase cooperation between Partner Member States to improve information sharing while implementing on-site inspection of SALW shipments, while confirming verification of signatures from Member States to assure no transfer of illicit weapons to non-state actors.
2. *Recognizes* the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and INTERPOL's *Forensic Science Biometric Databases* that use biometric technologies on the tracking of terror and crime networks in order to improve information on the geographic movement of illicit SALW.
3. *Proclaims* the research of non-governmental organization Conflict Armament Research in their ground investigative team efforts to trace illicit weapons used in terrorism to their sources to improve understanding and education of SALW illicit trade.

4. *Considers* INTERPOL's *Project Mouflon* which aims to the execution in the management of stockpiles by verification, recording and monitoring of weapons in order to increase arms tracing.
5. *Highlights* Project CT-Tech to implement counter-terrorism strategies aimed at combating terrorists' exploitation of new and emerging technologies through increasing international cooperation for counter-terrorism investigation,
 - a. *Having adopted* the UN Programme of Action (2021) that expands on domestic policy regarding the illicit trade of SALW within Member States' borders as well as adjusts past legislation and action reflecting new and emerging technologies,
6. *Supports* Member States' internal efforts to provide humanitarian aid for civilians displaced by the use of illicit SALWs specifically providing infrastructure to support in the distribution of medical supplies and personnel for victims of terror,
7. *Notes* the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)'s *Prevention of Recruitment, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces* improves training, education, and capacity building for coordinating mechanisms to prevent child soldier recruitment,
 - a. *Emphasizes* SDG 5 Women empowerment and UNWomen by strengthening the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFM) through joint member state efforts,
 - b. *Calling upon* Member States and NGOs to allocate funds to the efforts towards reeducation and reintegration of children and women affected by armed conflict,
8. *Highlights* the Validation Workshop in the West African States (ECOWAS) regional strategy on practical arms control measures by the Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies that sought to strengthen border security and the tracing of SALW,
9. *Advocates for* the allocation of funds and the reevaluation of MOSAIC to promote the implementation of the DDR framework, the ITI, and the PoA to provide both short and long-term solutions to terrorist usage of SALWs across member nations,
10. *Invites* Member States to collaborate or partner with MOSAIC to better implement the deradicalization of insurgent groups as outlined in the DDR framework,

11. *Further invites* Member states to implement The Western Balkans SALW Control Road Map which creates an all encompassing and overarching database for members states regarding the location of SALWs and in order for member states to submit assessments and information to the database to ensure constructive collaboration,
12. *Asks* INTERPOL to review the current programs to track, trace, and intercept SALWs and adjust their scope to better combat the flow of weapons to terrorist organizations,
13. *Supporting* work with INTERPOL, as well as to possibly take advantage of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and calls for better data collecting processes, access to offices, equipment, and databases as according to the 2022 PoA/ITI report,
14. *Strongly encourages* Member States partner with the UNODC to implement programs like the Global Firearms Programme which countered transnational Illicit Arms Trafficking in African region in order to improve illicit firearm trafficking investigations and prosecutions by strengthening the capacities of international airports to detect and intercept illicit arms trafficking,
15. *Endorses* the expansion of the mandate of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, to include the education for peace (including the history of the conflicts, and difficulties of peace process formation and implementation, as well as the successes of the peace process with farc and its achievements). Economic development is inseparable from peace,
 - a. *Requests for* the United Nations University to assist the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) with research and educational expertise for the implementation of a universal education for peace and disarmament.
 - b. *Stresses* the involvement of ex-combatants in the role of education for peace,
 - c. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt such strategies to universalize education for peace within their schools.
16. *Advises* Member States to evaluate their SALW reduction and other counterterror programs under a framework that protects and advances human rights, consistent with SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) which stresses the importance of promoting principles such as due process, non-discrimination, and freedoms of expression and association, among others;

17. *Requests* the implementation of service platforms such as *The Project Trace* by the INTERPOL aimed at getting officers of counterterrorism to understand how open-source intelligence (OSINT) and social media intelligence (SOCMINT) streams can be used as part of criminal investigations by offering several online training courses separated into weeks programs and practical experience to enhance the ability to conduct open-source investigations in a safe and efficient manner;
18. *Recommends* that member states implement education programs and training in their respective nations, calls to model after the *Baseline Assessment for Disarmament Education in Asia and the Pacific Executive Summary* to better produce education campaigns to promote disarmament education to the youth, educators, and members of political groups and security forces;
19. *Encourages* Member States to model after the *Workshop to developing National Action Plans to reduce Illegal Arms Flow* implemented in Southeast Asia through the Regional Peace and Disarmament Center to provide educational training and toolkits to help national officials and security agents to develop State-specific action plans to reduce the flow of illicit arms;
20. *Emphasizes* the use of the UNCCT's Border and Security Management Programme's inter-agency capacity building by focusing on ports of entry in conflict oriented zones, specifically through the AIRCOP program with support from the INTERPOL iARMS database;
21. *Advocates* for the members of the United Nations to allocate funds to elevate and maintain border checking points in nations where firearm trafficking, and other terrorist threats are highest in risk; seeking to replicate INTERPOL border security located in countries that have implemented Operation KAFO;
22. *Urges* member states to strengthen national arms authorities and utilize the practical guidance laid out in the Modular Small-Arms-Control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC);
23. *Authorizes* border patrol groups and militaries better communication and cooperation with countries that share borders as recommended in Resolution 2370 (2017) modeling joint-security border seizure programs like Southern Africa's *Operation Rachel* which utilizes secure collaboration forums for intelligence sharing;

24. *Invites* member states to support and adopt the framework laid out therein S/RES/2370 and its supporting documents in order to facilitate universalized good practices and prevent small arms and light weapons entering the illicit trade in the first place;
25. *Recommends* regional cooperation similar to that of The Physical Security and Stockpile Management Project in the Sahel region which provides training to government and security officials in the International Small Arms Control Standards to prevent the unlawful diversion of SALW to terrorists and suggests regional bodies enforce the implementation of these standards;
26. *Urges* Member States to implement the *New Beginning's Project* utilized in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region which introduces a secure web-based changing password security systems to identify traffickers from security forces and legal carriers and provides legal assistance for the prosecution of arrested traffickers;
27. *Calls upon* the UNODA to facilitate the expansion of regional bodies through United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) as well as allocating member state resources through the UNRCPD, focused and committed to the collection of data on SALWs through the ITI in all geographic regions as well as the monitoring, disarmament, and destruction of SALWs within those regions, pursuant to SDG 17);
28. *Approves* the further investigation of Dark web sources for the exposing of the illicit trade of weapons online, seeing the UNODA *Paper on the Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons on the Dark web* as incomprehensive;
29. *Directs* nations states to domestically divert a portion of defense funding to securing outgoing packages in order to crack down on dark web shipment of small arms and little weapons, and to look to the UN for direction in implementing these checks recommending:
- a. the purchase of Analogic Computed Tomography (CT) machines for international post offices,
 - b. state control of post in international outgoing packaging,
 - c. Creation of or broadening of domestic jobs in the civilian or military sector for the purpose of checking outgoing packages and running the CT machinery;

30. *Seeks* international cooperation in reports on the Dark web, especially considering UNODA, the ITI, and the Secretary-General, along with the member-states affected by this trade, to procure findings on the illicit trade of weapons on;
31. *Endorses* the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism to send specialists and advisors to developing countries to increase cybersecurity in those nations through training government cybersecurity forces;
32. *Calls for* the global and widespread adoption of IDDRS practices in countries where suffering from mass usage of SALW's by NSAs;
33. *Suggests* creating an implementation system for IDDRS incentive practices where funding for infrastructure development is supplied by capable nations in exchange for illicit weapon collection.
34. *Fully leads to* creating incentives for capable nations to fund infrastructure development by allowing for tariff reductions to enable trading between the respective parties at a percentage of reduction set by the amount of funds donated.
35. *Supports* Coordination on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) towards the African Union for its Silence the Guns Initiative in an effort to achieve success by 2030;
36. *Strongly Recommends* that regional bodies increase the synergy amongst their members in regards to the international laws in reference to small arms and light weapons;
37. *Invites* fellow delegates to reconsider their approach to the ITI in order to ensure that it is as effective as it can be,
38. *Further requests* Operation MAST, sponsored by INTERPOL, the Counter Terrorism Capacity Building Program and the Dominion of Canada, training operations for port security forces in specifically Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, broaden training operations in the greater South East Asia region and volatile regions in the Middle East,
39. *Commends* cooperation with the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Program (GMCP), under the Brussels Liaison Office, for expansion of training for port security and law enforcement personnel in developing nations, as GMCP liaisons

have trained over 750 trainees over 15 locations and the trainees reported a 33.14% increase in information regarding port security, the US proposes to help fund the UN Secretary General's Peacebuilding Funds specifically for the expansion of GMCP,

40. *Desires* international cooperation between the North and South with Interpol projects with European Union (EU) funding such as the Maritime Security Programme and the Port Security Project, to expand to more East African and Middle Eastern nations in order to limit trafficking of women and children along with continued work in the area of illicit SALWs, especially recognizing the Maritime Security Programme's efforts to limit terrorist financing,
41. *Appeals for* funding available through operations such as The West and Central Africa Port Security (WeCAPS) has invested €8.5 million in hopes to improve the port security in West and Central Africa by reinforcing the increase in resilience and the preparedness for when crises like attacks or explosions, while also providing resources to stop illegal trade in the area.

Code: GA-C-1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safe and Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure for the Achievement of SDG 3

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Considers the World Bank's estimation in the International Energy Agency's 2013 *A Tale of Renewed Cities* report that international investment in sustainable transportation infrastructure could save upwards of \$70 Trillion by 2035,

Deeply aware that according to *Stanford Journal of Energy of Environmental Science* to cost to replace all energy in the 145 countries, which emit 99.7% of world carbon dioxide is about \$62 trillion due to the \$11 trillion annual energy cost savings, the payback time for the new system is less than six years,

Encouraged by the \$9 million in total value of railway construction secured under the International Union of Railways since 2019 according to *the International Union's 2020 Through 2021 Activity* report,

Deeply regretting that 99.9% of aviation fuel demanded is unsustainable according to the World Bank's report *The Role of Sustainable Aviation Fuel in Decarbonizing Air Transport* (2022),

Noting upfront that the transportation sector could emit 80% of energy-related greenhouse gasses by 2050 without further sustainable transport development according to the UN Environment's *Who Walk and Cycle* (2019),

Realising that sustainable and green mobility options provide the ability for urban cenogram United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)'s *Share The Road Annual Report Investing in People* aims to lower carbon emissions and subsequently increase the standard of living in urban centres which falls in line with providing better health to all shows that these options are favorable,

Fully aware that 1.25 million people die in traffic accidents costing 3% GDP per country acknowledging that half of deaths are pedestrians leading cause of death aged 9-25 approximately 90% of these fatalities occurring in the world's low- and middle-income countries according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) *Global Status Report on Road Safety* published in 2015,

Deeply concerned globally road crashes killed 1.3 million people in 2019 according to Secretary General's report *Progress Towards Sustainable Development Goals (2021)*,

Gravely concerned that according to the UNEP, Africa has fewer than 5000 cars for every 100.000 people compared to Europe's 12:25 ratio with the chance of dying in a road traffic crash in Africa is almost three times higher than in Europe (26.6% fatality rate per 100 000 inhabitants per year versus 9.6%),

Regretting that the lack of road safety in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) results in nearly 130,000 deaths and 6 million injuries per year (GRSF) and 1.25 billion people worldwide do not have access to safe roads with 450 million in Africa alone according to the WHO's report *Factsheet Inequalities (2021)*,

Recognising that the WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard report 83,792 new COVID-19 cases in the last 24 hours alone,

Reiterating the fact that the United Nations Special Envoy for Road Safety program is working toward reducing the number of automobile deaths, as road traffic deaths are the leading cause of death for people aged 15-29 globally,

Acknowledging that rural populations have grown massively in the past decade according to The World Bank's report *Urban Development Worksheet* with a large increase in developing and middle-income countries and transportation infrastructure for these growing rural communities has yet to match the growth of the communities, leading to a lack of access to transportation infrastructure for many growing rural communities,

Reifying the World Bank's Sustainable Mobility for All programme focuses on universal access, including the opportunity of all peoples to utilize reliable, sustainable, and durable transport, for urban, rural and vulnerable populations,

Realising the WHO statistic of low and middle-income countries account for 93 percent of all road fatalities,

Alarmed that an additional 120 million people were pushed into extreme poverty and out of reach of services in the year 2021 according to The World Bank's report *COVID-19 to Add as Many as 150 Million Extreme Poor*,

Acknowledging that a population of 300 million persons lives unconnected to a quality-road network according to the *2021 Rural Access Index (RAI)* in relation to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 9.1.1 according to The World Bank's report *Rural Access Index*,

Recognising that in order to elevate nationwide agricultural productivity, business profitability, and employment rural connectivity must be invested in which reflects the aims of both SDG Target 2.3 and SDG 3 - characterised by doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers,

Deeply disturbed that as of 2019, 67 countries score under 50 on the UHC Service Coverage Index in relation to Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 3.8.1,

Deplores that the transportation sector could emit 80% of energy-related greenhouse gases by 2050 without further sustainable transport development according to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s report *Share The Road Annual Report Investing in P-people Who Walk and Cycle* (2019),

Deeply concerned about the need for sustainable transportation technology and initiatives, especially in light of climate change and preservation of the planet,

Fully regretting 1.25 billion people worldwide do not have access to safe roads with 450 million in Africa alone according to the WHO's report *Factsheet Inequalities* (2021),

1. *Advises* Member States to expand the World Bank's Transport for Sustainable Development program which works joining efforts in collaboration with the Sum4All and UNEP Regulating Used Vehicles Programme to create policies and initiatives to promote sustainable transport in an urban setting by supporting development and implementation of standards that can to curb the trade in obsolete ,ageing,unsafe and polluting cars;
2. *Urges* Member States to partner with Energy Sector Management Assistance Program that is funded by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which provides Member States technical assistance and grants for technical experts to stimulate green hydrogen projects;
3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt cooperative frameworks to facilitate regional collaboration and investment into large scale rail and road construction to ensure economical connectivity such as in the model of the International Union

of Railways in a more affordable model for low-income States by providing them stimulus packages and financial resources;

4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to partner with the Book and Claim Project, funded and implemented by Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials that offers a platform for airlines to purchase sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) for aircrafts that lack access to it due to its scarcity and high costs through implementing a custody model with the right to claim the reduction of emissions;
5. *Recommends* that nations willing and able implement the World Bank's theory and program of Alternative Policy Instruments to Reduce Environmental and Congestion Externalities on environmental impacts in well-trafficked urban areas according to the World Bank Group's *Infrastructure and Transport Report*;
6. *Strongly recommends* Member States adopt measures similar to those implemented by the European Union's Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan initiative, a program that helps nations develop more sustainable infrastructure, through the UN providing assistance, technical or otherwise, to developing nations that need aid to implement SUMP or similar measures;
7. *Advises* Member States to cooperate with the World Bank's Transport for Sustainable Development initiative to support efforts by capacity building and initiating programmes in order to create safer road infrastructure and facilitate effective planning workshops for road development;
8. *Further encourages* all willing and able Member States to expand UNEP's Share the Road programme that aims to aid developing countries in investing in cycling and walking infrastructure by global advocacy and country-specific technical assistance;
9. *Recommends* Member States to adhere to the recommendations found within the WHO's Save Lives: A Road Safety Technical Package that aims to reduce road crashes through knowledge sharing programs provided by WHO regional commissions through providing a guide with multiple strategies and legislative guides to aid developing states to aid in the implementation of road safety policies;
10. *Urges* Member States to further evolve and/or replicate the Africa Sustainable Transport Forum, which focuses on integrating sustainable transport with an

emphasis on emissions, infrastructure, and road safety, or similar initiatives and further implement this program regionally which is supported by the UNEP, The World Bank, and UN-Habitat that works on ensuring accelerated agricultural expansion and the efficient use of renewable energy sources;

11. *Requests* WHO to provide a greater amount of COVID-19 related health equipment, such as personal protection equipment, vaccines, and ventilators, for nations with the highest current contraction rate, and the nations who have lacking statistics due to a lack of access to tests, with a focus on developing preventive mechanisms that can reduce the spread of the virus as well as provide a safer transportation system for the general public especially in times of pandemics;
12. *Urges* the UN Road Safety Fund (RSF) to fund improved driver education, emphasising on developing countries, with this improved education we can decrease road deaths in order to decrease all peoples who are being removed from life prematurely;
13. *Pushes* for UN Centre for Regional Development to assist developing and middle-income countries to further grow their rural transportation infrastructure, increasing connections from rural areas to urban areas, by increasing resources for building, planning, and financing;
14. *Recommends* the United Nations' Centre for Regional Development in collaboration with Sum4All and the Green Climate Fund expand clean railway infrastructure, which according to the International Energy Agency is the only mode of transport that is widely electrified today, to promote increased transportation access for rural and vulnerable groups and equal access to essential services;
15. *Urges* Member States to replicate projects similar to Chad's Rural Mobility and Connectivity project funded by the World Bank that arranges rural road maintenance works increasing the road safety;
16. *Invites* UN Geospatial and its partner in the International Cartographic Association to compile needed GIS and Spatial mapping data of areas in which populations are denied access to quality roads to allow for better planning of road improvement projects and future infrastructure implementation;

17. *Asks* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to convene a qualitative study to better highlight in what areas transportation infrastructure contributes to impoverished peoples economic and social backsliding over the past year;
18. *Further requests* that United Nations Economic Conditions draft legal frameworks for their various regional needs to construct vital transportation infrastructure to ensure that Universal Health Coverage is achievable for underdeveloped nations using the model set by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR);
19. *Strongly encourages* Member States to expand the Sustainable Urban Transport program by UN Habitat that works to promote sustainable and safe transportation systems by initiatives focusing on the development of low-carbon transport infrastructure and the promotion of active and sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling;
20. *Encourages* Member States to implement the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s Sustainable Freight Transport Framework that aims to exclude external costs such as greenhouse gases by providing assistance including methodology to planning, designing, and implementing sustainable freight transport strategies.

Code: GA-C-2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safe and Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure for the Fulfillment of SDG 3

The General Assembly Third Committee

Believing safe and sustainable transportation is designed as a vital stepping stone for sustainable and infrastructural development, as established in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Upholding education as a fundamental infrastructure factor in the context of sustainable development as stated in SDG 3 and SDG 4 that aims at “health and well-being for all”,

Bearing in mind the high cost of research and development and the disproportionate disadvantage this places on developing or low-income nations attempting to take on sustainable and safe infrastructure practices in order to create access to healthcare, education, and employment through collaboration with other Member States to achieve the sustainable development goals laid out in the Paris Agreement,

Noting the initiatives of member states including The Americas for Protection of the Ocean, The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), United Nations Climate Change Conference (UN-COP), the Better Connectivity Plan for Regional and Rural Australia, The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, The Implementation of Green Hydrogen into Mining Operations by states around the world, The New Partnership for Africa’s Development, The United Arab Emirates Light Rail System, African Rift Geothermal Development Facility Project, The Paris Climate Accords, Efforts across drought areas to reuse rainwater Australia’s “Better Connectivity Plan for Regional and Rural Australia as initiatives whose plans may become available,

Considering the viewpoints of respect and consideration regarding sustainability and the relationships of Nations with their vulnerable populations, wisdom and education historically provided by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, The World Council of Indigenous Peoples, the African Women Energy Entrepreneurs Framework, The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), UN Human Rights Council, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as it aligns with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR),

Recalling the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG9), the UNEA Resolution on Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure, the UN DESA Infrastructure Asset Management (IAM) teams Managing infrastructure Assets for Sustainable

Development Handbook to highlight successful infrastructure and specific materials developed by various committees of the UN body as guiding precedent,

Mindful of the varying priorities, resources, climates and geography of individual regions and nation states when it comes to affordability and availability of renewable resources in creating sustainable infrastructure,

Encouraging multilateral conversation within the committee GA3 about our indigenous populations and their cultural dignity as stated in Article 15 of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in context of implementing new infrastructure projects in their regions and rural communities,

Prioritizing the continued protection of existing conservation and sustainability areas already undertaken by their local governments when considering potential infrastructure sites,

Declaring support for the integration of the previously mentioned, existing initiatives into Member States facing similar challenges when it comes to sustainability, safety and accessibility in regards to public infrastructure, and further integration of contribution to this resolution,

Acknowledging the need to develop sustainable transportation, according to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (1992),

Recognizing the importance of building sustainable infrastructure in the achievement of SDG 3, which seeks to ensure healthy lives and well-being for all, including access to quality healthcare services, and acknowledging the potential of sustainable infrastructure in improving health outcomes, reducing health risks and enhancing the resilience of health systems,

1. *Promotes* the multilateralism and collaboration of Member States through the scientific and research exchange of information, similar to precedent set by the 2002 the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the UN Climate Change Conference in 2019 (COP 25) in current and past research, domestic and foreign policies, programs, and initiatives of the nature, not limited to but including: infrastructure, sustainability, environmental protection and sustainable transportation options;

2. *Endorses* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued efforts to research education and knowledge sharing with a focus on the right to education, the right to information, freedom of opinion and expression, cultural rights, and the right to share in scientific advancement in order to provide successful infrastructure programs from other member states for education in rural areas and minority communities;
3. *Utilizing* existing UN servers and data storage already supporting UN websites and existing databases to create a sustainable infrastructure database that member states may access to facilitate the implementation of their own sustainable infrastructure as a low-cost alternative to always beginning the research and design process from scratch;
4. *Encouraging* the democratic and participatory inclusion of the public in shaping policy that impacts their well-being especially:
 - a. Requesting any future projects based on methods gained through IED-shared knowledge be built with through collaborating with local communities;
 - b. Ensuring that Member States will reach out to their citizens to tailor development for locally understood issues;
 - c. Urging nations to respect indigenous people-groups by recognizing concerns regarding new public works projects;
5. *Urges* Member States to devote their knowledge, time, or funds, according to their resource availability, of sustainable infrastructure that supports the achievement of SDG 3, including but not limited to, the construction of resilient healthcare facilities, the promotion of healthy living through the development of safe and accessible green spaces, and the adoption of sustainable transportation systems, in order to improve health outcomes, reduce health risks, and enhance the resilience of health systems, particularly in vulnerable and marginalized communities;
6. *Requests* the Division by the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) to entrust United Nations Statistic Division (UNSD) to create a voluntary, partially-restricted access reference database within the existing UNdata project that nations' engineers,

designers, and government officials can share experience, designs, and research for the benefit of easing developing countries' infrastructure ambitions and would include:

- a. A security tier to this network that allows participant nations the choice of placing their data on an exclusive list. This exclusive list will only be accessible to participant nations' bureaucrats who will be involved in this data lifecycle processing;
- b. Asking Member States to create an application system to grant professionals access to this international database by requesting said clearance from their government;
- c. An option for information donor nations to decide if their submitted data will be accessible only to government officials or also to granted-applicant security clearance.

Code: GA-C-3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safe and Sustainable Infrastructure for the Achievement of SDG 3

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Deeply concerned that road traffic crashes cause 50 million injuries each year, with 90% of casualties occurring in developing nations according to *Secretary-General Report on the Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals (2021)*,

Understanding non-public transportation employees, specifically drivers, are stressed, overworked, and often incentivized to continue working in unsafe conditions to maximize their own income and profit for businesses, endangering their lives and the lives of their passengers,

Recognizing that the continent of Africa experiences 26.6 roadway fatalities per 100,000 people because many low and middle income countries lack critical and basic road infrastructure such as signage, creation of lanes, and basic education of driving,

Emphasizing the regional implications of 'transportation infrastructure, the various environments around the globe, and the diverse approaches needed to ensure safe and sustainable transportation infrastructure,

Cognizant that 16.5% of women are unable to access the labor force because they have limited access to safe transportation according to International Labour Organization's Regional Environmentally Sustainable Forum's *Improving Rural Access and Connectivity in Asia - a Regional Initiative (2021)*,

Deeply alarmed that more than 70% of Africa's rural population are unconnected to transport according to SDG's report *Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development (2021)*,

Recalling the importance of The Sustainable Mobility for All initiative which centers on "universal access, efficiency, safety, and green mobility," it is essential for the framework to create sustainable infrastructure and transport for rural and urban areas,

Disturbed that according to the *Sustainable Development Report 2020*, 24 million people in 21 lower-income countries are at risk of lack of vaccines,

Alarmed that one billion people in rural areas are not connected to quality roads according to United Nations (UN) Interagency's report *Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development* (2021),

Alarmed that transport accounts for about 64% of total oil consumption, this being one of the largest contributors to air and carbon pollution, according to *The UN Sustainable Transport Conference Fact Sheet*(2021),

Recognizing that transportation-related deaths disproportionately affect people in low to middle-income nations according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Recognizing that a lack of sustainable and reliable transportation from rural to urban areas affects nations around the world, and that these shortcomings endanger the health, safety, and continued prosperity of these nations and their citizens, and that various programs, funds, and agencies of the United Nations have already been instituted to address these issues which have nonetheless not been optimally implemented,

Emphasizes its hope in welcoming nations with deeply rooted cultures, while noting the lack of consent and direct representation from various regional Indigenous groups within the annual United Nations Biodiversity Conference,

Aware of clear targets to address overexploitation, pollution, fragmentation, and unsustainable practices to the detriment of the lands of indigenous peoples,

Fully aware of investments for biodiversity and alignment of financial flows with nature to drive finances towards sustainable infrastructural investments and away from environmentally harmful ones,

Recognizing the research of colonial-indigenous relations and how they relate to modern development as stated in Indigenous Peoples and the MDGs: Inclusive and Culturally sensitive solutions,

Inviting the voices of indigenous peoples and minority groups to be heard in an official capacity as instructed in the *SWAP-Indigenous Peoples* of November 2020 which aimed to ensure more systematic participation of indigenous peoples in order to communicate the issues of these populations in the subject of transportation infrastructure and safety for oppressed groups,

Concerned regarding the lack of a representative percentage of women in governmental and legislative positions, recognizes that only 26% of all national parliaments are made up of women according to the UN Women fact sheet *Women's leadership and political participation (2021)*,

Recognizing that over 90% of deaths on the road are caused by driver error,

Alarmed that greenhouse gas emissions from shipping constituted over 1 billion tons according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) *Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development Report (2021)*,

Deeply concerned that transportation emits around 24% of the world's energy-related carbon dioxide, being the fastest-growing emission according to the *International Transport Forum's* report in 2019,

Taking note of certain safety infrastructures which include mounting solar street lighting on all roads, effective speed limit infrastructure, and the construction of durable and pedestrian-friendly roads and bike lanes,

Recognizing the lack of accessible, modern, stable, and efficient infrastructure in developing countries,

Standing definitively in support of SDG 3 and its mission to promote well-being and the topic of safe and sustainable transportation infrastructure,

Noting the state of current traffic systems of urban areas being largely insufficient and neglected, and unable to support the growing populations' congestion and pollution,

Recognizing the historical inequalities in economic and transportation development as observed by the Human Development Index between the Global North and South,

Acknowledging that increased internet connectivity will help all people access medical care, no matter where they are, and potentially allow for more advanced public transportation systems,

Acknowledging the hardships underdeveloped and developing nations will face in implementing sustainable transport and that the states have more pressing priorities, especially in regards to safety and cost,

1. *Recommends* the global usage of the WHO's *Save LIVES: a Road Safety Technical Package* which works to save lives from traffic-related deaths and injuries through a guide of six strategies that provide Member States with policy recommendations and advice in order to help achieve SDG 3.6;
2. *Recommends* the International Labour Organization (ILO) to encourage and incentivize businesses to create a salary system for non-public transportation workers that guarantees consistent income and discourages risky and deadly behavior on the road to promote non-public safe transportation and decrease road injuries;
3. *Proposes* a United Nations sponsored committee to evaluate the conditions of roads within Africa and recommend safety upgrades to ensure road transportation is secure for all;
4. *Also proposes* an international minimum standard of driver education to ensure all drivers of the world know basic rules of the road and can protect themselves, their passengers, and others on the road to prevent further automotive accidents in order to educate drivers to be safe on the road;
5. *Recommends* the use of satellite data and artificial intelligence technologies to map vulnerable areas most in need of transportation services, especially the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) which assist in Member States in order to develop clean and sustainable transportation;
6. *Urges* Member States to participate in the sharing of information through the International Transport Infrastructure Observatory to further expand its reach beyond Europe and Asia to create international cooperation on the acquisition of knowledge regarding transportation infrastructure in order to contribute to worldwide road safety;
7. *Implores* Member States to partner with UN WOMEN's *Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiative* which works to reduce the number of violence, sexual harassment, and sexual assault through the creation of gender-inclusive policy-making, advocacy, and the establishment of safe spaces for women in public transit areas in order to promote vulnerable populations safety on transportation;

8. *Recommends* a renewed focus on safety, vehicle emissions, energy efficiency, access, and sustainable infrastructure to further assist development in African countries, in line with the guidelines proposed by the African Sustainable Transport Forum which stands as a good practice of regional unity to help achieve SDG 3.9;
9. *Supports* the *Green Climate Fund* to provide solutions for developing countries to attain SDG 3 goals to promote well-being for the rural and urban areas of the country;
10. *Recommends* Member States to partner *with Gavi: The Vaccine Alliance's Fragility, Emergencies and Displaced Populations Policy* which works to prioritize vaccine availability to vulnerable populations through the government policy, knowledge sharing, and funding from partnered organizations including the WHO, UNICEF, The World Bank in order to provide access to lifesaving healthcare;
11. *Further invites* all willing and able Member States to prioritize the effort to reach the official development assistance (ODA) of .07% of gross national income (GNI) to developing countries to finance sustainable development in order to further infrastructure of safe and sustainable transportation;
12. *Recommends* Member States to recognize the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program's (ESMAP) *Green Hydrogen Support Program* which aims to raise awareness of the potential for green hydrogen and decarbonize energy-consuming activities by assisting countries to recognize the benefits of green hydrogen projects and by partnering with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which aid in the furthering of clean sustainable infrastructure;
13. *Encourages* the development of safe and reliable public transportation to provide a safe, cost-efficient alternative to personal vehicles for low-income nations to further their efforts of making all transportation accessible;
14. *Encourages* the allocation of assistance for the construction of large-scale, standardized highway and railway networks to further connect rural areas to urban centers and to bring together different regions within and between states, doing so in an environmentally conscious way that avoids all possible

discriminatory impacts on disadvantaged groups, deforestation or other harm to the environment, and requests the facilitation of such activities by the UN Road Safety Fund;

15. *Proposes* that financial and technological resources be allocated for the purpose of building small, local, and standardized airfields in rural and undeveloped areas not practically reached by national highway and railway networks, such funding and technical development being the paramount mission of the International Civil Aviation Organization as described in its 2016 document *Financing for Aviation Infrastructure*;
16. *Urges* Member States to adopt and implement Indonesia's 30% goal for female representation, establishing the long-term commitment of officially declaring the permanent positions of authority for women in transportation in order to have an equitable representation of vulnerable groups participating in sustainable transportation;
17. *Further invites* the implementation of the 30% goal of representation from Indigenous peoples in any and all decision processes about infrastructural needs in their respective regions, providing an established group of indigenous advocates to ensure the voices of the native populations are being formally asserted;
18. *Recommends* that Member States implement solar lighting on all roads in all areas by 2050 through climate-friendly technology to power the lighting on roadways in order to illuminate the safe and sustainable future all Members wish to see;
19. *Recommends* that Member States construct durable and pedestrian-friendly roads/ streets and bike lanes to mitigate road hazards to pedestrians & cyclists and foster more active transportation such as walking and cycling, as a way to improve public health and reduce the carbon footprint of transportation;
20. *Recommends* that Member States add countdown timers to automobile traffic lights to provide drivers with a visual indication of how much time they have before the light changes, implement sensors and cameras to detect traffic flow and adjust traffic light timing accordingly, and provide audible signals to help visually impaired pedestrians navigate intersections safely;

21. *Proposes* the convening of a third United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference that would discuss the need for developing Member States to be supported in their focus on safe transportation for their countries;
22. *Proposes* a partnership from developed countries to developing nations to be done through the construction of safe and sustainable infrastructure;
23. *Encourages* the implementation of internet access through the UN's International Telecommunication Union to increase the number of fiber broadband connections through fiber infrastructure sharing agreements facilitated by the governments of sovereign nations;
24. *Requests* that nations who wish to support infrastructure to give grants rather than loans especially in the Global South; placing specific emphasis on obtaining funding from the Joint SDG fund and urging nations to refrain from taking on loans from individual nations as to avoid financial coercion from nations with ulterior political motives;
25. *Expresses* its desire for Member States to contribute to grants from the joint SDG funds and prioritize the giving of grants over loans in order to support underdeveloped and developing nations to achieve sustainable transport, and to make these grants accessible to these nations by reducing the requirements to access those grants so underdeveloped and developing nations can develop their regions and participate in the achievement of sustainable transport at their own time.

Code: GA-C-4

Committee: The General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Safe and Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure for the Achievement of SDG 3

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Acknowledging the existing initiatives, including UNIDO's safeguarding the environment initiative and UNECE's Sustainable Transport, Transit and Connectivity program, for assisting Member States in reaching safe and sustainable transportation infrastructure goals, and maintaining the priority of deploying sustainable infrastructure in rural and global hubs,

Noting with concern that lack or inaccessibility of transportation may be associated with less health care utilization, lack of regular medical care, and missed medical appointments, as echoed by SDG 11, which makes it clear that urban planning is crucial for better public health,

Emphasizing the importance of modernizing existing infrastructure as demonstrated by the examples set by The European Union and its close partners and how these examples can be applied to the body as a whole,

Recalling the existence of the Partnership Fund for the Sustainable Development Goals created by SDG 17 and the Joint SDG Fund, which provide funds for developmental city building, and the International Monetary Fund, which works on instituting a trust directed at promoting and erecting long-term sustainable structures of development,

Commending the work of the European Investment Bank's *2021-2025 Climate Bank Roadmap* and its funding that supports twelve unique focus areas that address climate issues from pollution, the protection of nature, and the promotion of sustainable food networks,

Recognizing the City Gap Fund's research that indicates most significant urbanization impacts will take place in Africa where urban land cover is predicted to increase by 700% compared to a 160% increase in the continent's urban population between 2000 and 2030,

Recognizing the work of the Green Climate Fund — a financial mechanism of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) — and the fund's focus on Infrastructure and Built Environment Adaptation area, and the financial

value-addition of climate resilient infrastructure and its ability to replace traditional infrastructure,

Recognizing the creation of sustainable infrastructure in developing Member States is of the utmost importance, and the previous work of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in developing over 50 cities in 17 countries, and aiming to connect urban hubs with its rural and suburban counterparts,

Further recognizing previous funding from the Global Environment Facility that is allocated to help countries at high-risk for climate change consequences and low-income countries target climate change combatting infrastructure,

Fully alarmed that nearly 90% of women and girls experience sexual violence and harassment on public transportation, according to the *UN Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative Report* (2019),

Bearing in mind that 93% of the world's fatalities on the roads occur in low- and middle-income countries, even though these countries have approximately 60% of the world's vehicles according to the World Health Organization (WHO)'s report *Urgent Call for ensuring safety in roadways* (2021),

Concerned that over 1 billion people in rural areas are not connected to quality road networks according to the UN Interagency report *Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development* (2021),

Noting with regret that road traffic deaths are 3 times more likely to occur in low income countries according to the WHO report *Global Status Report on Road Safety* (2018),

Expressing concern that 95% of transportation energy comes from burning fossil fuels, making it a large contributor to air pollution according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (DESA) report *Transport transformation critical to address climate change and universal access to safe, affordable, resilient mobility* (2021),

Additionally recognizing that over 90% of people live in places where the air is unhealthy to breathe because of pollution according to the *Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment* (2022),

Concerned about the lack of growth of public transportation in developing and growing cities which leads to greater use of internal combustion engine vehicles and increases the chances of accidents,

1. *Recommends* more developed Member States provide resources to lesser developed Member States through programs like the Green Climate Fund so the global community can be in alignment for transportation infrastructure, allowing the global community to work together to reach SDG 3, health care access for all, among other important goals for the UN for the betterment of future societies;
2. *Encourages* the UNDP to model after programs developing better access to services such as the Third Rural Transport Project (RTP3) which works on increasing accesses to services such as healthcare for vulnerable and rural populations by improving connectivity of road networks;
3. *Strongly recommends* Member States to partner with UN bodies such as United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) to expand the Commission's work on enhancing cooperation among the different transport infrastructure initiatives in Europe by modeling individual States' sustainable transportation systems after successful European Union initiatives such as the Republic of Croatia's *Transport Development Strategy* (2017-2030), the Federal Republic of Germany's investments in railways;
4. *Calls for* a forum to examine a 0.7% dedication of gross national income by developed Member States for official development assistance to developing countries to assist in sustainable infrastructure, as outlined in SDG target 17.2;
5. *Urges* increased financing opportunities, and an additional fund for States who focus the twelve EIB Climate Roadmap initiatives that support sustainable development and the achievement of SDG 3 climate conscious initiatives, that comes from the yearly €30 billion of climate action and environmental sustainability that the European Investment Bank provides;
6. *Emphasizes* the linking of funding opportunities for Member States across the international community, particularly in urban hubs, that work to implement the following:
 - a. The EU Green Infrastructure Strategy's Green Points Factor, an innovative way of calculating green space requirements for new development with;

- b. The Green Points System, a checklist of green and blue infrastructure options for developers to use to achieve a minimum level of green or blue space, as outlined in *GRaBS Expert Paper 6*;
7. *Urges* the body to recommit funding to the Green Climate Fund for the 2024 to 2027 period to gradually increase their Nationally Determined Contributions by 5% in the next decade, with a declared goal to provide funding for the development of sustainable electric train, bus, and bike infrastructure, and replacing existing infrastructure;
8. *Urges* UN-Habitat efforts be spent aiding development of infrastructure in major cities by using the MetroHUB initiative for supporting sustainable development in world metropolises, connecting rural and urban areas, and continuing to implement the following:
 - a. Sharing information and establishing a strong partnership with relevant networks, and building up a dialogue among diverse actors, such as professionals, civil servants, academia, civil society, and private sector;
 - b. Ensuring a participatory approach to decision making by including civil society, especially vulnerable groups such as women, youth and disabled;
 - c. Tripling the direct number of citizens who have been positively affected by the MetroHUB initiative;
9. *Encourages* UN Women and the Commission on the Status of Women to create programs such as *Women in Motion*, a program working to advance and strengthen women advocacy and women-held positions within local governments in hope of encouraging safer, more inclusive public spaces and transportation through campaigns and advocacy work;
10. *Calls on* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to expand their work on the *Share the Road Programme*, which works to aid developing countries to invest in cycling and walking infrastructure through development tools and guidance of in-country technical assistance with policy, by providing more unilateral technical policy assistance to developing States;

11. *Encourages* UN bodies to sponsor programs similar to the UNIDO Rural Roads Programme, which builds roads in rural areas to increase connectivity to services by providing funds from the partnered organization ORIS to develop sustainable infrastructure projects;
12. *Calls for* the World Bank to sponsor more programs for increased road safety such as its' *Integrated and Resilient Urban Mobility Project*, which focuses on improving road safety in select areas, especially those disadvantaged, by improving quality of infrastructure;
13. *Asks* DESA's Capacity Development Programme Management Office to provide a roadmap for countries reliant on high polluting and deforesting fuels to transition to green energy;
14. *Calls on* the United Nations Center for Regional Development to guide Member States reliant on high polluting and deforesting fuels such as diesel, kerosene and firewood in the use of natural gas as a short term solution, until the requisite infrastructure for green energy has been constructed;
15. *Encourages* all UN operations to transition to sustainable methods of transportation when conducting official business on behalf of the United Nations;
16. *Calls on* UN bodies, such as the United Nations Development Programme, to encourage the research and development of public transportation within cities as a way to ensure sustainable and reliable infrastructure within developing and fast growing cities.

Code: GA-D-1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Securing the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Context of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Deeply concerned about the widespread destruction of forests through human activities, land degradation, fires, storms, and drought according to the Global Forest Report that disproportionately affects Indigenous communities,

Deeply concerned about the 80% of the world's Indigenous population that lives in areas most severely affected by climate change according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dialogue *The relationship between land and climate change adaptation issues (2020)*,

Alarmed that Indigenous women are 35 times more likely to be hospitalized due to domestic violence compared to non-Indigenous women according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)'s *State of the World's Indigenous Peoples Report Vol. V (2021)*,

Deeply alarmed that more than 59% of Indigenous women have been victims of violence or have suffered, at least, an episode of violence at some moment in their lives according to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *report Consolidated Submission to the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, on Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls (2022)*,

Deploring that less than 1% of funding to UN Humanitarian plans goes toward supporting gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response despite the prevalence of the issue and its disproportionate impact on minority groups such as Indigenous peoples according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) guide *Gender-based violence: A closer look at the numbers (2020)*,

Expressing regret that most Indigenous people — 6.2% of the world population — live in poverty and they have no rights to self-identification according to UN statistics on Indigenous peoples,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) statement on the *International Year of Indigenous Languages*

(2019) that 43% of endangered languages in the world are Indigenous and that by the end of the century, if current trends continue, 3,000 Indigenous languages will be extinct,

Deeply concerned that nearly 1 in 3 Indigenous adolescent girls from the poorest households around the world have never set foot in a classroom according to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) report *An urgent need to better finance education for the poorest children* (2020),

Recognizing that the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* (UNDRIP) established in Articles 3 and 4 that all human rights, including the right of self-determination and autonomy in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, are the equal rights of all peoples and not exclusive to recognised UN Member States,

Recognizing the work of *A/HRC/RES/26/4* and that, according to the World Bank Group's research on Roma equality of opportunity, Roma individuals are one of the largest marginalized groups in Europe, are more likely to live in poverty, and are less likely to have adequate access to health and education services,

Noting with concern that Indigenous populations make up almost 20% of the extreme poor, which has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic because of Indigenous communities lack of transportation and healthcare according to the *UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Indigenous Peoples & the COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations*,

Additionally recognising that UN General Assembly Third Committee *A/RES/74/396* outlines the significant role Indigenous groups play towards enhancing life and economic growth across the globe, and recognize that 5000 unique cultures across the globe and multiple languages continue to be threatened, as outlined in the UNDESA report *Environmental Report of the Permanent Forum* (2020),

Understanding A Guidance Note for the UN System prepared by the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on Indigenous issues which States that Indigenous peoples face limited access to quality and culturally accessible health services, which already affect their health outcomes,

Upholding the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its dedication to ensuring and promoting the equality of all Indigenous people, as well as its stance on promoting the economic and social mobility of such Indigenous populations through its

Declaration on the rights of Indigenous people which all UN Nations are signatory and sponsor too,

1. *Urges* the UNDESA to work with Member States to ensure the estimated 1.6 billion people that depend on forests — many Indigenous — maintain their land and sovereignty in a changing society;
2. *Urges* the acknowledgment and adoption of principles in accordance of the UN Climate Report to preserve Indigenous communities;
3. *Recommends* UN Women to create more programs such as its *Help is For All*, which works to provide an anonymous, free, and confidential emergency hotline service that can refer caller to a direct service to provide help;
4. *Encourages* Member States to expand the National Institute of Justice program (2022) that prevents gender-based violence against Indigenous peoples through increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to these crimes, working towards estimating the scope the problem, identifying causes and consequences, evaluating promising prevention and intervention programs, and partnering to promote and facilitate collaboration;
5. *Encourages* UN Women to sponsor more programs such as its *Women's Forum for Equal Opportunities project*, which funds and provides shelter and other services for Indigenous and rural women experiencing violence;
6. *Urges* the international community to recognize that Indigenous people are encompassed within *The Conventions on the Rights of the Child*, which calls for the end of corporal punishment in schools, programmes to stop the spread of human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), stop female genital mutilation, and further expanding the programme to help Indigenous peoples gain affordable health care;
7. *Urges* UNESCO to expand its formal education programs to include especially endangered traditional knowledge and language as listed severely endangered in the organization's *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger* (2010), and the United Nations Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to provide resources for action plans to revitalize Indigenous languages in addition

to adopting measures to ensure that Indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in their languages in political, legal or administrative proceeding;

8. *Recommends* UNESCO to create programs similar to *Crossing Borders Program* that reinforces the right of Indigenous peoples of education worldwide through interactive workshops, thought-provoking media, and engaging intergroup dialogue processes that empower individuals and groups during uncertain times;
9. *Urges* that in relation to conflicts regarding the protection and use of natural resources and the impacts of climate change increasingly affecting Indigenous communities, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) sessions be held more frequently to allow Indigenous communities to more often testify and advocate for a role in sustainable development decisions;
10. *Urges* the UN Human Rights Office — in alignment with SDG's 1, 3, 4, and 10 — to increase funding opportunities for Member States to support the Roma population in Europe and their equity, political autonomy, and access to education and health services;
11. *Urges* the World Health Organization to allocate funds to uplift Indigenous people from the damages the COVID-19 pandemic caused in their communities;
12. *Recommends* UNESCO and UNICEF create a special protocol and roadmap for Member States to adopt towards preserving language, tradition and cultures of Indigenous people across the globe, with an adjacent grant reward system for members that successfully do so;
13. *Encourages* United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group (UNIASG) to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous peoples' views and needs in the programmes and aid efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, through their participation and consultation, as envisaged in the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, in order to leverage their contributions and ensure that their rights and well-being are secured;
14. *Urges* specific allocation of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous People for issues such as affordable housing in order to continue the building of affordable family housing options and provision of family housing grants to Indigenous low-income households.

Code: GA-D-2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Securing the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Context of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Keenly aware that representatives of various Member States have vowed from the ratification of the *United Nations Charter* until the present to end the racial and ethnic discrimination that afflicts indigenous peoples around the world,

Disturbed by the ongoing military and diplomatic conflicts within and between Member States due to ethnic and racial tensions, the ramifications of which are felt by indigenous communities around the world,

Concerned that indigenous women are 35 times more likely to be hospitalized due to domestic violence than non-indigenous women, according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) *State of the World's Indigenous Peoples* report (2021),

Deeply concerned that indigenous women are twice as likely to give birth without a skilled birthing assistant or physician according to UNDESA's *United Nations Permanent Actions Forum on Indigenous Issues Report* (2018),

Guided by the importance of Article 5 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* which outlines the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain their political, legal, economic, social and cultural institution and fully participate in all activities,

Alarmed that 50 to 95% of world languages may be lost by 2100, most of which are indigenous languages, according to the UNDESA factsheet *International Decade on Indigenous Languages 2022-2032*,

Noting with deep concern that a disproportionate number of indigenous languages are in danger of extinction as of 2021 according to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s report *The World Atlas of Languages*,

Noting the importance of the sovereign language rights of indigenous peoples as stated in Article 42 of the *Durban Declaration and Programme of Action*,

Recognizing previous commitments of the United Nations towards expanding the recognition of indigenous languages such as the *World Atlas of Languages* and the *UNESCO Report on India's Tribal and Indigenous Languages*,

Bearing in mind active land disputes between indigenous peoples and non-indigenous peoples within Member States, as stated in the *State of the World's Indigenous Peoples 2021* (SOWIP),

Appreciating the rights of indigenous groups to be recognized by the government of the country they reside in as emphasised by the 2016 *American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*,

Cognizant that across developing countries less than 40% of indigenous girls are enrolled in universities, trade schools, or colleges according to the International Labor Organization (ILO) *Report on Indigenous Women's Realities* (2020),

Deeply regretting that more than 222 million indigenous people in employment have no education according to the ILO *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169* report (2020),

Deeply saddened that despite making up only 5% of the world's population, indigenous peoples make up almost 15% of the world's poor according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Indigenous peoples' right to education* report (2019),

Alarmed that only 37 million of Indigenous Persons have completed a university degree according to ILO's report *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future* (2019),

Acknowledging the *Sendai Declaration for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015) for the continuation of generationally passing biodiversity and climate knowledge traditional to indigenous peoples,

Deeply alarmed that 72% of indigenous peoples reported to have difficulty accessing health facilities especially during COVID-19 according to the International Labour Organizations (ILO)'s report *Impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Communities* (2020),

Affirming passing of resolution *A/RES/71/321* which provides indigenous groups the opportunity to represent pertinent issues affecting their communities directly to the bodies of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the very important information holders of traditional biodiverse climate and cultural knowledge of indigenous peoples who comprise almost half a billion of the world's population according to the World Bank's *Indigenous Peoples Overview* (2022) being given political representation at the level of national government,

Recognising that the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Development of International Law* strives to grant indigenous individuals equal civil rights and to promote inclusivity in relation to certain regions of the world in which improvement and expansion of legal actions and policies benefit all Member States,

Acknowledging the lack of effort made towards more representation for indigenous groups in governing bodies and United Nations mechanisms,

Deeply concerned that only 30% of indigenous peoples have basic education according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s report *Exploring and Tackling Barriers to Indigenous Women's Participation and Organization* (2021),

Noting that according to the United Nations Population Fund *Indigenous Women's Maternal Health and Maternal Mortality* indigenous peoples experience disproportionately high levels of maternal and infant mortality and severe diseases among indigenous women due to natural disasters and armed conflicts which are often denied access to education, land, property and other economic resources,

Deeply concerned that life expectancy is up to 20 years lower for indigenous peoples as they suffer from poorer health compared to non-indigenous people, are more likely to experience disability and reduced quality of life and ultimately die younger than their non-indigenous counterparts,

Noting that indigenous peoples make up about one-third of the world's 900 million extremely poor rural people according to the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and make up 15 percent of the world's poor people while they only constitute 5 percent of the world population,

Further noting the widespread eviction of native and indigenous peoples from their lands in every populated continent and the right of indigenous people to confirm or reject consent for infrastructure projects taking place on their lands,

1. *Strongly encourages* all Member States that have yet to do so to immediately adopt laws granting suffrage, citizenship, and economic rights to their indigenous populations equal to those of all citizens in accordance with the spirit of Article 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
2. *Requests* that Member States seek peaceful and diplomatic resolutions to all ongoing ethnic separatist conflicts and invites all parties involved to seek mediation under the auspices of the United Nations;
3. *Recommends* Member States model after the Women's Justice Initiative, an NGO working in Guatemala that provides indigenous communities with education programmes on domestic abuse as well as legal services to abuse victims;
4. *Encourages* Member States to recognize the Traffic-Light Bag Program or the "Bolsas Semaforo" Project which works to promote the maternity rate, health, and safety of Indigenous pregnant peoples through funding and donations, giving traffic-light coloured bags containing necessary healthcare products based upon the trimester;
5. *Asks* willing and able Member States to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples to provide the financial means for indigenous peoples to participate in United Nations mechanisms so their ideas, cultural knowledge, and use of current UN resources to support indigenous rights in order to increase the inclusivity of indigenous people in political, economic, social, and cultural ideas;
6. *Encourages* Member States to grant official or protected status to indigenous languages to protect the speakers of these languages and ensure their full participation in the broader civil society of their respective States;
7. *Recommends* with all due urgency a renewed commitment by all Member States to end discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples, in line with the provisions of the 1965 *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of*

Racial Discrimination and the continuing mission of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

8. *Further invites* the creation of a worldwide database modelled after the United States of America's National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) database as well as the creation of a programme to inform more people of said database;
9. *Designates* the *Chittagong Hill Tract Land Dispute Settlement Commission Act of 2001* as a model for the domestic action Member States may take through the creation of National policies in order to guarantee Indigenous peoples land rights;
10. *Strongly encourages* countries to adopt internal legislation that would formally and officially recognize indigenous groups within their borders which can be achieved through modelling after programs such as the Indigenous Knowledge Systems Programme by UNESCO that provides legislative assistance and supports the integration of Indigenous People into sustainable development policies and practices;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to expand the UNESCO-Malala Centers for the Education of Girls, Adolescents, and Indigenous young women project to all indigenous children which works to improve the quality of education of Indigenous women and girls through funding from the UNESCO-Malala Fund for Girls' Rights to education and strengthening policy capacity for safe learning environments;
12. *Recommends* the expansion of the World Bank's Human Capital Project to target indigenous populations through measurement and data indicators, analytics and operations, and convening global thought leadership through government policy and funding;
13. *Suggests* the expansion of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs Indigenous Peoples to include the goal of informing people of The World Atlas Languages, which contains more than 7,000 languages, as well as expanding databases similar to this one;
14. *Recommends* the expansion of the Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS) to help the appreciation and understanding of the culture of indigenous peoples;

15. *Urges* Member States to globally expand the NGO Madre's MUIXIL Program which works to fight hunger and poverty in Indigenous families through giving chickens and weaving materials to Indigenous women through donations to provide a sustainable source of income and food;
16. *Continue* the tactics of the Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel (GCPIHP) to help countries with guidance on healthcare, agreements between countries and cooperation, funding, and ethical healthcare practices with focus on indigenous peoples;
17. *Inviting* Member States to expand the UNDESA-Indigenous Peoples to continue to build upon and expand existing capacities concerning the existing modes of biodiversity within indigenous ancestral lands in order to preserve and protect these lands;
18. *Calls on* the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Indigenous Fellowship Programme by utilising the OHCHR E-learning tool to create an awareness spreading programme in order to promote initiatives and capacity building within Member States to increase the accessibility indigenous peoples have to health care services;
19. *Asks* the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to partner with the Inter-Agency Support Group to create a committee tasked with studying and and notifying UNPFII of barriers that indigenous peoples face in representing their issues to the United Nations;
20. *Urging* Member States to pursue independent programs safeguarding indigenous minorities and otherwise endangered languages in a manner similar to the Community-based Inventorying and Capacity Building of Indigenous Communities for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage program in Sindh and Khyber Provinces;
21. *Encourages* Member States to provide designated indigenous seats within their legislative bodies in a manner similar to New Zealand's parliamentary Māori Electorates to ensure the safeguarding of aboriginal political preference;
22. *Calling* for internationally acknowledged law enforcement programs implemented by Member States that ensure the concerns and safety of indigenous peoples

are a priority similar to United States Agency for International Development's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (USAID PRO-IP);

23. *Calling* for the development of The Indigenous Fellowship Programme (IFP) and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples to implement a certain percentage quota of indigenous representation within governmental bodies and roles of authority by Member States;
24. *Strongly encourages* United Nations International Children Fund (UNICEF) Zimbabwe to expands its Parliament and Public Finance programme that aims to provide free primary education through financing and facilitating exchange visits between countries with the goal of exchanging experiences and gaining successful insights;
25. *Invites* Member States to expand the World Health Program (WHO)'s program Indigenous Peoples and Tackling Health Inequities to address the root causes of indigenous peoples' health problems as there must be full recognition and exercise of indigenous peoples' collective rights to communal assets and self-determination;
26. *Calling* for international recognition of the rights of self preservation and self determination for all members of indigenous people groups;
27. *Continue* the tactics of the Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel (GCPIHP) to help countries with guidance on healthcare, agreements between countries and cooperation, funding, and ethical healthcare practices with focus on indigenous peoples;
28. *Supports* the creation of Biocultural Heritage Territories (BHTs) to not only aid the prevention of biodiversity loss but also to importantly support the preservation of indigenous lands; modelling after BHTs such as the Satoyama Initiative of UN University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) in Japan to use modern technologies to protect and restore lands while taking indigenous traditions and insights into consideration;
29. *Recommending* for willing and able Member States to consider reparations to be given to their local economically disadvantaged indigenous communities modelling after the 2017 African Court's decision regarding the Kenyan Ogiek people as a model.

Code: GA-D-3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic:: Securing the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Context of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Observing the paradigm set forth in the *Durban Declaration and Programme of Action* of multilateral conversation concerning racial discrimination and Indigenous populations,

Acknowledging the *1951 Refugee Convention* which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom,

Recognizes The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) as an effective advisory body to the Economic and Social Council which aids in establishing solutions to issues relating to indigenous peoples geared toward preventing developmental hazards and environmental disasters, removing barriers to practicing cultural traditions, and providing proper basic education and health services,

Affirming the rights of indigenous populations through the Annual Resolutions of the General Assembly Third Committee on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which stresses that the inclusion of those who are in voluntary isolation or initial contact has the right of self-determination and can choose to live in accordance with their traditions,

Draws attention to the *A/RES/74/135* which proclaimed the period between 2022 to 2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL 2022-2032) to draw global attention to the critical situation of many indigenous and to mobilize resources for their protection,

Emphasizes the need of safety and security for refugees, indigenous or non-indigenous, who are pursuing safety in other nations in accordance with The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees emergency services program for Coordinating Assistance to indigenous populations,

Commending the work of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) through their United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII),

Alarmed by the severity of violence committed against women and minorities by militia and other armed groups in developing nations, taking the Rohingya genocide as one of many examples of this violence being committed by militia groups,

Highlighting the obligation to Indigenous populations to access with ease the unique healthcare needs pertaining to culturally appropriate holistic care according to the *Policy on Ethnicity and Health* adopted by the Pan American Health Organization,

Emphasizes the lack of consent and direct representation from various regional Indigenous groups within the annual United Nations Biodiversity Conference as addressed within *A/RES/71/321*,

Emphasizes the lack of indigenous representatives per Member State at the United Nations General Assembly, as highlighted by *Martinez Cobo Study* of 1981,

Recognizing the need to document and protect traditional knowledge such as languages, customs, and Indigenous religions in alignment with the mandate of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

1. *Encourages* Member States to promote the sovereignty of indigenous groups by adopting proclamations set forth by the 2010 United Nations Human Rights Council;
2. *Recommends* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Agency (UNHCR) to define indigenous refugees as indigenous groups from one nation residing in another nation in order to escape persecution and violence;
3. *Asks* the UNHCR to define native indigenous people as indigenous groups living in the nation in which they originate;
4. *Recommends* the giving of refugee status for indigenous groups actively being persecuted;
5. *Further invites* the active inclusion of indigenous people groups in participation and representation in the governments that preside over their homelands;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to domestically ratify and enforce international treaties, specifically the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (OAS), on securing rights for indigenous people;

7. *Draws the Attention* of UN agencies through the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) the full participation of Indigenous peoples in development processes by withholding the Millennium Development Goals;
8. *Encourages* Member States to take initiatives to protect their Indigenous peoples by:
 - a. Establishing institutions such as museums and archive depositories to protect and promote the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge of indigenous people;
 - b. Creating an equal rights authority to protect the rights of all minority groups, and investigate and address cases of discrimination;
 - c. Adopting a Federal Character Principle & Quota System to readdress the unbalanced structure and ethnic domination in government so that national integration could be achieved;
 - d. Establishing a national database for the documentation and protection of traditional knowledge such as languages, customs, and indigenous religions;
 - e. Protecting indigenous lands and resources from exploitation, pollution, and other threats;
 - f. *Recognizing* and respect indigenous land tenure systems and provide mechanisms for indigenous people to participate in the management of their lands and resources;
 - g. Consulting in good faith with indigenous peoples on matters that may affect their rights, including decisions about development, resource extraction, and environmental protection;
 - h. Investing in the local economies and infrastructure in indigenous communities to ensure that they have access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and clean water;
9. *Urges* the further implementation of the international standard set by UNESCO including the overall inclusion of indigenous populations, with an emphasis on Indigenous children's well-being and health;

10. *Invites* Member States to coordinate with UNESCO to implement indigenous languages as a heritage that should be encouraged and supported for the sake of disadvantaged Indigenous peoples;
11. *Supports* the furtherment of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs work that assists Member States to implement cultural and linguistic courses taught in native languages by full-time indigenous teachers both in public and private institutions and to offer scholarship opportunities exclusively for indigenous students;
12. *Supports* the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) to fund scholarships for indigenous students for domestic and international post-secondary study, with a specific focus, but not limited to, Liberal Arts and Political Science Education;
13. *Humbly asks* Member States to coordinate efforts with the United Nations Refugee Agency and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide emergency aid including response teams, shelter, water, and medical supplies to indigenous peoples;
14. *Further advocates* for the voices of indigenous people in decision-making;
15. *Endorses* financial benefits toward indigenous populations through the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples which aims to provide grants to help representatives from these populations fund their own projects to start them on the path to being self-sustaining communities;
16. *Amends* the Member States form a program similar to the Alberta Health Services “Developing the Alliances to Expand Traditional Indigenous Healing Practices” carried out by Canada;
17. *Encourages* the continuous progress in United Nation Biodiversity Conference Working Group to address overexploitation, pollution, fragmentation, and unsustainable practices to the detriment of the lands of indigenous peoples, this goal safeguards the rights of indigenous peoples and recognizes their contributions as stewards of nature;
18. *Further requests* potential investments for biodiversity and alignment of financial flows from the UN Development Program (UNDP) with nature to drive finances

towards sustainable infrastructural investments and away from environmentally harmful ones.



Code: GA-E-1

Committee: UN Habitat

Topic: Topic A: Sustainable Housing Development and Inclusivity of Migrant Communities

The UNHABITAT,

Recalling the General Recommendation No. 30 on Discrimination Against Non-citizens of 5 August 2005 which calls on Member States to assure that both citizens and noncitizens can equally enjoy their legal right to sufficient housing, particularly through preventing housing segregation and making sure that housing organizations do not practice discrimination,

Further Recalling that effective and sustainable urban planning strategies are necessary for the success of future cities and the sustainability of such cities to reduce the negative effects of urban sprawl as defined in *The New Urban Agenda*, which committed Member States to indore adequate services, housing, and opportunities for suitable and valuable work for crisis-affected persons in urban locations, as well as working with local communities and governments to find opportunities for engagement and creating local, lasting, and dignified solutions while assuring that aid also reaches affected persons and host communities to prevent the deterioration of their development,

Remembering the key goals of the *The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, which seeks to reduce the risks that migrants face at every stage of migration by respecting and protecting their human rights, as well as addressing the legitimate concerns of Member States who are undergoing rapid demographic, cultural, and economic changes as a result of migration, to work towards conditions that enable all migrants to enrich societies through their human, economic and social capacities, and thus facilitate their contributions to sustainable development,

Recognizing that many cities affected by migration face rapid urbanization that increases need for public transportation, as traffic congestion is one of the main problems for quality of life, according to the *2019 Inrix Traffic Congestion Rankings* detailed in the UN Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) report,

Also Recalling the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)*, in which Member States affirmed their political commitment to “address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global

partnership and solidarity,” specifically improving national and regional development planning, within the context of national sustainable development plans, urbanization that is inclusive and sustainable and strengthens links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas on the economic, social, and environmental fronts,

Emphasizing our commitment to the fulfillment of the AAAAA, which helps to implement targets with concrete policies and actions, and which addresses the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and unity,

Bearing in mind that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) *2021 Global Trends Report* stated that 72% of refugees were hosted by neighboring countries, and that the ability for these states to successfully house, and offer support to migrant communities is of the utmost importance to fulfilling SDGs 1, for eliminating poverty, and 9, for building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,

Observing the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which states that migrant workers shall have equal admittance to educational institutions and services, access to vocational direction, placement services, and training facilities and institutions, which is difficult to achieve considering that many of the world’s 281 million displaced migrants, as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO), do not have access to adequate facilities to provide them with a decent quality of living, and that migration may hurt rather than help the health and well-being of displaced peoples,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to contribute funding towards the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF), which is a pooled funding body with a fully comprehensive approach that does not privilege one Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) goal over another, as a holistic and widespread approach to alleviating the pains of migration;
2. *Implores* the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to work alongside other UN organizations in the development of new monetary strategies to increase funding for the MMPTF and programs with similar objectives, to support projects in urban sprawl mitigation, renovating existing migrant facilities, and developing strategies for large scale temporary facilities in the case of migration due to natural disaster or conflict;

3. *Calls for* Member States to continue working together in accordance with the *Global Compact for Migration* to provide the inclusivity of migrants with regard to sustainable housing and adequate care facilities;
4. *Asks* the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to assist Member States in the implementation of expansive policies delineated in the *International Guidelines of Urban and Territorial Planning* by creating monetary incentives to further ensure that proper guidelines and policies are being followed efficiently;
5. *Encourages* collaboration between the International Organization of Migration and the DAC under the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in the development of improved socio economic strategies to assist Member States in the development of sustainable migrant housing and public facilities in order to facilitate the inclusion of migrants in more rural communities;
6. *Encourages* Member States to implement projects that fall under the Urban Shift program, such as SUMP, which will handle the issue of modal transportation which complies with SDGs 8 and 11, as the promotion of public transport, or non-vehicular modes such as biking, vespas or pedestrianization which will contribute to the decrease in urban sprawl and promotion of proper urban planning;
7. *Requests* the upgrading of developing communities as outlined by SDG 11 of existing public facilities while keeping in mind the implementation of Central Place Theory and its emphasis on a hexagonal pattern when determining where to put future public services, as well as the concepts of threshold and range, for urban planning in order to create more sustainable communities for all people;
8. *Proposes* to implement programs similar to the *Regional Employment and Training Service* (SEF) in the Spanish community of Murcia, which provides job training, employment opportunities and grants to inhabitants of the region, within the governments of Member States, to guarantee the rights to employment and training for migrants.

Code: GA-E-2

Committee: UNHABITAT

Topic: Sustainable Housing Development and Inclusivity of Migrant Communities

The UN-HABITAT,

Gravely concerned that 1 billion people dwell in informal settlements, including 350 million to 500 million children, with 60% of them often living in conditions that constitute a pervasive violation of their right to adequate housing and other human rights, with 61% of them being particularly vulnerable to climate impacts according to UN-Habitat's *Pro-Poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements* (2018),

Reaffirming The New Urban Agenda, developed under UN-Habitat, which highlights linkages between sustainable urbanization and job creation, livelihood opportunities, and improved quality of life, and insists on the incorporation of all these sectors in every urban development or renewal policy and strategy,

Acknowledging that, in the Global North, the building sector accounts for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions, and the demand on resources that comes from adequate infrastructure, in efforts to uphold *SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy*, and the need to place an emphasis on the use of renewable energy within infrastructure,

Fully alarmed that roughly 85% of the global population have experienced extreme weather events, the extremity and frequency of which are exacerbated by climate change, according to the *United Nations' Global Compact on Refugees* (2018), which is exuberating the influx of climate migrants,

Alarmed that low and middle-income countries host 83% of the world's refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), which strains their public and private sectors, further resulting in a lack of the basic infrastructure needed to sustain urban growth, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s *Global Trends report* (2021),

Deeply concerned that an annual average of 21.5 million people are being forcibly displaced by weather-related events such as floods, storms, wildfires and extreme temperatures according to the UNHCR,

Noting that the majority of global refugees settle in urban areas, and 95% of this urban expansion takes place in low and middle-income countries, according to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs' report, *Migration, Urbanization, and the Family Dimension* (2022),

Alarmed that workers in rural areas are twice as likely to be informally employed, at an 80% rate, as compared to workers in urban areas, at a rate of 44%, according to International Labor Organization (ILO) *World Employment and Social Outlook – Trends 2019*,

Keeping in mind that refugees are prohibited from working in around 50% of asylum countries, according to the *Refugee Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion 2019-2023 Global Strategy Concept Note*,

Recalling that the current average global share of urban area allocated to streets and open public spaces averages at 16%, which is well below the UN Habitat recommendation that 30% of urban area should be allocated to streets and an additional 10 to 15% for open public spaces, according to the United Nations' report *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021*,

Deeply concerned by the 1.6 billion people worldwide living in inadequate housing conditions, of which one billion reside in slums and informal settlements, according to UN-Habitat's *World Cities Report 2022: Envisaging the Future of the Cities*,

Aware that climate change could force 216 million to move within their countries by 2050, according to the World Bank's *Groundswell Report (2021)*,

Alarmed that the number of international migrants was estimated to be almost 281 million globally in 2020, with nearly two thirds being labor migrants, according to the *World Migration Report 2022*,

Deeply alarmed that in 2020 there were 40.5 million newly internally displaced people worldwide, according to *the World report on the health of refugees and migrants*, according to Geneva: World Health Organization (2022),

1. *Calls upon* Member States to recourse on the UN *1951 Refugee Convention* and its *1967 Protocol*, in order to further develop legal framework on refugees' rights protection within each Member State;
2. *Recommends* Member States to model after the *Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery* initiative and their overarching goal to restore resilience in local communities through the construction of sustainable infrastructure and employment for migrants;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to implement aspects of renewable energy in infrastructure, such as through *Positive Energy Buildings* to produce equivalent or more energy than they consume, in accordance with standards laid out by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Organization;

4. *Encourages* Member States to expand the ILO's *PROSPECTS* program, a partnership with the World Bank, which aims to improve access to host communities for forcibly displaced people through the transformation of including social partners in the private sector while providing access to education as it allows people to become included in societies;
5. *Endorses* the mechanism of Public-Private Partnerships to fight the lack of financial and technological resources and quickly develop sustainable and adequate housing to migrants especially in developing Member States, Resourcing the precedents of the Bonyan Organization for developing Member States, and Built-Operate-Transfer model for developed Member States;
6. *Offers* Member States to take the ILO's project *Labour Mobility for Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience in the Pacific* as an example to minimize the impact that climate change has on economies and labor forces by building on existing initiatives and enhance coordination amongst key partners on addressing labor mobility issues, by coordinating labor forces, more programs and projects for these problems to be addressed would be hastened;
7. *Further encourages* Member States to implement initiatives similar to *Monteagudo Housing Project* which aims to to ensure access of vulnerable groups, including the homeless, unemployed people, migrants and refugees to affordable, decent housing that is low in cost and high in quality through building housing units for people in need and generating permanent jobs;
8. *Suggests* Member States to promote the use of resilient materials like bamboo similar to the argument in *Bamboo, Rattan, and SDGs* presented at the *UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda* and to create and abide by building codes that withstand environmental disasters similar to the government's partnership with the World Bank that executed the Bantuan Pembiayaan Perumahan Berbasis Tabungan and Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya programs;
9. *Strongly encourages* Member States to expand programs after Latin America and Caribbean Investment Facility's *Dinamica 3 Project* that provides a regional program operator to implement the local project and facilitates the creation of new and innovative enterprises to promote private-public partnership cooperation towards equitable and sustainable socio-economic improvement of the slum environment;

10. *Further supports* the *Green Nation Initiative*, the aim of which is to make cities more sustainable, safe and ecological by greening urban landscapes, and providing green and sustainable job opportunities, especially concentrating on women empowerment in green urbanization through provision of financial aid and resources in developing countries with the support of the United Nations Development Program;
11. *Encourages* Member States to partner with initiatives like *Cities Alliance*, *Cities Without Slums*, an NGO working in Africa, to upgrade slums by working with local communities to provide housing, streets, footpaths, drainage, clean water, sanitation, and sewage disposal;
12. *Affirms* Member States partnering with programs similar to the UN Network on Migration's *Partnership for Migration*, which ensures effective, timely, and coordinated system-wide support to Member States facing a high influx of migrants;
13. *Recommends* to conduct forums similar to International Forum on Urban-Rural Linkages under UN-Habitat's *Urban-Rural Linkages program*, which promotes practices implemented across the urban-rural continuum and demonstrates the ways of fixing the gaps between urban and rural continuum;
14. *Further offers* Member States to create initiatives similar to *Refugees and Host Communities Support Project* that work on improving access of refugees and host communities to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets, and strengthen country systems to manage refugees;
15. *Urges* Member States to model after *The Republic of Korea's People Visiting Their Neighbors Program*, which encourages citizens to alert the authorities about their neighbors who might be on the verge of becoming homeless so the government can help them find programs and create public shelter facilities for the benefit of all homeless migrant and domestic peoples;
16. *Offers* Member States to model after Afghanistan's '*goLandRegistry*' solution, which addresses urban vacancies and empty, uninhabited land by containing accurate blockchain-registered property records under the support of the UN Office of Information and Communications Technology and the hybrid blockchain platform LTO Network;
17. *Encourages* Member States to model after Afghanistan's *SHURA (Sustainable Human settlements in Urban areas to support Reintegration in Afghanistan)* program which facilitates reintegration of IDPs through the provision of



well-located, serviceable land in proximity to urban centers as well as the distribution of humanitarian/transitional assistance in locations that have been identified for durable solutions.

Code: GA-F-1

Committee: UN-HABITAT

Topic: Development of Sustainable Water Infrastructure for SDG 6

The UN HABITAT,

Recognizing the importance of SDG 6, access to clean water and sanitation for the well-being of all people, and acknowledging that the availability of freshwater is becoming increasingly scarce,

Emphasizing the UN General Assembly resolution *A/RES/71/222 International Decade (2018–2028) for Action – Water for Sustainable Development* focusing on the need to address the challenges posed by water scarcity and to promote sustainable and integrated management of water resources,

Understanding that desalination technology is an important tool in increasing the supply of safe and clean water especially in developing countries as noted in the UN report *Desalination through Sustainable Water and Energy Solutions in West Asia*,

Noting the importance of promoting research and development in desalination technology to improve its efficiency and reduce its environmental impact as noted in the UN study on *The state of desalination and brine production: A global outlook*,

Concerned by the potential for desalination plants to have a negative impact on the environment if not properly managed as outlined in the UN *Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities*,

Further noting that brine has been found to be a reliable source of bromine and sodium chloride according to research made by UN Water,

Further understanding that the International Desalination Association is a largely regional organization with limited access and funds to expand their operations to remote areas,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to consider desalination as a viable solution to increasing the supply of clean and safe water, particularly in regions facing water scarcity,

2. *Recommends* the establishment of the International Desalination Development and Technology Initiative to fill in the gaps left by the International Desalination Association, whose mission is largely regional, where members opt in order to provide financial and technical support for research and development in desalination technology, as well as collecting data to maximize the efficacy of resource allocation, structured such that:
 - a. the group shall be headed by a multilateral board of states chosen by the UN HABITAT,
 - b. The board shall have a term of 4 years, with the opportunity to renew tenure for an additional 4 years;
3. *Trusts* that members of this committee will hold new desalination plants accountable in purifying the water that they desalinate, including establishment of an oversight committee led by an advisory board comprising of the members with the highest investment levels, noting the example set forth by the San Diego Water Authority;
4. *Urges* Member States to implement small-scale desalination operations within their nation particularly countries with a large supply of brackish and salty water, including emphasis on assisting nations traditionally deficient in freshwater through sustainable and renewable desalination technology, following the example of the Sponsor backed organization Rusnano, with the goal to achieve SDG 6;
5. *Requests* the Secretary General to report on progress made in implementing this resolution, including information on the expansion of desalination plants, research and development activities, and any challenges or opportunities identified, and to provide recommendations for future action.

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: UNHABITAT-II-2

Committee: UN-HABITAT

Topic: Development of Sustainable Water Infrastructure for SDG 6

The UN-HABITAT,

Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets—especially SDG 6, which exists to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all—contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and determined to achieve the goal of ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, alongside other related goals and targets,

Reminding UN-Habitat Member States of their commitment to ensure good governance, take into consideration pertinent leading practices, provide the appropriate climate of accountability and openness within UN-Habitat, and ensure that business operations within UN-Habitat are successfully carried out via continuous improvement, in line with the *UN-Habitat Programme Accountability Framework*,

Reiterating the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) target, in which Member States have agreed that developed countries will spend at least 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) on development cooperation—which includes sustainable access to water,

Expressing appreciation for the work and funding done by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private businesses alike, including Wateraid, WATERisLIFE, Circle of Blue and bodies with similar functions,

Fully conscious of the diminished ability for water related plans to be implemented, indicated by UN Water, as national WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) policies are underfunded, decision-making and data-collection systems are underfunded and underutilized, as states lack the trained professionals to run programs, and that current funding could be utilized more sustainably,

Continuing commitments highlighted in Article 13 H and 15 C of *The New Urban Agenda* to conserve and rehabilitate water for the environment and consumption, as well as using inclusive and integrated policies for capacity building at all levels,

Keeping in mind that merely 45% of the world's population is represented in current data-collection efforts by UN Water, and that the reporting of data is essential to making well-informed decisions,

Emphasizing the importance of The UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), and other data collection programs,

1. *Strongly urges* Member States to meet or exceed their OECD target each year, as stable funding is necessary to commit to and successfully achieve long term projects like global sustainable water infrastructure,
2. *Requests* that the Executive Director of UN-Habitat draft a strategy for the General Assembly requesting that the percentage of Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements for the water sector match its previous annual allocation of funding at 63% for clean drinking water and water sanitation,
3. *Further encourages* that 50% of the drafted funds be dedicated exclusively towards rehabilitating, updating, and maintenance for pre-existing water sanitation infrastructure, to keep struggling water sanitation facilities running, while also introducing new technology to make these systems more sustainable, leaving the remaining 50% to be used as fit,
4. *Urges* Member States to report to the JMP how funds were allocated, and to convey the information used in making these choices, as a recognition of the importance of data-based decision-making and the resources necessary to do so,
5. *Further encourages* the Executive Director to include language that requests a minimum of 5% of the funds from UN-Habitat's draft—mentioned in the previous operative clause—be reserved for advancing the analysis of data regarding water sanitation in bodies of water and water reserves within developing countries, for the goal of more informed water sanitation efforts,
6. *Affirms* the importance of the implementation and education for Geographic Information Systems technology, which is a valuable resource which is capable of analyzing the quality of existing supply water in Member States, and making this information available to states,
7. *Invites* Member States to appeal to the United Nations Department for Operational Support for advisory services, as well as staffing services to make available on-ground human resources and skilled labor, as necessary, in order to assist in the creation and upkeep of sustainable water infrastructure,

8. *Implores* the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to, with the collaboration of UN Water, create a summit every four years after this resolution's inception for Member States to revisit this resolution's goals as well as reviewing the data collected.

Code: GA-F-3

Committee: UNHABITAT

Topic: Development of Sustainable Water Infrastructure for SDG 6

The UNHABITAT,

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 2/71 of 25 November 2016 by which it proclaimed 2018-2028 the International Decade for Action, Water for Sustainable Development,

Noting with deep concern that, according to the Joint Monitoring Programme's Report Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 update and Sustainable Development Goal baselines, 1 in 10 people don't have clean water close to home and that those living without this everyday essential do not have an equal chance of health and success,

Considers the clauses in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/84 of 24 May 1989, the Secretary-General with the support of the UN-Water, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, and other organizations within the United Nations system in facilitating the implementation of the decade in collaboration with governments and other relevant stakeholders,

Emphasizing the World Health Organization's (WHO) State of the World's Drinking Water Report, which highlights that more than 500 million children lacked basic drinking water services at schools,

Impassioned by environmental issues concerning water, such as rising sea levels, which are estimated to rise 3-4mm per year, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Special Report on Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, and overconsumption that are threatening freshwater supplies on a global scale, especially by Global North states, which require a preservation of preexisting freshwater reserves,

Gravely concerned that each year, according to the WHO Report, at least 2 billion people use a drinking water source contaminated with feces, which poses the greatest risk to water-drinking safety worldwide,

Unnerved that according to UN-Water's United Nations World Water Development Report (2021) more than 500 million women, transgender men, non-binary people, and

children globally do not have access to menstrual hygiene management facilities, particularly in public spaces, such as schools, healthcare facilities and the workplace,

*Referring to The World Bank study, *The Cost of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene*, which highlights the capital investments required to achieve the water supply, sanitation, and hygiene SDGs (targets 6.1 and 6.2) amount to about three times the current investment level,*

Deeply concerned that developing Member States lack access to sufficient fundings due to the large spending gap that exists concerning water related services as well as matured expertise on water infrastructure programs which is at the core of water infrasure,

Deeply alarmed that more than 3 million children across the Horn of Africa suffer from severe malnutrition due to the impact of droughts in the region and the limited access to sustainable and safe drinking water, according to United Nations International Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) *World Water Week* report (2022),

Deeply Concerned that developing Member States urgently need financial assistance and expertise as a fundamental structure to fulfill other promises and therefore half of those lacking basic drinking water services (387 million) live in Sub-Saharan Africa; according to UN statistic division, and according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), An intensification of the war in Ukraine and prolonged restrictions on Russian exports has deepened pressure on food and energy prices in sub-Saharan Africa, which has diverted developing from contributing to creating sustainable water infrastructure investments.

Stressing that, according to the UN Statistics Division 2022 *Sustainable Development Goals report (2022)* for at least 3 billion people worldwide, the quality of the water they rely upon is unknown due to a lack of quality monitoring,

Taking into consideration working with non-governmental organizations like AbundantWater in Australia that work to distribute ceramic water filters to communities all around Laos which are low cost and locally produced,

Deeply alarmed that 1 in 5 children worldwide live in areas of high water vulnerability with drinking contaminated water and poor water supply facilities, according to UNICEF's *Reimagining Global Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Water Security for All (2021)*,

Deeply disturbed that, according to the World Bank *Worsening Water Quality Reducing Economic Growth by a Third in Some Countries: World Bank's Report* (2019) the level of future adult earnings are getting reduced by 2%, because of the exposure to the release of nitrogen into water,

Emphasizes the importance of increased collaboration between Member States at all levels for the achievement of the development goals on water and sanitation,

Noting with concern bureaucracy and corruption regarding water infrastructure development may continue without the full cooperation with GlobE Network, a program established in 2021 through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create a expansive ring of communication among Member States to fight corruption,

Reminding of *General Assembly Resolution 64/292* of 28 July 2010 which recognized the right to water as a human right and acknowledges that clean, sanitized water is essential to the realization of all human rights,

Recollecting the *Human Rights Council Resolutions*, including 12/8 of 12 October 2009, 24/18 of 27 September 2013 and 27/7 of 25 September 2014, and recognizes Member States' obligation to address and eliminate discrimination concerning access to water and sanitation,

Deeply regretting that the world is losing enough food to feed 170 million people each year due to increasing salinity, or salt content which leads communities in Africa into poverty, according to United Nations *'Invisible' crisis of water quality threatens human and environmental well-being: World Bank's Report* 2019,

Bothered by the idea of using "dirty" energy in order to power sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure, sustainable energy is a requirement if we as member states are to even approach the thought of sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure;

Acknowledging The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Report, which found that 42% of schools globally do not have soap and water for handwashing,

Deeply Concerned that, according to UNICEF's 2020 Report on Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, every minute a newborn baby dies from infection caused by a lack of clean water and an unclean environment,

1. *Further calls upon* Member States to implement their projects after the *Water Supply and Sanitation for Vulnerable Areas Program* which aims to increase access to safely managed water and sanitation services with a focus on vulnerable areas through expansion of safely managed water supply services in selected municipalities of peri-urban and rural areas;
2. *Requests* Member States to expand the *Dar Si Hmad Fog Harvesting program* which aims to provide easy access to freshwater in rural areas through the implementation of fog harvesters to collect freshwater and reduce water-borne diseases;
3. *Recommends* Member States to implement initiatives similar to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools programs that aims to promote hygienic education of children in vulnerable regions by providing safe drinking water and improving access to and maintenance of clean and gender-inclusive sanitation facilities in schools as educating children on sanitation is a critical concept;
4. *Encourages* Member States to model their initiatives after *Niger Integrated Water Security Platform Project (Niger-IWSP Project)* which aims at strengthening the management of water resources, increasing access to water services, and improving the resilience to climate-induced water variability through restoration of watershed environments, expansion of rural development services and public sanitation infrastructure and behavioral communication;
5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to model projects after *the Elimination of Neglected Diseases* which is dedicated to accelerating the elimination of the most prevalent neglected tropical diseases on the African continent and it enables health ministries to share, and exchange subnational program data, in support of the Neural Elimination Goals;
6. *Strongly recommends* Member States to implement programs similar to Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project which increases access and quality of water services and access to sanitation in urban areas by designing education programs to change behavior regarding sanitation, hygiene, and menstrual hygiene management;
7. Further encourages Member States to provide more financial assistance to financially strained Member States for the establishment of water, sanitation, and hygiene programs through WASH sector reforms;

8. *Invites* Member States to implement their initiatives in the compliance with Public-Private Partnerships as an effective mechanism to further assist countries especially those in developing to achieve the SDG 6 with quality, quantity and quickness at the forefront;
9. *Further invites* Member States to take up initiatives, such as the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) model, which seeks to focus on the preservation of natural reserves of freshwater, such as in aquifers and basins, and by which can be supported under the SDG6 IWRM Support Programme;
10. *Calls* Member States to pattern more International Financial organizations like IMF, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank to be involved in water infrastructure development especially to those developing;
11. Refers Member States to take into consideration the United Nations implemented Integrated Monitoring Initiative that is part of its ongoing efforts in regards to SDG 6 through funding that goes to countries for more often and better water quality monitoring and testing;
12. *Proposes* Member States to pattern programs such as the Clean Water State Resolving Fund that works on water infrastructure projects in South America by providing funds for states to establish revolving loan programs for funding wastewater treatment, facilities and projects associated with estuary and nonpoint source programs;
13. *Strongly encourages* Member States to create programs such as The Safe Water Project that aim to improve access to safe water by supporting the creation of products more appropriate for low-resource settings, developing innovative distribution channels, increasing consumer demand, and preventing diseases caused by untreated water utilizing technology that filters chemically contaminated water;
14. *Endorses* Member States to model after the Blood Water program that works with grassroots organizations to bring clean water to the African continent and commit funds to develop safer clean water infrastructure to avoid exposure to the release of nitrogen into the water;
15. *Suggests* that Member States cooperate to implement France's International Strategy for Water Sanitation that aims to combat climate change induced issues on water availability, by improving water and sanitation governance on local and global levels, and providing funding mechanisms;

16. *Suggests* for Member States to embrace and endorse independent oversight to ensure the transparency in water infrastructure development, as what the World Bank suggested in its September 2020 *Global Report on Enhancing Government Effectiveness and Transparency*.
17. *Suggests* Member States to create partnerships that ensure water infrastructure development with the following attributes as World Bank suggested, through autonomy, accountability, and consumer orientation;
18. *Further suggests* that Member States remain consistent with the water and sanitation approach from the Economic and Social Council to uphold the goals of availability, accessibility, affordability, quality, and acceptability in order to ensure access to drinking water for all;
19. *Proposes* Member States to mimic the Water for Good that empowers people in sub-saharan Africa to create sustainable clean water access by drilling clean water beneath the ground and helps local farmers by providing easier access to clean water and which helps with the food loss by increased salinity;
20. *Signifies* the *Sustainable Electricity for All (SE4ALL) Initiative* which is a driving force for achieving SDG 7, however the *(SE4ALL) Initiative* is also a viable tool in order to achieve energy efficiency within sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure, preferably through water and sanitation plants;
21. *Invites* Member States to follow initiatives such as the Water Supply And Sanitation Program which goals include the construction of sanitation cabins with male, female, and handicapped compartments, provided with water and permanent hand washing facilities, at schools and other public places;
22. *Suggests* the implementation of programs similar to the *Millenium Water and Sanitation Program* in states that do not have reliable and safe access to water and sanitation with the goal of assisting communities in achieving water security at a regional level.

Code: GA-F-4

Committee: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Topic: Development of Sustainable Water Infrastructure for SDG 6

The United Nations Human Settlement Programme,

Deeply concerned with the ongoing international issues regarding water access and sanitation, especially in developing Member States, in accordance with *A/RES/64/292*,

Notes with concern that persistent contamination of the groundwater supplies with pathogens in the rural areas affects about 30% of the total installations that impact the marginalized societies, such as women and children, according to the *UN World Water Development Report (2022)*,

Noting with great concern addressed in *A/RES/66/288 The Future We Want* and the lack the technical capacities, especially those in rural communities to be more inclusive and thoughtful of vulnerable groups,

Deeply concerned that at least 2 billion people use a drinking source contaminated with feces, as stated in the World Health Organization's (WHO) report *Technical Brief on Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Wastewater Management to Prevent Infections and Reduce the Spread of Antimicrobial Resistance (2020)*,

Notes that 3.4 billion people lack access to clean water, and that 80% of waste water is released back into the environment without any prior sanitation, as stated in *the United Nations World Water Development Report 2021: Valuing Water*,

Declaring that 2.3 billion people globally lack a facility with water and soap available to wash their hands at home, according to the WHO Report *"Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000-2020: Five Years Into the SDGs"* (2021),

Fully aware that 1 million deaths each year are associated with unclean births, while infections account for 26% of neonatal deaths and 11% of maternal mortality according to *WHO and UNICEF Joint Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities: Practical Steps to Achieve Universal Access for Quality Care (2019)*,

Fully disturbed that diarrhoeal disease derived from unsafe Water And Sanitation, Health is 300 percent more likely to kill children under 15 than violence in conflict, according to the United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) report *Water Under Fire (2019)*,

Recognizing one third of children without basic hygiene services live in the least developed Member States and over half live in fragile contexts according to the UNICEF *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Schools 2000-2021 Data Update* (2022),

Noting with deep concern that 297,000 children under five die every year from diarrhoeal diseases due to poor sanitation and unsafe drinking water, which emphasizes the need to stress SDG3, SDG6 and SDG17 according to the WHO/UNICEF *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply Report* (2019),

Recognizing that In 2020, around 1 in 4 people lacked safely managed drinking water in their homes and nearly half the world's population lacked safely managed sanitation according to the *Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) report – Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000 - 2020* (2021),

Recognizes that only 67% will have safe sanitation services, leaving 2.8 billion without adequate water sanitation facilities, stated by UNICEF's press release *Billions of people will lack access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in 2030 unless progress quadruples* (2021),

Highlighting the importance of existing UN programmes such as WASH in providing educational and improvement services to developing Member States and working with developed Member States to provide comprehensive aid. WASH shares the ideals and goals of SDG 3 and 6, and directly targets achieving these SDGs,

Deeply distressed that at least 2 billion people in the world using a drinking source contaminated with feces, according to the WHO's *State of the World's Drinking Water* (2022),

1. Asks Member States to work alongside the UN-Water to work in collaboration towards achieving the WASH programme goals in the development of sanitary and clean infrastructure of water access to rural communities by establishing guidelines that can be easily applicable and achievable to all Member States for the safety of all people, in order not to leave anyone behind;

2. *Offers* Member States to expand the program *Groundwater Governance: A Global Framework for Action* which is the project that is designed to achieve the sustainable governance of groundwater resources by creating a set of policy, institutional guidelines, and recommendations for the water management at country, local and transboundary levels;
3. *Suggests* UN-Habitat to work alongside Member States to expand the *Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Rural Areas: Technical Capacity Building* that aims to strengthen technical capacities of water management through promoting integrated water resources management at all levels and supporting the inclusion of the local governments and stakeholders in improving effective water management;
4. *Encourages* Member States to support the *WASH FIT* (Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool) Programme sponsored by UNICEF and WHO, which aims to manage the health care facilities, sanitation in lower-resource settings by monetary aid and human resources and technical advocacy taking into account the location of where sanitation facilities should be located, as to minimize the impacts on the environment and human habitation;
5. *Urges* Member States to model after *Clean India Mission* focused on providing sanitation at schools through the provision of the environmentally-friendly and sustainable bio-toilets, for boys and girls separately, with water and handwashing facilities, aiming to improve the access of children to safe water;
6. *Recommends* Member States initiate programs similar to the *Global Handwashing Partnership (2001-Present)* which is a coalition that brings together the expertise, experience, ideas, resources, and reach of the public and private sectors around the world to promote handwashing with soap by leveraging appropriate drivers such as local organizations to advocate for such usage;
7. *Commends* *Clean and Safe Health Facility (CASH)*, aimed to reduce health care-associated infections and make hospitals safer by improving infection prevention and control and patient safety focusing on facility-level activities such as cleaning campaigns, staff and patient satisfaction surveys, and community engagement;
8. *Endorses* Member States in the implementation of programs similar to the *Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight Program*, which aims to reach zero child

deaths due to childhood diarrhea through distribution of zinc and Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) sachets to reduce the water related diarrhea disease among children and their families;

9. *Encourages* Member States model their work after initiatives similar to the *Resilient Waters Program* that provides access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for nearly 21 million people spanning several Member States through improved management of transboundary natural resources and increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation services;
10. *Calls upon* Member States with sustainable water infrastructure to aid Member States with developing water infrastructure in any regard with implementation of *the Hand Hygiene for All Global Initiative* beyond the COVID-19 pandemic within the educational sector of Member States to aid children who lack handwashing facilities with water and soap through securing political leadership to embed a culture of hand hygiene, ensuring the availability of hand hygiene stations and soap;
11. *Encourages* education collaboration between all Member States and non-governmental organizations such as *Save the Children*, who has aided nearly 300 million children receive quality education, through early steps and early head start programs, and WaterAid, who has connected 30 million people with hygiene education curriculums for the purpose of vital comprehensive education;
12. *Asks* Member States to consider projects similar to the *SUKAP project (Water and Sewer Infrastructure Project)*, working alongside the Ministry of Health, to implement water and sanitation programmes, in which grants of up to half the total funding are awarded towards such projects, initiated by municipalities and universities;
13. *Urges* Member States to continue support and assistance of UN programmes like WASH to continue their programmes, such as *the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Wastewater Initiative (GW²I)* that promotes good wastewater management practices by facilitating synchronized action and encouraging investments in the field of wastewater management;
14. *Further recommends* the Member States model their initiatives after organizations similar to *The Sanitation Learning Hub*, which urges managed sanitation by way of such mechanisms as on-site sanitation, robust fecal sludge

management institutional and regulatory frameworks, and appropriate access to individual and community toilets and access to clean water at affordable rates.

Code: GA-G-1

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Mobilizing Civil Society for the Achievement of SDG 13

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Reaffirming our commitment to the Paris Agreement's target of limiting global temperatures to below 1.5 degrees celsius, which is necessary in reducing the negative consequences of climate change,

Emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation like Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in the pursuit of climate action as the effects of climate change are not contained by borders, with special note to the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other small island states to rising sea levels,

Appreciating programs such as Self Evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience of Farmers And Pastoralists (SHARP) that focuses raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries & giving the population means to sustainably support themselves through agriculture, defining agroecosystems as how farms interact with the environment,

Deeply concerned that drought frequency and duration have increased by 29% due to rising temperatures since 2000 emphasizing the need for national and subnational planning for water scarcity according to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification's (UNCCD) report *Drought in numbers (2022)*,

Alarmed by the current trend of Member States moving away from global "macro" climate change indicators towards domestic "micro" climate change goals in the pursuit of UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13,

Observing the success of *The Convention on Desertification* which aided countries that are facing desertification, rising sea levels, and weather instability at unprecedented and alarming rates with the rise in global temperatures brought on by climate degradation,

Expresses its appreciation for the EUROCLIMA+ Initiative creating mitigation and adaptation efforts by technology sharing between Latin America and the European Union emphasizing the need for North-South Collaboration for a sustainable world,

Emphasizing the importance of information sharing and transparency when reporting on climate change targets, damage, and mitigation strategies, while still maintaining states'

rights to sovereignty, such as outlined in the United Nations General Assembly *A/RES/75/316*,

Recalling the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework, which works to use biennial reports to help build trust between Member States through providing suggestions for support, mitigation strategies, and adoptive measures on the topic of Climate Change,

Noting the importance of varying forms of renewable energy, as declared by the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC), especially in regards to the hydroelectric sector, as only 16% of the world's electricity is currently provided through this form,

Highlighting concerns of urgently-needed action regarding capacity strengthening of agricultural education and practice, by promoting SDG 13.1 and 13.3 through education and partnership between Member States,

Deeply concerned that 34% of the earth's farmland will be unusable by the end of the century emphasizing the need for more sustainable agriculture practices *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) report Climate Change 2022: Impact Adaptation and Vulnerability (2022)*,

Extremely alarmed that 1.7 billion people were affected by extreme weather events such as flooding emphasizing the need to create more adaptation measures according the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) *World Disaster Report 2021*,

Analyzing that across the world many Member States of all contexts struggle to mitigate the consequences of global temperature rise, the need to further environmental, human, and economic capacity building becomes crucial as reported in *ECE/MP/PP/2021/7*,

Gravely Concerned with the increasing scale and frequency of natural disasters, which demonstrates the need for countries to adopt and strengthen climate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies,

1. *Compels* Member States to pursue climate neutrality by 2050 in the spirit of the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement's aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by (GHGs) by:

- a. Encouraging initiatives similar to the European Union's (EU) Green Deal, in an effort to support the transition to renewables by creating state-specific policies that fit the general aim of reaching climate neutrality, and moreover; and
 - b. Supporting the strengthening of regional partnerships to allow states to reach climate neutrality regardless of differing economic status, by increasing aid to the Green Climate and Adaptation funds, and supporting technology transfer programs;
2. *Calls upon* willing and able Member States that hold membership in regional organizations like AOSIS to increase financial support to their regional organizations in order to support domestic programs in the prevention of rising sea levels in the spirit of & collaboration with the following programs: the NZ SeaRise Program, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and SIDS;
3. *Urges* Member States to model the SHARP that uses 13 different agroecosystem indicators to identify weaknesses in the farming system that are most in need of intervention in order to build climate change resilience, which would allow the mobilization of farmers to deal with the negative effects of climate change;
4. *Strongly recommends* that Member States understand the importance of the NAPs programs and utilize the plan to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and sectors and ensure that adaptation measures are integrated into national and subnational planning processes;
5. *Advises* Member States to model after the Australian Climate Change Commission established by the 2011 *Climate Change Authority Act* and the New Zealand Climate Change Commission established in 2019 in establishing their own domestic commissions to measure both domestic and global climate change indicators; through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
6. *Promotes* the expansion of the No Drop Programme to other Member States within and outside of the African Continent to encourage progress in water efficiency and water loss sector across areas;

7. *Strongly recommends* Member States model after the World Bank's Ningxia Desertification and Ecological Protection Program which combats desertification through the planting of tree and shrub shelterbelt plantations;
8. *Encourages* cooperation between the global North and global South United Nations through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and NAP by sharing knowledge and expertise, promoting cooperation and teamwork, and active participation;
9. *Encourages* Member States to either adopt the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework or create their own similar transparency framework to ensure that nations reporting on climate change are doing so with regard to all groups of peoples, by:
 - a. Requesting that the reports submitted during the year by developing nations highlight any specific problem areas that are in need of immediate support from developed nations, and moreover,
 - b. Encouraging Member States to work towards a balanced approach that recognizes the importance of transparency and accountability in addressing climate change, while also respecting the need for confidentiality and sensitivity in reporting information related to national security and other vital interests;
10. *Requests* that Member States look to transition away from nonrenewable energy sources such as fossil fuels to consider alternative sources such as hydroelectric energy; through this, nationstates will be able to provide their citizens with cleaner and safer water in a more sustainable and cost effective manner;
11. *Suggests* that United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) partners with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to diversify agricultural knowledge and materialization through cross regional cooperation with north-south and triangular cooperation to promote the success of robust farms alongside the education of farmers through partnering with educational institutions to give students experience in their related field;
12. *Encourages* Member States model after the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) SAGA Program, which increases adaptation to climate change through farmer field schools on sustainable practices in agriculture;

13. *Strongly recommends* Member States model after the Gy flood risk management project reduces the risk of flooding through the upgrades of dams and drainage systems in low lying areas;
14. *Invites* Member States to model programs after the International Labor Organization's Green Jobs Program which facilitates capacity building in the training of sustainable careers for the emerging workforce;
15. *Urges* Member States take advantage of the Climate Resilient Investment Facility which funds private developers and planners in order to integrate climate change in project planning and design;
16. *Offers* as a model a program from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) named Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities Project (BDRNHSRCC) which develops state-specific disaster risk reduction profile and takes into consideration 13 different risk factors.

Code: GA-G-2

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Mobilizing Civil Society for the Achievement of SDG 13

The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recognizing the importance of hydroelectric power generation in achieving sustainable development goals, including access to clean energy for all, as outlined in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change,

Acknowledging the significant technological and financial barriers faced by developing member states in establishing their own hydroelectric infrastructure, and the need for developed member states to provide support in the form of technology transfer and capacity building, in accordance with the UN Technology Transfer Framework Convention,

Understanding the potential impacts of hydroelectric projects on local communities and the environment, and the need for meaningful consultation and participation of affected communities in project design and decision-making, as outlined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Reaffirming the United Nations Environment Programme resolution text on environmental aspects of minerals and metals management, as wave generators are electrical turbines that don't release a carbon footprint or use fossil fuels, however they do rely on magnetic technology,

Emphasizing the importance of international collaboration and knowledge-sharing in promoting sustainable hydroelectric power generation,

Noting the need for the international community, including UN initiatives and working groups, to provide financial, technical, and capacity building support, in accordance with the UN Development Cooperation Framework,

Realizing the need for continued research and development into innovative and sustainable hydroelectric technologies, particularly those that can be used in off-grid and remote areas, to promote sustainable development and access to clean energy for all, in accordance with the UN Sustainable Energy for All initiative,

Observing the potential for hydroelectric power generation to contribute to water pollution, and the need for member states to prioritize the use of fish-friendly turbines, sediment traps, and other innovative technologies and approaches to mitigate such pollution,

Cognizant of the importance of transboundary watercourses and international lakes in the development and operation of hydroelectric infrastructure, and the need for relevant UN bodies and initiatives, such as the UN Water Convention, to support efforts to reduce water pollution through the promotion of sustainable water management practices,

Affirming the importance of sustainable water management practices in the development and operation of hydroelectric infrastructure, including maintaining minimum water flows and minimizing negative impacts on downstream ecosystems, in accordance with the UN Watercourses Convention and other relevant international agreements,

Regarding the need for north-south cooperation to face the challenge of climate change, and the priority of supporting developed member states to ease the transition to renewable energy,

Reminding the member states of the agreement reached at the end of the Paris Agreement to 'phase out coal', which lends itself to the support of the transition to clean energy in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Recognizing the difficulty of finding funding for and building infrastructure for new sustainable initiatives,

Aware of the benefits of mitigation of carbon emissions, specifically regarding transportation, as highlighted by the UNEP's Global Electric Mobility Programme, dealing in the implementation of sustainable electrical transportation,

Reminding all member states of the Resolution on Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure, which promotes investing in all forms of sustainable infrastructure, for example a monorail system which is constructed from concrete and has a carbon footprint of just 36 feet for every 100 feet of track,

Calls for member states to review their domestic policies regarding incentives for using Electric Vehicles, as per the UNEP's Global Electric Mobility Programme,

Recalling the commitments of the international community towards sustainable development and the protection of the environment, as enshrined in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change,

Reminding the member states of the SDG 13, which desires to limit warming to 1.5° Celsius, and the effect the implementation of electric vehicles or electric public transportation has on closing the 'transition gap',

Acknowledging the need to promote research and development in the field of wave generation energy, in order to promote off shore green energy that is especially important to island member states, and to facilitate its deployment, particularly in coastal communities,

Noting with concern the impacts of climate change, including sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters, on vulnerable communities,

1. Increasing collaboration through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and cooperation between member states in the northern and southern hemispheres to promote the development and deployment of hydroelectric power generation, in line with sustainable development goals, with the aim of achieving equitable and sustainable access to clean energy for all;
2. With developed member states to support the transfer of technology and expertise through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to developing member states in the southern hemisphere, in order to enable the development of their own hydroelectric infrastructure and to promote sustainable development, with a focus on capacity building and knowledge-sharing;
3. *Requests* increased research and development into innovative and sustainable hydroelectric technologies, including those that can be used in off-grid and remote areas, in order to promote sustainable development and access to clean energy for all, with the support of relevant UN initiatives and working groups such as the Green Energy and Livelihoods Initiative and the Global Atlas for

Renewable Energy:

- a. Through involving the international community, including relevant United Nations initiatives and working groups, to support efforts to promote sustainable hydroelectric power generation, including through financing, technical assistance, and capacity building, with a focus on collaboration and knowledge-sharing;
 - b. By inviting the international community to cooperate in the development of an expansive scientific database that documents past and current climate change-based projects along with their successes and/or failures and their developmental processes to establish better collaboration between member states in their installation of clean energy initiatives;
4. *Notes* the dissemination of best practices and knowledge-sharing among member states to promote the development and operation of hydroelectric infrastructure in a way that reduces water pollution and supports sustainable water management practices, in accordance with the principles of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development:
 - a. Using relevant UN bodies and initiatives such as the United Nations Environment Programme and the Convention on Biological Diversity to prioritize the use of fish-friendly turbines, sediment traps, and other innovative technologies and approaches to reduce water pollution from hydroelectric power generation, with the support of Member States,
 - b. Through the application of United Nations bodies and initiatives, including the Global Environment Monitoring System for Water and the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, in order to support efforts to reduce water pollution through the promotion of hydroelectric power generation and sustainable water management practices, including the use of fish-friendly turbines and sediment traps in accordance with the UN Environment Programme's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities,
 - c. With member states implement sustainable water management practices in the development and operation of hydroelectric infrastructure, such as maintaining minimum water flows to support aquatic life and minimizing

any negative impacts on downstream ecosystems, with a focus on collaboration and knowledge-sharing,

- d. Along with recommending Resilient Kerala Program flood risk management project which reduces the risk of floods through investing in urban drainage systems and emergency funding,
 - e. By ensuring that any hydroelectric projects are designed and implemented in a way that takes into account the potential impacts on local communities and the environment, and to prioritize the participation and consultation of affected communities in project design and decision-making, in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant international human rights instruments;
5. *Implores* an international effort to convert oil derricks into wind farms, such as projects by SeaEnergy Renewables and the United Nations Financial Council (UNFC) Wind Energy Sub-group;
6. *Urges* developed member states to manufacture and transport solar infrastructure to developed Member States to promote an increased use of reliable energy:
- a. UN programs such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to help fund solar programs in developing Member States,
 - b. Programs such as the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) to aid in implementing solar energy into developing member states national energy plans,
 - c. Aid developing member states utilizing the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) with the technological challenges that developing member states face, and to work with national governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities to promote the adoption of solar power technologies,
 - d. Utilizing creation of an international effort to support impoverished rural communities that would greatly benefit from the establishment of solar farms;

7. *Recommends* Member States to coordinate with the International Finance Corporation which is part of the world bank group that specializes in North-South Cooperation, and utilize the funding opportunities that allow member States to adopt clean energy initiatives such as solar power, hydroelectric power, tidal surges, and wave generation;
8. *Reminds* Member States that there are different ways to switch to sustainable resource development:
 - a. Through the use of similar technologies that solar power concentration and conventional power plants employ and,
 - b. Through utilizing the multiple different options of traditional solar panels and mirror systems like trough systems, dish systems, and central receiver systems for collecting solar energy;
9. *Requests* regional organizations to model after the Clean Technology Fund, a multi donor trust fund that provides financial and technical assistance to Civil Society Organisations that support low carbon public transport, low carbon development and energy efficiency initiatives in developing and least developed countries (LDCs);
10. *Recommends* Member States giving citizens financial incentives to influence a switch to electric vehicles (EVs), such as tax exemptions, purchase grants, and percentage refund for turning in gas-powered vehicles;
11. *Encourages* Member States to consider funding developing member states to support building infrastructure within developing member states, by calling upon member states to partner with NGOs, IGOs and government subsidies to garner funding to meet these goals;
12. *Urges* the construction of accessible hydroelectric railways within lower income member states in order to reduce carbon emissions from those on the road, also calls for delegations to receive the help of National governments, the Private Sector and the Public Sector;
13. *Urges* Member States to promote research and development in the field of wave generation energy, and to facilitate its deployment, particularly in coastal

communities, with the aim of contributing to the diversification of energy sources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the goals set by SDG 13;

14. *Calls* upon Member States to consider the potential of wave generation energy in their national energy strategies, and to create conducive policy and regulatory frameworks to facilitate its deployment:
 - a. United Nations Development Programme and other relevant international organizations may provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to developing member states interested in exploring the potential of wave generation energy,
 - b. Enhancing efforts to raise public awareness about the potential of wave generation energy, and to promote public-private partnerships to support its development and deployment;
15. *Emphasizes* the need in accordance with the UN Environment Programme to ensure that the deployment of wave generation energy takes into account social and environmental considerations, including the potential impacts on marine biodiversity and coastal communities.

Code: GA-G-3
Committee: United Nations Environmental Assembly
Topic: Mobilizing Civil Society for the Achievement of SDG 13

The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2006) and its emphasis on providing mobilization financial resources to developing states and its focus on supporting international cooperation and the mobilization civil society to share financial burdens to limit climate change impacts,

Recalls resolution A/RES/74/173, to refer to as a necessity for action and collaboration for climate based initiatives and financial support initiatives through the use of public private partnerships and triangular cooperations,

Recognizing the efforts made through past and present programs, such as the UNFCCC's Action for Climate Empowerment, to educate citizens all over the globe about the change in their environment at home, as well as the international community as a whole,

Stressing for Member States to recognize A/RES/77/460, for the need to prioritize education to and about areas of land and communities of citizens who are at higher risk to harm from climate change, especially those of minority and indigenous communities,

Recalls the resolution A/RES/UNEP/EA.5/RES.14 and its effort to end plastic pollution all over the globe, and informing and including citizens in the transition through this commitment,

Deeply disturbed that medium and large scale disaster events could increase by 40% by 2030 according to the UN Sustainable Development Goals Report (2022),

Deeply cognizant that Humans add 1.2 trillion gallons of untreated wastewater into water supplies reducing available drinkable water and impairing water security according to Globe Water's Water Pollution Statistics 2022-2019 (2022),

Fully aware that heat waves have increased by 200% since 1983 according to the OCHA report Extreme heat: Preparing for the Heatwaves of the Future (2022),

1. *Recommends* Member States to create organizations similar to the Climate Investment Fund, which aims to support climate change resilience efforts through large-scale, low-cost, and long-term financial solutions to support Civil Society Organisations and environment related departments in national governments;
2. *Encourages* Member States to assist private sector initiatives that focus on support clean energy initiatives by incentivizing corporations to partner with the RE100, an international alliance of large business that have pledged to commit to 100% renewable energy functioning to improve private sector involvement in accomplishing SDG 13;
3. *Implores* Member States to incorporate inclusive education programs for K-12 curriculum as well as public climate literacy initiatives including:
 - A. Education for Sustainable Development Program which enables knowledge sharing in regards to education strategies that focus on raising awareness on sustainable development goals in schools,
 - B. Global Environmental Education Program that connects regional organizations to champion environment education through a common ground to continue efforts towards a more sustainable planet,
 - C. Sustainable Energy for All program which has an aspect that focuses on debunking misconceptions on green energy sources and supporting a destigmatize approach to climate literacy;
4. *Declares* international organizations such as the Education for Sustainable Development, to prioritize new sectors of their programs to include targeted discussions and education about the harm and reduction of harm of climate change to indigenous land and communities;
5. *Encourages* Member States to create partnerships with NGOs that are members of the Break Free From Plastic Movement to foster greater awareness of what can be done to combat plastic waste pollution on a state level;
6. *Strongly Recommends* Member States to adopt early warning programs such as the Systematic Observations Financing Facility program that aims to implement early warning systems in developing states in order allow states to preemptively act on climate issues affecting them and reduce potential mortality or economic damage;

7. *Requests* civil society organizations to create programs similar to the Source Water Protection Program, that trains local populations living along rivers on how to reduce pollution by sending in trained professionals to teach the local communities as it teaches these communities how to dispose of chemical products and septic waste properly;
8. *Strongly* supports Member States implement initiatives similar to the Avaclim Program that promotes and trains farmers in agroecological practices to establish water efficient and environmentally friendly food production that increases resistance to drought and scarcity;
9. *Requests* regional organizations to model after the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research's *Building Systemic Resilience against Climate Variability and Extremes*, which aims to support to climate change through transdisciplinary research, bundle climate information services within a framework and improving capacity building measures to mainstream climate change adaptation as a strategy to transform food systems.

Code: GA-G-4

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Mobilizing Civil Society for the Achievement of SGD 13

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging ships make up 90 percent of all trade and are continuing to rise in popularity, as according to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), ships must be closely monitored as an estimated 20,000 whales are killed per year by ships, responsible for 1 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions, and responsible for several major oil spills across coasts each year,

Being fully aware that ocean and marine environment health directly correlate with our own, as the ocean expels 50 percent of all oxygen on Earth, and absorbs 90 percent of the excess heat given off from carbon dioxide emissions as well as absorbs 25 percent of those emissions,

In recognition of the differences in regional and country ability to economically provide programs and centralization of initiatives for waste management,

Deeply concerned with the World Bank's finding that while being a valuable resource for clean energy and water, 80 percent of the world's wastewater is released into the environment without being adequately treated,

Recognizing that alongside the deep tragedy of the Human Loss from Climate Change and Droughts, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), there have been 3.64 trillion USD in losses and damages between 1970 and 2020 and the loss of infrastructure and economic stability damages Member States for decades to come,

Deeply concerned that 68 percent of extreme weather events that occur are caused by human caused climate change via greenhouse gas emissions according to the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs Climate Security Mechanism Toolbox (2021),

Recognizing that Climate Change will greatly increase the number of destructive storms in many regions across the globe, increasing atmospheric and oceanic events such as blizzards, tornadoes, hurricanes (typhoons/cyclones), derechos, El Nino, La Nina, and severe storms,

Recognizing that it has been shown that the Mediterranean region is a climate change hotspot, warming 20 percent faster than the global average and having a wide range of detrimental effects on the environment,

Fully alarmed that 360 million vulnerable people will be exposed to heat waves by 2100, according to *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 6th Annual Report (2022)*,

Emphasizing that United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Education International found that fewer than 40 percent of teachers were confident in teaching students about the severity of climate change and only around one-third felt capable of explaining the effects on their region,

Acknowledging the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 in its emphasis in promoting and importance of education and climate education,

Recognizing with concern that 118 million more people face hunger in 2020 compared to the year prior as climate change trends have increased the prevalence of droughts around the globe, triggered by the rising surface temperature according to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2021)*,

Fully acknowledges the lack of accessibility towards global inclusiveness in civil society and the difficulties the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) faces to reach out and educate civil society, educate all persons, and deliberate to reach the goals set in SDG 13 such as mobilizing climate resilience, mobilizing financing, and mobilizing greater societal participation,

1. *Stressing* the importance of proper waste management and working in line with the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships* and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) through preventing the improper disposal of waste and reducing pollutants specifically from ships and continuing to strongly enforce shipping patterns and upkeep as well as moving towards a clean fuel;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement similar programs such as Malaysian Recycling Alliance initiative, aimed at reducing waste by establishing

accessible recyclers and waste collectors, contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to model initiatives after World Bank's *My Village, My Town* program, which is aimed at improving infrastructure in rural areas to slow migration by including plans for climate-resilient roads and providing adequate water supply in times of crisis;
4. *Calls Upon* the WMO to further the Implementation of the *Early Warning For All Plan* in Southern and Developing Member States, by expanding data collection systems further providing communication among Member States to increase accurate prediction methods;
5. *Further recommends* Member States to implement similar programs such as *Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Multicountry Soil Management Initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and Sustainable Food Systems (CSIDS-SOILCARE)*, which improves the ability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to adapt to climate change through the interaction of climate resilient farming techniques and technologies;
6. *Suggests* Member States to use the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) *Water and Wastewater Reuse* to build and further infrastructure that reuses wastewater for clean energy and clean water:
 - a. By providing on the job training for the purpose of employment at facilities,
 - b. By creating regulatory developments and implementations,
 - c. By raising awareness to the public about the need for wastewater reuse, as well as the benefits;
7. *Strongly Supports*, Member States to model programs after The World Food Programme (WFP) *Forecast-Based Financing*, which provides insurance to at-risk farmers and vulnerable Member States, through Micro and Macro insurance allowing for immediate adaptation to extreme climate risks;
8. *Strongly recommends* Member States join the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) *Bonn Challenge* initiative, which is aimed at restoring 350 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030 and

continuing on the goals of this through continuing to expand this restoration to 500 million hectares of deforested and degraded land;

9. *Encourages* support and participation in the *Global Forest Fund*, which melds climate education and reforestation, in an effort of educating civil society while simultaneously combating the devastating ramifications of deforestation;
10. *Recommends* Member States to implement programs such as UNEP's *Girl-Led Action on Climate Change*, which supports female engagement in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through enforcing Climate policies within local government and communities;
11. *Further recommends* Member States to model after The UN Women's *Initiative on Gender and Climate Change*, which implements equitable infrastructures through gender inclusive access to climate change technology and information;
12. *Urges* that a department Climate Reinstatement Financial Framework (CRFF) be set up to head or spiral mainstreamed policies and programmes targeted on restoring livelihood, properties and incomes that could have been tampered with as a result of severe weather conditions which will help the 2030 climate targets;
13. *Recommends* Member States to implement programs similar to Chile's *Experimento in Araucania* that informs teachers on using non-mainstream ways to teach about climate change and sustainability by:
 - a. Using traditions based off of culture for the purpose of inclusivity,
 - b. Using the specific resources that come from their land,
 - c. Finding ways to incorporate experiments in the classroom,
 - d. Bringing students together to fundraise to fund experiments and infrastructural improvements;
14. *Asks* UNESCO utilize its *Education for Sustainable Development for 2030* program to encourage that official development assistance (ODA), especially in regards from developed countries to developing countries, consider environmental sustainability by creating a framework for Member States to reference in order to ensure that the ODA contributes to climate action,

particularly when the ODA is aiding in the funding of educational programmes within Member States;

15. *Urging* countries to continue to work in line with the UN *Clean Seas Campaign*, to review and enact programs into their government that focus on the protections of the ocean ecosystems:
 - a. By implementing a direct oversight of all fishing and hunting through coastal military and government cooperation,
 - b. A reduction of plastics in the ecosystem through recycling current common plastics such as fishing nets, plastic bags, etc;
16. *Strongly encourages* all Member States implement initiatives modeled after Buenos Aires' *Sustainable Mobility Plan* that educates the general populace on mobility alternatives such as biking and walking by supporting increased accessibility to safe and extensive paths to protect those interested in further pursuing these alternatives and further encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
17. *Suggests* that the UNESCO partner with UNEP to expand on UNEP's *Lifestyle Initiative* to enable the programme to enter educational institutions in order to promote not only sustainable lifestyle thinking and the promotion of the circular economy to policymakers but also mainstream environmentally sustainable education into schools in order to promote climate action education and awareness;
18. *Strongly recommends* UNESCO to further encourage the cooperation between Member States, particularly between developed and developing States, through the use and expansion of UNESCO's *Education for Sustainable Development for 2030* programme by bringing about an exchange of teachers and students in order to promote and advance the accessibility of climate action education among all Member States;
19. *Further recommends* multilateral partnerships with the United Nations system organizations like UNFCCC be given the task to be a lead for the implementation of educational resources needed to rectify the new goals of inclusiveness at all

governmental levels and reach all people affected by climate change through education and awareness and engagement to UNEP and UNFCCC to closely mirror the SDG 13 goal;

20. *Encouraging* the implementation of programmes such as Australia's *1 Million Women Program*, and working towards reducing Global Carbon Emissions through cutting down on household Emissions through lower cost incentives and education on how cutting down CO2 Emissions can benefit individuals;
21. *Further encourages* Member States to join *Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (LULUCF) agreement, which focuses on land use and the impact of terrestrial biomes carbon exchange on the atmosphere;
22. *Stresses* the importance of joining *the Bonn Challenge*, which aligns with the ideals of SDG 13 and is motivated in the ideals of actively working to combat the current damage done to our forests and territories;
23. *Strongly suggest* Member States model after the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implemented program *Promotion of Resilient and Sustainable Agri-food Systems for Family Farming* (PROSAF) that increases sustainable productivity by identifying low capacity for resilience, caused by inefficient production systems and provides funding to strengthen rural organizations and networks that drive more agricultural involvement and increase sustainability;
24. *Urges* Member States to implement local and regional initiatives modeled after Senegal's Rainwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project (PROGEP), a program partnered with the World Bank, which aims to improve storm water drainage and integrate flood risk reduction through drainage investments and management as well as community engagement in urban flood risk adaptation plans;
25. *Fully supports* the implementation of *Water Productivity through Open-Access of Remotely Sensed Derived Data (WaPOR)* that allows for the utilization of input database variables to calculate land and water productivity and identify water productivity gaps as well as further implementation of technological services that promote open communication between Member States;

26. *Calls upon* Member States to expand the *Earth School* program of the UNEP that currently promotes climate change education through the use of free online curriculum, available to teachers and students in more than 20 languages to ensure the inclusion of all;
27. *Strongly encourages* Member States to model initiatives after *Ma' Al Muzare'* in Jordan, aimed at supporting farmers affected by climate disasters to adapt through providing resources such as weather predictions and crop calendars, that promote food safety.



Code: GA-G-5

Committee: United Nations Environmental Assembly

Topic: Mobilizing Civil Society for the Achievement of SDG 13

The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Affirming the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Noting the authority of the prior agreement by 194 member states signing the *Paris Climate Agreement*, initiating the basis of United Nations binding accountability over the climate crisis,

Noting further the 197 member states and unanimous passing of the Sustainable Development Goals behind the landmark signing of *General Resolution 70/1* in 2015, calling for member states to collaborate toward meaningful solutions, voluntarily disclosing information at the expense of achieving the goals,

Remains deeply concerned with the lack of accountability and action toward the completion of sustainable development goal 13 by the current deadline of 2030 and increasing global temperatures of 1.5 degrees Celsius set by the *Paris Climate Agreement*,

Welcoming also Article IX of the *Charter for the United Nations*, tracking the information with open and free inclusion for all peoples in the workplace,

Taking into account the significance of the scientific community's and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's work in enhancing the global response to climate change, particularly taking into account the human component and the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities,

Recognizing the work done by prior investigatory bodies like the Australian Climate Commission (ACC), and the SDG Tracker Organization (SDGTO), Voluntary National Reports (VNR), and United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)

in hoping to track Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) progress, domestic and abroad,

Draws the attention of United Nations Environment Programme's lack of a global mechanism that will bring information and synthesis together,

Endorses the several member states who have already utilized International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to audit the member states' progress on select SDG's,

1. *Strongly advises* the INTOSAI to serve as the independent, non-political auditing body to keep track of member states progress to pass the *2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals*:
 - a. As they have a special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations,
 - b. As they provide support in the achievement to SDG 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,
 - c. Operates as an umbrella organization for the external audit community;
2. *Recognizes* the series of international agreements aimed at achieving a more sustainable planet, the non-governmental body would approach each member state without bias to strengthen the jurisdiction of INTOSAI, delegated by the United Nations:
 - a. As the legally binding *Kyoto Protocol* works to reduce greenhouse gas emissions among 192 countries,
 - b. Also the legally binding *Paris Climate Agreement*, hoping to limit the increase global temperature within 1.5 degrees Celsius among 194 countries;
3. *Considers* the non-binding nature of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, but the binding nature of the *Paris Climate Agreement*, opening the door for an independent audit to track climate change progress;

4. *Encourages* other member states with the financial capacity to establish similar domestic nongovernmental organizations or intergovernmental (NGO/IGO) bodies as the ACC, SDGTO, VNR and UNCSD:
 - a. As domestic bodies can ensure no jurisdictional overreach is committed on behalf of the UN auditing board,
 - b. As it will mobilize domestic NGOs with a direct and straightforward means as to measure and report climate change mitigation under clear measuring indicators,
 - c. To be kept in mind these domestic bodies will organize reports under the measurement standard of the UN SDG 13 indicators;
5. *Commends* the opportunity for information exchange to improve North-South partnerships between member states who are in need of assistance in the area climate change progress:
 - a. As the United Nations Environment Programme fosters relationships and partnerships through a variety of means including the Science and Technological Community,
 - b. As it would allow the achievement of SDG 17, the partnership and collaboration of the development goals;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of intergovernmental accountability through shared information so the public will be better informed and educated on their member state's progress in combating climate change:
 - a. As this notion affirms the three pillars of Principal 10 of UNEP: access to information, access to public participation and access to justice in environmental governance,
 - b. As disclosing information will allow less developed nations to apply toward domestic projects;
7. *Stresses* the creation of an expansive online database from a scientific approach around the findings of the independent audits:

- a. As it allows for developing nations to learn from the prior and current projects and technological progress of developed countries, positive and negative,
- b. As member states are working in conjunction with the UN Statistical Commission to provide access in a non-binding manner.



Code: GA-H-1

Committee: United Nations Environmental Assembly

Topic: 50 Years On: The 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES),

Recognizing the multiple ways culture impacts conservation efforts and the significant ramifications and conservation efforts that come from research, cultural, and business aspects, as shown through research articles such as a Deepening Understanding of Animal Culture Suggests Lessons for Conservation published through the United Kingdom,

Fully aware that 21.8 million jobs can be attributed to the wildlife around the world that encourages tourism and supports the global economy according to the World Travel and Tourism Council's (WTTC) report *The Economic Impact of Global Wildlife Tourism*,

Expressing concern that CITES currently only covers around 36,000 species leaving millions more at risk,

Recalling that United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reported wildlife criminal cases often start and end with the seizure of illegally traded species,

Alarmed by the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) report that an estimated 7,000 species of animals are trafficked illegally worldwide,

Acknowledging the detrimental impacts of illegal trade of flora and fauna as well as the poaching of flora and fauna on biodiversity, economy, and culture, and according to the World Economic Forum (WEF), losing up to 25 million dollars and 20,000 to 30,000 jobs per year in Africa alone,

Taking into consideration the varying economic and cultural ability of Member States to implement the different policies to combat illicit trade and poaching,

Extremely concerned by the WWF 2020 Living Land Report, which states that there has been a global average loss of 68 percent in mammal, bird, fish, reptile and amphibian species population since 1970,

Deeply disturbed that 17,000 elephants per year are killed by poaching, reflecting the relevance of action against poaching according to UNODC's report *African Elephant Tusks and Rhinoceros Horns* (2018),

Noting with worry that only 3 percent of the world's waters are considered to be effectively established Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as found by the Marine Conservation Institute (MCI),

Further noting that not every nation has coastal regions to protect but must think about protected areas on land, as currently only 16.64 percent of the Earth's land is considered to be a protected area as found in the *2020 Protected Planet Report* for the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Target 11,

1. *Urges* Member States to review their native wildlife and look to implement keystone species as a prominent symbol throughout their government following the methods outlined in the research study published by the United States government's National Library of Medicine, *A Cultural Conscience for Conservation*, that include the research, cultural, and business aspects within conservation;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States implement programmes modeled after the Global Conservation Corp's *Future Ranger Program* to foster awareness of the value of nature and encourage appreciation of wildlife within young children to encourage involvement in conservation centered careers and contribute to the efforts to maintain sustainability;
3. *Strongly recommends* Member States implement programs similar to the Malaysia's *Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation Program* that manages forests to preserve biodiversity and promote ecotourism in wildlife reserves through local training and education in order to prevent illegal poaching and benefit local economies;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to model local and regional programs after the World Tourism Organization's (WTO) *Sustainable Tourism - Eliminating Poverty*, which assists in combating poverty and promoting conservation through the implementation of capacity building and training activities on on the use of sustainable ecotourism;

5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to further protect species that are not covered by crimes under CITES, by protecting those that are illegally traded within borders and protecting those that are not considered endangered that are still illegally traded;
6. *Encourages* Member States to follow the UNODC recommendations to investigate the organizations that are prominent in wildlife trafficking:
 - a. By conducting financial investigations into the flow of money from wildlife trafficking,
 - b. By conducting crime scene investigations to identify perpetrators,
 - c. By using covert investigative techniques such as undercover operations controlled delivery of wildlife contraband, and the use of surveillance,
7. *Strongly recommends* Member States to model programs after the UNODC's *Global Maritime Crime Programme*, which develops law enforcement systems in the Member States that work against maritime crime through developing effective prosecution methods to build local capacities and empower coastal communities;
8. *Strongly encourages* Member States and regional intergovernmental organizations to model policies after the European Union (EU) action plan against wildlife trafficking in order to strengthen the ability of Member States to enforce CITES at local and regional levels;
9. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement similar programs such as International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) *People Not Poaching: The Community and IWT Learning Platform*, which seeks to educate the public on the illegal wildlife trade by collecting and sharing knowledge through community-based projects;
10. *Strongly recommends* Member States model agreements after and expand upon the *Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds* (AEWA) to further protect a growing population of unique bird species and further support the important biodiversity and foster stronger international cooperation;

11. *Further recommends* Member States to implement programs similar to The International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) *Project Predator*, which is aimed at protecting big cats by hosting workshops, training local police in anti-poaching methodology;
12. *Promotes* cooperation between Member States with *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* (UNCTAD) as well as the *World Customs Organization* (WCO) in order to most efficiently implement the standards on illicit trade of flora and fauna between country borders;
13. *Recommends* Member States model programs after the World Bank's *Fighting Against Wildlife Poaching and Illegal Trade in Africa*, which focuses on longer-term mitigation of African elephant poaching through database implementation of sustainable nature-based tourism;
14. *Stresses* the importance furthering the mission of the *Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats*, which encourages cooperation across countries in their efforts of conservation such as the exchange of knowledge and data into wildlife habits and the protection of natural habitats;
15. *Invites* Member States with coastal regions to examine the biodiversity of the waters and set up MPAs, with standards similar to those set in *1993 Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) in relation to promoting and creating new MPAs, as well as keeping these areas safeguarded from harm;
16. *Encourages* Member States to set up protected areas on land, by following the United Nations *List of Protected Areas: Supplement on protected area management effectiveness*, which not only provides a comprehensive showing of what areas are currently protected, but also what areas may need to be protected the most and how to keep those areas healthy.

Code: GA-H-2

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: 50 Years On: The 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Emphasizes United Nations (UN) resolution *A/RES/69/314* that established the illegal wildlife trade and wildlife poaching as a serious crime and threat to biological diversity and emphasized the necessity of combating illegal poaching and wildlife trafficking worldwide,

Recalling the importance of improving domestic measures to impose stricter domestic measures in assisting to limit the transport of endangered species according to *Chapter 14: Effect On Domestic Legislation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES),

Acknowledging that the resolution *E/RES/2015/33* has worked for better forest management, in hopes to improve the policies and means in place to preserve the natural habitat of forests in numerous Member States, and adapting to specific needs to each forest due to its local, national, and international objectives,

Noting that 36% of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' (IPLCs) lands and the necessity to accommodate the population of 400 million indigenous peoples worldwide according to *CITES: The Role of Indigenous Women in the Preservation and Transmission of Traditional Knowledge*,

Remembering the UN's *Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples'* (2014), emphasis on the need for decent work for indigenous peoples' importance of the inclusion of specific measures to improve job opportunities in the rural job market to assist them in moving away from potentially engaging in poaching,

Mindful of the the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) initiative of Elephant Trade Information Systems (ETIS) that targeted the tracking of elephants to prevent further poaching,

1. *Requests* regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the League of Arab States (LAS), and other intergovernmental organizations to initiate programmes similar to Wireless

Anti Poaching Collar, which uses the acoustic detection of gunshots and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to alert authorities of potential poacher attack location of endangered species, allowing authorities to apprehend poachers after their first attack;

2. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to partner with Interpol to implement the *Airport Communication Project* (AIRCOP) program, a training initiative that assists in improving intelligence collection, profiling and search techniques, control of counterfeit documents and behavioral analysis of all potential illegal transit of endangered animals;
3. Urges Member States to partner with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s *Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime Initiative*, which aims to prevent corruption in wildlife and forestry management, transport of their products, and in human resources management reforms in the public sector through a crime scene to court approach, supporting Member States to more effectively prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate such crimes;
4. *Urges* Member States to incorporate Forest Service Councils into national forest policy in line with the *Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers's (SNV) Forest Certification for Ecosystem Services Project* in order to regulate forest industries and improve management of forests for the preservation of biodiversity and natural wealth by,
 - a. Monitoring forest health sustainability and biodiversity through evaluating the multiple indicators provided by the International Tropical Timber Organization;
 - b. Forming agreements similar to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement which supports Member States in limiting illegally imported lumber to help mitigate the impact of deforestation;
 - c. Developing a legality assurance system that ensures Member States can issue legal timber products with Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT);
 - d. Providing monitoring and regulation of forest economic output allowing governments to take advantage of and integrate biodiversity into local and national economies;
5. *Recommends* partnerships with or model after the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and Member States' domestic conservation management organizations

in the pursuit of closer working relationships with CITES oversight committees in the protection of indigenous lands and cultures for pragmatic CITES implementation;

6. *Urges* the expansion and adoption of the *Community Markets for Conservation Program* (COMACO) which aims to provide Indigenous People with farms, or provides financial assistance for supporting conservation efforts, further reducing their reliance on poaching for income;
7. *Encourages* an expansion of the ETIS to not only be open to all Member States to use technology and techniques to further track not only elephants, but all poached species that are determined under the discretion of said Member State to protect the poaching of their endangered species.

Code: GA-H-3

Committee: United Nations Environmental Assembly

Topic: 50 Years On: The 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival,

Noting the crucial role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), as the world's largest international police organization in the enforcement of the CITES agreement,

Recognizing the need to strengthen international cooperation and coordination to combat the illegal trade of endangered species that results in the extinction of more than 150 species of flora and fauna per year according to the UN Environmental Programme,

Deeply disturbed that only 18 percent of forests are designated as protected areas according to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) report The Global Forest Goals Report 2021 reflecting the lack of precedent regarding biodiversity conservation,

Acknowledging the inadequacy of CITES' convention text, such as a lack of information transfer between member states of the original CITES agreement, allowing domestic illicit trade organizations to gain strength in their operations,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring that the enforcement of CITES does not undermine the legitimate trade in specimens of wild animals and plants, which contributes to the conservation of species and to the livelihoods of local communities,

Altogether acknowledging the sovereignty and self-determination of member states, as outlined in International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)'s Visions 2030,

Bearing in mind the need for expediency in international tracking and communication,

Deeply concerned that over 1.3 billion organisms were traded between 2011-2020 according to CITE's World Wildlife Trade Report, totaling up to 213 billion United States dollars in environmental wildlife crimes each year,

Emphasizing the importance of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in its goals of conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its resources and the

sharing of genetic resources between Member States as well as its stress of the development of national strategies for the conservation of the environment and its biodiverse populations,

1. *Calls on* INTERPOL to enhance its coordination and cooperation with national and regional law enforcement agencies, as well as with other international organizations, in the enforcement of the CITES agreement:
 - a. By inviting INTERPOL to collaborate with the CITES Secretariat and other relevant organizations to develop innovative approaches and tools to combat the illegal trade in endangered species and to enhance the effectiveness of the enforcement of the CITES agreement,
 - b. Through encouraging Interpol to report regularly to the General Assembly on its enforcement efforts in relation to the CITES agreement, including on the progress made, challenges encountered, and best practices identified, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of its enforcement efforts,
 - c. Encouraging Interpol to continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to member states, particularly developing countries, to enhance their capacity to combat the illegal trade in endangered species and to enforce the CITES agreement;
2. *Recommends* INTERPOL Project Leaf, which conducts transnational operations against all forms of forestry crime, to preserve the biodiversity of the world's forests;
3. *Supports* the Rural Corridor and Biodiversity Program to work on infrastructure investments such as park guard facilities and administrative buildings through engaging local communities in supporting employment;
4. *Calls upon* all Member States to take steps to ensure that their national legislation is aligned with the provisions of the CITES agreement, and to strengthen their domestic enforcement mechanisms to combat the illegal trade in endangered species;
5. *Urges* regional networks to create collaborative organizations such as the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network that allows for collaborative action

enforcing the CITES treaty through regional cooperation, interagency task forces, technology sharing, and creating joint operations;

6. *Implores* the CITES Secretariat to strengthen the qualifications for receiving a CITES permit, in turn, creating a further separation from legal and illegal CITES permits, as the qualifications will educate member states about the reality of false permits, taking the appropriate steps toward safe and pertinent implementation for the safety of endangered species;
7. *Proposes* the ICCWC to model enforcement efforts after the INAMA project, in order to provide Member States with the ability to train law enforcement officers to better detect and respond to the illegal trade of endangered species;
8. *Encourages* Member States who have acceded to relevant conventions for which ICCWC partners are compelled to act, to model after INTERPOL's Project WISDOM enhancing the governance and law enforcement capacity for the conservation of megafauna;
9. *Requests* Member States to engage in multilateral information sharing in an effort to more effectively consolidate law enforcement efforts across borders by aligning their judicial, legal, and administrative regulations with the objectives of CITES;
10. *Advises* the establishment and expansion of ecotourism programs in developing Member States modeling after the World Bank's Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project, as a means of combating poaching through increasing economic output through national parks and jobs at big game reserves to establish a further relationship with conservation groups;
11. *Advocates* that BioAgora, a Science Service for Biodiversity for the Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBd) co-ordinated by the Finnish Environment Institute (Skye), works with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to involve more partners on all levels in order to increase access and capacity of scientific research as well as quality policy making on environmental and biological diversity as emphasized in CITES.

Code: GA-H-4

Committee: UNEA

Topic: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Realizing it is apparent there is a need for a new interpretation of the Sustainable Development Goals in regards to the issues on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora in hopes as Resolution *A/RES/63/288 The Future We Want*,

Emphasizing a need to update the endangered species list for protection of wild fauna and flora that entered into force 1st July 1975 so success is probable and destruction is obsolete for the survival of all species on this planet,

Fully alarmed that important wildlife is being illegally traded, taken, killed, exploited with illegal and cruel intentions of illegal wildlife trade policy to regulate trade adopted 3rd March 1973,

Seeking to integrate and update international goals of *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) and its roles in sustainable development,

Guided by healthy and resilient goals to restore diverse ecosystems that have been over harvested, over farmed, and over hunted which is supported by the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and CITES,

Aware of the existence of an *Australian Threatened Species Action Plan* (TSAP),

1. *Confirms* sustainable legal, traceable, and regulated, guidelines through the existing and traditional CITES role will allow for a greater control over illegal wildlife trade and destruction;
2. *Condemns* the illegal harvesting of plants which harms our precious ecosystems;
3. *Further requests* that the role of CITES is not undermined by a lack of agreements on the existing position policies which fortify monitoring, regulation, tracking, and indigenous peoples rights to fair legal trade in wildlife and flora and fauna,
 - a. Preventing illegal destruction of wildlife habitats,

- b. Suppressing unregulated international trade of flora fauna,
 - c. Providing utilization of education to combat illegal trade and extreme habitat destruction;
4. *Further urges* all nations to refrain from providing and supporting active or passive to entities of persons involved in illegal trade of endangered species of flora and fauna:
- a. To criminalize the willful provision or collection by any means directly or indirectly or funds with intention that it should be used in order to carry out illegal acts,
 - b. To criminalize additionally any person who commits an illegal act should be held accountable of all counts of criminal activity relating to fauna and flora should be punished;
5. *Endorses* zoos, museums, and other education centers to educate the general public on endangered wildlife and recommends that zoos and museums create educational services or summer camps to educate children on endangered wildlife and how we can help save them which include activities such as showcasing wildlife in their enclosure, interactive simulations of the effects that poaching and fossil fuels have on the environment, and interviewing conservation scientists on what they do.

Code: GA-H-5

Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: 50 Years on the 1973 Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Contemplating the 1973 Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), in agreement with the other 185 Member States to acknowledge the protection of over 38,000 endangered species,

Reminding the Member States of the importance of widespread understanding on a local level of initiatives to protect various flora and fauna, following the example set by Bangladesh's Conservator of Forests after a decisive act to protect sawfish, sharks and rays, under the Wildlife: Conservation and Security Act, 2012,

Devoting attention to the strengths of CITES in creating a list of endangered species and understanding that local domestic enforcement is required to further implement CITES,

Expressing with concern that only 78 Member States submitted Annual Illegal Trade Reports (AITRS) between 2017 and 2020, preventing international cooperation and communication from data sharing to further address the high rates of international illegal wildlife trade occurring according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) World Wildlife Crime Report,

Recognizing the importance of domestic institutions similar to the Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WWCU) which has so far rescued 37,000 wild animals and birds,

Deeply disturbed at the lack of inclusion and proper information provided in the CITES in regards to list of endangered species,

Alarmed with the rising rate of wildlife going extinct on a global scale, even with the existence of the CITES treaty, considering Article II Appendix I which provides strict regulation in order not to endanger their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances of wildlife species,

Appreciating the State of Australia's Threatened Species Action Plan (TSAP) "mapping a pathway to protect, manage, and restore threatened species" as a model of domestic enforcement of CITES,

1. *Urges* for the creation of an organization similar to the Non Governmental Organization Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) that supports individual Member States in their efforts for the expansion of the list of endangered species;
2. *Advises* Member States to utilize data collection by The Traffic Group (TTG) to aid in facilitating framework and guidelines to implement communication among all the Member States to streamline efforts working to combat the illegal wildlife trade;
3. *Urges* Member States to cooperate with Targeting Regional Investigations for Policing Opportunities and Development, a program that seeks to train local customs agents and officers in the proper handling of seized live wildlife until they can be taken to rehabilitation clinics;
4. *Suggests* the implementation of “safe zones” for certain endangered species, following the initiative by the National Vulture Conservation Action Plan 2016-2025, put forward by the office of IUCN Bangladesh which halted the rapidly dropping number of red-headed vultures, creating an effective conservation space to stimulate population growth;
5. *Further invites* the Member States to consider the education of the industries directly impacted by the institution of changes related to Climate Change on why the protection of these flora and fauna protects their livelihoods as well such as educating the fishers in Bangladesh as to why the protection of sharks safeguards their food security and their jobs;
6. *Further encourages* Member States cooperate with the NGO World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) which provides funding on communities to secure coastal livelihoods and restoring fish stocks to ensure that the ocean economy contributes to prosperity and the resilience of coastal communities;
7. *Strongly suggests* all Member States model after that of the UNODC’s Container Control Program (CCP) addresses the cross border movement of illegal wildlife trade and aims to build capacity to manage air, land, and sea ports to facilitate trade while further encouraging international cooperation between Member States;
8. *Encourages* regions organizations to partner with World Bank’s Global Wildlife Programme which assists Member States to develop protected wildlife areas and

strengthening law enforcement in at-risk areas such as Africa by providing national frameworks that promote the implementation to apply stricter domestic measures that treat African lions, African elephants and all whales and dolphins as they are listed on Appendix I to CITES;

Code: GA-Crisis-1

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: Crisis

The General Assembly Plenary,

Gravely concerned at news of the developing crisis and aware of its far-reaching consequences for the health, safety, and future living conditions of the citizens of all Member States, and aware of the need for cooperation and humanitarian diplomacy in such a time of crisis,

Regarding the founding goals of the UN Charter, specifically noting Article 13.2 humanitarian efforts to improve the lives of citizens of member countries and their right to basic necessities,

Aware of the immediate necessity to circulate the most up-to-date information pertaining to the development of this crisis and actions being taken by international and domestic bodies,

Stresses the Platform on Disaster Development in which since 2010 weather emergencies have forced around 21.5 million people on average a year to move,

Fully alarmed that 1.6 million people lack safely managed drinking water supplies, according to UN Statistics Division *SDG Report 2022*,

Noting the extensive damage to water filtration systems caused by the present emergency and the risk associated with the consumption of unsanitary water,

Stressing the importance of maintaining international peace and security, in accordance with Article 1.1 of the Charter of the United Nations, especially in relation to the crisis,

Deeply disturbed that over 4821 metric tons of coal or petroleum are used to power transportation resources that would be disrupted by the current crisis International Energy Agency (IEA) *Key World Energy Statistics* (2021),

Recognizing the extensive damage to vital emergency services including hospitals and hubs of humanitarian aid, and the work done by Regional Development Banks (RDB) and other international and multilateral organizations, which historically provides financial aid to support humanitarian shelter, healthcare, and water sanitation in times of emergency and natural disaster,

Deeply concerned that over 750 million people globally depend on electricity according to the World Bank report on *Universal Access to Sustainable Energy Will Remain Elusive Without Addressing Inequalities* (2021),

Deeply alarmed that energy system faces an unprecedented crisis as 80% of it has been cut which are critical for heating, industrial processes, and power due to political conflicts resulting in a high increase prices of electricity and gas since 2021,

Draws attentions to International Finance Corporation's *Distressed Asset Recovery Program (DARP)* that as of March 2022, \$8.2 billion was committed or mobilized through DARP for disaster relief and displaced person's relief,

Noting that some Member States are able to share energy infrastructure, as well as make use of any strategic reserve of energy resources,

Recognizing the fact that power generators are vital for temporarily avoiding the harms caused by mass outages,

Understanding that vital communications networks worldwide have been placed unusable, rendering Member States unable to quickly and effectively communicate in the current global climate, rendering global crisis response difficult,

Deeply concerned about the emergency's effects on the international space station,

Calls attention to the fact that 13% of the world's total urban land mass is in low-elevation coastal zones, making them susceptible to deadly tropical storms which are likely to increase after this disaster, according to UN Habitat's report, *Urban Planning Law for Climate Smart Cities* (2022),

Alarmed about displaced populations, as of 2021, of the 89.3 million people were forcibly displaced,

Deeply concerned that due to the blackouts, water harvesting facilities have been compromised, 70% of the total water supply in South America goes to agriculture, according to UN Water report *Water and the Green economy in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional Context and Lessons Learn* (2021),

Recognizes the lack of basic infrastructure in Central African states regarding water accessibility, despite Sustainable Development Goals, only 29 African nations have

access to proper water infrastructure and 93% of the surface water and groundwater in African states goes toward agriculture,

Noting the importance of diplomatic relations and a multilateral effort to solve the compounding issues arising due to these solar flares it is imperative that,

1. *Proposes* statements be put out by the “United Nations News-Global Perspective Human Stories” every 3 hours:
 - a. Calling upon these statements to be circulated not only by internet and radio, due to the arising problems to technology causes by the solar flares,
 - b. Utilizing also pre-internet methods: word of mouth, fauna post specifically mounted animals;
2. *Requests* regional organizations partner with the Platform on Disaster Development which works in collaboration with United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create plans related to protection of climate change refugees, raise awareness regarding displacement caused due to climate change, involve multiple state actors and help improve the data and knowledge related to forced displacement;
3. *Calls upon* NGOs support and outreach at the request of affected Member States to respond to the threat on human life by:
 - a. Specifically calling on Clowns with Doctors Without Borders, Clowns Without Borders, International Committee of the Red Cross, AmeriCares,
 - b. Working with the complete support of the United Nations body;
4. *Recommends* Member States to allow access to emergency resources and services such as food and water as well as other basic necessity to ensure minimal casualties and no drop in living quality;
5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to model programs after Chad’s Strengthening Rural and Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation, which develops climate change resilience by providing sustainable infrastructure and management tools to rural

populations, and mainstreaming climate change risk and data at the national level;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to disseminate information to member states regarding best practices to assess damages and capacity of water filtration systems in accordance with UNICEF's discussion paper *What do Safely Managed Sanitation Services Mean for UNICEF Programmes* (2020);
7. *Urges* UNICEF to immediately begin providing aid to affected nations by repairing broken water filtration and transport systems, building temporary latrines, drilling wells, and transporting water to communities unable to procure sufficient water for their citizens;
8. *Proposes*, in order to achieve diplomatic cooperation for this crisis, the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to issue:
 - a. an immediate ceasefire in areas of all ongoing conflict for the next six months,
 - b. the halt of flowing weapons and arms through dependent Member States, such as Ukraine;
9. *Urges* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to monitor any upsets to the peace due to this crisis, specifically through its Security and Technology branch, to effectively maintain international peace and security from this crisis;
10. *Calls upon* all willing and able Members to volunteer operational transportation and communications technology they are able to spare for the use of international aid agencies and efforts;
11. *Calls upon* the support and the immediate allocation of funds from Regional Development Banks and multilateral or international organizations, such as African Development Bank, Inter American Development Bank, and the European Union (EU) Commission, to evaluate Members States in need to determine the distribution of funds based on the severity of the crisis and location in relation to the RDB's headquarters;

12. *Requests* that Member States with the ability to establish auxiliary power lines to connect their power grid to their neighbors to alleviate the immediate effect of this crisis, making full use of any strategic energy reserves that Member States may possess;
13. *Further urges* all companies and corporations with excess inventory of generators to exchange these generators for government subsidies of equal value, so that power can be returned to communities affected by power outages by analyzing the communities most in need of power, and to equitably distribute these generators among them;
14. *Endorses* making emergency power supplies and fuel readily available to all Member States to ensure that all factors of civilization run as smoothly as possible;
15. *Pushes* Member States to work alongside the UN Department of Global Communications and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations to help assist all nations, developed or developing, to re-establish critical communications infrastructure, by:
 - a. Ensuring analog communications options, including telephone and world mail services are available and usable through efforts from the UN Department of Global Communications,
 - b. Implementing analog options if they are not currently available, the UN Department of Global Communications will work alongside the World Federation of Engineering Organization to re-establish analog communication options,
 - c. Placing efforts to re-establish internet-based communications options for world governments, by working alongside the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to rebuild key satellite infrastructure for world government use;
16. *Calls upon* the IFC's DARP which provides funding to reduce the effects of poverty in preventing the losses of assets to promote economic growth and resilience to drive economic growth to resolve issues with distressed assets due to the current crisis;

17. *Fully supports* a joint multilateral mission between Kazakhstan, Japan, The Russian Federation, and the United States to the international space station with the mission of rescuing the astronauts who have been stranded by this emergency;
18. *Urges* regional organizations to develop a Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction similar to the one created by the Africa's Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;
19. *Urges* Member States to model after *the Post Disaster Restoration after Cyclone Idai project* which focuses on the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, including schools and markets, as well as the construction of new housing units for the most affected households;
20. *Invites* Member States to partner with programs similar to *Better Shelter*, an organization offering safe and dignified temporary shelter for forcibly displaced individuals;
21. *Strongly recommends* Member States to model after the World Bank's *Agriculture Resilience Value Chain and Innovation (ARDI)* project which provides water to farmers by creating sustainable rainwater harvesting practice;
22. *Strongly suggests* that regional groups, NGOs, and more developed nations provide funding and development to help bring clean water to countries who are not able to create this infrastructure on their own.

Code: GA-Crisis-2

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: Crisis

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the importance of energy-water linkages and their strong interdependence have become more evident during the COVID-19 world crisis of 2020, and therefore, mentioned energy crisis,

Deeply concerned about the possible immediate damages as well as long term damages on both the earth and population, most notably urban populations near these nuclear energy resources, these immediate damages from nuclear resources are the utmost priority to take care of,

Emphasizing the importance of setting up alternative energy sources so that nearby populous cities could power their homes and businesses,

Cognizant of the fact of the lack of batteries and the necessity that they provide, with the lack of energy resources, batteries are needed exponentially;

Drawing attention the fact that renewable energy sources are the overall best option to use during this crisis, however, some countries do not have the necessary requirements for these renewable resources, and further signifies the use of gas powered generators;

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and International Energy Agency (IEA) partnering with *Global E-Mobility Program*, which finances renewable energy efforts such as electric energy transportation and helps governments enact policies encouraging private sector engagement in providing these energy sources;

Deeply disturbed that over the past 50 years, the use of nuclear power has reduced CO2 emissions by over 60 gigatonnes – nearly two years' worth of global energy-related emissions according to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), *Nuclear Power in a Clean Energy System* (2019),

Fully alarmed of the security risks that power outages impose as this has been an issue in smaller scales around the world,

Emphasizing that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODA), the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) and Container Control Programme (CCP), have highlighted the preexisting criminal exploitation crisis that has severely damaged critical maritime trade routes,

Extremely concerned of the security risk on the access of small arms and light weapons they pose before the solar storm and also the increase impacts they have on suffering according to paragraph 7 of S/2019/1011, a report of the Secretary-General,

Deeply disturbed by the more than 190 incidents of nuclear material theft and incidents in 2020 prior to the solar storms and damages to nuclear according to the IAEA *Incident Trafficking Database* (2020),

Acknowledging the impact of the unprecedented storm of solar radiation, which occurred at 9:25 A.M. ET, on water delivery systems powered by electricity and electrical devices and designed to deliver clean water to urban and rural communities in all Member States,

Understanding the inability of developing Member States and rural communities to provide financing for the installation of mechanical backup water delivery systems,

Alarmed by the fact that according to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) at least 2 billion people worldwide did not have access to clean drinking water at home prior to the power outage and significantly more people lost it during and after the blackout,

Recognizing that, according to United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s report *Valuing Water*, 3.4 billion people worldwide did not have access to sanitation facilities prior to the outage already and even more have lost and will lose it due to the lack of electricity which a big part of sanitation infrastructure relies on,

Recognizing only 37% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa will be using safely managed drinking water by 2030 according to Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2020: Five years into the SDGs. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2021),

Noting with deep concern that those available freshwater resources have declined globally by more than 20% according to the Report State of Agriculture: Food and Agriculture Report (2022),

Deeply concerned that 38 million cubic meters of solid radioactive waste was produced globally according to the IAEA *International Conference on Radioactive Waste Management Solutions for a Sustainable Future* (2018),

Alarmed that 2.2 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water services, according to the WHO and UNICEF *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply* (2019),

Alarmed that low and middle-income countries host 83% of the world's refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), which strains their public and private sectors, further resulting in a lack of the basic infrastructure needed to sustain urban growth, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s *Global Trends report* (2021),

Gravely concerned that most countries need to allocate 1 to 2% of their GDP for water supply and sanitation infrastructure over the period between 2015 to 2030, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s *Financing a Water Secure Future* (2022),

Further concerned that, in the Global North, the building sector accounts for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions, and the demand on resources that comes from adequate infrastructure in efforts to uphold SDG 7, emphasizing that the mentioned crisis would worsen the access of people to sustainable housing and therefore, to sustainable energy sources,

Reaffirming that every nation must assume primary responsibility for its own development, national policies and development strategies as it plays a critical role in achieving sustainable development, and the need for the creation of an environment that is conducive enough to withstand crisis,

Bearing in mind that more than 1.6 billion people face economic water shortage due to a lack of water infrastructure or to the poor management of water resources, according to Britannica *Water Scarcity Report* 2019,

Deeply concerned that between 20 and 50 million non-fatal injuries yearly are caused by road traffic crashes, drawing the attention for the surging in the possibility of emergent climate disaster according to the *United Nation Sustainable Transport Conference Fact Sheet on Road Safety* (2021),

Gravely disturbed that since 2008, natural hazards have triggered approximately 265 million new displacements with 60% are lacking of transportation vehicle during their displacements, according to *Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)'s Report on Disaster Displacement - A Global Review (2019)*,

Fully regretting that the CO2 emissions in the transport sector are about 30% in the case of developed countries and about 23% in the case of the total man-made CO2 emissions worldwide, according to the UNEP's fact sheet on *Transport (2022)*,

Gravely concerned that average, 27 million people become displaced from their homes every decade because of natural disasters such as solar storms and floods, according to the United Nations Fact Sheet on *Guide to Climate Action : Transport (2023)*,

1. Strongly encourages Member States to implement initiatives similar to *The Central Asia Water and Energy Program (CAWEP)* aiming at strengthening the enabling environment to promote energy and water security at regional level and in the beneficiary countries through work with governments with implementing policies and increasing capacity of water facilities;
2. *Strongly recommends* an immediate clean up of nuclear energy spills, focusing on prominent urban areas near these nuclear energy spills, to make sure that the health of those civilians in the areas are not further compromised;
3. *Strongly advises* for governments to set up alternative energy resources for populous cities to be able to return to life as normal;
4. *Urges* Member States with an abundance of Energy Resource Reserves (ERR) to support energy relief efforts in States suffering major energy outages or with energy grid gaps,
5. *Recommends* the UNEP and IEA partnered *Global E-Mobility Program*, which finances renewable energy efforts such as electric energy transportation and helps governments enact policies encouraging private sector engagement in providing these energy sources;

6. *Supports* the expanded use of the IAEA's newly introduced compact *Passive Seals* introduced in 2022 which serve a safeguards against tampering with or theft of nuclear materials through application to nuclear material transportation or storage containers allowing for on-site inspectors to ensure the safety maintenance of radiological materials;
7. *Further recommends* the international concentration of funds and technical resources to Members States facing increased risk to Non-State Actors (NSA) engaging in energy theft,
8. *Endorses NIAC Catastrophic Power Outage Study* which assesses threats posed by expansive and extreme power outages and provides preparative guides for management solutions in times of such crises;
9. *Encouraging* Member States to partner with efforts such as the *Hospice Africa* program in Uganda, which partnered with 37 Member States to create crisis centers to provide access to emergency healthcare and safety to citizens;
10. *Recognizing the Emerging Transportation Security Threats Act of 2019* which analyzed relevant threats to security within transportation in order to better assess high-risk areas and provide solution plans;
11. *Highlights* the World Bank West and Central Africa's *Air Transport Safety and Security Project* to Improve Civil Aviation Authority's (CAA) compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)'s safety standards and Improve CAA's compliance with ICAO's security standard;
12. *Recommending* that Member States signed to the Arms Trade Treaty continue to respect and follow the laws and standards outlined within the Arms Trade Treaty as to not increase the continuing problem of illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their continuing additive to suffering;
13. *Recommends* the installation of mechanical backup water delivery systems within cities and regions of Member States, developed and developing, in order to assure populations around the world the right and need for clean, freshwater for refreshment and hygiene will not be disturbed by any current or future mass outages;

14. *Asks* international finance organizations, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Bank and IMF, to provide funding and grants to developing Member States and rural communities for the installation of mechanical backup water delivery systems to improve the security of the right and need for clean, freshwater for refreshment and hygiene to all populations during any current or future crisis;
15. *Calls upon* the Water Powers Technologies Office to expand its *Hydropower Program* in order to provide Member States with renewable water energy sources that do not need electricity such as the spiral water wheel pump;
16. *Urges* Member States to model after the *Green Power Program* which uses renewable energy sources such as wind and hydro power in order to ensure the functionality of water and sanitation facilities;
17. *Expressing* the need for organizations such as *Abundant Water* which works to distribute ceramic water filters that don't require electricity to communities all around the world and are low cost and locally produced;
18. *Calls upon* Member States to work with the International Water Resources Organization (IWRA) which provides policy for the sustainable use and management of the world's water resources;
19. *Endorses* the mobilization of business leaders on water and sanitation, which allows companies committed to the CEO Water Mandate are obliged to follow sustainable water resource practices in their operations and report annually on their progress;
20. *Recommends* the implementation of *Spent Highly Radioactive Sources (SHARS)* which utilize a mobile hot cell facility to store radioactive waste as mobile hot cell facilities are used to store and transport radioactive waste safely;
21. *Further Recommends* to model after *Integrated Water Management and Development Project* aimed at improving access integrated water resources management, and the operational performance of water and sanitation service providers through construction of water supply facilities, strengthening umbrella water authorities, as well as the construction of WSS infrastructure in larger municipalities with large refugee populations;

22. *Endorses* the mechanism of *Public-Private Partnerships* to fight the lack of financial and technological resources and quickly develop sustainable and adequate housing to migrants especially in developing Member States, Resourcing the precedents of the Bonyan Organization for developing countries, and Built-Operate-Transfer model for developed countries;
23. Suggests Member States model after *Buenos Aires Water Supply and Sanitation for Vulnerable Areas Program* that supports regional companies in the building of infrastructure to provide efficient drinking water and sanitation networks and the construction of adduction pipes through funding;
24. *Calls upon* Member States to implement initiatives supporting renewable energy in infrastructure, in compliance with *Positive Energy Buildings* concept to produce equivalent or more energy than is consumed by the people, in accordance with standards laid out by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Organization;
25. *Offers* the UNHCR's *Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)* which provide emergency relief aid including mobile healthcare units, infrastructure repair assistance, food and water aid, and technical assistance for addressing damage to critical energy infrastructure;
26. *Encourages* governments to make efforts to build an environment that is favorable to the promotion and use of new and renewable energy sources at all level;
27. *Further Endorses* Member States to model after the *Blood Water Program* that works with grassroots organizations to bring clean water to the African continent and commit funds to develop safer clean water infrastructure to avoid exposure to the release of nitrogen into the water;
28. *Promotes* encourage partnerships with and bring awareness to Energy Sector Management Assistance Program's *Green Hydrogen Support Program* that provides technical assistance and global knowledge to stimulate technology risks, capacity building and economic analyses through working with the IFC and informing the decisions of technical experts which work with governments to develop roadmaps such as *Green Hydrogen in Developing Countries Report*;

29. *Suggests to model after Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Flagship Programme* which works on improving state of public spaces and transportation for women and girls as well as reduction of violence, sexual harassment through implementing gender inclusive policy and investing in gender inclusive infrastructure;
30. *Emphasizes The Real Urban Emissions (TRUE) Initiative* that aimed to gather and analyze data about emissions from vehicles to better review effects of policies and encourage greener mobility through contactless technology that tracks emissions and identified high-emitting vehicles;
31. *Promotes mobilizing the African Development Bank Group's Adaption Benefit Mechanism* which facilitates public-private sector partnership investment programs, technological research, and regional pilot projects to secure transportation within urban areas against climate disasters or other incidents.