**FORUM:** Environmental Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Examining the impacts of climate change on small island states and coastal regions

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Kyrgyz Republic

**SIGNATORIES:** Kuwait, Hungary, Germany, Türkiye, Russia

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE,

*Noting* the consequences, such as imminently rising sea levels, of projected increases in mean annual temperatures of 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2030,

*Acknowledging* the need for financial support for the purposes of reducing or inhibiting the main causes of global warming,

*Emphasizing* the need for global cooperation to address these challenges while respecting the sovereignty and economic priorities of all nations,

*Seeking* international collaboration for achieving the SDGs intended to be achieved by 2030, most notably Goal 13: climate action,

*Realizing* the need for the implementation of rehabilitation and conservation of ecosystems affected by the direct and indirect consequences of climate change,

*Strongly emphasizing* the need for global cooperation to address these challenges while respecting the sovereignty and economic priorities of all nations,

1. Emphasizes the need to correct the global externality of global warming, through:
2. Reducing and inhibiting actions that contribute to, or are the main causes of global warming, of which include:
	* 1. Traditional methods of power generation, such as combustion of coal, natural gas, and fossil fuels
		2. Deforestation
		3. Certain agricultural techniques
	1. Implementing universal methods of intervention to ensure contributions to global warming stay within a certain limit, with methods of intervention potentially including:
		1. Taxation
		2. Red-tape regulation
		3. Pollution permits
		4. Subsidies to eco-friendly firms;
3. Notes the need for the creation of international funds, supported by voluntary contributions, such as contributions from energy-exporting nations like the Russian Federation, to finance:
	1. Conservation projects for ecosystems
	2. Research for more efficient methods of energy production
	3. Funding for climate-resilient infrastructure
	4. Subsidies and incentives for transitioning to cleaner practices
	5. Restoration of damaged marine ecosystems
	6. Transition of local economies to more sustainable industries, including aquaculture
	7. Building renewable energy-based industries, focusing on developing sustainable energy infrastructure in LEDCs;
4. Strongly emphasizes the importance of education and prevention of further production methods that may contribute to climate change, with methods to educate including:
	1. Publicly accessible promotional materials
	2. Implementation in school curricula
	3. Workshops and training programs
	4. Community outreach programs
	5. Applications allowing individuals to track their carbon footprint
	6. Introducing collaborations with environmental NGOs for purposes of education;
5. Realizes the need to educate the public regarding the following topics:
	1. Consequences of marine climate change, focusing on:
		1. Impacts on coastal nations
		2. Futuristic views on the suffering of marine life
	2. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns causing rapid changes in the ocean, such as:
		1. Overfishing, especially in the Mediterranean Sea and African coasts
		2. Overproduction of harmful airborne byproducts, such as greenhouse gases
	3. The need for sustainable energy sources;
6. Further encourages the development of international frameworks to support the sustainable growth of small island states and coastal regions:
	1. Establishing a global fund for climate resilience, with funding purposes including:
		1. Relief funds for sudden climate events against SIDS
		2. Establishment of climate resilient infrastructure
		3. Research and development of innovative technologies
	2. Technological transfer agreements between SIDS and more developed nations, to provide more readily available, advanced, and steady access to the following technologies:
		1. Sustainable energy production
		2. Disaster warning systems
		3. Sustainable agricultural practices
		4. Low-carbon technologies
	3. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements between SIDS and more developed nations, to ensure:
		1. Equitable distribution of resources
		2. Sharing of best practices in climate adaptation and mitigation;
7. Urges nations and NGOs to participate in the following global climate summits and conferences to foster international collaboration and commitment against climate change:
	1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
	2. Conference of the Parties (COP)
	3. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
8. Calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, and other relevant bodies to:
	1. Conduct comprehensive research on the effectiveness of existing measures to combat climate changes in coastal regions, regarding points such as:
		1. Current adaptation strategies employed by the coastal regions
		2. Gaps in knowledge and implementation
		3. Local stakeholders
	2. Provide actionable recommendations tailored to regional contexts, especially for SIDS and nations facing the same vulnerabilities in marine changes such as but not limited to:
		1. Developing region-specific guidelines
		2. Facilitating local training programs to enhance adaptability for natural disasters;
9. Calls for increased investment in infrastructure to protect small island states and coastal regions, with said infrastructure including but not limited to:
	1. Coastal defenses, such as:
		1. Seawalls
		2. Mangrove reforestation
		3. Artificial reefs
	2. Resilient urban planning, such as:
		1. Elevated housing and buildings
		2. Sustainable transportation networks
	3. Sustainable water management systems, for the purposes of:
		1. Reducing the impacts of saltwater intrusion from rising sea levels
		2. Promoting the conservation of freshwater resources;
10. Expresses the need to enhance energy efficiency, through methods including:
11. Industrial upgrades, of which may include:
	* 1. Improving the quality of building insulation
		2. Implementing AI-based programs to predict energy use and efficient energy management programs

 b) Regulations and policies, of which may include:

* + 1. Establishing a set of universal energy efficiency goals
		2. Identifying and removing barriers to split incentives for energy efficiency renovations
		3. Launching an online portal to help industries upgrade their infrastructure to increase energy efficiency;
1. Reaffirms the urgency of addressing the impacts of climate change on small island states and coastal regions to prevent further environmental, economic, and social deterioration.