**FORUM:** The Second General Assembly (GA2)

**QUESTION OF:** Developing strategies to sustainably manage natural resources for economic growth in mountainous regions of LEDCs

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** The Kingdom of Belgium

**COSUBMITTERS:** The Dominion of Canada, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Republic of Bulgaria, The State of Japan, The Swiss Confederation, The State of Israel

GENERAL ASSEMBLY II,

*Realizing* the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) only occupies 1.3% of the entire world’s GDP, yet takes up over 80 percent of the entire population at approximately 5.9 billion and is expected to grow to 8.3 billion by the year 2050,

*Deeply alarmed* that LEDCs’ economies are slowly growing, but the natural resources are rapidly decreasing,

*Emphasizing* the need for all nations to come together as one, utilizing combined efforts and power through the basic principles of trust-building and dialogue,

*Recognizing* the significant role that mountainous areas play in global ecosystems and economies, as they provide critical resources such as coal, minerals, forests, and freshwater to more than half of the world’s population,

*Acknowledging* that many mountain ranges in LEDC host ranges of unique plants, and animal lives while having more than 28% of the world’s remaining forests,

*Noticing* the cultural, religious, and societal value of mountainous regions and the necessity of integrating these aspects into development policies,

*Deeply concerned* about the unique challenges faced by mountainous regions of LEDCs, including difficult terrain, limited infrastructure, and vulnerability to environmental degradation, which hinder sustainable economic growth,

1. Urges all nations to come together to enhance collaboration between all stakeholders, with aims such as but not limited to:
   1. fostering connections with stakeholders to create coordinated international actions, with means such as but not limited to:
      1. hosting bi-annual conferences between members of the General Assembly Second Committee for LEDCs to update their respective situations and review the next steps to be taken
      2. sharing of intelligence between countries experienced in areas of sustainable practices and policies regarding mountainous regions
      3. providing assistance through financial, humanitarian, or military aid in the case it is required
      4. host quarterly audit checks on businesses that receive money supporting said ecological technology
      5. promote international collaboration to address frozen water sources and establish equitable resource distribution mechanisms;
   2. negotiating international agreements between all nations and reassessing and updating previous agreements, in cases of but not limited to:
      1. newly discovered technological advancements and beneficial for countries to adopt
      2. solutions that have become outdated due to the introduction of new events and/or products;
2. Urges collaborations with organizations and funds such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and General Assembly’s budget to be dedicated to implementing operations in LEDCs, including factors such as, but not limited to:
3. supporting private businesses involved in sectors related to mountainous regions financially in order to fully implement potential sustainable resource management including but not limited to:
   1. private investments
   2. impact investments
   3. supporting the installation and innovation of proper technology within the regions of LEDCs
   4. encourage the prioritization of the development of environmentally friendly technology by assigning one’s own scientists to do further research and innovation
   5. funding of proper installation of technology needed in mountainous areas,
4. providing financial assistance for the development of local infrastructure development (i.e. roads) and communication networks with aims of, but not limited to:
   1. enhancing access to markets for local products
   2. stimulating economic growth from markets without compromising environmental integrity
   3. improving communication between rural and urban areas to ensure effective and efficient sharing of intelligence
5. carrying out in-depth research aimed at improving resource efficiency, technological advancements, and sustainability practices;
6. Requesting the transportation of technological devices to support rural areas such as agricultural technology, medical resources, and educational devices with aims of, but not limited to:
   1. improving agricultural technological implementation through:
      1. usage of drip irrigation, silvopastoral techniques, and solar-powered agricultural systems, investing financially in the installation of such technology to help out these LEDCs
      2. supporting collaborative research initiatives between LEDCs and More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to optimize agricultural productivity in mountainous areas;
   2. implementing a more comprehensive education system aiming for independence within rural areas with the support from MEDCs in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Teacher training with the support of professionals from MEDCs
      2. Building better public infrastructure within schools
      3. providing students with educational resources such as textbooks, notebooks, and other necessary items for learning;
7. Urges for effective communities in affected areas, to ensure effectiveness and safety regarding development in mountainous regions, including but not limited to:
8. establishing timely response to local natural disasters and relief for local people, including but not limited to:
   1. establishing a sound disaster early warning system, predicting the occurrence of natural disasters in advance, and sending warning information to the people in the areas that may be affected in a timely manner
   2. setting up temporary shelters and stock up on sufficient basic supplies to ensure that the affected people have a safe place to stay in case of emergency;
9. providing medical care and health protection for civilians in mountainous areas, including but not limited to:
   1. building more primary health care stations in resource-lacking areas to fulfill the need for medical assistance nearby
   2. providing corresponding disease treatment subsidies to reduce the financial burden of patients;
10. establishing a separate body for communication for Indigenous people living in areas affected including but not limited to:
    1. fostering discussions regarding the development of land that affects the lives of said people
    2. ensuring concerns and worries of civilians are heard and considered, and that their lives are not harmed in the process of sustainable development;
11. Calls for an increase of awareness of the importance and influence of natural resources for individuals, communities, and economies, with means of but not limited to:
    1. implementing mandatory topics within the school curriculum of public schools, teaching students of all ages, and inviting professionals and specialists to publicize by hosting educational sessions or workshops about topics including but not limited to:
       1. the arising issues due to lack of attention to resource management, with real-life examples of possible future scenarios that could apply to students
       2. the importance of sustainability, as today's youth are tomorrow's future, they should understand the ways of the world, especially regarding the environment
       3. the actions one can take to assist in the matter of climate change and sustainability;
    2. conducting awareness campaigns and creating promotional material targeted to inform local citizens of how to seek help if needed, and to raise awareness of the natural resource issue worldwide, with promotional materials in forms such as but not limited to:
       1. physical, including posters and newspapers
       2. digital, including promotional videos, social media, online articles, television advertisements;
    3. providing specific targeted education material directed at mountainous communities to foster local engagement in sustainable practices and resource conservation;
12. Emphasizing the necessity of both strengthening and developing economies of LEDCs whilst ensuring a contributing role in the fight against climate change, with sustainable solutions such as but not limited to:
13. enhancing the development of ecotourism in mountainous regions with aims of creating economic opportunities, promoting protection of biodiversity, and increasing involvement of local communities while preserving cultural identities, with means such as but not limited to:
    1. producing and distributing electric vehicles such as buses, cars, and motorcycles to relieve some of the carbon footprint pressure
    2. developing public transport infrastructure in mountainous regions of LEDCs to minimize greenhouse gas emissions
    3. providing more environmentally friendly/efficient transportation services such as bikes and scooters to make navigating major cities simpler and more sustainable;
14. ensuring natural resources within these mountainous regions are used properly and not depleted through ways such as but not limited to:
    1. providing scientists to LEDC mountainous regions to accurately decide the sustainable amount of usage of natural resources
    2. restricting the usage of environmentally harmful resources such as coal or natural gas.