**FORUM**: The Environmental Commission

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

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Japan

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: UAE, Iran, Costa Rica, Qatar, Indonesia

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION,**

*Recognizing* the vital role of the Paris Agreement, IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report and Kyoto Protocol in uniting nations to combat climate change and limit global temperature rise,

*Deeply concerned* about the disproportionate vulnerability of small island developing states (SIDS) and coastal regions, which face severe risks despite contributing minimally to global emissions.

*Recalling* United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by strengthening resilience, integrating climate measures into national policies, and improving education and awareness on climate adaptation and mitigation,

*Recognizing* that climate change poses profound and far-reaching threats to global ecosystems, economies, and public health, endangering biodiversity, disrupting livelihoods, and increasing the frequency and severity of natural disasters, which collectively undermine sustainable development worldwide*,*

1. Emphasizing the importance of sustainable urban planning and renewable energy initiatives for promoting climate resilience in vulnerable regions in ways similar but not limited to,
	1. providing technical assistance for the development of renewable energy products as demonstrated by:
		1. UAE's Masdar City and Qatar’s 2030 National Vision for small island and coastal regions
		2. Japan’s Green Growth Strategy
	2. encouraging investment in green infrastructure, such as:
		1. flood barriers and sea walls to combat rising sea levels
		2. biowhales to collect and filter stormwater;
2. Calls upon countries to prioritize technology transfer initiatives to assist SIDS in building disaster-resilient infrastructure, such as:
	1. advanced early warning systems for hurricanes, tsunamis, and other extreme weather
	2. coastal defenses, including climate-adaptive housing and water management systems;
3. Encourages collaboration among international organizations, including the IPCC and UNEP, to fund and implement climate adaptation projects by:
	1. supporting ecosystem restoration efforts, such as:
		1. coral reef rehabilitation programs to protect marine biodiversity
		2. Wetland conservation to reduce flooding risks
	2. providing technical support for sustainable agricultural practices to improve food security in vulnerable regions;
4. Urges the establishment of a global framework under the UNFCCC to facilitate technology transfer, focusing on:
5. renewable energy solutions tailored to the specific needs of SIDS, such as off-grid solar systems and microgrids
6. disaster preparedness strategies, including evacuation planning and emergency shelters
7. equitable access to these technologies for developing nations;
8. Supports increased funding for Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) technologies by:
9. allocating resources for research and development to make these technologies more accessible
10. promoting partnerships between governments, private companies, and academic institutions to advance innovation
11. ensuring vulnerable nations receive equitable access to these advancements;
12. Urges the United Nations and financial institutions to enhance support for the Green Climate Fund and establish debt-relief programs linked to climate resilience by:
13. financing infrastructure projects to withstand extreme weather events, such as seawalls and flood barriers
14. encouraging debt swaps for climate action, allowing vulnerable nations to reinvest in sustainable development
15. supporting community-driven adaptation projects to ensure cultural relevance;
16. Proposes enhanced international collaboration for ecosystem-based adaptation by:
17. restoring coastal ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs to serve as natural buffers
18. establishing financial incentives for projects aimed at biodiversity protection and marine resource conservation
19. monitoring the effectiveness of restoration efforts through annual reporting mechanisms;
20. Advocates for regional cooperation collaboration among SIDS to share best practices and coordinate climate resilience strategies by:
21. facilitating networks to help evoke collaboration among SIDS in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. regional conferences hosted by developed nations to provide insight as to effective solutions and defensive mechanisms concerning climate-related dangers
	2. developing digital communication networks amount SIDS to promote international collaboration 24/7
22. developing regional climate resilience hubs to provide technical support tailored to specific needs
23. encouraging UN agencies to act as mediators in facilitating these efforts;
24. Requests countries to integrate SIDS-specific concerns into national climate policies by:
25. addressing unique challenges such as freshwater scarcity caused by saltwater intrusion
26. ensuring that policies prioritize food security through resilient agricultural practices
27. supporting relocation programs for communities displaced by rising sea levels;
28. Stresses the need for research collaboration and annual reviews of climate resilience initiatives by:
29. monitoring the long-term impacts of climate change on SIDS through dedicated research programs
30. establishing mechanisms for regular evaluation of climate funds and adaptation strategies
31. publishing recommendations for improvements based on lessons learned and best practices;

11. Encourages Member States to implement comprehensive awareness campaigns and educational programs aimed at empowering local communities and the general public in ways including but not limited to:

* 1. expanding media campaigns to increase public awareness about climate change’s detrimental effects on biodiversity and ecosystems, specifically SIDS
	2. developing and disseminating accessible educational materials—both physical and digital—that address critical topics, including but not limited to:
		1. sustainable practices, such as energy and water conservation, recycling, composting, and the adoption of renewable energy sources
		2. the predicted long-term harms of climate change if sustainable and renewable practices are not adopted
	3. encouraging government agencies to promote community outreach programs pertaining to sustainable practices through financial incentives.