



DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

Sponsors: Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom Of Denmark, United Republic of Tanzania, Kingdom of Netherlands and Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Signatories: Republic of Lithuania, The Arab Republic of Egypt, United States of America, Romania, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of Paraguay, People's Republic of Slovenia, Negara Brunei Darussalam, Russia Federation, Sultanate of Onam, Republic of Cameroon, Principality of Andorra, Republic of Haiti, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Sierra Leone, Ukrainian People's Republic, Federation of Malaysia, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Bhutan, Kingdom of Thailand, State of Israel, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Kenya,

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

01/002 Global Goals 2030: Climate Action and Strengthening Coordination of Countries in Carbon Sequestration,

Preambulatory Clauses

United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling all the nations of the celebration of the 5th Anniversary of Paris Agreement, which commits all countries to set more ambitious goals for mitigation, thereby ensuring a better planet for mankind;

Affirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), agreed in 1992, is the main international treaty on fighting climate change, Its objective is to prevent dangerous man-made interference with the global climate system;

Taking into consideration the European Union (EU) and its member countries participate actively in international fora whose decisions or recommendations feed directly or indirectly

into the UN process, These include the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF);

Article 1: Carbon Sequestration

Acknowledging that recent scientific evidence indicates the importance of management of carbon-di-oxide emissions which tends to cross the budget of 330 billion tons, which would be used up in around 8 years, by 2029;

Expressing it's appreciation to UN Secretary-General António Guterres for calling on all leaders to come to New York on 23 September 2019 for the Climate Action Summit with concrete, realistic plans to enhance their nationally determined contributions by 2020, in line with reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 45 per cent over the next decade, and to net zero emissions by 2050;

Alarmed by rising sea levels due to ice melting with the increase in temperature as Global sea level is rising faster now than it was in the 1990s, according to a mammoth analysis of 26 different data sets, published in May, 2017 in Geophysical Research Letters;

Noting with deep concern the increasing number of natural calamities directly or indirectly linked with climate change, at least 207 natural disasters were recorded globally in the first six months of 2020 — this is above the 21st century average (2000-2019) of 185 disasters, The number of events exceeded average in all regions except the Americas;

Bearing in mind that the impacts of climate change were felt in every corner of the world in 2020, "We have to come to a moment of truth", "Covid and climate have brought us to a threshold" United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres said in his State of the Planet speech in December;

Article 2: Innovations and Human Impacts

Recognizing the demand for eco-friendly and sustainable sources of technology and energy, According to the report of empire CAT renewable energy most solar panels provide an energy efficiency rating between 11 and 15 percent, which is the percentage of solar energy that is being converted into usable electric energy, It is a good start but soon we have to look for a more effective device or technology more effective to our present technology;

Keeping in mind the rising concern and challenges faced by nations as a group and individual due to rapid warming up of global temperature due to the greenhouse gases emitted by human activities which alter nature's balance and thus its global climate, Humans also affect climate by

changing the nature of the land surfaces and through the emission of pollutants that affect the atmosphere;

Emphasizing the need of coordination between nations to fight the adverse effects and impact of climate change with an idea that Climate change is a global challenge and requires global attention, Greenhouse gas emissions have the same impact on the atmosphere whether they originate between north pole to south pole;

Article 3: Food Security And Biodiversity

Having Examined that warmer weather and rising CO2 levels adversely affect food supply, safety and quality, And according to a 2019 IPCC land use report, between 25 and 30 percent of the food produced worldwide is wasted, not all of it for the same reasons, In developed countries, for instance, consumers, sometimes seemingly with abandon, simply discard what they see as “excess” or “surplus” food;

Further recognizing the importance of protecting the biodiversity and ecosystem and expanding the forest land to control the carbon footprint in the atmosphere, Analyzing data for decades it is noticed that droughts and floods have affected the land increasing the risk of food security as the agriculture sector had to go through many rough stages to maintain and sustain their land for cultivation;

Article 4: Efforts by UN

Viewing with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations and other non-governmental bodies and agencies in the combat against global warming and climate change, and the countries that have effectively contributed by remaining loyal to all the commitments of the United Nation goals for Sustainable development and Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), enables developed countries to partially offset their emissions through certain clean and renewable energy projects and Forestry projects in developing countries;

Operative Clauses

1. Supports the reduction of carbon-di-oxide emissions and removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere throughout the world by means such as enhancing carbon “sinks”, places that absorb more carbon than they release, They continually take carbon out of the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, One example of a carbon sink is the ocean, which absorbs a large amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide, This could also be achieved by enhancing dilute carbon-dioxide injections and ocean storage, a method of carbon sequestration;

2. *Calls upon* countries to look into the fact that a safe, high-capacity could make carbon sequestration more practical, One way to combat global climate change is to directly capture carbon dioxide, notably ,pumping the gas into underground geologic structures such as exhausted oil reservoirs where the pressure and temperature of the surrounding environment make carbon dioxide more dense than surrounding fluids, thereby trapping it in place;
3. *Solemnly affirms* that the chemical firms should use, technology known as “carbon capture,” injecting carbon dioxide into the deep offshore pits created by natural-gas exploration rather than releasing it into the atmosphere;
4. *Encourages* nations to invest more on Algae-based carbon sequestration methods which are a viable solution to this problem,A greener alternative to fossil fuel is to use algae biomass, which can be harvested and used as a biofuel, converting carbon dioxide into biomass and oxygen;
5. *Requests* legislative bodies and decision makers to strategize a regulatory, institutional and policy risk managements system which will create awareness of climate change, Furthermore, access to clean power and light echoes the SDG Goal 13 targets, integrating climate change measures into National policies, strategies and planning, strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, and improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning;
6. *Further requests* that nations minimize their dependence on fossil fuels by turning instead to methods such as hydropower, solar power, wind power, LED lighting, Bioethanol fuel, Geothermal energy, and other renewable resources where the use of LED(light-emitting diode)s to illuminate buildings and outdoor spaces reduced the total carbon dioxide emissions of lighting by an estimated 570 million tons in 2017;
7. *Emphasizes* on shifting to green energy which is not only sustainable and renewable but also paves the way for a clean and a more efficient nation,and if investments are made on green energy the economic return would be 3-8 times higher, Solar panels have an efficiency percentage of 11%-15% on an average, The most effective solar panel is only 20-23 percent effective which can be improved through technological advancement, The conversion efficiency of a hydroelectric power plant depends mainly on the type of water turbine employed and can be as high as 95% for large installations, Smaller plants with output powers less than 5 MW may have efficiencies between 80 and 85%;
8. *Endorse* nations to devise and implement a waste management strategy for mountainous areas by proper waste disposal systems and awareness (especially for tourists) can help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and disaster risk;
9. *Requests* the UN to propose thematic funds and inter-agency pooled funds with each:

a.Developed member countries funding at least 0.5% of its GDP;

b.Under-developed or developing member countries funding at least 0.25% of its GDP;

10. Draws the attention towards Educating children and motivating them at an early stage to develop eco-friendly basic habits, This step will motivate, create awareness on the drastic impacts of climate change and encourage coming generation for technological advancement in the field and reduce the pollution emission by an eco-friendly mindset to grow with;
11. Emphasizes the need for every nation to find a reliable and reasonable solution to the problem of global warming which can best be achieved if we engage in carbon free energy source to power our factories, homes, vehicles, ships, aircrafts and industrial machineries with hydrogen base fuel as the source of energy;
12. Further recommends minimizing the usage of cars, flights which can reduce 2.5 tonnes of carbon-di-oxide about one-fourth of the average yearly emissions (9.2 tonnes) contributed by each person in developed countries;
13. Encourages sustainable and secure Global Food security system and production by embracing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practices, For instance, Green house farming, perennial farming geared towards developing woody biomass and preventing soil erosion, and enriching soil carbon so as to reduce use of Nitrogen fertilisers and adding organic matter, Thus, CSA addresses food security and climate change and enables climate Adaptation;
14. Further recommends the government to consider “pay-as-you-go” pricing, which charges motorists more with each mile in order to discourage unnecessary driving and solar energy continues to become cheaper and more accessible, innovative financing plans can help make previously unaffordable solar home systems (SHSs) a smart solution for communities that are too far from a reliable grid connection.