

In order to devise a course of action that responds to the needs of all parties, a mutual issue needs to be uncovered. Something that can potentially be problematic for inland, coast, developing, and developed countries should be established. From there, a caucus should be held to both identify the situation and work towards preventing/solving it. The assembly should not be broad like the one under WHO. Instead, it should have very specific end goals, start dates and progress reports for each state. One idea that should be considered is adaptation. It is essential to have a steady and reliable area for agriculture, and with constantly changing environmental factors food and farming techniques should be adapted in order to adequately supply the population.

With new data supporting the connection between health and climate change, we should be able to gain the support of the WHO, WMO and CCAC. Tragic events or ongoing issues that are rooted in environmental instability can now be presented in defense of population endangerment and more importantly, the threat to basic human rights. The concern of unpredictability in weather expressed by meteorologists is a very important clause in ensuring equality in amongst those in each country. In addition to what is happening now, predictions based on the current situations may be provided. After that, how the prediction will change with the assistance of each organization.

Allies that heavily contribute to other aspects of the state's government should consider including climate change as a reason to assist a limited country. Neighboring countries should also play a role in devising methods for adaptation regardless of political standings because it is essential to work together protect the world from climatic catastrophe.

The \$100 billion a year fund should be increased. Although moving towards methods in geoengineering and clean eating will provide cheaper methods in regards to cleaning the atmosphere, start up prices are steep. It is difficult for developing countries to focus on large projects as such when their populations have more immediate problems such as increasing crime rate or malnutrition.

In specific regards to Papua New Guinea, Australia and China should play a significant role in financially pushing the government towards a more earth friendly lifestyle. China as a whole has some of the highest greenhouse gas emission rate per capita. As China strides towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the country should pull New Guinea along because of their financial ties in investments and development aid. On the other hand, although Australia and New Guinea are not in great political standings, Australia should be able to indirectly assist New Guinea by signing the Paris agreement. Due to the relatively close location of the two countries, a well developed nation such as Australia should work to control greenhouse gas emissions in order to prevent their neighbors from disappearing.