

World Health Organization (WHO)

Resolution Paper A/1

Sponsors: UK, Netherlands, US, Spain, New Zealand, Peru, Uganda, Norway, Vietnam, ROK, Thailand, Japan, China, and Canada.

Signatories: Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa, Libya, France, UAE, Russian Fed

Topic: Reducing the Impact of Climate Change in Developing Countries

HELPING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Preambulatory Clauses

To the General Assembly,

Recognizing the severe impacts of climate change on less developed countries.

Promoting alternative green energy sources to gradually phase out fossil fuels.

Acknowledging the various natural disasters and diseases brought by climate change.

Deeply concerned about how developing countries suffer the most while contributing the least to climate change.

Realizing that the only way to truly combat climate change is through unifying our nations.

Operative Clauses

1. Observing that natural disasters affects disease spread
 - Protect the Natural Environment.
 - Natural disasters, such as flooding, cause the spread of waterborne diseases like cholera, dysentery, and typhoid.

- Ensure that each developing country has access to water purification systems and microgrids to reduce the amount of disease spread during times of disaster.

2. Urging the need for clean water and sanitation:

- The United Nations think the problem can be solved when “Civil society organizations work to keep governments accountable, invest in water research and development, and additionally promote the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous communities in water resources governance”
- Expand access to clean drinking water
- Improving carbon storage, protecting natural buffers, harvesting rainwater, adopting climate-smart agriculture, reusing wastewater, harnessing groundwater
- Reinforcing the preservation of water to create abundance available for purification.

3. Improve sanitation facilities:

- Urges the building of institutions with clean conduct codes
- Strengthening water quality monitoring
- Stressing the need for the cleanly water procedures
- Promote sustainable water management practices
- Teach water preservation techniques, to store water from abundant rainfall seasons
- Create emergency water supply plans
- Encourages the use of emergency water supply stored when water is ubiquitous

4. Stresses the need to reduce carbon emissions:

- Carbon tax, a policy where the government sets a price that emitters must pay for each ton of greenhouse gas emission they emit.
- Other countries could be encouraged to increase carbon taxes through financial incentives. Example: Norway and Canada financially incentivise increase of carbon taxes.
- Funds from carbon tax can be used for helping developing countries facing the brunt of the impact of climate change and funding for climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Carbon anchoring; pulling dead algae that would otherwise emit tons of carbon to the bottom of the ocean.
- Investing in renewable energy which not only helps climate change but can also provide millions of jobs globally, resulting in economic growth as well.

5. Needing to distribute Meal Plans to rural and impoverished areas to prevent Malnutrition from climate change leading to crop loss:

- NGOs that have previously funded meal plans such as Green Food Foundation.
- Ensuring that each home is provided with solar refrigeration to ensure meats and perishables are able to be stored for a longer time making it cheaper to send goods to developing countries and homes in the areas.

6. Preparing for an Emergency Response:

- Creating a Disaster Preparedness Network coordinated by the UN to help countries respond more quickly to extreme weather events. This will be enacted

through installing solar power panels in rural areas to ensure power to said areas and additionally, it will make the disaster warning reach these communities quickly and more efficiently.

- Making sure that each Hospital or detrimental facility can stay running even in a time of emergency, ex. Tsunami, flooding, severe heatwaves.

7. Understanding the importance of sharing of technology:

- The developing country being helped must develop speciality in their own fields
- Making technology accessible will help close the investment gap and ensure all nations can transition to a sustainable future.

8. Providing funds/investment for developing countries:

- Creating an International Climate Resilience Fund that brings together public and private investment to support the countries most vulnerable to climate impacts.
- World Bank/Green Climate Fund.
- GCF (Green Climate fund).
- GEF (Global Environment Facility) under the Climate Promise, where developed countries have committed to raise \$100 billion USD to aid developing nations in climate crises.
- CIF (Climate Investment Fund), currently managed under Norfund, seeks to accelerate global energy transition by investing in renewable energy in developing countries