

UNEP

Report-1

Aims of the Committee:

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) helps countries provide a life for their people without compromising the future. The committee of UNEP has discussed the environmental issues and obstacles that have been faced to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Problems:

- 1) **Clean water:** One of the most important problems which are being faced by different parts of the world is the contamination of water bodies; water is an important compound that the human body needs to survive; the drinking water supply across the world is being reduced due to pollution as polluted water becomes unusable and at worst toxic to health,
- 2) **Environment:** The environment has been impacted by the activity of mankind with contemporary challenges that include pollution, biodiversity loss, and atmospheric and climatic changes,
 - a) **Life on land:** Factors such as pollution, air quality, and greenhouse gases will drastically affect all the life present on land and can cause a mass extinction and destruction on land and have endangered multiple species present,
 - b) **Life below water:** Pollutants and effluents released into the water can get ingested or absorbed by organisms living under the water, this can lead to death or infections, tumours, mutation and other health issues, by eating these organisms, humans also get affected,
 - c) **Climate action:** Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns, these shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil, and gas), which produces heat-trapping gases leading to increased temperatures.
- 3) **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Greenhouse gases are used to warm the atmosphere According to the 2030 agenda, one of the main reasons why the

The global community is not able to achieve sustainable development because of the massive emissions of Greenhouse gases; these gases gradually continue to arise and accumulate in the atmosphere, causing an increase in the global temperature of more than a degree Celsius warmer than the pre-industrial level, The reason for the increase in GHG emissions is man-made obstacles like burning of fossil fuels for a source of energy, The UN environment programme is further developing a challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 - 25% by 2030, Using renewable energy like solar, wind and geothermal energy as they do not burn fossil fuels can be one of the affirming and emphasising global policies to reduce GHG emissions, The delegates of UNEP believe that this resolution can be taken into consideration.

- 4) **Pollution:** Another important issue discussed in the UN Environment Programme is pollution. Pollution is happening everywhere and is a global issue. Pollution is the addition of a new substance into an environment which causes harm to the environment. Pollutants are the worst ones ever. They can create a harmful threat to the world. Economic growth exacerbates poverty and inequality in both urban and rural areas and significantly contributes to climate change. Poor people, who cannot afford to protect themselves. There are different types of pollution which harm different sources.
 - a. **Water Pollution:** The pollution of a water body which affects the health of the organisms which live there, This reduces the drinking quality of the water and is even more dangerous due to the contaminants being able to be transported into different water bodies and harm a larger area. Due to water pollution, marine organisms die and if we eat them we may also die.
 - b. **Land Pollution:** This is the pollution of soil by throwing toxic substances such as plastic and other non-biodegradables which reduces the fertility of the soil and it becomes hard for plants to grow with enough nutrients Pollutants like plastic don't degrade very fast, instead they break down into even smaller pieces. These pollutants will be present for many years and terminate the animals below the earth like the earthworms. Countries can introduce new Emissions Reduction Plans.
 - c. **Air pollution:** The main problem in implementing the sustainable development goals is the polluted air that causes a huge

amount of health hazards and deaths. In many countries, air pollution causes over 50,000 deaths per year. Air pollution can also cause long-term damage to people's nerves, brain, kidneys, liver, and other organs. This can also lead to global warming. This is caused by the burning of fossil fuels. The obstacle to achieving this is the extremely pressing energy crisis due to the Russia - Ukraine war and high installation costs for the extraction of renewable energy,

5. Biodiversity loss: The UNEP committee discussed ecosystem changes, habitat loss, and various factors that influence the biodiversity of various nations. The Committee also discussed a variety of methods to prevent biodiversity loss, and each nation came together to discuss its issue with biodiversity and come up with solutions that would work globally.

6. Deforestation: The UNEP committee has discussed Deforestation. Deforestation is the cutting down of trees for wood or to use the land it occupies. Deforestation has been occurring in record numbers recently, especially in the Amazon Rainforest. Deforestation is also related to biodiversity loss as trees and more generally the forest is home to many animals and without them, the species would die.

7. Unsustainable waste disposal: The UNEP committee debated about the unsustainable waste disposal method of their own country as well as to come up with logical and economical solutions to overcome this issue.

8) Improper Resource efficiency: The UNEP committee talked about improper resource efficiency. The delegates of their countries discussed how their country suffers from improper usage of their resources and how they overcame it or will overcome it.

Solutions:

1. Clean water: The initiatives include the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Water, the World Water Forum, the 2030 Water Resources Group, the Water Footprint Network, and the Global Water Partnership. These organisations work to promote dialogue, cooperation, and the development and implementation of innovative solutions to address the global water crisis.

2. Environment:

a. Life on land: Single-use plastics and other waste products which are disposed of in places on land may end up in animals due to them mistaking it for food, or eating it along with their food. These waste products inside the organism could affect its health. This can be prevented by banning the disposal of single-use plastics on land

b. Life below water: A lot of the waste that we produce on land ends up in water bodies. Stop Using Plastic Bags: usage and wrong disposal of plastic is a major causes of marine pollution. Organise a cleanup project for water bodies.

c. Climate action: Fossil fuels should remain underground. Coal, oil, and gas are examples of fossil fuels; the more of these are extracted and used, the worsening of climate change will be. As the earliest, all nations need to move their economy away from fossil fuels. Spend money on renewable energy sources. The greatest solution to quit using fossil fuels is to switch to clean, renewable energy as our primary energy source. These include innovations in solar, geothermal, biomass, tidal, hydropower and wind energy. Purchase environmentally friendly products. To determine whether a product was made environmentally friendly, look at the packaging.

3. Greenhouse gas emissions: Use LED bulbs, renewable energy like solar panels, windmills, or hydroelectric power. For example, Cochin International Airport is the world's first fully solar-powered airport.

4. Pollution:

- a. **Land Pollution:** Ban plastics, initiate projects to protect the environment, Reduce, reuse, and recycle to lower land emissions. Reforestation and afforestation techniques must be used. Farmers can utilise a variety of techniques, including crop rotation, organic fertilisers, and integrated pest management to avoid polluting the Earth. Integrating recycling practices into your daily life is one of the most significant strategies to reduce landfill waste, save natural resources, maintain wildlife, reduce noise, save energy, and slow global warming. By lowering surface erosion and conserving the fertile topsoil, reforestation prevents river and lake silting. It lessens the amount of precipitation runoff and prevents the soil surface from sealing.

- b. **Water pollution:** Large-scale water contamination is decreased by treating garbage before dumping it in water bodies. By lowering its hazardous level, this wastewater can be used again in agriculture or other sectors. We can all work together to maintain a healthy ecosystem for the rivers and lakes, plant life, wildlife, and people that rely on it. We may work together or individually to decrease water pollution. For instance, avoiding the use of pesticides, using environmentally friendly detergents, and not pouring oil down the drains are some examples. We can work together as a community to maintain our rivers and oceans clean. Additionally, as nations and continents, we may act to enact legislation to stop water pollution.

- c. **Air pollution:** To reduce air pollution the dependence on fossil fuels also has to be reduced. To solve these issues the UN needs to promote and build infrastructure to produce green energy. The UN's budget is approved by the general assembly. It is funded by the assessed contribution from each member state. Countries can introduce new Emissions Reduction Plans. The delegates of UNEP believe that this should be taken into deliberation.

5. Biodiversity Loss: Using sustainable and environmentally friendly alternatives to products is one of the most straightforward ways to fight biodiversity loss. A good example is meat produced in laboratories. Our current method of producing meat involves raising animals until they are big enough to kill and eat. Don't disturb vital wildlife habitats, especially nesting and resting areas. Create bird and bird habitations to encourage animal use. Remove and manage invasive weeds from your property. To stop weeds from spreading and to prevent disturbing wildlife, keep vehicles on major thoroughfares.

6. Biodiversity Loss: To prevent the loss of various species, countries can replace animal-derived products with environment and animal-friendly products, then countries

can construct nature preserve and sanctuaries, and we can put an end to illegal wildlife trade by taking action and making sure wildlife trade is allowed with particular license and identification if the trade is needed, there can be global policies acted for reduction of climate change.

7. Deforestation: Reduce, repurpose, and recycle. Encourage citizens to reduce their waste generation, reuse as much as possible, and recycle materials that cannot be reused. Governments can set up programmes to educate people on how to recycle and compost, as well as provide infrastructure for recycling and composting.

8. Improper Resource efficiency: The delegates of UNEP discussed a variety of methods to end improper resource efficiency. They had even suggested the use of renewable energy (such as Solar, Wind and Geothermal) which was a logical and economical method of preventing the use of fossil fuels.

9. Unsustainable waste disposal refers to the improper disposal of waste. To prevent unsustainable disposal of waste from affecting other factors of our environment, our climate or our surrounding locale. The UNEP has discussed various strategies such as the “REDUCE, REUSE & RECYCLE concept” or even the implementation of “Effective Waste Management” to prevent the population of the globe from littering our environment and preventing life-threatening mishaps

Policies to achieve sustainable development:

1. To reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, various countries have collaborated with the PMR (Partnership for Market Readiness) to promote and support municipalities and other local communities to achieve sustainable development goals in 2030. This initiative has been funded by the World Bank as well.
2. To reduce water pollution, Global Governments intend to ban the use and throwing of plastic and polythene bags into the water bodies which harm the water cycle and the ecosystem.

3. The governments of many countries have initiated an agricultural policy where the country designates an area for forests that accounts for at least 40% of the country's area.

Poor financial support from the world bank has been rectified and, with the prior help of the world bank, we can promote the action

Resolution

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a body which takes care of the environmental agenda of the globe. The SIMUN UNEP is a body which discussed the environmental issues faced in the whole world. The delegates of various countries represented their take on the environmental issues and solutions regarding these problems. The UNEP committee linked the environmental issues and sustainable development goals to allow a better future for the whole world. Option 2