

King's Christian Collegiate Model United Nations

United Nations Environment Programme



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CGW4Ua

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Dear King's

MUN 2023 delegates, I am truly honoured as this year's Secretary General of King'sMUN to welcome you to our 9th annual conference and our first in person conference since the COVID-19 pandemic. The secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible conference with a variety of unique committees, experienced chairs, and an overall successful day of debate.

MUN is a reenactment of United Nations conferences at the high school and university level, where representatives from all over come together to discuss the most pressing issues that plague our world today. Students take on the positions of various countries, characters, or political figures in order to create resolutions for both real and fictional issues and crises.

Throughout my time participating in Model United Nations, I have developed many valuable skills that I will take with me throughout my life. It has improved my confidence when public speaking as well as my ability to problem solve. Furthermore, MUN is valuable to me as it promotes lifelong connections with new people as you meet many other delegates who share your passions while in committee sessions. I truly believe that skills that you will learn through your participation in MUN will help you throughout your high school journey, in everyday life, and beyond.

Contrary to popular belief, MUN is truly for everyone. At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something that everyone will enjoy debating about. From the world's most pressing issues discussed in UNSC and UN Women to Indigenous affairs and from the gods on Mount Olympus to the prohibition in the 1920s, we strive to ensure that we can appeal to the passions of a variety of delegates. Everyone is welcome at King'sMUN, whether you have no experience or have been to a multitude of conferences, there is a place for you here.

Once again, I am thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back in person to King'sMUN. I, as well as the rest of the secretariat, are looking very forward to seeing you on Saturday, February 25. Whether this is your first conference or your last, I hope you are able to engage in fruitful debate and have an amazing time at King'sMUN 2023.

Sincerely,

Athena Ponte
Secretary General
King'sMUN 2023

History and Purpose:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2022. Founded in 1972 following the landmark [UN Conference on the Human Environment](#), UNEP was started in order to monitor the state of the environment, inform policy making with science and coordinate responses to the world's environmental challenges.

Since its creation, UNEP has worked closely with its 193 Member States (countries) and other organisations to oversee worldwide commitments and coordinated action to address many of the world's most pressing environmental challenges. It also played a leading role as the docking station for 15 multilateral environmental agreements. Its headquarters are based in Nairobi, Kenya.

The UNEP has many goals. It plays a leading role as the key facilitator for 15 multilateral (many countries) environment agreements, enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. They monitor countries' state of environment, and inform the scientific changes that can be made to better themselves.

UNEP works on focusing permanent change for people and nature by getting to the main root the following issues:

- the crisis of climate change,
- nature and biodiversity loss and
- pollution and waste.

All together they believe in environmental balance, in the way that we have to give back to our earth what we take. In order to do that, we have to come together as nations to improve ourselves and make it happen.... together. The UNEP continues to bring nations together to talk about environmental threats.

One of UNEP's most successful conferences was the Montreal Protocol, which addressed concerns about the ozone layer and UV levels. This protocol called for the phasing out of nearly

100 kinds of CFC (chemicals that erode the ozone layer) and related Fluorinated gases by 98%. It has been incredibly successful, with the latest report indicating that the ozone layer will have repaired itself within a decade. No holes above the arctic and antarctic exist anymore. This would not have been possible without the UNEP's work at the Montreal Protocol. The purpose of this gathering was to protect the thinning planet's protective ozone layer, and we can celebrate its success thanks to the cooperation of all 193 UN nations.

In 2011, UNEP alerted the world about the destruction of the earth's marshlands when it released satellite images showing 90% of marshlands have been lost. For example, the UNEP supports environmental management of the Iraqi Marshland so that it can be repaired. Marshes play a very positive role in a healthy environment.

UNEP in 1989, 33 years ago, also predicted that entire nations could be wiped off the face of the earth by the sea level rise if the global warming trend is not reversed by the year 2000. This was a big motivator for the UNEP to take action. In 2005 UNEP predicted 50 million people could become environmental refugees in several decades as they flee the effects of climate change. Issues like these continue to be on UNEP's agenda.

As a delegate to the UNEP, it is helpful to focus on past successes (i.e. the Montreal Protocol) so that we can be encouraged by it and work forward with hope. When nations work together with integrity, we can accomplish great things. We have many challenges ahead of us!

Issue at hand:

Minimising the impact of increasing extreme weather events is the topic of UNEP at this conference. Increasing intensity and frequency of storms, floods, hurricanes, and other weather phenomena leave a trail of destruction behind. It is the task of this committee to work together to find ways to minimize the damaging impacts of severe weather. In order to do this, you, as a delegate will need to know your nation's position on the issue, its own struggles with climate change and increasing weather damage, and consider ways to address these issues collectively. It is also important that you are familiar with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially number 13: Climate Action. Here are the targets.

Target 13.1 is to "strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries".

Target 13.2 aims to “integrate climate measures into national policies strategies and planning”.

Target 13.3 hopes to “improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning”.

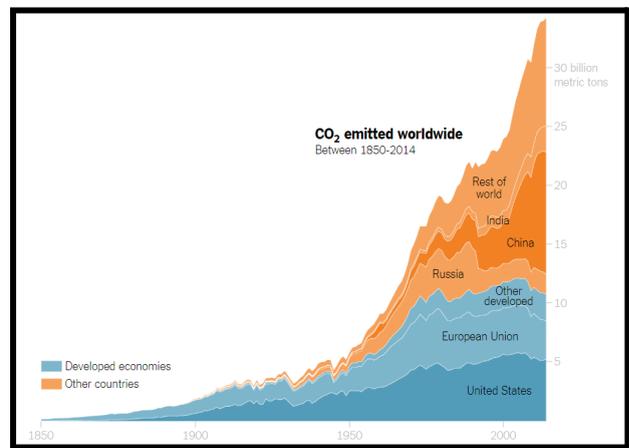
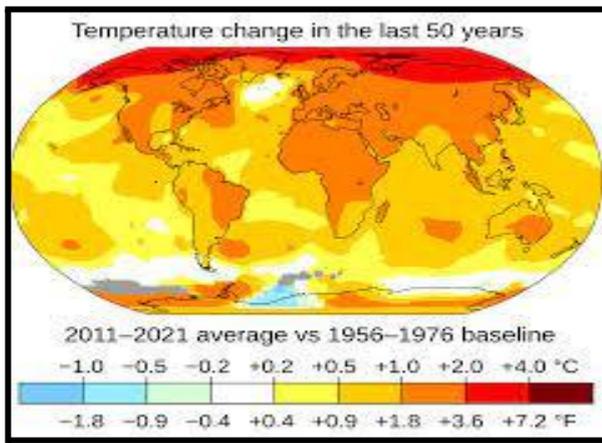
Target 13.a states that it wants to “implement the commitment undertaken by development-country parties to the United Nations framework convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.”

Target 13.b promotes “mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states including focus on women youth and local and marginalised communities.”

As a delegate, it is important that you are aware of these goals under SDG 13. It is the main vision as the climate is UNEP's biggest focus currently. The UNEP continues to work towards a clean planet by leading nations to work together to accomplish their goals. Through their climate action goals all nations, with the help of the UNEP, need to collaborate to fix all climate related problems.

Questions to Consider:

1. How can your country work towards these goals as an individual nation?
2. Has your country been successful with these goals?
3. What decisions do you want this committee to make?
4. In comparison how have other countries been dealing with these sorts of climate related issues?
5. Is it realistic for these goals to be accomplished by 2030?



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