

COMMITTEE: United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

QUESTION OF: Conceiving methods to resolve the issue of environmental justice being exploited in contemporary society

SUBMITTED BY: Slovenia

CO-SUBMITTERS: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Indonesia, Slovakia, Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom

THE ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed by the rising crisis imposed by the threat to our dearest environment,

Recognizing that the endangerment of our environment can devastate crops, animals, and humans who survive and rely on these crops,

Aware of the fact that environmental injustice can have major effects on human and animal life, as well as plants and insects such as caterpillars and other bugs that eat plants,

Observing that air pollution from factories and industries and even water pollution that is caused by urban wastes threaten our environment,

Urging the creation of environmentally friendly industries and the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power,

Recalling United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 10, 11, and 15, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities, communities, and life above the land,

1. Enacting policies or laws that are central to equity for the benefit of future generations through ways such as:

- a. executing laws to engage in the construction of power plants including nuclear power plants and transmission towers in areas that are detrimental to one's health through ways such as:
 - i. restricting constructions in regions where radiation was leaked, or a massive amount of buried trash underground, which is possible to cause physical illnesses such as cancer
 - ii. the government's financial support towards the construction of power plants and research for territories that have the potential to be harmful
- b. providing governmental and fundamental insurance on natural disasters, which can protect the low-income class to ensure their well-being and wealth by ensuring that ethnic and racial minorities and lower-income residents are not excluded from fair access to environmental resources and governmental protection and support;

2. Endorsing community empowerment in decision-making through ways such as:

- a. requesting funding for marginalized communities to reinforce their environment and to have a healthy environment from non-profit organizations and Member States by:

- i. receiving funding and donations from the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), UNESCO, UNEA, and UNEP and volunteering Member States to assist marginalized communities to have a safer, healthier environment to live in
 - ii. promoting environmental injustice matters for more funding, but not enforcing Member States and organizations for the donation
 - b. giving marginalized communities opportunities to speak up and participate in environmental decisions in the method of:
 - i. promoting inclusive participation for marginalized communities, gathering diverse voices, regardless of the language and communication style, and prioritizing the point of freely joining the discussion
 - ii. creating visual arts exhibitions equally accessible for people from all backgrounds, such as visual representations like architecture, art, video, etc, since they convey social inequality messages, such as race, nationality, and LGBTQ, which will help to address their needs to respect their rights while accepting diverse perspectives;

3. Imposing environmental enlightenment programs by educating people with basic knowledge by:

- a. organizing local community programs that are accessible to residents and offering information about local situations, which includes environmental problems in certain areas specifically through ways such as:
 - i. giving out a booklet that alerts people about environmental justice, by editing pictures and chirography, people could easily understand the importance of environmental inequality
 - ii. offering local classes involving lectures given by city center officials and discussions that collect citizens' genuine thoughts about further actions
- b. setting up school education concerning environmental injustice through ways such as:
 - i. offering mandatory environmental courses that involve content about existing environmental injustices
 - ii. establishing interest clubs that focus on solving environmental injustice, organizing community service activities, and participating in associated volunteer works
- c. offering formal education and building capacities within the decision-making processes and providing these curricula for state members to quickly grasp the fundamental knowledge of environmental rights, laws, and regulations to build confidence for engaging effectively in decision-making;

4. Establishing the International Organization for the Protection in Environmental Justice (IOPEJ) in the hopes of:

- a. having a connection with the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), Human Rights Council (HRC), and the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA)

- b. overseeing the allocation of funds provided by the HRC financial group specifically to:
 - i. controlling the amounts of funds by finding out how much is necessary for an effective approach
 - ii. supervising the distribution of the funds
- c. publishing the annual report from the delegates raised by the UNEP, UNEA, and HRC to raise public awareness, which must contain the following:
 - i. real statistics regarding international environmental justice violations
 - ii. analyses in cause and effect of environmental justice assaults
 - iii. showing the current legislative contributions to protection in environmental justice;

5. Strengthening international environmental agreements interacting by and of the treaties of:

- a. endorsing the Paris Agreement which is a legally binding international treaty on resolving climate change, it was taken in and used by 196 parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP12) in Paris, France, it entered into force on November 4, 2016, in the goal and preparations of:
 - i. the Paris Agreement is to hold the increase in the global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius by the end of the 21st century and to persist in efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
 - ii. providing a framework for financial, technical, and capacity-building support to those who need it, led by developed countries providing financial assistance to developing countries while encouraging voluntary contributions by other parties
- b. establishing the Environmental Equity and Justice Commission (EEJC) in the codes and goals of:
 - i. forming a UN body that has been proposed and is not a proper UN body yet but it could be voted for to be made an official UN body
 - ii. if the EEJC is made official, then it would be a huge aid in our fight against threats against the environment
- c. combining various organizations to reach a collaborative result and hopes of making the EEJC official, then it could work with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to enhance the workforce that is aiding our environment, which means that there will be 3 UN bodies working together to aid our environment;

6. Utilizing green infrastructure to bridge socioeconomic disparities in environmental access in the method of:

- a. harnessing the power of green infrastructure to bridge socioeconomic disparities in environmental access
- b. proposing the creation of the Green Infrastructure Development Fund (GIDF), facilitated by the United Nations Environmental Program(UNEP):

i. which will serve as a catalyst, directing resources and expertise toward projects that transform urban landscapes into equitable, sustainable havens for all

ii. with the United Nations Environmental Program's (UNEP) support, we will revitalize marginalized communities, ensuring that clean air, water, and green spaces are not luxuries but fundamental rights.