



Resolution United Nations Human Rights Council/2.1

United Nations Human Rights Council

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cameroon, People's Republic of China, Union of Comoros, Czech Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of France, Islamic Republic of Gambia, Georgia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of India, Republic of Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Mali, Republic of Namibia, Republic of Nauru, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, State of Qatar, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Republic of Zambia

Human rights and the environment

Alarmed by the many environmental issues impacting human rights worldwide including but not limited to climate change increasing rates of natural disasters and pollution,

Acknowledging the diverse range of nations affected by all environmental issues and recognizing the need for solutions that are accessible to all member states,

Fully alarmed that climate change has resulted in the rise of global temperatures, food and water insecurity, and more natural disasters,

Deeply concerned that many people suffer from the negative effects of environmental issues on a daily basis,

Acknowledging the degrading condition of our environment,

Recognizing the lack of information and education regarding environmental factors such as endangered species, degrading agriculture, climate change, in member states that lack said information,

Deeply disturbed by the amount of people who do not have access to drink purified water,

Acknowledging that 99% of earth's inhabitants breathe polluted air which makes them susceptible to developing respiratory infections such as asthma, lung, cancer, cholera and other harmful diseases,

The Effects of Climate on Human Rights

1. Strongly advises member states to impose regulations on private companies within their borders to ensure more sustainable land usage;
2. Endorses that member states contribute to reforestation efforts that utilize native plants.
3. Strongly recommends the imposition of initiatives subsidizing costs of renewable energy resource alternatives to systems heavy on emissions.
4. Further invites the utilization of the Green Climate Fund to improve environmental efficiency.
5. Strongly encourages member states to implement national environmental and humanitarian production standards;
6. Requests member states to prohibit tailing runoff within their borders;

The Right to a Clean Environment

7. Encourages the involvement of communal volunteers who can aid in clean-ups in local areas;

8. Calls upon member states to improve public sanitation and implement pollution decreasing policies;
9. Recommends states to lean away from fossil fuels for cleaner solutions;
10. Urges member states to make clean water more acceptable through wells and the development of more affordable water filters;
11. Endorse the research of sustainable consumer products;

Education Regarding Environmental Issues

12. Encourages further research regarding the environment in fields such as natural and manmade disasters and environmental protection;
13. Endorses informed educators to teach environmental issues to students of all ages, areas, and locations;
14. Urges member states to fund research to promote understanding of the environment;
15. Invites various sources such as newspapers, tv channels and online articles to spread awareness regarding the current state of the environment;

Stakeholders of the Environment

16. Encourages more action and investment in sustainable practices such as renewable energy;
17. Further recommends that action must be taken by member states to create a platform for stakeholders to share their perspectives;
18. Urges member states to minimize the amount of when possible vehicle emissions in countries by encouraging walking biking and taking public transportation;

19. Expresses hope for the development of safer and more energy efficient housing for communities whose homes were destroyed due to natural disasters;
20. Strongly condemns threats and use of armed conflict on ecosystems and habitats;
21. Calls upon stakeholders of this issue namely drivers of change, indigenous populations and the poor to share their insights and proposed solutions to climate change and air pollution.