

Topic: Measures to aid developing countries in moving towards green production methods

The United Nations Environment Committee,

Recognizing the UN’s definition of sustainable consumption and production as “increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life;”

Fully aware of the fact that the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines green growth as a means of fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that there is no harm done to natural assets;

Acknowledging the fact that many nations have recognized production methods which harm the environment through processes such as deforestation, water pollution, and climate change;

Deeply concerned that changes in weather patterns as a result of environmental degradation could cause irreversible impacts to the environment, society and the economy;

Recalling the Earth Summit of 2012 to remind us that several nations of the world have established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to help developing countries to move towards more environmentally sustainable production methods;

Fully aware that environmental hazards account for 25% of the world’s diseases and deaths, with developing regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa approaching 33%;

Realizing that many developing countries do not have the proper resources and technology to carry out safe green production methods;

Taking into consideration that many developing countries may not be convinced by foreign powers for their high demands to invest in environmental technology;

Keeping in mind that since 2015, non-renewable energy has steadily transferred into renewable energy sources like solar, wind, rain, tidal, wave, and geothermal technology;

Noting with satisfaction the work of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which primarily deals with environmental policies and practices that are relevant to the developments in sustainable consumption and production (SCP), where they work towards the goal of improving resource efficiency and adapting to sustainable lifestyles.

1. **Encourages** non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) and developed countries to support preparation for future development and application of green production for developing countries in ways including but not limited to Educational support by:
 - a. Providing funds for additional scholarships for university educations of Mechanical, environmental studies,

- b. Set a specific percentage of internship employment of students from developing countries in companies participating in green production or responsible for production of related components utilized within green production,
 - c. Building training centers of practical skills required for the construction and further management of facilities,
 - d. Increasing relative faculty exchange and support to local universities in developing countries;
2. **Recommends** organic production industries in developing nations to minimize production of “wet wastes”, with the assistance of United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), through imposing wastewater treatment, by the following measures:
- a. To throw away excreted water, by filtering grey water through freshwater filtration plants, to nearby water bodies to ensure marine life to have a clean, non-polluted aquatic environment,
 - b. Direct reuse of wastewater within normal or agricultural businesses by accommodating into the “industrial symbiosis” in order to reduce the cost of production, in terms of water and possible government tax,
 - c. Encourage governments to provide subsidies to companies who respect those measures, and tax those who don't;
3. **Further encourages** government of LEDCs to enact the Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) system as an incentive to pressure natural resources, this would include:
- a. Modeling the implementation of this system off of previously successful nations like Costa Rica,
 - b. The funds being paid to farmers from a nation will be raised by the United Nations in cooperation with the consenting nation,
 - c. Assessments of the success of the implementation of this system will be measured by the UN Environment Committee and will occur every 2 years for the first 10 years and every five years after that:
 - i. If the EC feels that the amount of nations requiring assessments due to their partaking in the system, a subcommittee may be created to accomplish these tasks,
 - ii. Assessments would measure the percent of farmers switching to green production methods, the amount of natural resources being preserved and the distribution of monetary funds,
 - iii. If the EC feels that funds are being used inappropriately, a country will be subjected to annual inspections,
 - iv. If they still fail to comply with UN standards, funding from the UN for this program will cease;
4. **Suggests** the establishment of a global green technology forum to encourage cooperation between MEDC and LEDCs in which transnational green technology firms, green venture capitalists and developing country entrepreneurs could participate and allow:
- a. Exchange of green technology or recent interventions,
 - b. Investment in green technology startups in developing nations by MEDCs,
 - c. Discussions regarding efficient resource allocation into the development of green technology,
 - d. Any money invested by MEDCs in an LEDC will be monitored by Transparency International to ensure it is only used for developing green technology.