



Committee: UNEP(United Nations Environment Programme)



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1. Information about the UN

1.1 What is the UN?

The UN (United Nations) is an organization formed by several countries from all over the globe in charge of maintaining international peace and security, Protect Human Rights, Deliver Humanitarian Aid, Support Sustainable Development and Climate Action.

1.2 What is the purpose of the UN?

The purpose of this organization is to develop friendly relations among nations and promote social progress, better living standards and human rights through diplomatic discussions to achieve world peace and harmony to have a better quality of life for future generations to come.

1.3 What does the UN provide?

Not only does the UN provide the union between countries from all around the globe, but also a civilized and diplomatic way of problem solving, whether there are agreements or disagreements between nations there is always a country that can provide something useful to a committee.

2. Objective of the COLUMUN

The COLUMUN is a role-play activity in which you will have the opportunity to represent a State Member of the UN in solving problems along with other members in order to maintain peace around the world and improve life quality. There are three very important things to consider:

1. The goal of each committee within the MUN is to work collaboratively to come up with a solution for the topic discussed in response to the challenges presented against the world or humanity in a diplomatic form.
2. Participants must assume the role of that country's diplomats and each delegation represents the views of "their" country, reflecting its national interests, rather than their own personal opinions on an issue.

3. Delegates research their country's position on selected topics, paying particular attention to their country's perspective on the topics to be discussed at the MUN.

3. Information of the committee

UNEP(The United Nations Environment Programme) is one of many committees whose purpose is to achieve global peace and harmony through the resolution of problem solving. It's main objective is to find solutions to current worldwide problems such as the loss of nature and biodiversity, climate change, pollution and waste, etc... And to provide resources to countries which are predominantly affected by these problems.

The Committee was founded in 1972 and has worked closely with 193 member states, and has also played a leading role in the docking station for 15 multilateral environmental agreements, some of the main permanent members include countries like France, The United Kingdom, Russian Federation, China and the United States.

4. Information topic A: Climate change and its effects on ecosystems.

Many people don't understand that they depend on ecosystems which are the most important form of habitat in mother nature due to the fact they have so many benefits such as water, food, clean air, building materials and recreation. Therefore it is critical for us humans to preserve these ecosystems.

Some of the main causes for climate change which is one of the biggest problems facing the world as of now are manufacturing goods, cutting down forests, producing food, using transportation and many more and the negative consequences of this involve rising temperatures, sea level rise, drought, flooding and more.

As of now the UNEP is in support of the 193 member states in addressing climate change and its effects through mitigation and moving towards low carbon societies, reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and overall adaptation and building resilience towards climate change.

As the climate changes, some species will adapt by changing their behavior, physical characteristics, or how their bodies function. Others will not be able to adapt. As a result, climate change could lead to expansions, reductions, or extinctions of some populations. These changes, in turn, can affect the overall biodiversity of a region.

Plants and animals may also change the geographic range they inhabit in response to changing climatic conditions. Changing temperature and water conditions have already altered the ranges of many plants and animals. As temperatures have warmed in the United States, some land animals have moved to the (typically cooler) north by an average of 3.8 miles per decade. Some marine species have also shifted north by more than 17 miles per decade.

Some communities depend on ecosystems and their services more than others, including some Indigenous and rural communities. As ecosystems change, some groups also may be able to adapt better than others due to geographic, social, or economic factors.

Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the environment. Climate change impacts on ecosystems can harm Indigenous peoples' ability to preserve and sustain their cultural heritage. Shifting animal ranges can disrupt Indigenous peoples' ability to hunt and fish as the animals move beyond their tribal lands.

Many rural communities depend on ecosystem-related livelihoods, including farming, fishing, and raising livestock. People in these areas are more likely to see economic impacts when faced with ecosystem challenges, such as invasive species and decreased soil quality.

5. Information topic B: Waste management and pollution.

The UN Environment Programme recognizes this crisis and works with governments, organizations, industry and civil society around the world. UNEP's key contributions include global and regional perspectives on waste management providing guidance

for effective waste strategies. UNEP actively supports the development of national and local waste management plans tailored to local socio-economic and environmental issues. To understand the complexity of waste, UNEP explored the intersections of gender and waste to ensure an inclusive approach. UNEP recognizes the different roles and impacts of men and women and supports waste reduction. In the context of the global environment, UNEP's work on integrated solid waste management, e-waste management, mercury waste and a holistic perspective point to a promising future. The UN Environment is calling on countries and communities to unite and lead international efforts towards a world without waste.

Jointly published with the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), the report provides an update on global waste generation and the cost of waste and its management since 2018. The analysis uses life cycle assessments to explore what the world could gain or lose through continuing business-as-usual, adopting halfway measures, or committing fully to zero waste and circular economy societies. The report also evaluates three potential scenarios of municipal waste generation and management, examining their impacts on society, the environment, and the global economy. Furthermore, it presents potential strategies for waste reduction and enhanced management, following the waste hierarchy, to treat all waste materials as valuable resources. Key findings

Municipal solid waste generation is predicted to grow by approximately 3.8 billion tonnes by the year of 2050 if everything keeps going as it is now. In 2020, the global direct cost of waste management was estimated to be 252 billion USD. When taking into account the hidden costs of pollution, poor health and climate change from poorly executed waste management, this annual cost would almost double in price to around 640 billion USD. The report's models show that getting waste under control by implementing waste prevention and management measures could limit net annual costs by the year 2050 to 270 billion USD. However, projections predict that a circular economical model, where waste generation and economic growth are separated by adopting waste avoidance, sustainable business practices and full waste management, could in fact lead to a full net gain of 108.5 billion USD per year.

With municipal waste set to rise by two thirds and its costs to almost double within a generation, only a drastic reduction in waste generation will secure a liveable and

affordable future, according to a new United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report.

The increasing amount of waste associated with the economy is posing a serious risk to ecosystems and human health. Every year, an estimated 11.2 billion tonnes of solid waste is collected worldwide and decay of the organic proportion of solid waste is contributing about 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Of all the waste streams, waste from electrical and electronic equipment containing new and complex hazardous substances presents the fastest-growing challenge in both developed and developing countries.

Poor waste management ranging from non-existing collection systems to ineffective disposal causes air pollution, water and soil contamination. Open and unsanitary landfills contribute to contamination of drinking water which can cause infection and propagate diseases. The dispersal of debris pollutes ecosystems and dangerous substances from electronic waste or industrial garbage puts a strain on the health of everyone around the world being wildlife or us.

The solution, in the first place, is the minimisation of waste. Where waste cannot be avoided, recovery of materials and energy from waste as well as remanufacturing and recycling waste into usable products should be the second option. Recycling leads to substantial resource savings. Moreover, recycling creates jobs: the sector employs 12 million people in Brazil, China and the United States alone.

6. How to research your topic

It is important for you to find out information about your country on your own, always keep in mind that. The origin and purpose of your source are important. The COLUMUN is an opportunity for you to see what cooperation between states could be achieved, and also figure out why the international community has not solved all the world's problems.

7. Information of your country

ASPECT	CHECK
Where is it in the world and what are its neighbors? Which countries are powerful in its region?	
What system of government does it have and who is its leader?	
Is its economy industrialized or mostly agricultural? What are the main sources of income?	
What is the role of religion in the state? How tolerant of different religions and beliefs is its government? Are its laws based on religion or is it secular?	
Are there minority groups? Are these groups treated differently to the majority?	
Are there civil conflicts? What is the government response to this?	
Are there any groups that are fighting to be independent or autonomous?	
What is the country's history?	
Is it a developed or developing country? Does it have adequate infrastructure? Does it struggle to feed its population? Does it owe money to other countries or is it able to be a lender?	
What is the state of its environment?	
What is the social and political position of women and girls?	
Has the country been guilty of human rights violations? What kinds and to what extent?	
Is it open to contacts with other countries? (tourism, business, schools, etc.)	
How does the government get on with other countries? Does it cooperate with or is it a member of international groups such as NATO, the EU, the African Union, etc.?	
Are there individual countries with which it has especially strong ties? Who are its competitors and allies? Major trading partners? Aid donors or recipients? Has it ever fought against another country?	

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