

RIP Working Paper
Research, Incentives, Prevention

Sponsors: China, Australia

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the issues that environmental conditions have brought to many nations throughout the world,

Taking into account that many nations rely on agricultural and industrial practices for their economies,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has limited funds for preventing, preparing, and responding,

Expecting research to be shared with all countries regarding sustainable technology,

Welcoming all nations seeking practical and realistic solutions to such an immense problem,

Research

1. Calls for an international database regarding new, sustainable technologies where research is shared freely;
 - a. Develop research on ways to limit water consumption within livestock raising
2. Encourages the research of genetic modification to crops and how to can be used to make them less susceptible to widespread fire, as well as less harmful to the land they are grown on,
 - a. Ensuring that genetic modifications do not affect wildlife in areas of agriculture,
 - i. Encourage countries to create organizations dedicated to wildlife preservation,

- b. Encourages nations to spread information on genetic modification research forward to agriculture corporations,
 - c. Spreading the Dutch techniques of vertical farming to other countries to reduce water, land, and pesticide use.,
3. Authorizes the free use of new renewable energy technologies;

Incentives

4. Endorses economic stimulation to agriculture economy based countries for the purpose of integrating sustainable practices into their farming practices,
- a. Promote incentivization of drip irrigation
 - b. Promote rainfall collection
 - c. Promote drought-resistant crops
 - d. Promote crop rotation;
 - i. Encourages countries to allocate more funding to provide materials necessary to implement these practices within the agricultural industries in said countries
 - ii. Utilize research done on sustainable technologies to decide the most effective methods and use of funds
5. Calls for countries to impose tariffs on companies that disturb environments for the purpose of production or agriculture

Prevention

6. Urges member countries to adopt renewable energy and promote renewable technology such as electric cars and public transportation;
7. Demands international cooperation regarding sustainable and equitable development,
- a. Addresses the needs of land-locked nations and nations with little freshwater supply,
 - i. Decrease the costs of transporting and maneuvering freshwater supply,
 - ii. Avoiding the depletion of finite groundwater resources;
8. Encourages water conservation efforts in every facet of life.
- a. Practice drought tolerant landscaping
 - b. Water efficient utilities
 - c. Reforestation
 - d. Desalination

- e. Water recycling
 - i. Especially in cities
 - ii. Water conservation awareness campaigns.
- 9. Acknowledges the limited funding that the United Nations has,
 - a. Encourages countries to impose tariffs onto goods in which the production violates the environmentally concerned guidelines specified,
 - b. Instead, use the money to incentivize developing countries to conserve water better and use more sustainable farming practices,
 - c. Use microfinancing and individual donations to finance small scale projects such as water-efficient taps and facilities,
 - d. Take advantage of low-interest loans for long term projects from the World Bank,
 - i. Avoid allowing developing countries to take high interest loans that will cripple them long-term;
 - e. Utilize the CERF fund for emergencies, but largely avoid funding crises.
 - f. Call for the increase in international funding for the UNEP
 - g. Use domestic and local funds and organizations.

ICE- In Case of Emergency

- 10. Proposes an Emergency Response Organization- an alliance of countries that each have emergency response resources allocated (such as medics, firefighters, food and water supply,
 - a. A donation and volunteer-based organization that will require no outside funding (similar to the red cross),
 - b. A mutual aid relationship between any country that wishes to be included,
 - c. A network of first responders that allows them to communicate across boundary lines, because many of these problems are international in scope.