

Resolution: Action on Climate and SDGs
Kuwait English School Youth Delegates for UN Day

- 1) Encourages governments, in collaboration with United Nations bodies, programmes and specialised agencies, and international and non-governmental organisations to take immediate action regarding the creation and continuation of affordable and clean energy practices by,
 - a) Inviting governments to invest in research and development to discover and advance sustainable energy solutions suiting countries' individual climates and geographic locations,
 - i) Urges MEDC's to take lead on the analysis of the most efficient energy sources for individual countries,
 - ii) Encourages MEDC's to create more affordable energy sources such as solar panels and wind turbines to incentivize LEDC's to invest into clean energy,
 - iii) Trusts governments will take initiative to determine the most effective energy source for their climate whether that be solar farms, wind farms, dams or geothermal power plants,
- 2) Urges nations to enact effective environmental legislation in industry, and the infrastructure of cities. Specific measures include;
 - a) Gradual integration of green architecture, in terms of both restorative, and preventative architecture,
 - i) Restorative architecture, namely 'biophilic,' would encourage the incorporation of nature in modern urban environments. Open spaces can serve as 'carbon sinks' by storing greenhouse gas emissions,
 - ii) Painting roads white to reflect heat would reduce energy expenditure on cooling,
 - iii) Preventative architecture highlights the importance of the resilience of sustainable cities in terms of natural disaster preparedness, and focuses on the approaches to planning, design, and financing of sustainable cities in collaboration with the UNISDR,
 - b) Investment around existing transit infrastructure – commonly referred to as TransitOriented Development or TOD - helps to create vibrant neighbourhoods with increased transit ridership. Older commercial corridors can be redeveloped with a mix of housing, retail, and commercial activities, enabling people to live, work and play all in the same area,
 - i) Increasing methods of public transportation would reduce the number of individual cars on the road and will therefore reduce the percentage of carbon emissions,
 - ii) Proposing a new technique that will expand the utilisation of diverse existing databases with more possibilities of conducting trend analysis over the years,
 - iii) Endorses the implementation of public transportation system which uses clean energy such as electric trains, trams and electric buses,
 - iv) Calls for introduction of walking and bicycle lanes within urban areas to discourage the use of petroleum vehicles,

- v) Further recommends necessary infrastructure for the use of electric vehicles, including the construction of dedicated charging stations,
- 3) Supports a decrease in the consumption of raw materials in a few major categories such as, but not limited to the following:
- a) Reduce and redirect the amount of food that is wasted globally, this can be by;
 - i) Sorting the almost 61% of avoidable food waste into 3 main categories; ‘Perishable within a week’ which can be sent to local food banks and soup kitchens. ‘Perishable within a month’ which can be sent further out into surrounding states or countries. ‘Non-perishables’ which are long-lasting foods that can afford to be sent around intercontinentally through charity routes,
 - b) Increase the amount of food waste composted which could be distributed, but not limited to;
 - i) Local farmers to help decrease their need for synthetic fertilisers,
 - ii) Farming communities within the country or abroad to help build alliances and better trades,
 - c) Countries must aim towards the reduction of supermarkets’ material consumption and set a plan due in 2030, targeting the prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse of waste. This might come in the form of, but is not limited to;
 - i) Maximising the amount of goods within a single unit of packaging,
 - ii) The use of biodegradable bags. Since only about 1 % of plastics and plastic products on the global market are considered biodegradable supermarkets should adopt the sole use of biodegradable or reusable bags.