Noting with zest the need for global action in opposition to climate change,

Deeply disturbed by rapidly changing temperatures, loss of water availability, and overarching ecological damage as a result of climate change,

Understanding the struggles and plights of developing nations,

Respecting national economic capabilities and boundaries of international sovereignty,

The United Nations and its Associated Bodies,

1. Calls upon able nations to aid to struggling nations through funding, climate education, and technological resources:
   a) Ensure that nations direct resources through the current UN Green Climate Fund (GCF) for distribution in order to establish housing, institutions, and programs for displaced climate refugees;
   b) Promote the utilization of renewable energy and sustainable development practices for all nations through the GCF;
      i. Subsidizes developing nations to invest in solar, wind, and other technological practices in order to decrease dependency on fossil fuels and carbon;

2. Establishes adaptation finance in the form of a Sustainable Climate Development Committee (SCDC) to ensure that nations appropriately allocate funding:
   a) SCDC oversight shall consist of unbiased third-party climate experts to confirm effective distribution;
   b) Should nations ineffectively manage resources, the oversight committee will reserve the right to withdraw funding;

3. Encourages countries to reduce or maintain current levels of emissions:
   a) Implementing more ambitious climate goals than quoted in the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement;
      i. Reducing emission levels in gradual phases and introducing alternative economic resources through the protection of national forests, reforestation, and other renewable energy forms while in consideration of sovereignty and national capabilities;
      ii. In agreeing to reduce emissions, nations pledge to report progress biannually to the United Nations for evaluation.