**FORUM:** Environment Commission

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Prevent Damages Caused by La Nina to Protect Environmentally Vulnerable Areas

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY:** Finland

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Australia, Burkina Faso, China, France, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Noticing* that the traditional or conventional La Nina is called an Eastern Pacific (EP) La Nina refers to the periodic cooling of ocean surface temperatures in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific,

*Alarmed* by the report published by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which predicts the continuation of the current La Nina into the boreal winter of 2022/2023, with a 75% chance in December-February 2022/2023, and 60% in January-March 2023,

*Aware of* the statement released on December 8, 2022, UNAM reported that according to the WMO, for the first time in the 21st century, the La Nina phenomenon will have a third consecutive episode,

*Keeping in mind* La Nina can also lead to a more severe hurricane season, La Nina causes the jet stream to move northward and to weaken over the eastern Pacific, during La Nina winters, the South sees warmer and drier conditions than usual which can lead to drought, the North and Canada tend to be wetter and colder,

*Fully aware* that there is nothing we can do to stop El Nino and La Nina events from occurring, we can’t prevent these weather phenomena from happening,

*Recognizing* the factthat nine people tragically died, 7,700 people sought emergency accommodation, and 14,600 homes were damaged because of La Nina- related disasters,

*Further recognizing* water shortages reduce crop planting areas, delay planting seasons, and generally lower crop yield which leads to inflation,

*Fully believing* that a new vision for preventing damages caused by La Nina in the following winter is needed,

1. Requests each member country of UN to demand their regional governments to make gains in preparing for climate events in such ways, but not limited to:
2. funding Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) to build early warning systems only focusing on La Nina to provide more accurate predictions on climate change,
3. raising public awareness regarding the environmental disasters in such ways:
4. provide further weekly reports on statistics provided by the local Meteorological Administration on how the La Ninas is changing the weather,
5. support on annual education about coping methods and basic knowledge on La Ninas to promote climate action by working with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) following its Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) to help people understand how to react to the impacts of the Climate issue,
6. Creating different types of satellite maps by using Geographic Information System (GIS) which will be used to predict and provide more prevention in especially fragile areas such as, but not limited to:
   1. create vulnerability maps that provide a precise location of regions where natural environments or properties are at risk due to a potential hazard,
   2. collaborate with Crop Life International (CLI) to introduce crop type mapping to track agricultural processes to provide quicker resilience on crops;
7. Requests international organizations to support on funding which will be used in such ways, but not limited to:
8. constructing typhoon-resistant grain storage facilities that are checked by government’s ministry of environment to stock grain stores before La Nina’s is predicted to offset food shortfall and a rise in inflations in the prices,
9. constructing the water wells in rural areas and water storages in cities at areas vulnerable to drought to use water when La Nina caused damage,
10. restoring ponds and wetlands by supported works of government’s ministry of environment,
11. carry out additional research on crop traits that respond favorably to climate change by calling people from the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO) and American Society of Plant Biologists (to have precise observation about the soil condition to work on the best crop traits,
12. call help upon the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to provide materials people lack and fund communities before a disaster like hurricanes, floods and tornadoes strike in such ways, but not limited to, providing and sending out emergency materials such as clean water, canned food with nutrition, first aid kits and battery powered or hand crank radio and a National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio with tone alert before the disaster happens by following the pre-weather cast,

f. collaborating with American Red Cross (ARC) to receive gently worn donated clothes such as outerwear and inner shirts for La Nina’s victims to wear to warm themselves;

1. Further request the governments to make an advanced policy to reduce inflation in countries that are vulnerable and daged by La Nina, by such means but not limited to:
2. to make and develop advanced policy contractionary monetary policy in areas that are vulnerable from the La Nina, by:
   1. consider reducing the money supply by restricting the volume of money banks can lend to stop economic inflations,
   2. demands banks to charge a higher interest rate, making loans more expensive,
   3. collaborate with UN Environment Program (UNEP) to help fund the people that got damaged,
   4. enacting Export Control law by giving penalties when farmers export grains without permission from the government but also give subsidies for those farmers who don’t export grains,
   5. build communication system between countries to import grains when there is a lack of grains,
3. help and support countries to phase in contractionary monetary policy by:
   1. collaborate with NGOs to give monthly advice annually on when they should phase in the policy at the appropriate time for the countries’ benefit,
   2. set up a meeting with governments from each country to introduce and explain about the advanced policy.
4. help and support countries to phase in contractionary monetary policy by collaborating with NGOs to give advice annually on when they should phase in the policy at the appropriate time for the country's benefit;

1. Call help on Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) to encourage farmers to use methods that are able to minimize and to cope with the effects of La Nina’s such as these methods, and United Nations (UN) to raise funds to financially support eco farming not limited to,
   1. adopts varieties of the drought-tolerant crop including maize, cowpeas, and green super rice in various locations,
   2. install mulch made of plastic or straw in areas that have high chances of drought to maintain soil moisture and reduce the temperature in dry conditions,
   3. subsidy the farmers use the methods that reduce soil erosion such as
      1. Conservation tillage,
      2. Crop Rotation,
      3. Strip Cropping,
      4. Contour Farming,
      5. Constructing windbreaks,
   4. collaborate with Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) to help fund money for the people in need to support eco farming in areas such as, but not limited to,
      1. Collect monthly donations from IPA, when the La Nina hits the donations will be sent out to those in need,
      2. Advertise annually all around the world to draw attention to the funding program for more support towards people who will experience the harmful effects of La Nina.