1

2

3

5

6 7

8

9 10

11

12

13 14

15 16

17 18

19 20

21 22

23

2425

2627

28

29

UNEP/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Environment and Security Partnerships: Conflicts and the Environment SUBMITTED TO: The United Nations Environment Programme SUBMITTED BY: Serbia, Somalia, Mexico, Armenia, Liberia, Finland, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Japan, Republic of Moldova, Cambodia, India, Russian Federation, France The United Nations Environment Programme Taking note of the role the environment plays in breeding conflicts and reaching viable solutions to such conflicts, Reaffirming the important role the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) plays in protecting the environment, *Recognizing* the need to reduce environmental damage both through pre-conflict prevention as well as post-conflict environmental remediation, Affirming the belief that it is ultimately the responsibility of the national governments to deliver credible national plans for the implementation and the support of projects, Emphasizing the role of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) in preventing conflict by assessing and addressing environmental problems in conflict prone regions, such as South Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus, and Central Asia, Deeply concerned about the impact of modern warfare on the environment, Recalling its efforts to limit environmental damage during conflict through the establishment of the Treaty to Ban Landmines, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, and the Chemical Weapons Convention, Reiterating the important role of the UNEP Post-Conflict Assessment Unit (PCAU) in identifying immediate risks to human health and livelihoods and providing

recommendations on priorities for clean-up, sustainable resource use and for

strengthening environmental governance in post-conflict areas,

Noting specifically the destructive impacts of internally displaced peoples on the environment,

1. *Recommends* continued funding for ENVSEC in order to prevent conflict by discussing and debating environmental problems in conflict prone regions;

2. Further recommends that Member States implement regional programs involving cooperation and information sharing regarding the impact of regional conflicts on the environment and to improve the state and management of natural resources;

3. *Supports* the establishment of regional cooperation to address environmental concerns within such regions in order to quell possible conflicts;

4. *Strongly condemns* the intentional destruction of natural resources as a strategy of warfare;

5. *Endorses* the creation of a special international convention on prevention of environmental damage in military action to develop and supplement the provisions of existing international legal instruments;

6. *Emphasizes* the need for UNEP to further contribute to sustainable development programmes with a special emphasis on post-conflict zones;

7. Further encourages UNEP to continue to provide environmental assistance to post-conflict regions in the form of both monetary and technical aid;

8. *Supports* the creation of regional-scale environment-security assessments to help the UNEP define concrete priorities for operations in various post-conflict zones;

9. *Encourages* UNEP to continue to support research on the links between the environment and security;

10. *Urges* all Member States to integrate environmental concerns in their foreign and security policies;

11. *Strongly discourages* the use of weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons, nuclear warfare, and other highly destructive weaponry for their destructive effects on the environment;

12. *Calls* for the support of regions in the removal of material hazardous to humans and the environment leftover from conflict with specific concern for the preservation of natural resources;

13. *Expresses* its hope that nations recognize the need to aid displaced persons that involuntarily migrate due to the scarcity of resources caused by natural disasters and conflict;

76 77 14. Draws attention to the need for international support of forest protection, especially in developing countries and countries involved in conflict, where the aforementioned conflicts cause energy withholding and citizen displacement that would lead to irreversible deforestation. 80

Passed, Yes: 30 / No: 3 / Abstain: 1

78 79