***Delegation from Represented by***

**The Plurinational State of Bolivia Hillgrove High School**

**Position Paper for the United Nations Environment Programme**

1. **Minimizing the Scale and Impact of Global Climate Change**

Global warming and climate change are a result of greenhouse gas emissions, specifically the emission of CO2). Many of the most developed countries contribute most of gas emissions for the world. CO2 emissions have a substantial impact on the environment, resulting in rising sea levels, altered weather patterns, flooding, and a major threat to food supply. This is a major concern for all member states. Climate change has contributed to food insecurity, disease, lack of water availability, and glacial retreat. As an already economic and agricultural vulnerable society, climate change must be placed at the forefront of discussion.The world is faced with the eminent danger of climate change as a direct result of the absence of agreement between industrial and developing nations.

 The Plurinational State of Bolivia stresses that this issue be acknowledged among the members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Bolivia has been an active member in the argument over climate change for sometime and still continues to do so. This is seen through it’s proposal made before the 2015 Paris agreement, as well as Bolivia’s desire to establish an International Court of Justice for the Climate and Mother Earth. Bolivia also spoke up in support for the Kyoto agreement back in the early 2000’s.

Furthermore, Bolivia’s optimal resolution is for all members to agree on a solution that will mitigate climate change. The Plurinational State of Bolivia wishes to collaborate with both developing and developed countries, as well as negotiate with past parties involved with the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, and Copenhagen Accord. Bolivia is open to discussion with member states on any major obstacles such as refusal to lower emissions due to industry growth.

1. **Promoting Youth and Women Participation in Waste Management**

As the threat of climate change grows so does the economic gap between the wealthy and poor. These growing issues must be addressed by members of the 2014 the Group Of 77(G77) Summit, fellow allies, and those involved in the Integrated Waste Management for Improved Livelihoods (INWAMI) Project. Throughout the past few years climate change has been an occurring issue in discussion. Even referenced in the G77 summit statement to reduce poverty and inequality. The INWAMI project in Kenya improves waste management and provides economic opportunity to women and youth. Supported by the United Nations Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has show great promise of its involvement of women in youth in economic opportunities.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has already faced with economic troubles and a nationwide issue of unemployment. Bolivia has the largest income inequality gap in Latin America. In addition, the dependency rate is exponentially larger than the workforce. With a total dependency ratio of 63.7, Bolivia's youth dependency makes up 83% of it. Bolivia is a developing nation still facing issues of hunger, poverty, and inequality. It is essential to find a solution that will aid in providing economic opportunities and advancing the management of waste within this state.

Ideally, Bolivia’s result is to collaborate with members in order to create a plan to improve waste management, provide economic opportunity, reduce climate change, and help eliminate the economic gap by including both women and youth in waste management. Empowering these two groups will not only bring about economic opportunity but new minds and able bodies. Thus bringing new ideas in protocol and providing new roles for social groups. The Plurinational state of Bolivia is open to alterations and solutions to potential issues as well as other ways to encourage participation in developing nations.

1. **Promoting and Protecting Green Spaces in the Middle East and Northern Africa**

Green Spaces provide several environmental impacts and promote green growth. The issue must be address in the matter of promoting and protecting the Middle East and Northern Africa's green spaces among participating member states of the United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP) and United Nations Habitat.

This issue is of great importance given the current issues surrounding climate change and the resulting impact on developing nations and their citizens.In the past Bolivia has been apart of several environmental agreements such as Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, and Hazardous Wastes. Similar to the Middle East and Northern Africa, Bolivia is experiencing rapid urbanization. In order to support this growth and not contribute to climate change Bolivia has put in place macro-policies and other strategies. One of these strategies is creating green eco-friendly areas.Resulting in reduction of emissions like fossil fuels and buildup of greenhouse gasses. This procedure can be implemented in both developed and developing nations so all do their part in minimizing environmental impact.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia hopes to resolve this issue, work with participating members, and find a way to promote and secure green areas in urban centers. As these spaces encourage alternative energy source in urban communities. Therefore Bolivia is open to negotiation and preparing a collective resolution in order to support green areas and reduce climate change.