 **COMMITEE:** UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)

 **COUNTRY:** Norway

 **DELEGATE:** Zeynep AYDIN

**AGENDA ITEMS:** Assessing the Current State of Climate Crisis and Environmental Problems Regarding Cities

Norway is a country in Northern Europe. Norway has a total area of 385,207 square kilometres and has a population of 5,488,984. Its official languages are Norwegian and Sami.

**Agenda 1: Assessing the Current State of Climate Crisis**

Norway recognizes the necessity to handle the worldwide climate crisis and approaches the United Nations Environment Programme and commitment in the direction of working all together. As a nation dedicated to sustainable improvement, Norway acknowledges the strong proof indicating that human action is the main cause of climate change and its negative impact on the environment. The reports from the IPCC have underlined the cruelty of the situation and called for prompt, complete action to reduce its results.

Given that climate change is an international problem, Norway emphasizes the crucial purpose of worldwide collaboration. The country actively requires part in efforts like the Paris Agreement, providing financial assistance and data sharing to help the world transition towards a carbon-free economy. Furthermore, Norway supports the transfer of green technology to underprivileged countries to encourage global conjunction in the struggle against climate change.

Norway remains firm in its dedication to decreasing emissions of greenhouse gases. The country has set lofty aims to switch to carbon neutral by 2030, focusing on decarbonizing vital sectors such as electricity, transportation, and manufacturing. It is planned to lead the world in sustainable practices by putting income into green energy sources and developing creative guidelines.

One effective strategy for solving the climate issue is education. Norway supports the creation of global climate awareness programs and education initiatives headed by UNEP. Giving people more environmental information will promote sustainable habits and a sense of collective responsibility.

As a country passionate about safeguarding the environment, Norway strongly advocates for increasing climate funds to support less fortunate countries in their struggle against the effects of global warming. We firmly believe that we need to take swift and decisive action to help those struggling to mitigate the impacts of global warming and adjust to its consequences. To achieve this, we urge the creation of a committed fund under the UNEP that will enable rapid and efficient distribution of financial resources to the nations that are most at risk via climate change.

**Agenda 2: Environmental Problems Regarding Cities**

In its shift toward renewable energy, Norway has achieved notable progress. By using a blend of hydropower, wind energy, and advanced technology, we have successfully decreased carbon emissions from urban energy usage. We promote the development of safe and resilient energy infrastructure and support the use of renewable energy sources in metropolitan areas across the world.

Cities produce enormous volumes of garbage Every single day, making insufficient disposal of waste a global challenge. Norway supports the production and execution of effective systems for managing waste, placing a heavy concentration on trash reduction and recycling, and the concepts of the circular economy. Waste-to-energy technologies have been effectively implemented in our nation, which is dedicated to spreading knowledge within this field.

Norway recognizes that pollution in the air has adverse effects on ecosystems, human wellness, and towns and cities. Urban people are seriously in danger of health issues because of high amounts of pollutants. By maintaining strict emission laws, encouraging electric cars, and making investments in public transportation structures, Norway has made notable improvements in limiting air pollution.

Ecosystems are frequently sacrificed when metropolitan areas grow, resulting in habitat loss and separation. We back programs that encourage urban parks, wildlife corridors, and green infrastructure in the urban centers. To maintain a balance between environmental preservation and growth in cities, Norway has made sustainable urban planning an absolute must. To reduce their ecological mark, our cities have integrated environmentally friendly transportation systems, energy-efficient infrastructures, and ecologically friendly building regulations. We also suggest using UNEP programs to exchange lessons.

Norway underscores the value of global cooperation in handling environmental issues in cities. We support the establishment of a platform within UNEP for knowledge to replace capacity building and supportive projects to deal with urban environmental issues collectively.

To sum up, Norway is dedicated to partner with the UNEP to address the issues that has been mentioned above. We can build cities that are not just centers of economic activity but also ecologically stable and sustainable for the next generations by communicating techniques that work, encouraging sustainable urban design, and developing international cooperation.