

National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013



General Assembly Second Committee

Documentation

General Assembly Second Committee

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development
2. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Development
3. A Fair Globalization for All: The Effect of Job Creation on Sustained, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA2/RES/1/1	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	88/32/27
GA2/RES/1/2	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	101/24/18
GA2/RES/1/3	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	97/11/39
GA2/RES/1/4	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	102/19/26
GA2/RES/1/5	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	94/29/24
GA2/RES/1/6	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	94/29/24
GA2/RES/1/7	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	95/6/44
GA2/RES/1/8	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	74/40/33
GA2/RES/1/9	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	85/27/35
GA2/RES/1/10	Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development	60/52/33

Summary Report

After an introduction speech from the Dais, the first session of the General Assembly's Second Committee began with 151 delegations present out of all the Member States represented at the United Nations, as well as two observer delegations. While three different motions to set the agenda were presented at the beginning of the session, delegates chose to suspend the meeting in order to first discuss their preferences regarding the different topics. As a result, the agenda was voted on at the end of the session, with a majority of 94 out of the 151 present. Delegates chose to set the agenda in the following order: 1: Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development as topic 1, The Effect of Job Creation on Sustained, Inclusive, and Equitable Economic Growth as topic 2; and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for Development as topic 3.

The General Assembly Second Committee's body started off the second day by outlining the core issues which needed to be evoked during the conference as well as their shared concerns regarding climate change. Caucusing was the opportunity for delegations to form working groups based on shared concerns or regional interests. As a result, Small Island States united in an effort to raise awareness to the growing threat from rising sea levels, an African block chose to focus on sustainable agriculture, and Latin American countries were particularly concerned by land degradation and deforestation. Despite differences of opinion within the body over which environmental issue was the most pressing, all delegations unanimously consented that local solutions needed to be found to ensure a sustainable future. This belief led the assembly to draft ten working papers by the end of the night, each focusing on different environmental issues such as implementing a green economy within national domestic policies, ecotourism, food and water supply as well as water degradation.

By morning of the third day, the committee had drafted a total of 23 working papers. Numerous countries called for the committee to begin the merging process in order to ensure that the concerns of all states were addressed. As delegates began to merge their working papers, new ideas were introduced such as the implementation of hydropower resources, the creation of a specialized agency focused on sustainable development and aiming at upgrading of UNEP. Several delegations mentioned the importance of Rio+20 in aiding policymakers to implement a legal framework at the national level as well as the urgent need to reduce current greenhouse gas emissions.

On the fourth day of committee, the body worked diligently to finish merging all the working papers, resulting in the acceptance and introduction by the Dais of a total of ten draft resolutions by the end of the morning session. The rest of the day was spent caucusing and discussing draft resolutions, in order to build consensus between countries on the work of the body. Nineteen amendments were introduced in total for all ten papers, only three of which were unfriendly, which illustrates the general unanimity of the committee. After reviewing, discussing, and amending all drafts resolutions as necessary, the body then proceeded into voting procedure. Once again, the General Assembly's Second Committee proved that the feeling of mutual-trust, harmony and general understanding that had persisted throughout the conference was continued during voting procedure. Indeed, all ten draft resolutions passed without difficulty, and only one unfriendly amendment made to draft resolution 1-2 failed. The delegates felt that only one draft resolution required a roll call vote, as the body felt a general satisfaction at the work that had been done in the past week. The conference concluded with delegations agreeing to reconvene in the future in order to assess the impact of the agreed resolutions.

1 *Recalling* the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 and the Bruntland Report of 1987 and their emphasis on a global
2 responsibility to protect the environment,
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4 *Recalling* also A/RES/65/163 regarding the United Nations Decade for Sustainable Development and A/RES/62/189
5 relating to the implementation of Agenda 21,
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7 *Noting* the work done from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and outcome
8 of the Rio +20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) which stress the three pillars of
9 sustainable development: economic, social and environmental,
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11 *Acknowledging* the decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties in Doha which sets a goal to reduce carbon
12 emissions by 2020,
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14 *Deeply concerned* with the rapidly deteriorating quality of the environment and knowing the significant negative
15 effects that will accompany a temperature increase of more than two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels,
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17 *Bearing in Mind* the importance of technology, its role in achieving sustainable development and of sharing it
18 between Member States to combat climate change,
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20 *Welcoming* cooperation between Member States and the private sector towards sustainable development,
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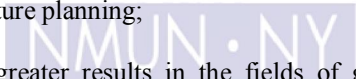
23 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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- 25 1) *Urges* the adoption of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) working definition of the
26 term "green economy" by the General Assembly Second Committee:
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- 28 a. This definition will be: "Economy that results in improved human wellbeing and social equity while
29 significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities;"
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 - 31 b. This will allow for greater clarity for Member States in adopting policies implementing a green
32 economy;
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- 34 2) *Encourages* all Member States to improve their own domestic policy for the reduction of the rate of carbon
35 emissions in pursuit of long-term sustainable development along the following guidelines:
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- 37 a. Should be committed to work at an accelerated pace, with the purpose of achieving change much
38 sooner than the 2020 deadline set by COP 18 to avoid serious consequences of climate change:
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 - 40 i. A milestone will be created by encouraging Member States to submit a report about their new
41 policies and improvements by 2015 and again in 2017;
 - 42 ii. This report is to be reviewed by UNEP and will create a better understanding of global progress;
 - 43 b. These domestic policies should be enforceable within the state;
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 - 45 c. Developed countries should increase the ambition of policies to reduce current anthropogenic carbon
46 emissions, as suggested by COP 18;
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 - 48 d. Country specific policies will allow for a tailor-made approach and adjust to the economy and
49 condition of each member state while respecting their sovereignty;
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- 3) *Confirms* the importance of emission trading to further decrease the discharge of pollutants and encourages every Member State to implement an emission trading system nationally, each policy should be based on specific conditions such as development status, natural resources and emissions per capita of each entity;
 - 4) *Calls upon* the international community to address mitigation and adaptation actions to climate change through a multi-level approach harmonizing the overall objectives and strategies through the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
 - 5) *Encourages* developed countries to re-confirm their financial contributions to the Green Climate Fund and potentially increase financial contribution to implement mitigation and adaptation actions:
 - a. Recommends using the Green Climate Fund in a more efficient, transparent and sustainable manner;
 - b. Urges that by 2020 developed countries will have reached the Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of 0.7 percent of their Gross Domestic Products; emphasizing the importance of reaching a target of 0.5 percent of their GDP by 2015, this will aid in generating additional funding needed to tackle the issues of sustainable development;
 - 6) *Calls* for an annual summit to be held under to UN Conference of Sustainable Development (UNCSD) for the exchange of knowledge about the most effective climate policies for each state's national strategies to deal with climate change and discuss technology transfers:
 - a. The participants in these summits will be representatives of involved stakeholders, specifically educational, economic and governmental entities;
 - b. Economic organizations will be specifically represented by small, medium and multinational enterprises;
 - c. Private-public partnership will allow opportunities for countries to share and obtain the most up-to-date ideas about climate policy;
 - d. The summit will also support further research for clean technologies and the sharing of these ideas between the developed and developing world;
 - 7) *Requests* members states to establish transparent and accessible information for citizens and industries regarding climate change and sustainable living:
 - a. Urges the responsibility of member states to create publications that outline the benefits of sustainable lifestyles and reduction in greenhouse gases and carbon emissions:
 - i. Presenting this information in a comprehensive manner allowing universal accessibility for both industries and individuals;
 - ii. Further emphasizing the importance of recycling, reusing and reducing in the overall pursuit of sustainable living;
 - iii. Suggests the role of business as educators to their employees in creating a sustainable work place;
 - b. Urges member states to promote environmental campaigns of UN bodies such as the UNEP and UNESCO on a national level;
 - 8) *Urges* Member States to increase partnerships to support developing countries' efforts in reducing emissions from deforestation:
 - a. Through bilateral and multilateral partnerships rewarding developing countries as preservers of forests as carbon storage units involving governmental organizations, the private sector, and NGOs;

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- b. By, protecting forests and ecosystems in both city and infrastructure planning;
- 9) *Requests* the increase of private sector participation to produce greater results in the fields of green economy and technologies by:
- a. Encouraging the set up of business incubators for startup companies that foster sustainable practices;
 - b. Financing and tax exemptions for companies wishing to invest in green endeavors;
 - c. Offering concessional terms on credit and loans;
 - d. Pushing the increase of financial investment for the research and development renewable energy with the cooperation of Member States;
- 10) *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly the item entitled “The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development.”



Code: GA2/1/2
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: The impact of climate change on sustainable development

1 *Acknowledging* the lack of sufficient financial support as stated by the Monterey Consensus and reform for climate
2 change programs from the international community, especially in those countries with scarce and dwindling
3 resources in regions like Africa, Latin America, and Small Island States (SIDS) and stressing the necessity to inspire
4 greater collaboration on sustainable development and job creation, especially in regards to NGOs,
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6 *Reaffirming* the conclusions of the Bogota Statement on South-South cooperation regarding the potential benefits of
7 triangular cooperation and the difficulties to find reliable statistics in developing nations involved in triangular
8 cooperation,
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10 *Recognizing* the topic of sustainable development and the need to fulfill Millennium Development Goals and other
11 internationally agreed upon treaties and solutions from organizations such as the National Adaptation Programme of
12 Action (NAPA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the overarching
13 framework for United Nations activities, specifically through use of natural, indigenous agricultural and
14 geographical resources,
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16 *Concerned* about the World Bank's projection that an increase in two degrees Celsius could permanently reduce up
17 to 5 percent of annual food consumptions in regions such as Africa, and the pattern of increased temperatures in
18 such regions,
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20 *Cognizant* of the correlation between development and climate change due to pollution caused by factories and thus
21 the corresponding increase in GHG emissions, and the need for shift of all Member States toward green economies
22 based on technological development using renewable resources,
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24 *Supporting* the efforts and programs already proposed in the Rio+20 Earth Summit of June 2012 to combat the
25 negative effects of climate change such as droughts, floods, and erosion,
26

27 *Approving* efforts to sustainably develop Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in order to reform
28 development programs whose manufacturing plants and resources greatly contribute to CO₂ and Greenhouse Gas
29 (GHG) emissions,
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31 *Reaffirming* previous resolutions regarding the Declaration of Barbados and the Mauritius Strategy on further
32 implementation of the program of action for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States,
33

34 *Understanding* the lack of education regarding the severity of climate change and that its resolve could contribute to
35 the creation of important future solutions by inspiring youth to actively combat this universal issue, especially by
36 employing previously established community service organizations and by developing new programs which
37 specialize in economic development in an environmentally-friendly way,
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39 *Guided by* the need for Member States and NGOs to collaborate in order to provide viable solutions for region-
40 specific problems regarding inhibition of economic growth due to climate change,
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42 *Observing* the lack of funding for climate change programs and recommending the support of both member states
43 and NGOs,
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45 *Mindful* of the need for timely and effective implementation of programs designed to improve the sustainability of
46 climate change,
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48 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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- 50 1) *Calls upon* all States to create a new sub-committee within the framework of the UN Environmental
51 Programme (UNEP) to be called the Committee for Sustainable Job Creation hereafter referred to as

52 UNEP-CSJC, which would collaborate with the UNEP Commission for Sustainable Development
53 (UNCSD) and include the following aspects;

- 54
- 55 a. allows for the collaboration of NGOs on the development of countries in a way that is environmentally
56 safe;
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- 58 b. Pooled NGO funding using previously acquired beneficiaries and making efforts to gather more with
59 the understanding that contributions will be distributed to those NGO programs which are determined
60 by the UNEP-CSJC body or most appropriate on a country specific basis;
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- 62 c. An agenda which discusses the programs that would be most appropriate
63 for each country, focusing on country-specific methods of sustainable development through use of
64 natural resources, including
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- 66 i. Effective measurements systems to more effectively monitor green-house gas emissions of
67 Member States in order to promote transparency within the international community through
68 expansion of UNFCCC programs;
- 69 ii. Those resources which are renewable;
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- 71 d. Prioritization of NGO climate change solutions which apply to those Member States which are in
72 particular need of defense against natural disasters such as developing countries in Latin America,
73 Africa, and SIDS;
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- 75 e. NGO programs which focus on the creation of jobs locally through use of local labor forces and
76 encourages the establishment of regional committees which specialize in training local farmers as well
77 as local officials in maintaining climate-smart farming practices and techniques for sustainable
78 agricultural development upon completion of NGO programs;
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- 80 2) *Stresses* that triangular cooperation is an effective way to address the mitigation of the impact of climate
81 change in developing countries and specifically small island developing states, by:
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- 83 a. Promoting South-South cooperation for the sharing of experiences and knowledge through the
84 expansion the accessible databases of World Bank programs on a universal level which are already in
85 existence;
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- 87 b. Sharing technical and logistic skills on mitigation of the impact of climate change on Small Island
88 Developing States;
- 89
- 90 c. Promoting cooperation between developed and developing countries for the transfer of know-how,
91 technologies and capital;
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- 93 d. Emphasizing the ownership principle for the beneficiary countries to be key for during the process of
94 development
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- 96 3) *Reaffirms the existence of* the OECD regional research institutes that will provide with reliable statistics
97 and findings regarding triangular cooperation to further benefit the cooperation among nations involved;
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- 99 4) *Emphasizes* the need for implementation of hydro-electric, geothermal, wind, and solar power programs in
100 all countries for in order to reduce CO2 emissions through the use of renewable natural resources;
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- 102 5) *Encourages* the development of green economies and further emphasizes the necessity of job creation
103 through the growth of natural agricultural resources, through NGO programs such as the Clinton
104 Foundation which should be included in the UNEP-CSJC;
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- 6) *Encourages* the Member States to implement the Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) technologies in order to help communities protect themselves from climate variability as erosion, drought, and flooding, to assure the secure global public goods and to improve land-use planning;
 - 7) *Requests* the development of ICT programs through increased use of hydroelectric, solar, and geothermal power at plants which manufacture and distribute ICT technologies;
 - 8) *Recommends* the UN and the international community to diligently address the needs of the Small Island Developing States and coastal communities by;
 - a. Further implementing the Mauritius Strategy and use this as a blue print to address the issues by SIDS and coastal communities;
 - b. Reviewing the convention on the laws of the Sea, especially in regards to stricter regulations against unreported, unregulated fishing;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to join the UNDP as well as the Mangrove capital and wetland international program to restore Mangrove's growing in costal line;
 - d. Further encouraging member states to join the UNDP and recognize the United Nations Law of the Sea to take action to prevent the continuing melting of the Antarctic Peninsula and the adverse effect it has on the rising sea level affecting SIDS and coastal regions in Latin America and Africa;
 - e. Enhancing associations such as the Youth and UN Global Alliance (YUNGA), the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGS), and The Green wave, within the UN framework;
 - f. Establishing youth forums under existing programs such as Reducing Emissions, Deforestation, and Forest Degradation (REDD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in which they can share information to determine which specific lifestyle choices contribute to the degradation of the environment and the emission of GHGs, such as deforestation and lack of green technologies or development;
 - g. Providing the teaching of environmental education in an international curricula employed by national education programs, specifically regarding environmental degradation in order to sensitize new generations to the importance of sustainable behaviors;
 - 9) *Emphasizes* the importance of educating future generations about climate change consequences in order to promptly respond to present and future challenges by;
 - 10) *Calls for* the creation of yearly Member State regional conferences in collaboration with UNEP-CSJC and regular UNCSD annual meeting times to analyze how climate change is affecting particular regions and to create strategies to address and reverse them locally through the creation of green infrastructure and domestic jobs;
 - 11) *Requests* the World Bank, the World Food Programme, the Climate International Fund, and funding from Member States and the host UNEP in order to support both the UNEP-CSJC and ICT programs, including financial contributions to member states utilizing North-South and South-South cooperation;
 - 12) *Recommends* the implementation of these programs such as the UNCSJC, ICT programs, and education programs, in attempting to comply with the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, but no later than 2020, and the creation of the UNCSJC within a year of the adoption of this resolution;
 - 13) *Promotes* the distribution of drought-tolerant and salt-resistant seeds, created in non-genetically modified manner, to the farmers most likely to be affected by natural disasters through venues such as
 - a. Community seed banks;

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- b. Seed fairs;
 - c. Community registers of peasant varieties;
- 14) *Encourages* the Food and Agricultural Organization to discuss the following topics in relation to agricultural sovereignty;
- a. Term limits for seed patents
 - i. Giving special attention to the needs of farmers in LDCs
 - ii. Expanding the list of crops as outlined in the Multilateral system of Access and Benefit Sharing to include cotton, soybeans, golden rice, corn, papaya, tomato, potato, alfalfa, canola and sugar beets;
 - b. The full implementation of the policies outlined in Article 9 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which defines the rights of farmers to exchange and breed agricultural seeds;
- 15) *Supports* the goals of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, in particular;
- a. A commitment to reach the goals of distributing 100 million cook stoves by 2020;
 - b. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and multinational corporations in order to most efficiently distribute clean cookstoves;
 - c. A definition of clean cook stove fuels as biogas, ethanol, liquefied petroleum gas, pellets or briquettes, and solar;
- 16) *Welcomes* further initiatives upon the issue.

Code: RES 1/3
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

1 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of global partnership and cooperation in solving transnational problems that
2 affect all Member States and directly impede progress of sustainable development,
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4 *Welcoming* the post-2015 initiative of transitioning from Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable
5 Development Goals,
6

7 *Acknowledging* that most member states have already achieved significant strides in the implementation of long-term
8 development plans in an effort to meet the fast approaching deadline for the Millennium Development Goals due to
9 the tremendous efforts of the international community of the Sustainable Development Conference (Rio +20) in
10 which attending member states reaffirmed their commitment to Agenda 21,
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12 *Recalling* the recommendations made by The General Assembly Second Committee at the Rio +20 Conference in
13 2015 to promote the sharing of new energy sources,
14

15 *Noting* with satisfaction the completion of the work under the Bali Action Plan to concentrate on the new work
16 towards a 2015 agreement under a single negotiating stream Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for
17 Enhanced Action (ADP),
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19 *Highlighting* the Kyoto Protocol in respect to the second commitment period (the Doha Amendment) from 2013 to
20 2020,
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22 *Noting with regret* that greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments made under the Doha Amendment to the
23 Kyoto Protocol have not been adequate in preventing significant increases in global temperatures,
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25 *Affirming* the universal right to education, as expressed in Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic,
26 Social and Cultural Rights, Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Article 26 of the
27 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights,
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29 *Stressing* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and
30 A/RES/50/81 on the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY), which underline the importance of gender and
31 youth equality regarding access to education, thus recognizing the impact that climate has had on women and youth
32 in pursuing sustainable development,
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34 *Having considered* UNESCO's Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development Program as education bears
35 a direct correlation to sustainable development with regard to awareness of climate change and preventative
36 measures for the protection of global climate for present and future generations,
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38 *Appreciating* the wealth of knowledge possessed by non-governmental organizations and member states which can
39 be shared for the overall betterment of our world,
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41 *Seeking* the efforts of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the United Nations Environment Programme
42 (UNEP), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) to promote ecotourism and
43 sustainable development, which can contribute to the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment, and
44 the promotion of sustainable development,
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46 *Emphasizing* the importance of ecotourism on the success of developing countries and especially small islands states,
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48 *Reaffirming* the results of the 2012 Tbilisi+35 Conference concerning global education efforts toward a sustainable
49 world and of the 2000 OECD report entitled "Literacy in the Information Age," which believes that "Across
50 countries, higher levels of literacy skill in the workforce are associated with larger proportions of knowledge, jobs
51 and the economy,"
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53 *Recognizing* the work done by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) to encourage the
54 sharing of information gathered by meteorological satellite operations,
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56 *Bearing in mind* the Space Application Matrix, as outlined in the United Nations Platform for Space-based
57 Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) which can be used for disaster
58 management in all phases of the disaster cycle including mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery,
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60 *Viewing with appreciation* the prevalence of innovations in information technology, which address climate change
61 issues and the scientific perspective they provide which are necessary to inform our solutions,
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63 *Noting with concern* increasing trends of large-scale urban migration, a momentous shift has occurred in which the
64 human geography of the world is no longer a rural majority and the need for sustainable solutions to address issues of
65 rapid urbanization,
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67 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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- 69 1) *Renews* its appeal to Member States on cooperation in order to meet the first, second, third, seventh and
70 eighth MDGs as close to the 2015 deadline as possible and to attend and actively participate in the High-
71 Level Political Forum on the Implementation of Sustainable Development in April 2013 which will work to
72 transition goals after the MDG's deadline;
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- 74 2) *Promotes* the expansion of debt-for-nature swaps by which developing countries who commit to, reform and
75 execute more environmentally friendly domestic policies receive debt relief from their developed
76 counterparts, proportional to the effectiveness of such actions;
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- 78 3) *Encourages* Member States to achieve sustainable economic and social growth by adopting independent,
79 domestic efforts:
 - 80 a. Considers that these policies can be secured through the use of domestic economic measures such as
81 ecological fees and taxation initiatives which reward environmental preservation, recycling and
82 sustainable regulation of resource consumption;
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 - 84 b. Implements domestic policies that promote eco-friendly tourism as a means of sustainable
85 development;
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- 87 4) *Expresses* its hope that green technology and renewable energy sources continue to become available and
88 flourish with the collective investments and commitments of all Member States:
 - 89 a. With the specific focus on technology transfers becoming available to developing nations by moving
90 towards carbon neutral processes through the use of wind, solar, geothermal and hydro power energies;
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 - 92 b. While bringing international cooperation and domestic efforts together when independently investing in
93 these technologies and industries for the empowerment of individuals;
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- 95 5) *Strongly suggests* that the finance in the period between 2013 and 2015 should equal or exceed the average
96 annual level with which countries provided funds during the 2010 to 2012 fast-start finance period (a total
97 of USD 30 billion) to ensure there is no gap in continued financial support while efforts are otherwise scaled
98 up;
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- 100 6) *Calls* for developed country Parties invited to submit before the next Conference information on their
101 strategies for mobilizing scaled-up finance;
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- 103 7) *Supports* a work programme to develop a framework for recognizing mechanisms established outside the
104 UNFCCC – such as nationally-administered or bilateral offset programmes – and to consider their role in
105 helping countries to meet their mitigation targets;
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- 8) *Appeals* to Member States to promote educational programs, specifically aimed at women and youth by implementing policies of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights by:
- a. Requesting that Member States domestically provide women and youth access to primary, secondary and vocational education, in order to create a sustainable and inclusive workforce;
 - b. Urging Member States to cooperate with the established human rights monitoring services through the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights in compliance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) which states that everyone has the right to work;
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- 9) *Further recommends* the use of this framework by the international community to enable and support individual Member States in the construction and implementation of long-term sustainable development plans based on nation-specific recommendations of climate change mitigation experts, which will directly address each nation's own unique challenges such as:
- a. Ways to substantively reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
 - b. Promote sustainable growth in industries relating to renewable and sustainable energies;
 - c. Plans to recruit and train a highly skilled work force to work in these industries;
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- 10) *Recommends* Member States implement an educational platform to raise awareness of the consequences associated with climate change and preventative measures, through public media such as television, radio, internet, as well as community outreach programs, schools, governments and the workforce as laid out by the Higher Education Sustainability Initiative for Rio+20 by:
- a. Ensuring that the educational programs be designed with socioeconomic and cultural factors in mind and the programs be disseminated without prejudice;
 - b. Implementing awareness programs as an essential component of the educational platform to provide access to information on preventative measures and the promotion of environmentally-friendly practices at a personal and domestic level;
 - c. Highlighting the National Center for Environment and Sustainable Development (NCESD) which collects environmental data from databases and bodies in order to organize and transform these data in the form of assessment to disseminate objective and reliable environmental information as a model for these practices;
 - d. Specifically encourages the redesign of national education systems, especially in Small Island Developing States in ways that value indigenous knowledge and incorporates it into existing educational systems;
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- 11) *Suggests* experts from the UNDP, UNEP, and UNESCO within the frameworks of the UN Environmental and Training Unit (UNETU) to correlate knowledge and resources for the development of educational platforms:
- a. Further encourages agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO and UNICEF, as well as aid-contributing Member States to provide public funding for climate change educational programs also within frameworks of the UNETU:
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 - i. Requests that all Member States receiving funding from the UNETU for the educational campaign programs to submit a report on the progress of these programs on an annual basis to UNEP;
 - 155
156
 - ii. Asks that predetermined representatives from UNEP commission these annual reports and write them prior to the High-Level Political Forum on the Implementation of Sustainable Development in April 2013;
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159

- 160 b. Urges also the accepting of private funding through consensual, transparent and accountable
161 relationships with local donors;
- 162 12) *Welcomes* the guidance of experienced Member States and nongovernmental organizations to contribute
163 ideas pertaining to the formation of a free-minded educational platform as necessary in order to
164 communicate the exchange of knowledge effectively and establish strong relations among Member States;
- 165 13) *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism can have a positive impact on income generation, job
166 creation and education, and can contribute directly to achieving the further implementation of the
167 Millennium Development Goals within the context of global partnership;
- 168 14) *Affirms* that ecotourism can be utilized as a method of funding the sustainable development at economic and
169 social levels of society, and stands resolute that ecotourism promotes the development of small island
170 countries to strengthen the collective cooperation between countries that have already implemented
171 successful ecotourism programs within their territories and strongly calls for their contributions toward
172 developing countries and small island states with regard to inclusive and efficient ecotourism;
- 173 15) *Endorses* capacity-building, education, training and awareness-raising through the implementation of a
174 formal Environment Management System, a framework to guide the cooperation between government and
175 civil society with a mandate which aims to ingrain environmental policy within the mainstream
176 consciousness, such as:
177
- 178 a. Stressing the use of preventative initiatives such as reforestation and the use of technologies for
179 monitoring natural disasters as well as the biodiversity of at risk ecosystems;
- 180
181 b. Pushing the incorporation of climate change education, of both global and individual scopes, into the
182 existing curriculum of our international community;
- 183
184 c. Developing the grassroots organizations, through the inclusion of civil society, necessary to empower
185 individuals in pursuits of a greener world;
- 186
187 d. Utilizing modern technologies for modern issues and investing in the development and adoption of
188 green technologies and the innovations which will allow a greater understanding of global energy
189 consumption;
- 190
191 e. Coordinating the cooperation between regional and global partners to allow a greater dialog between
192 developed and developing nations on the issue of climate change;
- 193
194 16) *Renews its appeal* for a global effort on the part of Member States to develop highly accessible urban
195 planning strategies, most particularly for the rapidly urbanizing locations of the developing world via the
196 creation of an international online database which advocates for:
197
- 198 a. Cost effective and innovative public transportation systems such as diesel-electric hybrid-powered bus
199 rapid transit systems, alternatively powered people movers and other mass transit strategies and
200 transportation methods;
- 201
202 b. Green architectural methods and;
- 203
204 c. Methods for the green redevelopment of formally industrialized and blighted areas of cities for the
205 purposes of civic space;
- 206
207 17) *Emphasizes* the further aggregation of international meteorological satellite information for the purpose of
208 enabling both public and private access to the data necessary for deriving scientific solutions regarding the
209 surveying of global energy usage, prediction of natural disasters, and communication of climate change
210 information;
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- 18) *Concurs* with the investment in the educational subjects to develop the human capital needed to harness the full potential of technologies with the capabilities to reduce our carbon footprint;
 - 19) *Confirms* a UNEP-led consortium as host of the Climate Technology Center (CTC), for an initial term of five years. The CTC, along with its associated Network, is the implementing arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. Governments also agreed the constitution of the CTCN Advisory Board;
 - 20) *Reiterates* a global effort on the part of Member States to develop highly accessible urban planning strategies, most particularly for the rapidly urbanizing locations of the developing world via the creation of an international online database which advocates for:
 - a. Cost effective and innovative public transportation systems such as diesel-electric hybrid-powered bus rapid transit systems, alternatively powered people movers and other mass transit strategies and transportation methods;
 - b. Green architectural methods and;
 - c. Methods for the green redevelopment of formally industrialized and blighted areas of cities for the purposes of civic space;
 - 21) *Further suggests* the creation of a comprehensive reporting body to make available pertinent information on worldwide energy consumption, natural disasters, and the changes of global ecosystems:
 - a. Reports which will be formulated through information found through natural resources management and environmental monitoring performed by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs;
 - b. With an urge to convey in meaningful and effective ways the findings of these studies to both international organizations and the general public;

1 *Emphasizing* the need for innovative, cost-effective solutions to address global climate change,
2

3 *Recalling* past climate change initiatives in particular the Kyoto Protocol and the Rio Declaration on Environment
4 and Development, especially principles 2, 3 and 7, and their importance to the successful reduction of negative
5 impacts of climate change,
6

7 *Taking note with appreciation*, A/RES/64/236 which focuses on further implementation of Agenda 21, especially in
8 regards to balanced regional involvement and mobilization of technological resources,
9

10 *Acknowledging* the precedence of important climate change initiatives seeking to mitigate the current crisis faced by
11 all nations through education and adaptation strategies,
12

13 *Noting* A/RES/65/141 and its recognition of the potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
14 for sustainable development, while promoting the importance of South-South cooperation,
15

16 *Affirming* the importance of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) for promoting sharing strategies to develop
17 green growth, and facilitating cooperation between developed and developing countries,
18

19 *Strongly affirms* policy recommendations of the Green Jobs Initiative established between the UNEP and the
20 International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2007,
21

22 *Reaffirms the use* of the Japanese Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) in providing government business
23 incentives,
24

25 *The General Assembly Second Committee*,

26
27 1) *Calls upon* Member States to implement climate change action plans at the local and national levels
28 through:
29

30 a. Short-term goals focusing on the:
31

32 i. Creation of green jobs by:
33

- 34 1. Directly investing in private-sector energy providers through various mechanisms, so that
35 they may begin the transition into green energy options;
36
- 37 2. Ensuring national policy-making decisions are focused on the environmental sustainability of
38 projects in accordance with specific local socio-economic conditions;
39
- 40 3. Creating national parks that provide employment opportunities while protecting ecosystems
41 and biodiversity;
42
- 43 4. Encouraging entrepreneurs and small businesses to develop new, environmentally-friendly,
44 profitable and stable businesses in both the formal and informal sectors through the allocation
45 of green microfinance;
46

47 b. Medium-term goals which:
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- 49 i. Promote job transformation to reform existing enterprises which will allow for adaptation to
50 negative aspects of climate change by promoting regional training programs that allow for
51 correspondence between like-States and provide access to information and resources;
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- ii. Collaborate on a partnership between public and private sectors pertaining to the promotion of the green economy as a tool of expanding financial sources to create opportunities for:
 - 1. The promotion of education and cooperation of experts within and between regions on green economy initiatives;
 - 2. Sustainable investment of green economy policies to support this growing sector which is crucial to tackle climate change;
 - 3. The allowance of special consideration of developing regions and South-South cooperation;
 - iii. Create stable policy frameworks as outlined by the ILO Green Jobs Initiative, which covers both public and private enterprises in the form of governments, employers and workers, to implement policies with clear investment and incentives to reduce the impact of climate change on sustainable development;
- c. Long-term goals that:
- i. Offer positive and negative incentives to private enterprises at each level of government by:
 - 1. Suggesting a minimum for a business's use of renewable energy, depending on their size and output, which must be conformed to in each fiscal year;
 - 2. Allowing for the carry-over of surplus percentages into consecutive years;
 - 3. Reaffirming the government's the authority to fine businesses that do not reach their minimum energy target without a reasonable excuse;
 - 4. Giving special consideration to developing States without the adequate resources and capacity to implement this initiative;
 - 5. Giving the Common Carbon Metric System authority to determine appropriate renewable energy requirements for businesses, as well as the authority to evaluate the reasoning of non-compliant enterprises;
 - ii. Promote the participation of Member States with the GGGI in order to:
 - 1. Expand the adoption and implementation of innovative green growth plans;
 - 2. Acquire relevant high-quality research on climate change adaptation for policy makers;
 - 3. Further facilitate private-public partnerships to aid in the implementation of green growth on a national basis;
- 2) *Directs* the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, established at Rio+20, to work collaboratively with the governments of Member States to:
- a. Identify sectors of the national economy with the potential for green reformation and expansion, including but not limited to: marine and coastal management; biodiversity; creation and regulation of national parks; and sustainable tourism;
 - b. Facilitate future national sectoral round tables in order to effectively utilize the information obtained by the initial analysis through:
 - i. Promoting consultations between leaders at national, sectoral, company and workplace levels;

- 109 ii. Understanding that integrated policy is essential for comprehensive change;
110
111 c. Provide guidance and technical assistance to interested local businessmen or government
112 representatives to help them accomplish their sustainable development goals, in areas including, but
113 not limited to:
114
115 i. Sustainable urban planning;
116
117 ii. Management of hazardous substance and waste;
118
119 iii. Biodiversity protection;
120
121 iv. Transforming existing industry into greener industry through transfer of technology and the
122 creation of industry-wide standards;
123
124 d. Offer advice to member states on how to acquire and effectively utilize the tools to combat economic
125 shocks resulting from climate change through the preparation of sustainable policies pertaining to:
126
127 i. Disaster preparation programs with special attention given to the needs of the rural population;
128
129 ii. Rain water harvesting;
130
131 iii. Green roofs;
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133 iv. River embankment strengthening;
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135 v. Food silos;
136
137 vi. Cyclone shelters;
138
139 vii. Early warning systems;
140
141 viii. Information and communication technology to facilitate information sharing;
142
143 e. Collaborate with expert organizations such as the GGGI;
144
145 3) *Approves* the implementation of a certificate called the Green and Fair Footprint (GFF) which will:
146
147 a. Be awarded to companies which make outstanding efforts in green innovation:
148
149 i. Giving the GFF stamp to the most outstanding environmentally-sustainable company in each
150 branch of industry within individual Member States;
151
152 ii. Promoting sustainable production patterns in entire production chains on a global scale, especially
153 in developing states;
154
155 iii. Recognizing that efficient and eco-friendly distribution will be included in certificate evaluations;
156
157 b. Provide benefits to participating companies such as:
158
159 i. Receiving an official GFF stamp, thus branding them and their products as eco-friendly;
160
161 ii. Giving companies a competitive advantage in their respective markets;
162
163 iii. Informing customers of GFF certified companies and products, thereby allowing them to form
164 personal patterns of sustainable consumption;

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- c. Be administered by PAGE, which will be tasked with the following responsibilities:
 - i. Setting the definition of sustainable production patterns;
 - ii. Creating a rulebook that clearly explains the requirements for GFF certification;
 - iii. Providing an initial evaluation of the candidacy of companies seeking certification;
 - iv. Further providing a renewal of certification through a biannual evaluation, determining an appropriate fee for this service;
 - v. Channelling profits from GFF fees into the Green Climate Fund to promote other eco-friendly projects;
 - vi. Setting up national campaigns to promote the GFF stamp amongst the population of the country;
- d. Endorse more effective measurement systems to monitor carbon emissions of corporations in order to promote transparency and accountability by:
 - i. Utilizing the Common Carbon Metric system launched at COP-15 under the UNEP;
 - ii. Reporting the emissions of individual buildings of a corporation as measured by the weight of carbon released per square meter per year which will be differentiated by building type and climate region.

1 *Fully alarmed* at the rate at which climate change is intensifying and the possibility of failing to achieve existing
2 sustainable development goals,
3
4 *Recognizing* the importance of combating climate change and ensuring equal access to means of sustainable
5 development,
6
7 *Deeply conscious* that sustainable development is a primary tool for the realization of the Millennium Development
8 Goals,
9
10 *Reaffirming* that although climate change is an issue without borders all policy initiatives must be formulated with
11 respect for the sovereign rights of all member states,
12
13 *Emphasizing* the importance of compliance with states' existing and future climate change commitments,
14
15 *Acknowledging however* that not all states have equal capacity to tackle the effects of climate change,
16
17 *Stressing therefore* the need for multilateral cooperation on long-term environmental strategies,
18
19 *Emphasizing* the importance of building upon the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Rio +20
20 commitments on the green economy and sustainable development institutional frameworks,
21
22 *Recalling* resolutions 66/288, 67/L.45, 67/L.43 and the Report of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development
23 (A/Conf.216/16),
24
25 *Welcoming* the Report of the Secretary General (67/348) on the facilitation of dissemination of clean technologies,
26
27 *Fully aware* of the benefits of research and development in the fight against climate change,
28
29 *Noting* the need to ensure both developed and developing countries are fully integrated and catered for in the
30 formation of international climate change policy,
31
32 *Emphasizing* the importance of bridging the development gap to encourage sustainability for economic and
33 environmentally disadvantaged nations,
34
35 *Stressing* the need to consider the diversity of different ecosystems and environment conditions in formulating
36 sustainable development policy,
37
38 *Deeply conscious* of the need to ensure respect for social, cultural and economic diversity in climate change and
39 sustainable development policy,
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41 *Believing* in the need for equal treatment for all in climate change and development policy,
42
43 *Taking into consideration* the importance of education and knowledge sharing in the realization of climate change
44 goals,
45
46 *Emphasizing* the need to prioritize and promote sustainability in development policy,
47
48 *Recognizing* the importance of addressing climate change and sustainable development through policies and
49 initiatives at all levels: national, regional and multilateral,
50
51 *Realizing* the benefits of utilizing information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the fight against climate
52 change,

53
54 *Noting also* the importance of domestic e-governance programs in enhancing cooperation between government, civil
55 society and individuals in the dissemination of climate change policy,
56
57 *Believing* there is a need to improve the institutional framework for environmental policy,
58
59 *Considering therefore* the need for increased international efficiency and strength in implementing and enforcing
60 climate change commitments,
61
62 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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64 1) *Recommends* the strengthening of international environmental governance through the creation of a World
65 Environment Organization (WEO) under Article 57 of the UN Charter;
66
67 2) *Suggests* that the WEO would consist of:
68
69 a. A plenary organ with representation from all member states which would meet annually to discuss
70 climate change and the formulation and implementation of sustainable development goals that stem
71 from appropriate UN programs and dialogue with member states,
72
73 b. A regionally balanced Executive Council which would meet quarterly to ensure the continued
74 assessment of the effectiveness of climate change policy and the relevance of agenda items,
75
76 c. Thematic sub-committees of the plenary with responsibility for closer monitoring of specific climate
77 change topics,
78
79 d. A permanent Secretariat for administrative coordination and support;
80
81 3) *Further suggests* that membership of the WEO would be comprised of:
82
83 a. The plenary consisting of the same membership as the UN General Assembly,
84
85 b. The Executive Council consisting of 25 member states elected for three-year terms by the plenary in
86 regional groupings to ensure proportional representation of all blocs;
87
88 4) *Affirms* that the WEO would have responsibility for:
89
90 a. coordinating international climate change policy and methods of implementation of policy
91 recommendations,
92
93 b. monitoring compliance of states with existing and future climate change and sustainable development
94 commitments,
95
96 c. encouraging greater efforts at international, regional and national levels to adopt sustainable
97 development initiatives,
98
99 d. generating an environmental awareness curriculum to be made available to member states to assist
100 their efforts to ensure their citizens and future generations are educated about environmental issues and
101 sustainability;
102
103 5) *Encourages* the formation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) under the oversight of the
104 WEO:
105
106 a. Focused on increased capacity building towards the achievement of sustainable development policies
107 by societal actors such as:
108

- 109 i. Private sector enterprises,
110 ii. Civil society,
111 iii. Government organs and other public sector bodies;
112
113 b. Aimed at promoting sustainable development through measures such as but not limited to:
114 i. Technology transfer,
115 ii. Information sharing and education;
116
117 c. Fostering a culture of sustainability through the promotion of relevant education practices in all sectors
118 of society;
119
120 d. Addressing more localized and transparent cooperation in research, development and policy initiatives
121 towards mitigating the effects of climate change;
122
123
124 6) *Encourages* member states to increase cooperation in relation to technology transfer, including but not
125 limited to ICTs:
126
127 a. At the bilateral level through both inter-governmental and public-private partnerships,
128
129 b. Through regional agreements and regional body cooperation,
130
131 c. Through biannual multilateral conferences under the WEO addressing efficient multilateral technology
132 transfer;
133
134 7) *Encourages* the use of the WEO to facilitate international cooperation in the field of information sharing
135 and research, including but not limited to:
136
137 a. Statistical analyses and research into the effects of climate change,
138 i. Undertaken at state level,
139 ii. In collaboration with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD),
140
141 b. Clear information on state commitments towards the mitigation of the effects of climate change;
142
143 8) *Resolves* to utilize the WEO as a forum for the coordination of incentive programs relating to the fight
144 against climate change, including but not limited to credit schemes such as the Clean Development
145 Mechanism;
146
147 9) *Supports* the channeling of a proportion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards the goals and
148 operational requirements of the WEO;
149
150 10) *Suggests* the implementation of a Universal Policy Review mechanism under the WEO by which
151 compliance, monitoring and accountability of MEAs and existing and future commitments towards
152 mitigating climate change would be improved by:
153
154 a. Each Member State reporting every four years on their progress towards their climate change
155 commitments,
156
157 b. Review of the reports by the plenary session with questions to states and suggestions for improvement,
158
159 c. Ensuring the involvement of civil society and other relevant actors in the preparation and examination
160 of the reports;
161
162 11) *Strongly encourages* state cooperation with regional bodies in order to streamline and better target climate
163 change policies to specific geographical needs;
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- 12) *Urges* regional bodies to review their monitoring and compliance procedures in relation to environmental commitments with a view to increasing their effectiveness and ensuring cross-sectoral input into the achievement of such commitments;
 - 13) *Invites* relevant regional actors to deliver the results of such monitoring to the WEO in order to better inform, tailor and integrate global climate change initiatives;
 - 14) *Supports* the use of tools such as the Action Impact Matrix to ensure climate change issues are accurately identified and development policies tailored specifically to individual country and area needs;
 - 15) *Encourages* governments to streamline environmental initiatives in their domestic policy through actions such as:
 - a. increased inter-departmental coordination,
 - b. adoption of e-governance programs;
 - 16) *Recommends* the creation of issue-management groups at the national level to ensure harmonised implementation of international and regional environmental policies and effective allocation of funding to sustainable development projects within each member state;
 - 17) *Stresses* that such implementation must be sensitive to cultural diversity and the need for equality between all affected societal groups;
 - 18) *Encourages therefore* the promotion of grassroots sustainable development programmes by member states to tailor environmental policy to specific community needs;
 - 19) *Suggests* states consider amending economic and financial measures which are hampering other countries, particularly developing countries, from achieving sustainable development;
 - 20) *Encourages* increased synergy between environmental agencies and disaster relief programs in order to ensure a quicker and more effective response during and after natural disasters;
 - 21) *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its next session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution.

1 *Recognizing* the importance of cooperation between all Member States to face the grave environmental and
2 economical challenges which concern not only the present population but also the future generations in
3 keeping with Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations: “The Organization is based on the principle of
4 the sovereign equality of all its Members,
5
6 *Recalling* the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”,
7
8 *Noting with alarm* the harmful effects of greenhouse emissions on both the health of the world population
9 and the environment,
10
11 *Noting with grave concern* the effects of climate change and the need for an advance in hydropower
12 resources and recognizing that climate change has a direct correlation with economic development as stated
13 in A/C.2/64/L.25,
14
15 *Recognizing* that energy efficiency in terms of energy emissions and energy usage are important to
16 sustainable development,
17
18 *Acknowledging* that greenhouse emissions in both industrial and urban areas must be reduced without
19 compromising the economic growth,
20
21 *Realizing* the vulnerability of the agricultural sector brought by the adverse effects of climate change,
22
23 *Recalling* the Decision 3/CP.17 of UNFCCC to launch the Green Climate Fund,
24
25 *Noticing* the important role of technology transfer,
26
27 *Affirming* the importance of sharing knowledge through technology for the agriculture system,
28
29 *Reaffirming* that a mechanism supporting the development in the agricultural sector is urgently needed,
30
31 *Acknowledging* the necessity of the participation of climate experts and agricultural experts,
32
33 *Reaffirming* chapter 36 of Agenda 21 on promoting public awareness, education, and training regarding
34 practices of sustainable development,
35
36 *Recalling* resolution 63/32 regarding the risks and challenges that climate change has created, and
37 acknowledging that developing countries, land locked countries, and small island states need international
38 cooperation in order to effectively combat climate change,
39
40 *Having studied* the changing condition of the climate, adaptation and mitigation to this issue needs to be
41 addressed,
42
43 *Taking note* that a broad approach, including social, political, economic and technological measures is
44 needed,
45
46 *Reaffirms* the need for continued support to all states directly affected by disaster caused to a great extent
47 by the biophysical impact of Climate Change such as the food crisis of Southern African States,
48
49 *Recognizing* the developing nations’ difficulties to execute contrivances pertaining to sustainable
50 development without foreign investment,
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52 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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- 6) *Proposes* the indefinite storage of unused emission credits for possible later use and transactions, by developing a “carbon-deposit” on which the used and unused emissions will be registered like in a bank account, by:
 - a. Registering the input and output like in a bank account,
 - b. Integrating all Member States,
 - c. Implementing the “United Nations Emission Deposit,” as the platform to enumerate the global emissions of the member states;
 - 7) *Encourages* the continuing investment and support by the member states that have and wish to take part in markets that deal in unused and used emission certificates;
 - 8) *Encourages* Member States to utilize as far as possible green public procurement methods such as:
 - a. Pursuing renewable resources for the electrical supply to government properties,
 - b. Taking into consideration more environmentally friendly business hard practices,
 - c. Sourcing environmentally friendly office and business equipment,
 - d. Fulfilling low-energy standards set by UNEP in the new governments buildings;
 - 9) *Strongly encourages* Member States to improve technologies in areas such as solar, wind, hydro, nuclear, and thermal energy and investment in SMEs to allow urban and industrial areas to become more energy efficient;
 - 10) *Recommends* the creation of a neutral body advisory board to oversee and guide voluntary implementation of hydropower mechanisms in member states that pursue it:
 - a. Advisory board would be chosen from multiple representing countries upon the criteria of current standing of hydropower resources, considering economic efficiency as well as proven proficiency in creating successful hydropower technologies,
 - b. Advisory board that will manage water sharing as it pertains to international law as an overseer of each country’s adherence to such,
 - c. Advisory board would utilize information and research utilized in the Rio+20 Summit as well as information gathered within the data collection agency created by the board;
 - 11) *Reaffirms* that we need efficient methods for finance operations in the international agricultural programs, by:
 - a. *Calling upon* the foundation of an Ad Hoc working group under the UNEP to manage the cooperation between climate funds, such as Green Climate Fund and Agricultural Fund,
 - b. *Encouraging* the direct financial assistance between countries and regional area as a crucial part of financial funding of the sustainable programs, like:
 - i. Installation of tidal irrigation systems, sustainable farming schemes, and other agricultural technology developments,
 - ii. The opening of supply chains and technology transfers to encourage investment in software companies geared toward creating products that increase efficiency and sustainability, such as Cloud Networks,

- 109 iii. Investment in ecotourism, especially in developing and small island states;
110
111 12) *Advocates* for member states to partake in mutually beneficial investments in less developed
112 nations in hopes of enhancing their agricultural production in terms of efficacy and cost-efficiency
113 through the means of:
114
115 a. Recommending member states to utilize experts to evaluate the status-quo of both parties of
116 potential investment partnerships, thus obtaining the balance that creates a mutually beneficial
117 scenario,
118
119 b. Encouraging the implementation of a tidal irrigation system to less-developed nations to
120 reduce cost and improve efficiency of agricultural production,
121
122 c. Encouraging foreign investments in less-developed member states’ tourism industry in
123 exchange for reasonable reduction of taxes;
124
125 13) *Requires* that the Ad Hoc working group should include agriculture experts from all member
126 states:
127
128 a. The experts should consider the circumstances of every country and make reasonable
129 consulting services based on these differences,
130
131 b. The experts should pay special attention to the Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small
132 Island Developing States (SIDS),
133
134 c. The experts group should make precise evaluation on the financial assistance for needing
135 countries,
136
137 d. The experts should examine the climate-smart farming practices and techniques that can boost
138 agricultural development,
139
140 e. The experts should identify types of training adaptation for smallholders;
141
142 14) *Affirming* the need for the following UN based projects to be formed by the UNEP to lessen the
143 communication gap between the farmers and instructors on sustainable agriculture, by:
144
145 a. Implementing a service for local communities that creates multimedia presentation with
146 photos and audio innovators that discuss technological advances, educating farmers on the
147 use and practice of technologies in agriculture,
148
149 b. building a knowledge pool, where countries provide expertise and make agricultural
150 knowledge available for all nations, especially developing countries,
151
152 c. Sending off OR-workers to teach how to eliminate the “middleman” in the complex supply
153 chains, allowing the farmers to participate in fair trade and instruct the farmers on how to
154 adapt to changing climatic conditions,
155
156 d. Building websites and platforms to inform farmers about prices, suppliers and traders to fight
157 price fluctuations and enhance a fair and sustainable market;
158
159 15) *Calls upon* governments to support research on plants that are more resistant to temperature
160 changes, which shall be done in cooperation with SMEs;
161
162 16) *Invites* the private sector to increase access to technology and programs by offering special pricing
163 and packages for developing nations;
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- 17) *Strongly urges* the implementation of a supervision working group to be founded to guarantee that financial assistance is used for projects respecting principles of green economy,
 - 18) *Calls* governments to support public private partnerships in the agricultural sector, as SME's have a self-interest to be financed by sustainable development projects;
 - 19) *Calls upon* the international community to create a new subcommittee GITSGR, Green Improvements to Technologies to Stabilize Global Relations, which will not only focus on green technological advances but also educational programs and job creation that will aim at the green field within each nations state;
 - 20) Suggests the voluntary collaboration of organizations such as but not limited to UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA, and WITU, in the *Project for a Greener Century* (PGC) which is tasked with the creation of a comprehensive and readily accessible Informational Handbook which covers:
 - a. Climate Change and its effects,
 - b. Student and Citizen advocacy,
 - c. The positive role of women in combating climate change,
 - d. The role of technologies in curbing CO₂ Emissions, ensuring water sustainability, and preventing and controlling pollution;
 - 21) *Draws attention to* the importance of making available tailor-made editions of the informational handbook for different facets of society, including:
 - a. Different ethnic groups and religions,
 - b. Civil societies;
 - c. Students,
 - d. Government,
 - e. Private sector;
 - 22) *Suggests* the creation of the special Progressive Renewable Resources Investigation Committee (PRRIC):
 - a. Compiling research and reporting on a list of the best renewable resources to be promoted and developed within each member state,
 - b. Deploy teams of special industrial, business and scientific advisors to help states in developing their potential for sustainable energy,
 - c. Promote sharing green technological advances between all UN member states,
 - d. Mandated to operate for a duration of two years on a rotating basis;
 - e. Funded on a rotating basis by the UN budget, the World Bank and the IMF;
 - 23) *Suggests* all states to voluntarily submit reports to the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) detailing their progress in lowering carbon emissions, furthering sustainable development projects and increasing their reliance on renewable energy;

- 221 24) *Endorses* multi-sector cooperation in technology sharing and sustainable economics by
222 establishing mentoring programs within regional sectors and organizations, in the form of
223 technology sharing, in the fields as follow, but not limited to: renewable energy, eco-industry, eco-
224 products and regional assistance to transfer the highly-polluting industry to green industry;
225
- 226 25) *Recommends* the continuing support and dedication to the Global Environmental Fund (GEF),
227 which will allocate funds for development of renewable and green energy projects.

Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

Recognizing the Rio +20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development's (UNCSD) success in raising global awareness and international collaboration for economic and environmental referendum and the promotion of transparency,

Acknowledging the UNFCCC's assertion that the developing world will be the first to be affected by climate change,

Recalling the role of United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) in strengthening and building national capacity to further the sustainable management of the environment and the implementation of programmes that take into account environmental considerations without interfering with development,

Recalling A/RES/67/317 which demonstrates the link between climate change and development issues,

Further highlighting the past success of Action Impact Matrices (AIM) aimed at prioritizing the needs in the face of climate change,

Recalling the use of technology transfer and information sharing to determine the specific grassroots solutions to meet the prioritized needs determined by the AIM,

Endorsing A/RES/57/253 in the creation of a voluntary collective action towards sustainable development, focused on the proliferation of climate change and environmental information between all states,

Reaffirming its commitment to A/RES/63/32 which emphasize the importance of environmental sustainability and protection to be on the forefront of the UN Agenda,

The General Assembly,

- 1) *Calls* for the establishment of an Action Impact Matrix for every developing nation as detailed in the 1992 Rio Conference to identify and prioritize issues relating to development as effected by climate change through:
 - a. A fully voluntary stakeholder exercise panel inclusive of government, private sector, academia, and civil society, as formulated by UNEP;
 - b. The establishment of a database to document the AIM of each developing Member State and make them available to aid organizations, NGOs, and all Member States to facilitate coordinating organs such as the UNDP to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness in targeted development programs;
- 2) *Calls upon* the United Nations to utilize the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) alongside the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), AU/NEPAD African Action Plan Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Small Grants Programme (SGP), to facilitate the implementation of AIMs accurately allocating existing resources and funds;
- 3) *Recommends* action be taken by the International Climate Fund (ICF) within existing framework to assist the developing world with mitigating the effects of climate change and protecting natural resources in order to ensure a healthy environment for future generations focused on aiding developing countries to adapt to the increasing effects of climate change and the protection of natural resources;
- 4) *Calls upon* developed Member States to aid developing countries in the support for national policy programs with regards to sustainable Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as

indicated by the Member States AIM, urging the prevention and dissolution of telecommunication monopolies in small markets to increase the expansion of ICT innovations as recommended in COP18;

- 5) *Endorses* the continuation of Technology Transfer Clearinghouse under the UNFCCC and the creation of an international online database under the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) by the name of The International Communications Forum, focused on the proliferation of climate change and environmental information between developed and developing states, specializing:
 - a. A transparent environment conducive to the sharing of information among States from previous experiences;
 - b. Standardizing information-sharing between Member States in a global online database allowing for the transparent communication and dialogue between developed and developing countries;
 - c. Addressing issues such as, but not limited to, disaster prevention and relief initiatives, the proliferation of information communication technologies, and the severity of environmental degradation as exemplified in the UNFCCC Preparedness for Climate Change Programme;
 - d. Actions to clear barriers to technology development and transfer to promote enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation, as requested to the Technology Executive Committee (TEC);
- 6) *Recommends* that the United Nations International Telecommunications Union (ITU) invest in broadband networks into rural areas to create further disaster resilience through capacity building and the development of emergency communication networks;
- 7) *Draws attention to* the importance of integrating technologies into school systems to facilitate the equal access of information, in order to provide the next generation with the capabilities and knowledge for the advancement of climate change initiatives.

1 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/63/281 which outlines the problems of climate change and its security implications
2 which include sea level rise and the threat to clean water,
3

4 *Aware* that over a billion people do not currently have access to safe drinking water and sanitation,
5

6 *Emphasizing* the importance of sustainable agriculture globally, and alarmed that two-thirds of mankind will be
7 faced by very severe fresh water shortages in the next 25 years,
8

9 *Reaffirming* resolution A/RES/64/292 in which the General Assembly recognized “safe and clean drinking water
10 and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights.”
11

12 *Expresses* deep concern about the ongoing food crisis in southern African States, which is to a great extent a result
13 of the biophysical impact of climate change,
14

15 *Recognizing* that Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are projected to increase about 16.8% which can trigger a 60-80
16 meter increase in sea level, according to A/RES/67/204,
17

18 *Observing* the substantial contributions made by states, corporations and NGOs and its success in various different
19 projects,
20

21 *Reminding* that sustainable and efficient water management demands the attention of all Member States, NGOs,
22 international businesses, and the global citizenry and emphasizes a focus on quality of water resources being used,
23

24 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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26

- 27 1) *Encourages* Member States to fund sustainable energy projects by recommending incentives for
28 private sectors through:
29
 - 30 a. Business subsidies for companies who commit to using more sustainable energy in developing
31 their products and services, so as to reduce GHG emissions and increase employment through
32 sustainable job creation;
33
 - 34 b. Multinational companies may donate monetary resources that can fund State organized
35 environmental projects;
36
 - 37 c. Encourages corporations to invest in clean energy projects which serves as a dual purpose to
38 create sustainable energy and jobs;
39
- 40 2) *Urges* Member States in need of water purification to adopt the methods currently employed in Brazil,
41 which involve creating potable water from waste through the development of stabilization ponds, up flow
42 anaerobic blankets, ventilated improved pits (VIPs) and pour flush latrines;
43
- 44 3) *Proposes* that the suggested funding of Rio+20 organizations, such as the Climate Investment Fund (CIF),
45 who supports environmentally friendly projects like the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), be strengthened by
46 utilizing such institutions to help create sustainable, long-term institutions within states:
47
 - 48 a. Assuring that both national governments and private corporations shall be able to utilize the
49 technology developed within educational institutions, as well as employ the newly educated and
50 trained individuals;
51

- 52 b. Introducing new, climate-friendly technology in a manner which corresponds to the specific needs of
53 Member States, assuring that states can address climate threats without sacrificing economic growth
54 and development;
55
- 56 4) *Emphasizes* the importance of global agricultural innovations that recognize and are tailored to the varying
57 needs of Member States despite different environmental and climate conditions;
58
- 59 5) *Recommends* that such agricultural innovations could include the International Fund for Agricultural
60 Development (IFAD), to work with underfunded rural farmers around the world to enable them to grow
61 and sell more food;
62
- 63 6) *Suggests* that measures be taken to aid developing countries, especially Small Island States, in the recovery
64 process following the occurrence of natural disasters;
65
- 66 7) *Recommends* a new approach for evaluating the implementation of standards (like that of the Kyoto
67 Protocol) within Member States regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions already occurring and
68 the prevention of increasing emissions in developing countries;
69
- 70 8) *Further Recommends* the following of Rostow's Five Stage Model of Development that places Member
71 States in specific categories depending on their stage of development rather than geographical location,
72 using specific indicators to place a country into a specific group, and thereby creating a more balanced
73 approach to fighting climate change which includes:
74
- 75 a. Traditional Society;
76
- 77 b. Preconditions for take-off;
78
- 79 c. Take-off;
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- 81 d. Drive to Maturity;
82
- 83 e. Age of High Mass Consumption;
84
- 85 9) *Encourages* the establishment of a forum for the promotion of ICTs in which:
86
- 87 a. regions of similar cultural, economic, and social conditions convene to:
88
- 89 i. overcome obstacles unique to specific regions; promote south-south cooperation and relations
90 between states;
91
- 92 ii. brings together experts in the field of ICT and governmental and social leaders to discuss various
93 methods of integrating, adopting, and promoting ICTs;
94
- 95 b. a perennial schedule for the discussion of the ever-evolving field of ICTs;
96
- 97 10) *Also encourages* specialized agencies to promote the use of a freeware educational material with:
98
- 99 a. cooperation of the NGO Connexions;
100
- 101 b. the ability to be tailored to countries' unique aspects including culture, religious, governmental,
102 economical, and social
103
- 104 11) *Suggests* the use of subsidies to encourage the promotion and distribution of low-cost LINKSYS wireless
105 routers that:
106
- 107 a. provide a low-cost method of installing ICT infrastructure;
108
- 109 b. provide a method of reaching areas typically too rural or hard to reach for traditional ICT
110 infrastructure;

- 108 c. the funding of which would be drawn from the Global Fund, cooperation with various NGOs;
109
110 12) *Proposes* to implement various technology and management measures to improve the efficiency and
111 sustainability of agricultural water use including:
112
113 a. Reusing wastewater by avoiding discharge to the ocean and promoting methods of recycling;
114
115 b. Improving irrigation efficiency through conversion from open channel conveyance to
116 pressurized pipe networks;
117
118 c. Modifying agricultural practices to ensure careful crop selection and the timing of cropping.

Code: RES 1/9
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

1 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and stressing in this regard the notion of
2 equal rights and self-determination of peoples,
3

4 *Reaffirming* the need to protect the welfare and wellbeing of future generations as established by *A/RES/67/203*,

5
6 *Bearing in mind* the work of the Rio +20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, specifically the
7 reaffirmation of Agenda 21 in *A/RES/66/288* entitled *The Future We Want*,

8
9 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the 15th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development which recognized the
10 connection between the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,
11

12 *Emphasizing* *A/RES/66/206*, which recommended the creation of multilateral mechanisms and initiatives for further
13 integration of alternative energy sources, specifically Natural Gas, Solar Power, Wind Power, Hydroelectric Power,
14 Nuclear Energy,
15

16 *Aware that* governmental support of public-private partnerships in the agricultural sector can have a positive effect
17 on small and medium sized enterprises which have self-interest in financing sustainable development projects in
18 order to mitigate future supply risks,
19

20 *Recognizing* the international community's failure to uphold and fulfill commitments established by emissions
21 reduction legislation,
22

23 *Recalling* the Kyoto Protocol and its emphasis on emissions reductions as a critical component of combatting
24 climate change,
25

26 *Recalling* the Discussions on Implementation on Recommendations on Technology Transfer at the 4th Session of the
27 Coastal Data Information Program,
28

29 *The General Assembly Second Committee*,

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31 1) Reiterates the importance of Natural Gas as a transitory energy resource including the continued
32 development of extraction and refinement technology, vehicular fuel capabilities, and electricity
33 generation,
34
35 2) Recommends that the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) utilize the Division for
36 Sustainable Development (DSD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to fulfill the
37 DSD's five core functions, which are as follows:
38
39 a. Support for UN Intergovernmental Processes
40
41 b. Analysis and Policy Development
42
43 c. Capacity Development
44
45 d. Inter-Agency Coordination
46
47 e. Knowledge Management, Communication and Outreach
48
49 3) *Promotes* collaborative arrangements between member state governments to facilitate the following:
50
51 a. Establishment of a well-balanced, diversified, sustainable and stable economy in developing and
52 developed member states

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- b. Diversification of energy resources, specifically focusing on the use of alternative fuels as a bridge between current energy resources and renewable energy resources in order to combat the devastating effects of Greenhouse Gas emissions on the environment;
 - 4) Encourages the continued expansion of the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform as a basis for the sharing and dissemination of information between member state governments, private sector policy makers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specifically regarding alternative and green energy resources, sustainable agricultural practices, and efficient use of water resources:
 - a. Further Recommends that the DSD promote the development and utilization of the safest possible alternative and green energy technologies, including but not limited to:
 - i. Photovoltaic Solar Energy,
 - ii. Wind-based Energy,
 - iii. Peaceful Nuclear Energy,
 - iv. Liquefied and Compressed Natural Gases,
 - v. Hydro-Electric Energy,
 - b. Also Recommends that the DSD develop strategies for the realization of sustainable agricultural practices including but not limited to:
 - i. Ensuring that on-site outreach programs are developed for individual communities and stakeholders in member states, including but not limited to:
 - ii. Temperature-Change Resistant Planting Processes
 - iii. Audio-Visual Presentations and Materials based on the Freenet Model
 - iv. Development of websites inclusive of information regarding price fluctuations,
 - v. supply chains, and fair trade practices in the context of small scale trade
 - vi. Operational research programs for rural communities
 - vii. Recommendations for training regarding sustainable farming practices
 - c. Finally Recommends the DSD to promote the sustainable usage of water resources through practices including but not limited to:
 - i. Transitioning from flood irrigation systems to drip irrigation systems
 - ii. Encouraging the use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) or new and innovative ideas that optimize water usage and management
 - iii. Utilizing pipe insulation in order to prevent unnecessary water loss
 - iv. Implementing the World Health Organization's safe use of wastewater guidelines for developing states
 - d. The insurance that all policies and information published by the DESA shall be continually updated on an annual basis,
 - e. Guaranteeing that all information provided and published by the DESA will be respectful of individual member states' sovereignty, particularly regarding the security of information,
 - 5) Establishes that the first of four workshops called for in The Future We Want on the dissemination of clean, transitory, and environmentally sound energy technologies shall be held no later than the 31st of July, in order to quickly begin the integration and implementation of alternative energy technologies;
 - a. Recommends that the conference be held in Doha's Education City as has been volunteered by the State of Qatar,
 - b. Suggests that representatives from state environmental institutions, NGOs, as well as interested private sector stakeholders be encouraged to attend the workshops,

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- c. Suggests that the representatives participating develop comprehensive reports outlining the situation in their host country in regards to Climate Change, inclusive of recent developments, data such as GHG emissions, temperature change, pollutants as a percentage of air and water resources, natural disasters and other relevant information,
 - d. Emphasizes the importance of collaboration between representatives in order to devise possible solutions to the current situation of climate change in their own states, specifically targeting sustainable energy policies,
 - e. Suggests that the three following conferences take place in 6 month increments from this point forward, and encompass an agenda which builds upon previous workshops,
 - f. Encourages Member States to adopt domestic energy policies based on the outcomes of the workshops,
- 6) Suggests that the UNEP foster education about climate change worldwide, taking into account that e-learning and the Internet are essential for the continuance of sustainable development practices:
- a. Recommends the establishment of a global electronic learning platform entitled the Global Electronic Learning Forum under the framework of the Commission on Sustainable Technology Development (CSTD)
 - b. with the intent of fostering understanding and comprehension of all aspects of climate change, primarily for citizens of developing countries who do not have the access to relevant information and knowledge
 - c. To be voluntarily financed by the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the State of Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates
- 7) Encourages the UNEP to implement localized programs for the transfer of technologies in order to facilitate sustainable development throughout member states by:
- a. Advancing existing as well as creating new networks in order to engage key stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, while simultaneously reforming and strengthening existing policies in order to accelerate the adoption of technology transfer;
 - b. Encouraging cooperation between scientific research and development institutions in developed countries with similar institutions in developing countries, as well as exploring IP-related policies and initiatives, in order to proliferate existing knowledge and technology;
- 8) *Welcomes* further initiatives upon the issue.

Code: RES 1/10
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

1 *Recalling* the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) which
2 promotes the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly those that are directly in contact and dependent of forests
3 and that facilitates the use of methodologies, tools and best practices developed by the REDD+,
4

5 *Recognizing* the United Nations Treaty No. 19194 from 3rd of July 1978 *Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation* and
6 the consequent Organization that emerged from that treaty in 1995 with the objective of the promotion of sustainable
7 development of the Amazon Basin,
8

9 *Acknowledging* previous professional research by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute as well as the work
10 done by the United Nations World Heritage called *Central Amazon Conservation Complex* and suggesting to expand
11 their work from existing natural parks to new venues,
12

13 *Considering* the important work being done by the Global Environmental Facilities (GEF) Small Grants Programme
14 on the issue of deforestation and guided by their spirit of making major changes through small actions, appreciating,
15 at the same time, their commitment to the provision of grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change and
16 other issues related to creating a sustainable environment,
17

18 *Recognizing* the important work of the United Nations Forum of Forest (UNFF) which has the objective of
19 promoting the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest and it's based on the
20 principles of the Rio Declaration and the chapter eleven of the Agenda 21,
21

22 *Fully alarmed* by the considerations of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), where it states that
23 deforestation is affecting Africa at twice the world rate and that the Amazon area is suffering serious problems
24 regarding deforestation and the consequent loss of unique species that this issue entails,
25

26 *Deeply concerned* by the fact that there are 783 million people without access to safe and clean water and that 343
27 million of them are in Africa,
28

29 *Noting with satisfaction* the great work conducted by the United Nations Water Decade Programme for Capacity
30 Development (UNW-DPC) which has the mission to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the capacity
31 development activities of UN-Water members and partners.
32

33 *Fully aware* that the world's oceans are the largest natural CO₂ sink and thus affected by climate change in ways
34 less oft-discussed than the melting of ice caps,
35

36 *Taking into account* that many state economies are driven by fishing enterprise consisting of seafood production,
37 production methods, profitability, and the labor market and/or oceanic trade,
38

39 *Noting with satisfaction* the overwhelming support for GA/11325, which secures the "Future We Want" initiative as
40 presented before the 67th General Plenary Committee,
41

42 *Declaring* oceanic stability a truly global initiative which affects every state in some way as supported by the
43 contents of A/66/587 Item 76 which promotes the establishment of a coordination mechanism for the conduct of
44 assessments in ocean areas beyond national jurisdictions,
45

46 *Convinced* that without controlling pollutions within oceanic ecosystems, the future of these oceanic ecosystem-
47 reliant countries remain unstable,
48

49 *Commending* Secretary General Ban Ki-moon for his "Oceans Compact: and reiterates a need for transparency
50 between Member States on this issue that so deeply affects us all,
51

52 *Affirming* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which defines the rights and
53 responsibilities of nation's ocean use, establishes guidelines for the environment and the management of marine
54 natural resources,
55

56 *Taking note of* Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which iterates the importance of protecting both ocean and coastal areas
57 while highlighting the special needs for small-island developing States,
58

59 *Acknowledging* the existence of the Ocean and Coastal Areas Network (UNOCEAN) by the UN High-Level
60 Committee on Programmes,
61

62 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
63

64 1) *Recommends* the expansion of the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest
65 Degradation (REDD+) Mandate in order to:
66

67 a. Assign a direct monetary incentive per hectare of forest and other ecosystems to individual owners
68 and local and indigenous communities who would agree to conserve these ecosystems through
69 voluntary conservation agreements and which will increase their income and protect human capital
70 in the poorest rural communities;
71

72 b. For the individuals and communities to be in charge of the management and protection of vast
73 hectares of forest and other native ecosystems, thereby conserving globally important biodiversity,
74 reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation, protecting soils and water, and controlling
75 natural disasters;
76

77 2) *Further Recommends* the strengthening of the United Nations Water Decade Programme on Capacity
78 Development (UNW-DPC) in order to assure the access to clean water by focusing on Areas where there is
79 no quick and easy access to clean and pure water such as:
80

81 a. Southeast region of Brazil which accounts for 40% of the population but have less than 6% of
82 hydric resources;
83

84 b. The Sub-Saharan Region where water supplies only gets to 60% of the population and sanitation
85 to 31% of them;
86

87 3) *Recommends* a collaboration between the UNEP, UNOCLEAN, and UNOcean to allow collaboration
88 between experts on the oceanic ecosystems;
89

90 4) *Calls upon* UNCTAD to explore economies driven by fishing enterprise and oceanic trade to better
91 understand the necessity of these practices and to create a report to be shared with the aforementioned
92 collaboration;
93

94 5) *Encourages* all Member States to take domestic actions to take the following actions:
95

96 a. reduce and monitor runoff of untreated human, industrial, and agricultural waste into oceans,
97

98 b. reduce and monitor oceanic pollution, especially within high sea-traffic regions,
99

100 c. make efforts to mitigate and lessen lasting effects from seat trade, lessen over-fishing and dependency
101 on saltwater ecosystems with the understanding that these measures are a barrier between today and a
102 sustainable future, ;

103 d. report to the aforementioned collaboration in order for them to best understand which methods have
104 the greatest results and present those at the next General Assembly Second Committee session;
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106 2) *Strongly recommends* that Member States maintain a continued adherence to the rights and responsibilities
107 laid out within the frameworks of the Oceans Compact;

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- 3) *Invites* Member States who have yet to conform to UNCLOS to do so prior to the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadlines in order to make strides toward a fully sustainable ecosystem;
 - 4) *Recognizes* the special needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal regions including shrinking landmass and rising water levels and hopes that all Member States aid them in this crisis by:
 - a. Taking inclusive actions in order to create freshwater fishing facilities and marine-protected areas so as to minimize over-fishing;
 - b. Enhancing local coastal management areas including but not limited to waste management and limitations on maritime traffic in endangered areas;
 - c. Encouraging partnerships based on the sharing and consolidation of unique SID approaches to coastal management;
 - 5) *Endorses* the following objectives:
 - a. implementation of urgent actions to mitigate ocean acidification
 - b. establishment of friendly regional multilateral partnerships aimed at greater protection and restoration of shared oceans and coastal habitats,
 - c. increased efforts for responsible fisheries in aquaculture to move toward a greener economic state;
 - 6) *Invites* all member states to join this initiative and use all means available in order to make it possible to finally work in an integrated way between the conservation of biodiversity and the development of civil society.
 - 7) *Decides* to further evaluate existing threats to oceanic ecosystem at the 2013 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in June.
 - 8) *Emphasizes* the need for a UN specialized agency in order to assist member states to create more environmentally sustainable economies,
 - a. *Recommends* this agency be created keeping the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in mind,
 - b. *Suggests* the UNEP be upgraded to the status of a UN Specialized Agency considering its previous existence and framework already in place,
 - c. As a specialized agency membership would be suggested but not mandatory,
 - 9) *Acknowledges* that the formation of this specialized agency will assist with the monitoring of ocean sustainability, clean water accessibility and reduction of rainforest degradation.