

# NMUN•NY 2018

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25 – 29 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Social  
Development (CSocD)



## Conference B

## Committee on Social Development (CSocD)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	David Godoy
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Gabrielle Sferra
<b>Chair</b>	Paul Cunningham
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Vikram Sakkia

### Agenda

- I. Climate Change and Inequality
- II. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- III. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
CSocD/1/1	Climate Change and Inequality	23 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 2 abstentions
CSocD/1/2	Climate Change and Inequality	26 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 0 abstentions
CSocD/1/3	Climate Change and Inequality	Adopted without a vote
CSocD/1/4	Climate Change and Inequality	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

The Commission on Social Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- II. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda
- III. Climate Change and Inequality

The session was attended by representatives of 27 Member States.

On Sunday the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Climate Change and Inequality.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of six proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including education, renewable energy sources, agricultural practices, and disaster relief, among others. The topic of education was widely debated as multiple papers looked at different methods of educating women, children, and indigenous people. Tuesday evening saw multiple papers merge, as delegates developed complex and creative ideas to alleviate inequalities caused by climate change.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the promotion of education, incentives to develop technology for renewable energy and programs to empower marginalized groups affected by climate change. The work of the body focused on enriching the lives of people by improving employment opportunities and combating the impact we have on the environment.



**Code:** CSocD/1/1

**Committee:** The Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Climate Change and Inequality

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* by the World Health Organization's (WHO) report on *Climate Change and Health*, which  
4 projects half million deaths by the year 2030 from malnutrition and dehydration as products of climate change such  
5 as rising global average air and water temperatures, extended rainfalls, rising sea-levels and drought, which threaten  
6 global water and food security,

7  
8 *Acknowledging* Article 25.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), the right for an  
9 adequate standard of living through the access of food and emphasizing the correlation between food insecurity,  
10 climate change and inequality,

11  
12 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the necessity of providing clean and accessible water, as it is an  
13 integral component to human health and limited access to sanitary water negatively impacts food security,  
14 educational opportunities and perpetuates global socioeconomic inequality,

15  
16 *Acknowledging* the necessity of United Nations Water (UN-Water) Means of Implementation (MOI) for increasing  
17 access to clean water in order to realize SDG 6, stating the need for clean and sanitized water is required to not only  
18 promote the health and well-being of individuals but will overall increase the statues of vulnerable groups in the  
19 international community to gain the necessary tools to adequately combat the ill effects of climate change,

20  
21 *Concerned* with the unequal distribution of food, loss of agricultural resources and increased distance to water  
22 sources in relation with climate change and the capability of programs like the Global Agriculture and Food Security  
23 Program (GAFSP), an international food program that utilizes multilateral partnerships in providing food and  
24 important resources, to combat these proponents of inequality,

25  
26 *Understanding* the need to empower marginalized groups, including indigenous people, women, and children,  
27 through the implementation of educational and vocational activities to promote sustainable development and  
28 conservation of natural resources, expanding efforts on programs like United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
29 Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future, a program that uses technology  
30 sharing as a sustainable solution through the use of education of all levels and case studies,

31  
32 *Reaffirming* the ideal of common but differentiated responsibility enshrined in the *Paris Agreement* (2015) under the  
33 auspices of reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions while allowing freedom of development for Member States,

34  
35 *Emphasizing* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) that calls for strengthening international cooperation in support  
36 of efforts to build capacity in developing countries that are adversely affected by climate change through the  
37 insurance of genuine and durable partnerships through both South-South Cooperation, a process whereby two or  
38 more developing countries pursue their individual and shared capacity through partnership, and Triangular  
39 Cooperation, a process by which multiple countries work in cooperation alongside multilateral organizations,

40  
41 *Noting* the effects of desertification and drought on the rural population, especially subsistence farmers and  
42 populations below the poverty line, and the importance of access to sustainable water sources and irrigation  
43 practices to ensure that water reaches these vulnerable populations,

44  
45 *Recognizing* the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation Among  
46 Developing Countries plans to foster technological growth across the Global South,

47  
48 *Bearing in mind* The *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development* (1995) to focus efforts on eliminating hunger  
49 through the provision of food security,

50

51 *Affirming* the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Small Island Developing States  
52 (SIDS) as an important opportunity to exchange environmental technology and experiences of food and water  
53 security, especially with focus on challenges facing the region due to adverse impacts of climate change such as  
54 rising sea-levels, unpredictable altered rainfall patterns and storm-surges,  
55

56 *Acknowledging* Initiative 20x20 as a successful facilitation of dialogue between governments, civil society, and the  
57 private sector in building efficient coalitions to promote the rehabilitation of lands while stimulating economic  
58 development within developing countries, enforcing the ideas suggested by programs such as the United Nations  
59 Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF), which works towards increasing forest area by 3% worldwide by 2030,  
60

61 *Observing* General Assembly resolution 71/283 (2016), “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition,”  
62 outlining the accountability system, allowing for further transparency and beneficial outcomes from such programs,  
63 which collates agricultural data and the need to improve information and communication technologies which are  
64 essential to making a difference in the livelihoods of people involved in agriculture to allow for more informed  
65 decision making,  
66

67 *Realizing* that the increase of climate-smart production of agriculture will mitigate the causes and effects of climate  
68 change through carbon offsetting, as well as increase food and water security and sharing of improved agricultural  
69 practices that protect the environment from greenhouse gas emission, similar to Food and Agriculture  
70 Organization’s (FAO) Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme and the African  
71 Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF),  
72

73 *Recognizing* the necessity for sharing and expanding agricultural technology and information, such as through the  
74 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC) National Adaptation Programme of  
75 Action (NAPAs), to stave off political instability within regions of Member States composed of farmers especially  
76 threatened by the consequences of climate change,  
77

78 *Noting* with satisfaction the success of Clean Technology Database, an environmental technology database that  
79 supports communication between experts of technology research and actors for the European Union Environmental  
80 Technologies Action Plan (ETAP), which provided an accessible and comprehensive analysis of existing  
81 environmental technological data in the region,  
82

- 83 1. *Encourages* Member States to protect all peoples’ livelihood and health through supplying food and water to  
84 individuals who lack resources to combat the adverse effects of climate change by upholding ideals of solidarity  
85 as a global community and using this to provide those in need with resources to reduce inequality among all  
86 peoples;  
87
- 88 2. *Urges* Member States to meet the international standard of providing access to nutritious foods to all in  
89 correspondence to the UDHR and welcomes all Member States to work alongside vulnerable groups in meeting  
90 these requirements;  
91
- 92 3. *Commends* efforts of Member States to provide universal access to water in their territories and encourages an  
93 increased effort in supplying access to clean water for vulnerable populations whose access is affected by  
94 climate change’s negative impacts;  
95
- 96 4. *Urges* Member States to research and develop cost effective and sustainable technologies to secure access to  
97 clean water for consumption and agricultural means, including desalination and other water collection and  
98 purification processes in accordance with UN-Water’s MOI to achieve SDG 6;  
99
- 100 5. *Advises* Member States to better manage natural resources through programs like the GAFSP to further  
101 distribute food to rural and vulnerable locations and improve development of vital infrastructures such as:  
102
  - 103 a. Aqueduct capabilities using filtration systems and mapping optimal paths that will transport water to  
104 off the grid locations to provide:
    - 105 i. Clean water to vulnerable and marginalized peoples;  
106

- 107                   ii.    A sufficient amount of water to small scale farmers that will not only improve their well-  
108                   being and health but increase the socioeconomic status of farming communities, which make  
109                   up 80 percent of all poverty-stricken groups;  
110
- 111           b.    Expanding roadways and improving current conditions of roads for the transportation of food to distant  
112           locations, ultimately allowing more nutritious foods to be provided;  
113
- 114           c.    Storage facilities that protect food from extreme weather phenomena caused by climate change to  
115           allow for nutritious foods like fruits, vegetables and meats to be preserved in surplus;  
116
- 117 6.   *Recommends* Member States to expand existing frameworks such as the Teaching and Learning for a  
118   Sustainable Future program, acting in accordance with intercultural multilingual educational principles, to  
119   further develop opportunities afforded to small-scale rural farmers that will:  
120
- 121           a.    Foster training that focuses on implementing sustainable agricultural strategies by expanding on the  
122           global realities of the socioeconomic impacts that climate change exacerbates such as:  
123
- 124                   i.    Developing a strategy for vulnerable groups and small-scale farmers that is all inclusive and  
125                   allows individual Member States to combat geographically specific issues by promoting the  
126                   use of the private and public sector that will overall increase the economic power of  
127                   vulnerable groups, ultimately giving them the ability to create the necessary mechanisms;  
128                   ii.   Improving vocational opportunities for marginalized groups, whose infrastructures and  
129                   societies most affected by climate change by giving them the necessary skills, such as  
130                   education, infrastructure and agricultural technologies to sustain successful local  
131                   communities;  
132
- 133           b.    Promote educational opportunities to expand on pre-existing sustainable land management practices  
134           such as irrigation strategies, crop cycling, fertilization, and plowing techniques through:  
135
- 136                   i.    Providing basic instruction in sustainable resource management practices leading to the  
137                   increased responsibility of citizens in the form of encouraging civilian led investigations of  
138                   the community’s resource consumption such as knowing their food sources, communities’  
139                   management of resources and the allocation of labor;  
140                   ii.   Developing planning skills to better prepare for the inevitable effects of climate change,  
141                   including droughts, extended rainfalls and extreme changes in temperatures;  
142
- 143           c.    Analyze and distribute sustainable techniques practiced in other regions to use technology sharing of  
144           previously assessed techniques that involve land and water management and the development of basic  
145           infrastructure, such as flood irrigation to utilize rainwater and snow runoff;  
146
- 147 7.   *Encourages* addressing the needs of marginalized and impoverished populations, who are disproportionately  
148   affected by climate change due to lack of resources to combat its effects by promoting policies that:  
149
- 150           a.    Allow minority groups to further expand their political participation in the decision making related to  
151           climate change through national and regional conferences that address such issues as established in  
152           General Assembly resolution A/65/453 (2010), “Indigenous issues”;  
153
- 154           b.    Expand natural resource and water conservation efforts in line with SDG 6;  
155
- 156 8.   *Recognizes* the importance of the development of South-South partnerships and Triangular Cooperation  
157   measurement mechanisms through the domestic creation of government policies focused on environmental  
158   technology transfer effective in combating adverse effects of climate change from product sectors, academic  
159   institutions and civil society organizations;  
160

- 161 9. *Noting* with approval the establishment of multilateral partnerships for sustainable irrigation techniques such as  
162 surface, localized, drip, sub, and sprinkler irrigation systems as ways to alleviate the effects of desertification  
163 and drought, as well as provide Member States with sustainable water sources for their crops;  
164
- 165 10. *Further* invites the promotion of knowledge sharing among Member States in agriculturally based projects as  
166 climate change adversely affects the food and water security and stability in these regions, such as the yields of  
167 small plot farms in the Global South;  
168
- 169 11. *Recommends* the implementation of policies on increasing food security among destitute populations using  
170 international cooperation, South-South trade, and partnerships through policies that facilitate a transition from  
171 small subsistence farming to expanded and profitable farms that lift farmers out of poverty not only increasing  
172 the agricultural sectors of southern Member States, but also the food security for these farmers;  
173
- 174 12. *Emphasizes* increased South-South cooperation and technology-sharing focused on the universal need to ensure  
175 access to food and clean water through sustainable approaches to agriculture and increased resilience to  
176 droughts, natural disasters, rising sea levels, and other adverse effects on climate change;  
177
- 178 13. *Emphasizes* the importance of reforestation and acknowledges Member States' responsibility to restore the  
179 ecological integrity of highly biodiverse regions by:  
180
- 181 a. Expanding efforts in halting deforestation activities and promoting land recovery, as suggested in the  
182 UNSPF;  
183
- 184 b. Bolstering forest conservation activities, allowing for communities to benefit from the sustainable use  
185 and management of local natural resources;  
186
- 187 14. *Invites* Member States to improve access to information through the establishment of agricultural databases  
188 which can help agricultural stakeholders to make informed decisions and use the resources available in the most  
189 productive and sustainable manner;  
190
- 191 15. *Suggests* the implementation of technological and financial resources to introduce sustainable farming practices  
192 in developing nations which would:  
193
- 194 a. Improve agronomic practices through the further implementation of programs such as the MICCA  
195 Programme through the FAO;  
196
- 197 b. Extend micro credit programs to small scale farms that are founded on or plan to convert to sustainable  
198 farming practices;  
199
- 200 c. Bring about the development of technologies that allow for production of crops that are resistant to  
201 adverse climates like the public-private partnership, AATF, which develops region specific genetically  
202 modified technology;  
203
- 204 16. *Encourages* developing Member States to channel foreign financial and technological aid toward programs such  
205 as NAPAs that give Member States a concrete plan of action to address priority responses to climate change  
206 driven issues, which in turn will promote international and regional stability through modern agricultural  
207 techniques and their implementation in the Member States;  
208
- 209 17. *Endorses* the expansion of the Clean Technology Database, as broadened membership alongside the already  
210 existing framework, would provide opportunity for all Member States to both contribute innovations to the  
211 global community that have proved useful in combating the adverse effects of climate change, promoting  
212 political stability and discover environmental technology helpful in maintain food and water security.



**Code:** CSocD/1/2

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Climate Change and Inequality

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*

2  
3 *Guided by the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945), which espouses the commitment of all*  
4 *Member States to uphold fundamental human rights, preserve the dignity and well-being of the human person, and*  
5 *propagate the equal rights of men and women, as well as those of nations both large and small,*

6  
7 *Taking into account the importance of recognizing climate change as a disruptive force in our modern world as it is*  
8 *outlined in the Paris Agreement (2015),*

9  
10 *Recognizing General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1 (2015), which sets forth the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*  
11 *Development, emphasizing specifically Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 13, focusing on eradicating poverty*  
12 *and inequality and combating climate change and its impacts,*

13  
14 *Noting with deep concern that climate change disproportionately affects disadvantaged populations, particularly*  
15 *those suffering from poverty, unemployment, gender-based discrimination, indigenous marginalization, and*  
16 *geographic exclusion,*

17  
18 *Deeply disturbed that climate change further exacerbates inequalities for marginalized peoples, such as women,*  
19 *children, small island developing states (SIDS), and indigenous peoples, living in poverty systematically occupy the*  
20 *least desirable land to damage from climate hazards, such as mud slides, periods of abnormally hot water, water*  
21 *contamination and flooding,*

22  
23 *Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which encourages*  
24 *multilateral cooperation to work to decrease rising global temperatures and mitigate the adverse effects of climate*  
25 *change on vulnerable communities,*

26  
27 *Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), including the*  
28 *eradication of poverty and preservation of the Earth's ecosystems, as laid out in principles 5 and 7 respectively,*

29  
30 *Noting with satisfaction the renewed commitment to the Kyoto Protocol (1997), which emphasizes the connection*  
31 *between climate change and social development and introduces emission reduction targets as well as a new list of*  
32 *dangerous greenhouse gases (GHGs) to Member States,*

33  
34 *Disturbed by the 2017 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, State of Food and Agriculture, which*  
35 *predicts that by 2030, approximately 122 million people worldwide will fall into extreme poverty due to the*  
36 *disastrous effects of climate change on agriculture, as nutrient levels, soil moisture, water availability will all*  
37 *decrease,*

38  
39 *Observing the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) report The Economic*  
40 *Consequences of Climate Change (2015), which predicts that by 2060, global GDP per capita will fall by 23% as a*  
41 *result of climate change, with marginalized groups being affected negatively,*

42  
43 *Conscious of the OECD 2018 report Taxing Energy Use, which assesses the functionality of state funds relational to*  
44 *their energy use,*

45  
46 *Further reaffirming the mission of UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which*  
47 *represents a universal agenda that aids in framing goals for international sustainable development and collaboration*  
48 *including international cooperation in education and culture,*

49



50 *Draws attention* to UNESCO’s program Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development that focuses on  
51 promoting climate change literacy for youth through innovative teaching approaches in school, as well as by raising  
52 awareness through media, networking and partnerships,  
53  
54 *Supporting* the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which provides humanitarian development assistance to  
55 children while also advocating globally for children’s rights and protection,  
56  
57 *Praises* UNICEF’s 2015 report of 2015 *Unless We Act Now – The Impact of Climate Change on Children*, which  
58 states that rising temperatures disproportionately harm children compared to other social groups,  
59  
60 *Emphasizes* the work of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which assists in implementing the  
61 policies and programs of Member States in regard to sustainability and environmental awareness,  
62  
63 *Gravely concerned* by analysis in the UNEP 2017 *Emissions Gap Report*, which states that Member States  
64 producing the least amount of emissions are most vulnerable to climate change effects,  
65  
66 *Having considered* further the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) which focuses on  
67 the social development, environment, culture, education, health, and human rights of the world’s indigenous peoples,  
68  
69 *Aware of* Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 35/20, which recognizes inequality harms marginalized groups’  
70 ability to recover from the damages caused by climate hazards,  
71  
72 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its three working  
73 groups, the first focused on scientific aspects of climate change, the second focused on the susceptibility of socio-  
74 economic and physical systems, and the third working group assesses options in limiting greenhouse gas emissions,  
75  
76 *Drawing attention* to UN Energy’s report *Renewable Energy in Africa*, which states that wind energy is a more  
77 sustainable and cost-effective energy resource,  
78  
79 *Recognizing the* Ghanaian National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which focus on increasing the technical  
80 and financial capacities of vulnerable communities by establishing regional centers and networks to assist them in  
81 coping with the disastrous effects of climate change,  
82  
83 *Supporting* the work of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), which affirms that the adaptation of climate  
84 change is as important as the mitigation of climate change effects,  
85  
86 *Highlighting* the efficacy of programs such as Global Renewable Energy Programme (GREET), which encourages  
87 and boosts opportunities for capacity building, training and education of green energy,  
88  
89 *Appreciative of* the Climate Change and Agriculture Support Project (GCCASP), which supports the implementation  
90 of regional and state interventions to empower rural women to better cope with the effects of climate change,  
91  
92 *Further recognizing* the importance of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), which focuses on sharing  
93 technology through an online platform, collaborative multi-stakeholder forums and a UN Nations Interagency Task  
94 Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT), allowing for preservation of indigenous culture  
95 and exchange of practices through data sharing,  
96  
97 *Acknowledging* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), which works to develop  
98 cooperation through the exchange of information, experiences, and improved practices among parties as a possible  
99 means for sustainable solutions on climate change,  
100  
101 *Guided by* the work of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), which assists in the implementation of the  
102 *Paris Agreement* in association with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC),  
103  
104 *Further acknowledging* the presence of sustainable agricultural practices, aiming to reduce environmental impacts  
105 such as the Scaling up Micro-Irrigation Systems (SCAMPIS), which utilizes South-South cooperation and exchange

106 of resources, technology, and knowledge among developing Member States and the System of Rice Intensification  
107 (SRI) in Rwanda,

108  
109 *Further recognizing* the Guassa-Menz Community Conservation Initiative, which works with governments to be  
110 inclusive and supportive of indigenous communities by providing resources for traditional agriculture, such as  
111 cultivating valuable festuca grasses in order to expand smart agricultural practices,

112  
113 *Drawing attention* to Chinas' collaborative initiative titled Integrated Modern Agriculture Development (IMAD),  
114 which encourages and funds the development and installation of sustainable and climate resilient agricultural  
115 production systems,

116  
117 *Underscoring* the importance of education in promoting sustainable development, specifically for engaging youth  
118 and women, as well as underlining the importance of concentrated programming for climate change initiatives,  
119 following the example of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

120  
121 *Noting* that UNESCO and United Nations Climate Change: Learn's (UN CC:Learn) mission is to collaborate with  
122 multilateral organizations interested in climate change education,

123  
124 *Keeping in mind* the Empowering Novel Agro-Business-Led Employment for Youth in African Agriculture  
125 (ENABLE Youth), which offers life skills, internship programs, and job opportunities to youth in Africa in both  
126 rural and urban areas in order to prevent lost opportunities as a result of negative impact of climate change, and  
127 leading to an uneducated young population,

128  
129 *Drawing attention* to the current work of the joint Sudanese-UN development program "Solar for Agriculture",  
130 which installs solar panels and pumps in rural Sudan to facilitate sustainable farming in areas affected by droughts,

131  
132 *Acknowledging* that the social benefits of increased implementation and accessibility of solar energy include  
133 increased employment and community health and safety,

134  
135 *Mindful of* current wind programmes in Member States like Morocco, which has the largest wind capacity in Africa  
136 and which serves as an example of the successful transition towards wind technology and other forms of renewable  
137 energy,

138  
139 1. *Recommends* the cooperation of Member States to promote localized agricultural training programs that  
140 teach farmers methods of cultivation and soil sustainability, with technical support provided by UNESCO,  
141 the FAO and IMAD, as well as through collaboration with UNDP, to enact programs such as the Scaling up  
142 Micro-Irrigation Systems (SCAMPIS) and the System of Rice Intensification (SRI);

143  
144 2. *Encourages* expansion within the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) program launched by the  
145 2030 Agenda to create the Digitalization for Action Program, by:

146  
147 a. Acquiring and sharing knowledge on agricultural production techniques for smallholder  
148 farmers through an agricultural database, so that agricultural workers can be digitally trained  
149 to become self-sufficient in utilizing climate change resilient technology;

150  
151 b. Welcoming ECOSOC to fund the project through the general budget, destined for the  
152 Commission for Social Development, and other voluntary contributions will be welcomed;

153  
154 c. Working in tangent with the Bureau International des Expositions that conducts a specialized  
155 exposition to showcase an array of experiences in regards to rural development, women's  
156 empowerment, sustainable development and risk management;

157  
158 d. Sending experts from Member States to further facilitate the knowledge sharing while still  
159 respecting the sovereign rights of each Member State;

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3. *Encourages* the international implementation of increased sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry and industry to enhance the efficiency of agricultural practices and optimize resource allocation, especially in regions already suffering from the consequences of climate change, where practices include:
    - a. Frequent crop type rotation and general crop diversity in a field;
    - b. Conservation tillage or reduced tillage practices;
    - c. Integrated pest management;
    - d. Regional integration of Livestock fertilizers within agricultural growing practices;
    - e. Irrigation systems that include long-term solutions for droughts and dry zones;
  4. *Further encourages* Member States to model sustainable agricultural development programs after the Guassa-Menz Community Conservation Initiative for indigenous people to enlarge their agricultural output while minimizing negative ecological impacts by cultivating their lands according to the local conditions and potentials;
  5. *Recommends* that Member States should take actions to limit the negative impacts on sustainable development caused by gender discrimination by creating initiatives such as the Climate Change and Agriculture Support Project (GCCASP);
  6. *Encourages* Member States to implement educational programs in their primary and secondary schools that:
    - a. Raises awareness about the impacts of climate change on social development;
    - b. Stresses the need for a child-centered educational approaches;
    - c. Suggests curriculum in schools be developed, with input from:
      - i. UNESCO’s Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development programme, which promotes awareness and prepares children for careers in combating climate change;
      - ii. *UN CC: Learn*’s guideline resource, Integrating Climate Change in Education at Primary and Secondary Level, for the purpose of fostering climate resilience and green transitions;
      - iii. Working with UNICEF to expand partnerships with Green Learning and local schools in Member States to educate children on the adverse effects of climate change on SIDS within developing Member States to raise awareness on the lack of resources to aid vulnerable populations;
  7. *Welcomes* Member States to develop youth empowerment programs to engage children in climate change discussions, similar to the Empowering Novel Agro-Business-Led Employment for Youth in African Agriculture (ENABLE Youth) in Sudan, which promotes inclusive educational seminars for vulnerable social groups by:
    - a. Establishing the reality of climate change and its effects on said vulnerable communities;
    - b. Recommending precautionary action, such as an emergency plan, that will provide protection in the event of a disaster, particularly for the impoverished, indigenous peoples and those living in SIDS;
    - c. Emphasizing the importance of climate change through environmental conservation related volunteer work at the local and national level, particularly for women, SIDS, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups;

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- d. Adopting annual child-centric expositions, that will include speakers, booths, and workshops, to educate children and other youth on climate change in relation to science, technology, engineering, and math;
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8. *Recommends* the expansion of the existing second working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which currently focuses on impacts, adaptations and vulnerability, to include:
- a. Collaboration with the UNPFII in order to include indigenous populations in the conversation as it relates to climate hazards and effects;
  - b. Working with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW) to ensure that the rights of women are included in discussions revolving around climate change and the negative impacts that women face due to climate change;
  - c. Cooperating with the UN-Youth to be a part of the working group, so children's rights can be considered, as children and youth face disproportionate effects of climate change;
  - d. Recognizing the importance of improving dialogue between the IPCC and the Commission on Social Development in order to share information and improve human-centered development within climate change issues to collaborate and complement each other's work;
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9. *Advocates further* to strengthen institutional arrangements between parties including financial, technological, and informational assistance for developing countries working to overcome vulnerability and enhance action as outlined in the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), in order to broaden access to clean energy;
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10. *Encourages* Member States with higher carbon emissions to assist through action for the effects brought on by climate change through:
- a. A voluntary monetary system following the framework of the 2018 Taxing Energy Use Report, which sets average effective tax rates based on Member States' carbon emissions, to provide incentives to reduce energy use and shift towards less harmful forms of energy;
  - b. Establishing a technology transfer system monitored by the SBSTA, specializing on sustainable energy technology and building mechanisms to prevent climate change-based natural catastrophes;
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11. *Welcomes* Member States to support marginalized populations by the implementation of scholarship programs through established funds such as the Green Climate Fund to bridge the divide between indigenous peoples and local communities caused by climate change, through:
- a. Facilitating the participation of their representatives in development-related policy processes, such as education;
  - b. Enhance community-based resource management by increasing accessibility to shared resources, like communal water and agriculture land;
  - c. Direct agricultural aid by providing monetary support directly to farmers;
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12. *Encourages* the utilization of renewable energy sources through the expansion of the current Solar for Agriculture program, to be incorporated by willing Member States to increase sustainable farming in regions of drought, and to expand the green job market and further the development of the green economy by promoting programs that develop general community safety, health, and employment opportunities through Solar Energy power and can bring other social benefits such as:
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- 274 a. The propagation of more advanced lighting and tech, allowing women to travel at night  
275 without fear;  
276
- 277 b. The protection of indigenous communities from exploitation through natural resource  
278 extraction, like the mining of minerals and extraction of gases;  
279
- 280 c. The reduced reliance on coal burning, whereby families and individuals are free from forced  
281 inhalation of poisonous fumes;  
282
- 283 d. The opportunities solar power provides to families and individuals to save money and  
284 purchase nutritious foods;  
285
- 286 e. The teaching of technical skills for solar-related jobs which are widely transferable for  
287 everyday work;  
288
- 289 13. *Invites* Member States to implement and expand upon programs similar to GREET;  
290
- 291 14. *Expresses* its hope that Member States will draw inspiration from wind energy programmes like those  
292 existing in the north-African region and implement similar programmes within their own borders to support  
293 overall social and economic development, particularly modeled after the Moroccan Energy Strategy which  
294 currently is implemented successfully in Morocco;  
295
- 296 15. *Further invites* Member States, with the support of UN-Energy and UN-Water, to explore Hydroelectric  
297 technologies in their transition to a low carbon lifestyle, including using the kinetic and potential energy  
298 from:  
299
- 300 a. Utilizing existing infrastructure as a low-cost measure to retrofit pre-existing dams into  
301 hydroelectric dams in order to produce electricity for remote communities by using the  
302 hydroelectric power from the run of the river;
- 303 b. Generating electricity from the tides and waves of Coastal Member States to transmit energy  
304 inland;  
305
- 306 16. *Recommends* the development of policies and strategies, similar to the Ghanaian National Climate Change  
307 Adaptation Strategy, which empowers disadvantaged and marginalized communities' financial and  
308 technical capacities by providing the needed resources and knowledge to adapt to climate change and cope  
309 with related problems.



**Code:** CSocD/1/3

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Climate Change and Inequality

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*

2  
3 *Deeply Concerned* by the negative impact of climate change, pollution and ecological damage on the world's oceans  
4 and fresh water supplies,

5  
6 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010), "The Human Right to Water and Sanitation", considers  
7 access to clean water a fundamental human right,

8  
9 *Recalling* the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 6, towards the *2030 Agenda for*  
10 *Sustainable Development* (2015), which aims to eradicate hunger and famine as well as ensure access to clean water  
11 and sanitation for all,

12  
13 *Recognizing* the efforts of United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiaries through the  
14 bodies of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Commission for Social Development (CSocD),

15  
16 *Acknowledging* the important work of United Nations Water (UN-Water) and their report Means of Implementation,  
17 which recognizes the importance of new technological advancements in effectively combating climate change,

18  
19 *Noting* the work of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) and the annual  
20 summit, Conference of Parties (COP), in discussing and implementing policies focused on combating the negative  
21 effects of climate change,

22  
23 *Recognizing* the value of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in prospecting existing renewable water sources,  
24 including groundwater, springs, seeps, and surface water, and the necessity of expanding research in this area,

25  
26 *Taking into account* the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), such as Charity Water and Aqua  
27 International Water Relief, in terms of empowering countries who suffer from water shortages in order to sustain  
28 clean water supplies,

29  
30 *Recognizing* the International Decade (2018–2028) for Action – Water for Sustainable Development Resolution,  
31 which focuses on integrating management of water resources for the achievement of internationally agreed water-  
32 related goals and targets,

33  
34 *Noting with concern* that climate change aggravates water scarcity and thereby negatively impacts people's  
35 health and productivity specifically in regions such as Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and arid deserts,

36  
37 1. *Welcomes* the creation of a Water Relief Task Force (WRTF) as a subsidiary to UN-Water, which, through  
38 collaboration with CSocD and other subsidiaries of ECOSOC, focuses on the provision of sanitary water for  
39 agricultural purposes by:

40  
41 a. Exploring regionally appropriate solutions to water shortage issues in both the short and long term;

42  
43 b. Promoting the targets outlined in SDG 6;

44  
45 c. This task force will comprise of fifteen Member States, with representatives from three Member States  
46 per United Nations Regional Group (UNRG) to chair the task force, to be elected on a biennial basis,  
47 and one director for the Water Relief Task Force, to be elected on an annual basis by the Member  
48 States on the task force;

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- d. Collaborating with an advisory board comprised of 10 experts in the field of sustainable water purification and collection methods, who will act as temporary advisors to the WRTF; this body will be chosen by the Member States on the WRTF and will be chosen on an 8-year basis;
  - e. Meeting regularly to discuss new and advancing technologies related to mitigating the effects of climate change on global water supply and would present their findings at the annual UNFCCC summit (COP);
  - f. Collaborating with NGO's which will:
    - i. Lead water relief projects in Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) and Developing Countries;
    - ii. Research and expand upon new technological innovations relating to access to water;
  - g. Additionally, researching other short-term water solutions, such as:
    - i. Portable well-drills to provide access to readily available groundwater;
    - ii. Reservoir echolocation technology to find new substantial sources of water;
    - iii. GIS systems to prospect potential renewable clean water sources;
    - iv. Rain catch systems to collect runoff water from homes paired with solar water purification units;
  - h. Assessing the water needs of the different groups in Member States and monitor the proportional distribution of water supplies according to those needs and between Member States sharing water resources;
  - i. Exploring the feasibility of affordable desalination technologies and the articulation of a plan for implementation of said technology in economically feasible situations;
  - j. Including UN-Water in the process to facilitate social development in conjunction with the technological advancements discussed by the task force;
  - k. Recommending that funding is provided through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and NGOs.



**Code:** CSocD/1/4

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Climate Change and Inequality

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*

2  
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and particularly Article 1, which advocates for*  
4 *cooperation as a means to solving international issues of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character,*

5  
6 *Recognizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), specifically those*  
7 *goals which address combating climate change as a key to achieving sustainable development in its connection to*  
8 *eradicating poverty and other inequalities,*

9  
10 *Reaffirming the United Nations (UN) Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which stimulates*  
11 *the integration of an environmental perspective in resolving development issues and overcoming social inequalities,*

12  
13 *Recalling the annual Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP), which monitors climate change and efforts*  
14 *that work towards achieving the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*  
15 *(UNFCCC) (1994),*

16  
17 *Considering that both developing and developed Member States require adaptable solutions to climate change*  
18 *inequalities within their Member States in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda,*

19  
20 *Calling attention to the importance of representation of female voices and community leaders in local government*  
21 *decision making processes, as well as at the global level, to work towards the full implementation of the Sustainable*  
22 *Development Goals (SDGs) and achieving the 2030 Agenda,*

23  
24 *Emphasizing the Women's Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS) program which encourages women to*  
25 *enter into Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields, specifically related to environmental*  
26 *science and engineering,*

27  
28 *Recognizing existing national policies that ensure women's participation in governmental institutions as important*  
29 *instruments in equal participation in the political process among genders, noting programs such as the women's*  
30 *quota in Iraq and Senegal's national parliaments and provincial councils, as well as the Act on the Equal Status of*  
31 *Women and Men No. 10/2008 in Iceland, which has seen a significant increase in the participation of women in*  
32 *leadership positions, and emphasizes the importance of gender equality and balance in the governmental decision-*  
33 *making progress as stressed in Gender Action Plan by the UNFCCC,*

34  
35 *Considering that the Association Songtaab-Yalgre brings together women for the purpose of improving their*  
36 *working conditions and promoting autonomy, while also fighting poverty of woman in rural areas,*

37  
38 *Acknowledging the existence of several women-specific scholarships, funds, and internship programs available*  
39 *through the UN, including the Fund for Gender Equality (UNFGE), which emphasizes the inclusion of marginalized*  
40 *women, and the UN Women Internship Programme (UNWIP), which supplies selected applicants with direct*  
41 *exposure to and experience in strategic partnerships, programme planning, policy, advocacy, research and data, and*  
42 *finance,*

43  
44 *Underscoring the importance of education in promoting sustainable development, specifically for engaging youth*  
45 *and women, as well as underlining the importance of concentrated programming for climate change initiatives,*  
46 *following the example of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-*  
47 *Women),*

48



49 *Recognizing* the efforts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in mitigating the negative outcomes of  
50 climate change through agricultural research and preventions for food insecurity in educational programs,  
51

52 *Highlighting* existing successful institutional frameworks to achieve sustainable development, such as the National  
53 Development Plan (NDP) of Iraq, which promotes investment in education, healthcare and basic services,  
54 empowerment of youth, inclusion of women and vulnerable groups, job creation for the less privileged, support to  
55 small and medium businesses as well as involving all stakeholders in a participatory, inclusive, and transparent  
56 process,  
57

58 *Noting with appreciation* those developed states that provide funding to developing states in order to foster  
59 sustainable development initiatives aimed at alleviating social inequality,  
60

61 *Acknowledging* that natural disasters correlated with the impacts of climate change have exacerbated inequalities,  
62 affecting vulnerable populations the most, and the importance of disaster relief efforts for reducing the magnitude of  
63 disasters on those most likely to be affected,  
64

65 *Emphasizing* the need for stronger cooperation between governments, private entities and international organizations  
66 in the detection and reduction of disaster risks to alleviate inequalities caused by climate change,  
67

68 *Taking note* of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which coordinates with Member States and local  
69 communities to aid in the aftermath of natural disasters with relief programs and capacity building development  
70 strategies that help to mitigate the inequalities generated by natural disasters,  
71

72 *Recognizing* the utility of the Small Grants Programme under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
73 in providing resources to sustainably rebuild Least Developed Countries (LDCs) affected by natural disasters due to  
74 climate change,  
75

76 *Guided by* the efforts of existing UN organizations, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction  
77 (UNISDR), United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), and the International Search and Rescue  
78 Advisory Group (INSARAG),  
79

80 *Bearing in mind* the 1989 *Convention on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (No.169)* introduced by the  
81 International Labor Organization (ILO), to ensure the full recognition of the socio-economic, cultural, and political  
82 rights of indigenous communities in accordance with their cultural identity, traditions, and livelihoods,  
83

84 *Conscious* of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, which emphasizes the effectiveness of disaster  
85 relief on inequalities in society and outlines a need to better understand the effect of natural disasters on  
86 marginalized groups of peoples,  
87

88 *Recalling* the *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage*, which stimulates the establishment of early  
89 warning systems, emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment, and management to increase the  
90 resilience of communities and ecosystems,  
91

92 *Further recalling* the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities*  
93 *to Disasters*, which emphasizes the role of appropriate multilateral, regional, and bilateral coordination mechanisms  
94 in aiding states' ability to mobilize necessary resources during a disaster and building the resilience of nations and  
95 communities to enable long-term sustainable development,  
96

97 *Commending* the collaboration of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), The People's Republic of  
98 China, and The Republic of Malawi, as they worked collaboratively to further Malawi's sustainable development  
99 through more effective usage of human development resources,  
100

101 *Reiterating*, the *Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway*, which addresses  
102 the importance of strengthening emergency relief and preparedness for those living in SIDS affected by rising sea  
103 levels,  
104

105 *Recalling* the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), which supports  
106 investments in energy solutions in those countries disproportionately affected by climate change,  
107  
108 *Acknowledging* the importance of ILO in its role in preventing labor abuses in developing countries,  
109  
110 *Recognizing* the Anti-Corruption International (ACI) and acknowledging their intention on spreading reliable  
111 knowledge and expertise in order to raise awareness about the progress towards increasing transparency within  
112 climate change to also include monitoring inequalities,  
113  
114 *Underscoring* the role of the World Bank in fostering transparency through knowledge-sharing platforms, and its  
115 assistance with partnerships such as *Sustainable Energy for All* to combat inequalities,  
116  
117 *Affirming* the Anti-Corruption International's (ACI) efforts to spread reliable knowledge and expertise in order to  
118 raise awareness about the progress towards increasing transparency within climate change issues while monitoring  
119 inequalities,  
120  
121 *Realizing* the importance of the Sub Global Assessment Network (SGAN) which assesses the current state of the  
122 world's environmental issues and actions taken by Member States working to monitor assessments of inequalities  
123 that are caused because of climate related incidents world-wide,  
124  
125 *Welcoming* the introduction of the United Nations Digital Library as a fruitful tool to push towards further exchange  
126 of knowledge regarding climate change, inequality, and social development between Member States,  
127  
128 *Recognizing* the importance of *Bogota Statement: Towards Effective and Inclusive Development Partnerships* in  
129 decreasing inequality between and within Member States, as it supports sustainable social development,  
130  
131 *Emphasizing* the importance of the *Kyoto Protocol* under the UNFCCC in promoting data sharing among Member  
132 States about the effectiveness of policy measures and best practices, to enable the spread policies and initiatives that  
133 could be adopted,  
134  
135 *Reaffirming* the efforts of the *Bureau International des Expositions (BIE)* in promoting cooperation and education  
136 regarding innovation to counter climate change,  
137  
138 *Noting* the actions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in addressing natural resource  
139 governance, and food security issues and their work to enable the local African Member States experts to mitigate  
140 the inequalities arising from climate change,  
141  
142 1. *Encourages* active inclusion of women in international discussions regarding climate change, as facilitated  
143 through educational opportunities by way of academic seminars willingly supported by non-governmental  
144 organizations (NGOs) in hopes of promoting female experts to inspire and educate other women in this field;  
145  
146 2. *Calls upon* the utilization of women-specific scholarship funds and internship programs available through the  
147 UN, such as UNFGE and UNWIP, be used to encourage increased access of women to education to promote  
148 STEM-based solutions and opportunities in the specific areas of:  
149  
150 a. Public health, to promote the assurance of the holistic well-being of human communities, specifically  
151 with regards to women whose health is negatively impacted by climate change;  
152  
153 b. Economic development, to allow developing societies and marginalized groups, including those in  
154 need of financial assistance due to the costs that climate change incurs, keeping in mind the cycle of  
155 gender-based poverty, and the ability to participate in sustainable development unhindered by  
156 economic barriers;  
157  
158 c. Civil engineering, to empower increased female participation in the involvement of innovative  
159 technologies that combat the negative effects of climate change;  
160

- 161 d. Urban planning, to support the development of sustainable infrastructure to minimize negative  
162 environmental impacts on vulnerable populations, including women;  
163
- 164 3. *Invites* the establishment of educational programs aimed at the education of citizens on disaster-resilient  
165 technology, such as the efficient cultivation of crops in rural areas and the expansion or creation of  
166 infrastructure to increase the productivity of goods and mobility by:  
167
- 168 a. Training marginalized individuals, including women, indigenous peoples, and youth;  
169
- 170 b. Accelerating the economic and social development of individuals and developing Member States,  
171 which are highly dependent on agriculture and that often lack sufficient infrastructure;  
172
- 173 c. Utilizing programs until there is evident growth in agricultural production, reported and supervised by  
174 the FAO, and an increase in the Member States' gross domestic product (GDP);  
175
- 176 4. *Recommends* Member States develop specific educational programs for children, women, and other  
177 marginalized groups aimed at:  
178
- 179 a. Relocating educational resources, i.e. learning materials and textbooks, to promote the effectiveness of  
180 climate change education to empower these groups in finding innovative solutions to local impacts of  
181 climate change to achieve the 2030 Agenda;  
182
- 183 b. Inclusion of the languages of marginalized groups, such as refugees and indigenous peoples, in  
184 education curriculums to eliminate language barriers, which prevents the education of climate change  
185 to underrepresented populations;  
186
- 187 c. Promoting the education and engagement of youth through schools and communities to discourage  
188 emigration of youth from Member States due to lack of socio-economic opportunity;  
189
- 190 5. *Encourages* Member States to identify and address unfair income inequalities between genders, ethnicities and  
191 other minority groups to promote equal economic independence, especially after environmental disasters occur,  
192 by advocating for the development and implementation of programs and policies that promote women's  
193 entrepreneurship to ensure equal employment opportunities;  
194
- 195 6. *Approves* the development and implementation of educational policies and programs that promote women's  
196 entrepreneurship, especially directed toward agriculturally-focused projects, modeled after the Association  
197 Songtaab-Yalgre project, which assists indigenous women along the African equatorial line to combat poverty  
198 brought on by climate change by assisting them with agricultural best practices to have fruitful harvests and  
199 increase economic opportunities that are systematically destroyed by climate hazards;  
200
- 201 7. *Advocates* for the protection of indigenous cultures and subsistence activities, such as agriculture, plant-based  
202 medicines and handicrafts, which are often threatened by climate change, to ensure sustainable sources of  
203 income for indigenous populations to overcome persisting inequalities;  
204
- 205 8. *Invites* Member States to address disaster risks, which have detrimental impacts on inequality both between and  
206 within Member States, as they unequally affect poor and marginalized groups, such as indigenous peoples and  
207 women, by:  
208
- 209 a. Formulating or expanding upon preexisting disaster response frameworks and relief programs of  
210 Member States, to help in the risk reduction and prevention efforts;  
211
- 212 b. Increasing cooperation in the coordination of relief efforts between both governmental and  
213 nongovernmental aid organizations;  
214
- 215 c. Analyzing the effects of natural disasters and relief efforts with the help of organizations such as  
216 UNISDR and UNDRRO to better understand the specific ramifications of disasters in the hope of being

- 217 better prepared for future events, and to mitigate the inequalities disasters might cause;  
218  
219 d. Analyzing the effectiveness of disaster relief and disaster risk reduction strategies by UNFCCC and the  
220 COP annual summits;  
221
- 222 9. *Suggests* that the UNDP work with Member States through Small Grants Schemes to reduce social, economic  
223 and environmental losses that result from natural disasters, while simultaneously building infrastructure to help  
224 marginalized populations prepare for natural disasters;  
225
- 226 10. *Strongly recommends* that Member States establish local response centers and implement training programs for  
227 local communities to address the impacts of disasters more directly and locally by:  
228
- 229 a. Assigning researchers at the federal, state and municipal levels for the assessment of resources at  
230 disposal, potential disaster risks, and ways to mitigate and adapt to natural disasters in their respective  
231 regions to craft the training programs;  
232
- 233 b. Certify individuals in the INSARAG system to lead disaster relief efforts at the federal, state, and  
234 municipal levels;  
235
- 236 11. *Asks* that Member States continue to implement policies that combat inequalities, especially after a natural  
237 disaster, by advising local communities on how to maintain and increase local market economy and  
238 employment after a natural disaster by:  
239
- 240 a. Working with local leaders, NGOs, and International Organizations (IOs) to develop temporary  
241 employment programs in the aftermath of disasters to maintain the incomes of the those affected;  
242
- 243 b. Partnering with CERF to fund these initiatives;  
244
- 245 c. Utilizing local construction and trade specialists to alleviate infrastructure destruction caused by  
246 climate related disasters;  
247
- 248 d. Working with local authorities to ensure that rebuilding post- natural disasters is undertaken with the  
249 goal of sustainability, to ensure that the infrastructure of the local communities is better prepared for  
250 future disasters;  
251
- 252 12. *Recommends* the continued strengthening of communication between international, regional, and national  
253 entities to improve transparency and accountability in providing funds towards disaster relief to more efficiently  
254 mitigate the economic inequalities instigated by climate disasters by:  
255
- 256 a. Creating an accountability system for the effectiveness of NGOs and humanitarian aid organizations  
257 through assessment;  
258
- 259 b. Asking Members States to ensure ongoing communication between government and its citizens, to  
260 ensure the state is meeting the needs of the people, and pushing forward the agenda of social  
261 development;  
262
- 263 13. *Further invites* the expansion of early warning systems to reduce the damages caused by natural disasters  
264 incited by climate change, as guided by General Assembly resolution 69/283 (2014) on the “Sendai Framework  
265 for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030”;  
266
- 267 14. *Asks* Member States, NGOs, IOs, and UN bodies to move towards using renewable energy through:  
268
- 269 a. Increased research and the implementation of modern technology that uses existing infrastructure  
270 to reduce costs of grassroots projects, especially in developing countries;  
271
- 272 b. Providing volunteer training by professionals to Member States to support their future capacity  
to independently maintain local renewable energy resources;

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15. *Encourages* developing Member States to abide by the CCREEE regarding the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy by:
    - a. Establishing training programs to educate citizens of developing Member States on the usage and production of sustainable engineering solutions, by exchanging information, knowledge and best practices for renewable energy technology to facilitate its transition which prevents the further impact of climate change;
    - b. Providing financial assistance to developing Member States, including the utilization of the UN Green Climate Fund and existing local and international businesses dealing with green energy production;
  16. *Calls upon* Member States to continue fostering accessibility to renewable energy programs, such as the UN and World Bank co-assisted *Sustainable Energy for All*, and education programs that will:
    - a. Collaborate among the UNDP and the UN Energy mechanism;
    - b. Utilize current mechanisms and targets designed to accomplish SDG 7;
  17. *Requests* strengthening the relationships between minority community leaders and the governments of SIDS by ensuring minority representation in the decision-making process, facilitated by:
    - a. The creation of local government leadership training programs, for which indigenous peoples, women, and rural peoples, can apply for, supported by CSocD;
    - b. Strengthening local and national governments to review the impacts of climate change on women, children, and minority groups;
    - c. Inviting minority groups including women, indigenous peoples, and local leaders of SIDS to speak at CSocD;
    - d. Calling for the inclusion and empowerment of women as leaders in education with a focus on disaster risk preparation training;
    - e. Mainstreaming all gender perspectives into environmental policies through the above recommendations;
  18. *Encourages* independent researchers to promote the ideas of different regions and geographical climate conditions through the creation of multiple international focus groups on making the processes of non-renewable fuel extraction, production, and utilization more efficient, cost-effective and less damaging to the environment with the cooperation of developed Member States, so to minimize the negative effects of fossil fuels;
  19. *Advocates* that the rights of workers be upheld in renewable energy projects in terms of safety, fair pay, and decent hours to guarantee that said projects foster positive economic growth and not burden developing Member States with labor abuses in cooperation with ILO;
  20. *Suggests* that fellow Member States ratify ILO's *Convention on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples No. 169*, and commit to partnering with the respective document's existing frameworks regarding indigenous peoples in the realization of all political, socioeconomic, and cultural rights;
  21. *Encourages* Member States to sign onto programs such as Anti-Corruption International (ACI), which works internationally to assess and enforce an anti-corruption agenda, and Sub-Global Assessment Network (SGAN), which assess transparency in environmental resource consumption, and other programs with existing frameworks to increase transparency within environmental program funding;

- 329 22. *Recommends* strengthening transparency within all processes related to climate change adaptation policies and  
330 the further expansions of the programs to include marginalized groups such as women, children, SIDS, and  
331 indigenous populations;  
332
- 333 23. *Stresses* the importance of financial transparency for the aforementioned training and information sharing  
334 programs to give an overview about where donations are going and how they are used to aid people affected by  
335 inequalities resulting from climate change by:  
336
- 337 a. Requesting that transparency be promoted by supervisors of the UNDP bodies, located in Member  
338 States and in the World Bank, and will give a financial report of investments in and costs of aiding  
339 those suffering from inequalities due to climate change;  
340
  - 341 b. Supervisors will submit a semi-annual report outlining the results of the training and information  
342 sharing programs to give an overview of the effectiveness of the programs in helping to eliminate  
343 inequalities caused by climate change;  
344
  - 345 c. These reports will help to increase effectiveness to those affected by inequalities due to climate change  
346 by ensuring that donations are used for their intended purposes and, additionally, that donations are  
347 effective in their purpose;  
348
- 349 24. *Proposes* that Member States prioritize accurate and safe data sharing in the process of identifying the causes of  
350 environmental challenges under the guidance of the *Kyoto Protocol* and the UNFCCC by:  
351
- 352 a. Establishing an endowed award, which will be presented by experts of the UNFCCC to Member States  
353 that have proven to be front runners in the matter of sharing accurate data during the annual  
354 Convention;  
355
  - 356 b. Welcoming the financing of this leadership award be provided by groups such as the Green Climate  
357 Fund (GCF) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Environment Fund;  
358
  - 359 c. Encouraging that the frame for the awarding will be set at the next meeting of the United Nations  
360 Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2019;  
361
- 362 25. *Requests* that “Climate Change and Inequality affecting the African Countries” be the topic of the 57th session  
363 of CSocD in 2019;  
364
- 365 26. *Recommends* the extension of Working Group II in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to  
366 focus on the inclusion of minorities and marginalized peoples as well as analyzing the effects of growing  
367 inequality caused by climate change by expanding the Assessment Reports.