



Documentation of the work of the **United Nations
Development Programme (UNDP)** NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director	Paola Chávez
Chair	Justus Krahnfeld

Agenda

1. Climate Change Adaptation
2. Investing in Safe Migration Pathways

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
UNDP/1/1	Climate Change Adaptation	23 in favor, 3 against, 6 abstentions
UNDP/1/2	Climate Change Adaptation	24 in favor, 6 against, 2 abstentions
UNDP/1/3	Climate Change Adaptation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/4	Climate Change Adaptation	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Investing in Safe Migration Pathways
- II. Climate Change Adaptation

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States; and 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of "Climate Change Adaptation." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including Climate Change Adaptation Data Collection, the impact of climate change on agriculture and adequate water management. The committee worked diligently to finalize their papers and build consensus on the topic. After completing the submission process, delegates focused on collaborating and discussing the topic. By the end of the session on Tuesday, delegates were exchanging ideas and examining many possible mergers.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the connection of climate change impacts and migration, and the lack of funds meant for research in the development of technologies for a greener economy. The delegates concluded a successful debate by actively participating in one or more resolutions in the spirits of collaboration and diplomacy.



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Climate Change Adaptation

The United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing the commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 (climate action), particularly target 13.1 on strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters,

Considering the severity and urgency of the climate crisis as reiterated by increasing climate change induced disasters all around the world, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2023 report estimating 3.6 billion people worldwide as climate vulnerable,

Guided by the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2015), the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Adaptation Action Agenda* (2015), as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Gender and the Revision of the NDCs Report* (2023), the UNDP *Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Report* (2013) and the UNDP *Gender and Climate Change Report* (2016),

Taking into consideration the particular vulnerability and reduced adaptation capacities of marginalized groups of society such as women, young people, older generations, rural populations, and migrants as highlighted in Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 7/23, while simultaneously recognizing the key role they play and the opportunity they pose in the fight against climate change,

Referring to HRC resolution 50/9 that protects vulnerable persons' quality of life including the right to security and basic necessities,

Convinced that populations forced to be displaced due to climate-related issues shall continue to enjoy civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights as stated in HRC resolution 32/33,

Considering the vital connection of climate change impacts and migration that has been highlighted within the UNDP report on *Climate Change, migration, and displacement* (2017), the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), the *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change* (2015), the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2015), and the *Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (GCM) (2018), and has been further established through the work of the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement,

Recognizing the causal relationship between significant patterns of migration come from developing Member States and climate-change disasters that stemmed from the rise in global average temperature as great hindrances are posed to the ways of living of the people as illustrated in the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI),

Acknowledging the need for multilateral partnerships in creating investment opportunities for both developing and developed member states,

Underscoring that public and private investors continue to underestimate and underreact to climate risk as a result of their reliance on short-term choices while not being fully aware of the long-term impacts,

Profoundly concerned over the damages that conflict further poses to the local environment and communities, particularly when the ocean, forest, farming fields, and living spaces have already been bearing destructive negative climate-related hazards and natural disasters,

Acknowledging that while technology is a helpful means to facilitate migration documents and data collection, online facilities can be particularly inaccessible to climate migrants,

1. *Strongly calls for* the international community and Member States to scale up efforts to respect, promote and protect the rights of marginalized groups and individuals when establishing and implementing necessary climate action, in the implementation of existing and drafting of new international agreements on climate change, including recognition of their specific vulnerabilities as well as their status as key actors and implementers, and in all Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Action Plans (NAPs) and long-term adaptation plans;
2. *Encourages* the annual reinstallation of the Climate Adaptation Summit (CAS) to be hosted every January by a Member State on a rotating basis open to all Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and recognized Indigenous groups of the United Nations (UN) with the purpose of convening global leaders and local stakeholders with the purpose of:
 - a. Giving voice to and stressing the particular needs and importance of fulfilling the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups;
 - b. Creating simultaneous regional forums within the Summit to foster regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing;
 - c. Sharing knowledge, strategies, research, best practices, and technologies relevant to climate change adaptation particularly in the fields of disaster risk reduction, monitoring and vulnerable communities;
 - d. Monitoring and reviewing the progress made on the comprehensive *Adaptation Action Agenda 2030* adopted by the CAS 2021, including recommendations for updates to the previous action program to facilitate more effective implementation;
 - e. Creating opportunities and incentives for small- and large-scale investors to learn about and fund adaptation projects and initiatives;
3. *Supports* the expansion of the existing international framework optimizing the effective and meaningful participation of vulnerable social groups such as women, younger people, older generations, rural populations, and migrants, within the international, national, and regional decision-making processes on climate change adaptation by:
 - a. Developing mechanisms at national levels to guarantee the participation of climate vulnerable groups in decision-making on climate change and adaptation measures such as National Dialogues on Action for Climate Empowerment;
 - b. Recommending the UNFCCC to establish an International Commission for Children and Future Generations in order to include the perspective of young people, particularly those whose living environment is affected by climate impacts, in decision-making processes on climate change adaptation within the UN System;
 - c. Recommending Member States to adopt the strategies outlined in the UNDP Toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming in Practice and Policy Brief on Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster;
 - d. Including NGOs such as the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) in all local, regional, and national decision-making processes;
4. *Encourages* the creation of a Perspective Change Program (PCP) that focuses on education, knowledge-sharing, and awareness-raising in order to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable

groups in climate change adaptation efforts, considering the long and short-term impacts of climate change, as well as ways to adapt to them by:

- a. Accelerating awareness regarding environmental and climate change education by equipping vulnerable groups with the knowledge and skills required to protect themselves and contribute to a safe and sustainable future;
 - b. Providing Member States with the resources and platforms to facilitate education programs in schools and on a local level;
 - c. Cooperating with local municipalities to establish training programs that facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices within the agricultural, industrial, and business sectors as well as increase private investment incentives;
 - d. Developing strategies to finance long-term solutions, such as reestablishing wetlands, given that it is a low-cost and resilient strategy to prevent further climate risks;
5. *Calls upon* the international community to further collaborate and address the particular and urgent needs of the climate migrants of having a habitable and operational living area, equitable healthcare services, education, economic opportunities, and furthermore by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to foster regional cooperation with the aim to respond to migratory flows following immediate climate-related disasters;
 - b. Inviting the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to create a policy brief on the relocation of internally displaced climate migrants within the borders of Member States;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to adopt the strategy developed within the UNDP Toolkit on Integrating Migration into Environment and Climate Change Interventions to implement into all climate change adaptation actions;
 - d. Establishing partnerships with NGOs such as AWID and relevant UN agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP), IOM or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to allocate basic necessities such as food, services, and safety for climate migrants that are vulnerable to human trafficking, child labor, and violence;
6. *Recommends* Member States to adapt their national legislation to continue support for climate migrants on arrival by establishing Identification Documents Issuance Offices (IDIO) which can be supported by the existing UNDP and IOM efforts by:
- a. Facilitating the online application processes for climate migrants who are not well-equipped to do the process on their own through consultation and direct assistance;
 - b. Considering the implementation of programs such as The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) scheme of work to provide consultation and informative sessions to migrants to and from all the concerned member states;
7. *Endorses* the establishment of a High-Level Forum on Triangular and North-South Cooperation in Climate Change Adaptation that will help facilitate partnerships between NGOs, developed and developing Member States, and relevant UN agencies in order to:
- a. Ensure that the well-being of vulnerable populations is protected with respect to the effects of Climate change, particularly women, children, and the elderly;

- b. Increase bilateral and multilateral financial investments and development agreements.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Climate Change Adaptation

The United Nations Development Programme,

Observing the importance of stable investments including private and public investment to enable empowerment for vulnerable regions and help to achieve the goals outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda)*, such as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on clean and affordable energy,

Noting the importance of north-south partnerships for funding renewable energy,

Urging the need to invest in technologies and improve the access to sustainable transportation in both the north and south, in order to meet a “leave no one behind” perspective as adopted in the *UN Strategic Plan 2022-25*,

Reaffirming the work done by programs such as the United Nations Volunteers and Goodwill Ambassadors,

Recognizing multiple projects that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) have launched,

Bearing in mind SDG 15 (Life on Land) of the 2030 Agenda by taking action to halt deforestation and restore damaged ecosystems globally, and realize the action plan as provided in the *New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) (2021)*,

Recognizing the lack of local initiatives and projects targeted at enhancing technical agricultural capacities that allow adaptation to climate change effects through agroforestry to help Least Developed Countries (LDCs) achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger),

Affirming the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) document during the 14th session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF14),

Realizing that forests still cover more than 30 percent of the planet’s land despite deforestation and that they are crucial to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions due to their role as carbon sinks according to *UN Cornerstone of Life on This Planet (2022)*,

Affirming the UNFF in terms of deforestation in General Assembly resolution ENV/DEV/2043,

Keeping in mind the impact of climate change on agriculture, especially in the LDCs which are deeply affected by desertification and water access issues,

Reflecting that the desertification of territories and erosion caused by the ocean on coastal areas will reduce crop yields by up to 10 percent, and diminish millions of hectares in arable land from crop production, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)’s *Soil Erosion Must be Stopped*,

Expresses its concern at desertification affecting agriculture and food stability, and affirms the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 50/9 (2022), which draws attention to the disproportionate effects of climate change on realizing the right to food and requested the Secretary-General to address the issue,

Aware of the importance of oceans which function as carbon sinks as in 2022 they absorbed 26 percent of global Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions according to the *World Economic Forum*,

Having considered the decline of coral reefs, the acidification of the ocean, and its lasting impacts on coastal communities as well as the lives of 680 million people, noted by the Coral Reef Monitoring Network, funded by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP),

Deeply concerned over the loss of habitats for livestock animals across the world, particularly in regions that withstand the most of climate-damaging impacts and those that currently going through drastic societal changes,

Acknowledging that agriculture-related sectors are a vital economic activity for rural regions, and that LDCs, farmers, economists, and climate experts need to be part of the solution,

Reemphasizing the differing capacities regarding national funding and infrastructures accessible to Member States,

Acknowledging the complex intersectionality of funding climate change adaptation as only 10 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is allocated to LDCs according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) the *Least Developed Countries Report 2021*,

Concerned that 192 million people are especially vulnerable to climate change, increasing pressure on already limited natural resources according to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Synthesis Report 2023*,

Confirming the need to foster innovation and scientific research initiatives such as adaptive technologies as suggested by the IPCC Work Group II on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability,

1. *Recommends* programs for clean renewable energy, and increasing the use of green energy in place of fossil fuels with consideration to Member States' change in natural resources due to climate change through:
 - a. Supporting the creation of hydropower stations as a natural energy source in other Member States such as in Cameroon's Nachtigal Hydropower supported by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for renewable energy harnessing water sources;
 - b. Encouraging investment in association with the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Taking sustainable energy hub by willing and able parties;
 - c. Involvement in the renewable energy sector by vulnerable populations such as in the Green Generation Program which empowers youth and minority populations funded by the World Bank;
2. *Recommends* the enhancement of access to clean energy for LDCs by contributing financially to their infrastructures through the private sector, civil society organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), fostering education and training, and leveraging cultural knowledge of regions, which has already been done to some extent by organizations such as UN Volunteers and Goodwill Ambassadors;
3. *Suggesting* the expansion of current cooperation with NGOs and multinational structures programs such as the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) which integrates renewable energy for funding for LDCs as well as equitable long-term solutions, employment for women and vulnerable populations, and expanding to restore degraded systems;
4. *Fully supports* the enlargement of the scope of the work done by UN-Institutions such as:
 - a. The expansion of the work done by the UNFPA Executive Board and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) on the Global Fund for Coral Reefs;

- b. The expanded work of the United Nations Office for Project Service (UNOPS) in Eastern Africa Helping Peace Take Root in other regions which aids in climate change adaptation to deforestation and limited natural resources and preventing conflict over these resources;
5. *Calls* upon willing and able Member States to adapt to climate change post-deforestation practices by:
 - a. Replanting trees with Member States modeling after the 2018's Côte d'Ivoire foresting policy Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Extension of Forests Strategies;
 - b. Increasing education on controlled regular burning and terrace cultivation to avoid shifting cultivation practices as modeled in Myanmar's National Land Use Policy;
 - c. Broadening the repurposing of abandoned areas into forest coverage to create more available carbon sinks as modeled in the UN Forum on Forests document, UNFF14;
 - d. Preventing illegal logging through strengthening the utilization of REDD+, a framework created by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) to guide activities in the forest sector to reduce emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as more sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries;
6. *Encourages* the creation of an agroforestry program that integrates trees and crops to improve soil quality, enhance biodiversity, and increase food production by empowering local farmers, the optimization of recycling processes by:
 - a. Educating farmers about innovative organic fertilizer supply systems thereby using climate funds to enable the economic empowerment of small agricultural businesses thin partnership with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
 - b. Modeling regional organizations after the cooperation between state governments and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the development and implementation of the concept of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in 2019;
7. *Supports* Member States affected by desertification to engage in the restoration of damaged and at-risk areas such as wetlands, coastal areas, and peatlands by:
 - a. Blocking drainage routes, raising banks, and adding vegetation to prevent erosion;
 - b. Modeling programs similar to the successful International Development Association (IDA) Flood Emergency Project rehabilitation of embankments in at-risk regions;
 - c. Expanding funding of Early Warning Systems and the establishment of Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment, by sufficient contributions of able and willing Member States to UN Climate Funds such as the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund;
8. *Directs attention* to the fact that rising sea temperature and acidification kill coral reefs, resulting in the destruction of marine population's natural habitat and therefore endangering the food security of states that rely on fish supply, consequently by:
 - a. Aiming to secure sustainable use of marine ecosystem's resources through advanced fishing technologies and elaborating regional fisheries management organizations and related international bodies;

- b. Expanding national programs to the multi-national or regional level to build the resilience of regions reliant on fishing through programs like the Rebuilding Livelihoods and Capacities of Conflict-Affected Small-Scale Fisheries Households in Aden and Hadramout (RELAC), which includes training people in business skills and modern fishing techniques, distributing 500 small business grants, and providing tools and equipment – including boats, engines, and nets;
 - c. Drawing attention to the effect that changing marine ecosystems have on the livelihoods of people in coastal areas and marine tourism, urging Member States and particularly LDCs, and Small Island States (SIDs) to incorporate this perspective into their NAPs, as well as inviting the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of *UNESCO* (IOC) to collaborate with UNDP to create a Toolkit for Coastal Livelihood Adaptation to Changing Marine Ecosystems;
- 9. *Emphasizes* the importance of restoration, conservation, and strategic management of lands in order to rebuild suitable habitats for agricultural purposes through:
 - a. Expanding regional programs such as the program for climate-smart livestock in Africa which focuses on sustainable feed, pasture management, manure management, and farmer training;
 - b. Providing assistance to LDCs and countries that are experiencing social turbulence in order to uplift these states to access the playing field equitably;
- 10. *Approves* of the creation of multiple regional committees based on similarities in climate between Member States to offer guidance to farmers in multiple fields regarding climate by:
 - a. Providing an accessible conference every four years alternating between each region in order to support local farmers and allow them to share feedback, sharing technologies, and techniques between farmers that are more environmentally sound;
 - b. Relying on the knowledge of economists, farmers, and climate experts to administrate the committees;
 - c. Receiving funding through the Inclusive Insurance and Risk Financing Project, the result of a partnership between the UNDP, the Government of Germany, and the Insurance Development Forum (IDF);
 - d. Willing and able Member States to expand funding to voluntary contributions;
 - e. Using the work and observations of local farmers on the climate situation to influence future policy decisions;
 - f. Fostering international dialogue and ensuring participation of marginalized groups and LDCs by holding regular conferences, taking the Japanese-African Dialogue TICAD as an example;
- 11. *Suggests* willing and able Member States participate in proportional incentives for electric vehicles when infrastructure is adapted for the implementation of electric vehicles supported by North-South partnerships and the World Bank;
- 12. *Approves* the enhancement of sharing expertise and data about early warning systems, analysis, and retrospective evaluation to strengthen the prevention of maladaptation;

13. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with funding programs and strengthen investments by expanding programs such as the UNCCD Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) to increase successful national programs on land restoration.



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Climate Change Adaptation

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which outlines a global blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all,

Emphasizing the value of adaptation as an essential pillar to combat climate change impacts as highlighted by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2015)*,

Recognizing that private sector bodies have the funds that are adequate enough to finance climate-related projects in adaptation,

Highlighting the work of the International Partner's Group (IPG) in financing climate adaptation,

Further Highlighting the importance of investment in innovation funds that serve towards the development of new technologies meant to ease the transition to greener technology,

Further recognizing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in assisting climate change projects as well as financing plans and strategies to implement adaptation initiatives,

Underlining the efforts of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that provides monetary support to Member States to assist them in their goals to eradicate the effects of climate change,

Recognizing the contributions made by international parties towards the Just Energy Transition Plan (JETP) in order to protect vulnerable nations and communities from the impacts of climate change,

Underlines with concern the lack of funds meant for research in the development of technologies for a greener economy that wishes to seek funding through international collaboration based on networking that will include Member States' ability to aid each other,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening existing climate management initiatives and the creation of new climate adaptation frameworks for more efficient transparent and collaborative implementations to enhance development and strengthen adaptive policies,

Welcoming the Global North's acknowledgment of the "polluter pays" principle, which aims to provide compensation payments proportionate to the current capabilities and resources of responsible Member States to the Member States most affected, most suffering, and yet least responsible for the climate damage done,

Conscious of the reduced adaptation capacities of particularly vulnerable communities as stated in Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 7/23 (2008) as well as of the significant funding gap concerning these fragile states and groups as highlighted by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery,

Stressing the commitments put forth by global leaders during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015) which proposes inclusive, transparent discussion between Member

States to share knowledge, documentation, and cooperation among regional and global levels regarding guidelines towards Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs),

Recalling the importance of target 13.A of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) calls for the implementation of the commitment undertaken by the developed-country parties to the UNFCCC of collectively mobilizing \$100 billion USD annually to transparently and meaningfully address the adaptation and mitigation needs of emerging countries,

1. *Calls upon* developed Member States to revisit the commitment made in 2009 to mobilize \$100B annually for climate action in emerging countries and redirect funding to ensure that 40% of financial contributions are devoted to adaptation efforts, including but not limited to:
 - a. Weather-based index insurance for small-scale farmers related to extreme weather events;
 - b. Development of drought preparedness systems and national drought plans;
 - c. Knowledge sharing and international collaboration in scientific research for climate adaptation strategies;
 - d. Integrating conventional, infrastructure with green spaces to reduce surface-water flooding, coastal erosion, purify urban runoff, and enhance water conservation;
2. *Further suggests* the GCF launch a special project titled “Adaptation for All” to offer investment capital in particular for States of the Global South’s’ national adaptation plans (NAPs) and agendas by investing in initiatives such as but not limited to:
 - a. Strengthening of irrigation and water management systems;
 - b. Building of renewable energy plants and coastal protection measures;
 - c. Promoting sustainable farming and agriculture;
 - d. Tracking air pollution standards;
3. *Requests* the General Assembly expand *the scope* of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to include the issuance of flexible interest rate Green Loans in the interest of encouraging private/public investment into adaptive sustainable green development:
 - a. Where the issue interest is based on and responds to the meeting and exceeding measures of policy acceptance and implementation for climate adaptation policies defined as:
 - i. the ecological and psychological resilience of a city or communities’ infrastructure and population as a result of the Green loan investment;
 - ii. Carbon output ratio of agricultural practices where the yield of the crop/food stuffs is measured against the carbon output of the agricultural processes as a result of the Green loan investment where applicable;
 - iii. Logistical and transportation carbon output measured from total supply chain activity required for the completion of the Green loan project;

- iv. Carbon output in relation to the power generation requirements for the Green loan project;
 - b. The issue of interest changes where meeting and exceeding performance goals allows for reduced interest to zero or negative value;
- 4. *Suggests* the further involvement of development banks by adapting interest rates for the sake of encouraging private-sector bodies to invest in climate-related projects to promote adaptation initiatives to reduce vulnerabilities and risks experienced by Member States of the Global South;
- 5. *Endorses* the effectiveness of PPPs through data collection and consultation with local industries by creating a statistical portal based on different financial measurements and furthermore promote the sharing of best practices, national agenda initiatives, relevant adjustments, and recommendations with empirically based research for climate adaptation measures;
- 6. *Proposes* the creation of the Special Monitoring Adaptation Session Held on Climate Change (SMASH-CC), a regional convention hosted by annually rotating panels of Member States in the interest of maintaining accountability and transparency in the funding of new and ongoing climate adaptation initiatives and promoting new innovation and collaboration between local stakeholders and governments which are:
 - a. Tasked to analyze yearly reports made by Member States on current project accomplishment rates regarding primarily the use of *Green Bonds* in order to ensure that Member State commitments remain in line with climate change adaptation measures regarding development and investment;
 - b. Composed of two Member States per global region that chair for two-year terms according to a rotating selection from the larger panel of Member States;
 - c. Hosted at the discretion of the Chair's home nation;
 - d. Required to host local stakeholders among communities and innovators in aim of the development of more sophisticated carbon capture techniques;
- 7. *Recommends* the collaboration between the UNDP, the UNEP, and the UNFCCC in launching a shared initiative that is responsible for increased informational efficiency in regard to the investment opportunities in adaptation projects by:
 - a. Issuing reports of yearly advances in financing opportunities in developing nations;
 - b. Creating a knowledge-sharing platform that is responsible for updating local and regional financial institutions with adaptation initiatives;
- 8. *Welcomes* Member States to further collaborate with the IPG regarding the financial contributions made in the Just Energy Transition Plan (JETP) to support communities heavily impacted by climate risks, which includes:
 - a. Participation in climate financing for sustainable energy for lesser developed and emerging economies;

- b. Global communication channels between communities receiving JTEP funding and the IPG in order to discuss the climate and energy challenges being faced;
- 9. *Further requests* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish an index that measures the progression of private initiatives in accordance with the SDGs and adaptation policies that includes Member States submitting annual reports for identifying adaptation gaps in order to pursue the following objectives:
 - a. Decision-making on the possible distribution of private funding to ensure that they support the most effective initiatives including adaptation projects;
 - b. Expanding collaboration between private and commercial sectors in order to enhance the further achievement of the SDGs;
- 10. *Invites* the UNEP, the Association for Women's Rights and Development, the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee, and other interested and relevant UN bodies or non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the UNDP towards the creation of a handbook which will outline suggestions and strategies for the effective use of adaptation funding depending on the specific needs of the individual Member States, which will:
 - a. Be updated every five years to consider Member States' new economic developments and technological advancements that impact adaptation in accordance with the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change reports;
 - b. Be developed in consideration of regional variations in climate vulnerability and financial capacity;
 - c. Encourage the values of transparency and knowledge sharing between Member States, along with effectiveness in the use of funds distributed by a United Nations body such as the Food and Agriculture Organization's GCF;
- 11. *Encourages* financially capable Member States in all of these endeavors to increase and accelerate investment in adaptation measures and climate disaster risk reduction corresponding to vulnerable groups whose well-being is particularly endangered by increasing climate change impacts, including advocating for criteria sensitive to them to be integrated into multilateral funds such as the Adaptation Fund, while considering the particular role and responsibilities of the private sector.



Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Climate Change Adaptation

The United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing the importance of the human right to water and sanitation established in the 1966 *International Bill of Human Rights*, and the commitment to the *Sustainable Development Goal* SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation),

Having devoted attention to addressing water management issues with reference to General Assembly resolution 77/217 (2022),

Alarmed by the fact that water management is severely lacking in many areas, with only three percent of arable land in Central and West Africa being covered by water management plans,

Bearing in mind the General Assembly resolution 73/284 (2019) to step up the efforts to tackle desertification, droughts, and water scarcity, and the fact that one-third of the world's land surface is already threatened by desertification with over 4 million square meters of land being degraded every year, leading to water scarcity and food insecurity as well as destabilizing communities,

Acknowledging the importance of the El Salvador conference in 2010 where strategies for adapting public and private infrastructure to climate change were developed,

Aware that shifting from energy fossil fuels to alternative sources of energy is key to adapting to the current climate change challenges,

Appreciating the functioning of the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) as an online knowledge platform, while acknowledging the importance of working directly with local populations on the ground,

Recalling the *Paris Agreement* (2015) of the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP21), especially to strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change and uphold and promote regional and international cooperation,

Further reiterating the need for Member States to use the international mechanisms at their disposition, such as the World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP), whose mission is to make the best of science in order to better implement the adjustment to climate change,

Recognizing the importance of the *Cancun Agreement* (2010) of the 16th COP of the UNFCCC, which established National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and laid the groundwork for the Strengthening Endogenous Capacities of Least Developed Countries to Access Finance for Climate Change Adaptation Programme,

Reaffirming SDG 13 (Climate Action) that emphasizes the need for climate adaptation and resilience,

1. *Suggests* the implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management in national policy and advocates for frameworks that involve:
 - a. Developing strategies and plans that prioritize water scarcity and flooding management, and incorporate efficiency, equity, and sustainability principles;
 - b. Encouraging the adoption of water-efficient and flood-resilient practices by all water users through education, awareness-raising, and financial incentives;
 - c. Promoting innovative approaches such as demand-side management, water reuse and recycling, and green infrastructure to reduce water scarcity and flooding risks;

- d. Enhancing the capacity of institutions and stakeholders to manage water scarcity and flooding risks through training, technical assistance, and knowledge sharing;
 - e. Supporting the implementation of risk-based and adaptive water management approaches that account for the impacts of climate change, and foster resilience to water scarcity and flooding;
 - f. Promoting cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to address interdependencies between water use sectors and integrate water scarcity and flooding management into broader development planning and decision-making processes;
2. *Further suggests* that an international conference on water management is held annually with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and within the existing scope of the UN4NAPs for the purpose of:
 - a. Connecting public sector officials with private sector entities and water management specialists to promote greater knowledge sharing and private sector investment;
 - b. Supporting the implementation of NAPs about water management in each country by facilitating the distribution of climate change adaptation equipment, such as modern irrigation and flood control infrastructure;
3. *Recommends* Member States to establish the Fairwell project to strive towards a higher standard of living and greater social stability by providing clean and accessible drinking water to all, by:
 - a. Investing in common and efficiently proven technologies such as electromagnetic survey (EM) to determine the presence and volume of underground water sources and Magnetic Resonance Sounding (MRS) as a non-invasive geophysical method to measure the amount of water in the subsurface and map the distribution of underground water sources by the help of magnetic fields;
 - b. Investing in infrastructure to enable country-wide transportation to remote and rural areas allowing all people to have water sources close to their homes will:
 - i. Reduce the number of migrants traveling due to water scarcity, especially internally displaced persons;
 - ii. Create safer communities by protecting vulnerable groups such as women and children from the dangers occurring from travel to and from distant water sources;
 - c. Collaborating with relevant stakeholders, such as UNDP and the World Bank, to access resources from Climate Investment Funds (CIFs);
 - d. Facilitating transparency between Member States to allow for an exchange of knowledge, best practices, and relevant data;
4. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in international climate adaptation programs and dialogue platforms such as the International Drought Resilience Alliance for improving

drought resilience, the Coalition for Disaster Resistant Infrastructure for building resilience into infrastructure systems to ensure sustainable development, and the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership for enable coherence, alignment, and complementarity of existing initiatives;

5. *Reaffirms* the necessity of fostering the transition to resilient and sustainable infrastructure by considering:
 - a. Consulting with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* provided by the UN Office for Disaster and Risk Reduction;
 - b. Developing safety standards that adequately safeguard community and business infrastructure from extreme weather events;
 - c. Implementing subsidies for housing projects that meet requirements for adaptive resilience and sustainable building;
 - d. Repurposing existing infrastructure to more sustainable iterations, rather than bearing the cost of fully replacing said infrastructure;

6. *Further recommends* all Member States opt for economic diversification and the closure of the energy access gap, by gradually transitioning power capacities from fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and gas to renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and bioenergy by:
 - a. Adopting domestic policy frameworks to streamline renewable energy projects and catalyze private sector investments and multi-stakeholder partnerships;
 - b. Seeking support from the *UNFCCC Energy Compact Action Network* to achieve Member States' clean energy goals, especially for emerging economies;
 - c. Financing the research and development of geothermal energy exploitation, which consumes no water and produces little to no greenhouse gasses;

7. *Suggests* the expansion of the GAN to develop a Community Centers for Climate Resilience (CCCR) program, in which Member States can work in tandem with the UNDP and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to develop community centers, funded by voluntary Member State contributions, with the objective of:
 - a. Fostering collaboration between private and public actors to facilitate the sharing of technical innovation and expertise on resilient infrastructure;
 - b. Promoting and sharing locally and nationally community-led solutions in order to ensure that climate adaptation strategies are tailored to local needs and are culturally appropriate;
 - c. Serving as educational and training sites for current UNDP vocational training programmes that highlight green career opportunities with a focus on sustainable agricultural practices and resilient urban planning protection;

- d. Facilitating multilateral technical expertise sharing with respect to researching, developing, and implementing climate-resilient infrastructure;
 - e. Helping provide resources and information to internally displaced migrants in times of emergency and extreme weather events;
 - f. Providing particular assistance to emerging economies to facilitate their eligibility to receive resources for climate adaptation from programs such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF);
8. *Calls* for greater Member State cooperation with the UNDP NAP Global Support Programme (NAP GSP) to ensure that climate adaptation funding is utilized in ways that:
- a. Promote gender equality and social inclusion, with respect to the cultural preferences of every Member State;
 - b. Encourage the equitable distribution of funds within Member States;
 - c. Ensure a positive relationship between the achievement of Member State specific NAPs with the achievement of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and SDGs;
 - d. Support strategic connections between national and local levels, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private investment;
 - e. Prioritize the contribution and safety of vulnerable groups who are at high risk for experiencing climate-related disasters;
9. *Stresses* the importance for Member States to support climate adaptation funds that help build resilience in emerging economies, accordingly to their financial capacities, such as:
- a. The UNFCCC's 'Loss and Damage' fund established at the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP27) (2022) provides for vulnerable nations impacted by climate change-related disasters;
 - b. The African Development Bank (ADB) funds adaptive measures throughout the continent including small-farm agricultural adaptation, digital technologies, sustainable development initiatives, and other climate change-related technologies;
 - c. The Land Use Finance Programme to help prevent climate-related natural disasters.

Annex to UNDP/1/4

10. *Recommends* the establishment of a Platform for “Shared Centralized Intelligence on the Emergence of New Climate Emergencies“ (SCIENCE) in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the WASP, on which multiple regional forums can be formed and used to share data knowledge, resources, and expertise related to climate change adaptation:

- a. Aiming towards achieving the following goals:
 - i. Getting a general insight into the current progression of climate-related disasters by sharing data on climate including but not limited to weather, sea levels, and insect population;
 - ii. Providing neighboring states with a warning system to secure people living in zones with high risks of natural disasters such as residential areas located near bodies of water and by that to reduce the climate impacts mentioned in SDG 13 (Climate Action);
 - iii. Coordinating relief efforts in order to support people in need in case of extreme weather events;
 - iv. Preventing energy shortages by:
 1. Implementing early warning systems Member States can utilize to prevent damage from severe weather events;
 2. Simplifying the possibility of international collaboration concerning energy transfer during emergency situations and looming blackouts;
- b. Facilitated by building on the existing United Nations technical infrastructure and servers for global platforms, such as the Global Mindpool, consisting of:
 - i. Multiple regional forums where member states that need to adapt to similar challenges have the opportunity to share data and knowledge;
 - ii. One global website, granting an overview of existing regional forums and their current efforts on climate change adaptation as well as for the coordination of climate-related issues of international impact;
 - iii. A digital space with the option to hold in-person meetings inside the aforementioned regional Community Centers in case of a network outage;
- c. Being financed by further voluntary contributions by Member States towards the Climate Change Adaptation Fund;