

National Model United Nations **Week B**

March 24 – March 28, 2013



General Assembly Second Committee
Documentation

General Assembly Second Committee

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. *Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development*
2. *Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for Development*
3. *The Effect of Job Creation on Sustained, Inclusive, and Equitable Economic Growth*

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA2/1/1	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	Acclamation
GA2/1/2	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	128/14/12
GA2/1/3	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	123/18/13
GA2/1/4	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	92/24/38
GA2/1/5	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	111/22/21
GA2/1/6	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	80/28/46
GA2/1/7	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	112/9/33
GA2/1/8	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	79/32/43
GA2/1/9	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	100/13/41
GA2/1/10	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	118/9/27

GA2/1/11	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	110/6/38
GA2/1/12	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	104/17/33
GA2/1/13	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	98/46/10
GA2/1/14	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	88/41/25
GA2/1/15	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	95/53/6
GA2/1/16	<i>The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development</i>	92/36/26

General Assembly Second Committee Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual sessions to consider the following agenda items: *I. The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development; II. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Development; III. A Fair Globalization for All: The Effect of Job Creation on Sustained, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth.*

Representatives of 154 Member States and 2 Observers attended this session of the General Assembly Second Committee. The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of 1, 2, 3, beginning with the consideration topic "*The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development.*"

The second day consisted of two sessions, during which delegates worked diligently to form blocs and alliances, find common ground, and reconcile differences in opinions. Many Working Groups were formed to focus on the various aspects of the very important and pertinent topic on the floor. Emphasis was placed on discussions of deforestation and preservation, water accessibility and management, disaster risk management, and climate refugees. Eventually, four working papers were produced and received by the Dais by the end of session three.

During the fourth and fifth sessions, the number of working papers substantially increased from four to twenty as delegates deliberated and explored new possibilities to resolve the topic at hand. While many innovative options were introduced to the body, delegates also supported similar views, which resulted in minimal overlaps between the working papers. By the sixth session, these slight redundancies were eliminated through cross-topic merges between various Working Groups, during which sections from multiple working papers were extracted, examined, and re-allocated to the most appropriate documents. Enormous efforts of collaboration and consolidation were put forth during this third day of committee sessions.

The final day of session entailed a whirlwind of working paper edits, draft resolution approval, and amendment submissions. The Dais accepted 17 draft resolutions by the end of the morning session, and intense debate ensued during the suspension of meeting for lunch break and the eighth and final session of the General Assembly Second Committee. Every delegation's willingness to understand every single draft resolution and the high level of cooperation resulted in a delayed closure of debate with a 134 for the motion and 20 against, and the committee finally entered voting procedure.

During the voting procedure, GA2/1/1 was adopted by acclamation and 15 other draft resolutions were passed via placard vote with an overwhelming majority; there were no unfriendly amendments in the process. All resolutions stressed the importance of maintaining resource sustainability, finding a concrete solution to climate refugees, preserving natural resources and resolving deforestation, and improving water management and accessibility on the international scale. The conference concluded with an adjournment of the meeting to reconvene March 2014.

Code: GA2/1/1
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Development

1 *Recognizing* Article 1 of the United Nations Charter which states the purpose of the United
2 Nations is “to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an
3 economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character”,
4

5 *Bearing in mind* the right to sovereign control of a Member State’s natural resources as
6 enshrined in the United Nations Charter Article 2.7 which states “nothing contained in the
7 present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially
8 within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters
9 to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of
10 enforcement measures under Chapter VII”,
11

12 *Recalling* Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon’s statement that “for all of us, we must keep working
13 to fight poverty, create decent jobs, and provide a dignified life while preserving the planet that
14 sustains us. That is why the sustainable development agenda is the agenda for the 21st century”,
15

16 *Reaffirming* A/Res/66/288(2012) which recognizes “the crucial importance of enhancing
17 financial support from all sources for sustainable development for all countries, in particular
18 developing countries. We recognize the importance of international, regional and national
19 financial mechanisms, including those accessible to subnational and local authorities, to the
20 implementation of sustainable development programs, and call for their strengthening and
21 implementation. New partnerships and innovative sources of financing can play a role in
22 complementing sources of financing for sustainable development. We encourage their further
23 exploration and use, alongside the traditional means of implementation”,
24

25 *Further Reaffirming* the General Assembly’s commitment in “The Future We Want”
26 A/Res/66/288 (2012) “to establish an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the
27 General Assembly, with technical support from the United Nations system and in open and broad
28 consultation with relevant international and regional financial institutions and other relevant
29 stakeholders”,
30

31 *Conscious* of the need for subsidiary bodies under the General Assembly to better cooperate
32 pursuant to the creation of a commission to encourage sustainable development as recommended
33 in A/Res/288 (2012),
34

35 *Acknowledging* good faith efforts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
36 Change (UNFCCC) to establish the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to which developed countries
37 have pledged \$100 billion by 2020,
38

39 *Further Acknowledging* the need to utilize existing regional, bilateral, and international
40 sustainable development financing options,
41

42 *Noting* the need for credible commitments and implementation of funding for the GCF and to
43 fulfill the 0.7% commitment of Gross National Products outlined as pledged for Official

44 Development Assistance (ODA) as outlined in the Report of the International Conference on
45 Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico,

46 
47 *Applauding* the success of the Climate Investment Fund, which has 48 participating member
48 states,

49
50 *Seeking* the further implementation of recommendations contained in A/51/24 the “Report of the
51 Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System”,

52
53 *Further Noting* the need to create incentives such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
54 in the Kyoto Protocol which allowed for sustainable development projects in developing
55 countries and assisted and funded by developed countries to count towards developed countries
56 emission obligations,

57
58 *Reiterating* the success of CDM related projects and the support offered by the General
59 Assembly Second for least developed countries as stated by General Assembly President
60 AbdulAziz Al-Nasser stating the UN “will also support a clean development mechanism (CDM)
61 project located in Zambia, one of the 48 least developed countries”,

62
63 *Further reiterating* the need for inter-agency cooperation and improved efficiency through
64 organizations such as the Chief Executive Board (CEB),

65
66 *Fully Aware* of the need for further streamlining of procedures, operations, reports, and actions
67 in encouraging sustainable development in congruence with a/51/24 “Strengthening the United
68 Nations System,” which made recommendations for more inter-agency efficiency,

69
70 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

71
72 1) *Calls for* the fulfillment of existing and pledged funding obligations, such as the increase
73 in ODA and the GCF;

74
75 2) *Creates* the United Nations Financial Utilization for New Development Strategies
76 Commission (FUNDS);

77
78 3) *Designates* the Funds Commission shall endeavor to fulfill the directives outlined in
79 A/Res/66/288 such as:

80
81 a. Assessing Financial needs for sustainable development projects,

82
83 b. Research and consider the effectiveness and coordination of development strategies
84 amongst United Nations Subsidiaries,

85
86 c. Consider all other important matters relating to Sustainable Development;

87
88 4) *Further Designates* the FUNDS shall work to create incentives for Sustainable
89 Development in both Developing and Developed Countries through:

- 90 a. Encouragement of incentive schemes such as the CDM which allows developed states
91 to fulfill climate obligations through the support and funding of sustainable
92 development projects in under developed countries, 
93
- 94 b. Recommendations in the reduction of principal and interest on loans provided
95 through regional and international funding institutions,
96
- 97 c. Encouragement of South-South cooperation as well as North-South Cooperation
98 amongst member states to share technology, expertise, and resources,
99
- 100 d. The Support of initiatives such as feed-in tariffs in developing countries, which would
101 promote a significant demand for green technology, and incentivize the private sector
102 to become green energy providers by:
103
- 104 i. Offering tax-brakes to the industries and people who are willing to participate in
105 the process of producing sustainable energy through the use of wind and solar
106 power,
107
- 108 ii. Emphasizing the creation of sustainable companies, which will further promote
109 green jobs and corporate social responsibility in rural communities that will
110 encourage the growth of economy,
- 111 e. Development of other strategies as passed by the General Assembly 2nd including,
112 but not limited to education, infrastructure, and technology sharing;
113
- 114 5) *Determines* the FUND Commission shall work towards improving efficiency and
115 eliminating redundant programs through:
116
- 117 a. Working with the Secretariat by:
118
- 119 i. By working with the Chief Executive Board CEB through the submission of the
120 FUNDS Commissions Reports,
121
- 122 ii. Consulting at the CEB's biannual meeting regarding inter-agency performance,
123
- 124 iii. Working with UNESCO representatives present at CEB meetings to coordinate
125 GA and ECOSOC actions regarding sustainable development,
126
- 127 b. Streamlining General Assembly action by:
128
- 129 i. Rationalizing and combining like reports as suggested in A/51/24,
130
- 131 ii. The Utilization of Rule 43 of the General Assembly's Rules of Procedure which
132 allows the open discussion with other United Nations bodies when discussing like
133 issues,
- 134 c. Enhancing the Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UNEP through the:

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- i. Categorizing of aid more precisely, under the current classification of core aid and non-core aid, for the purpose of facilitating the process of implementation and monitoring of environmental issues, and
 - ii. working towards encouraging Member States to better utilize UNEP for assistance on environmental issues by inviting other non-UN funds and programs, for example the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), to join in the UN system and collaborate with the UNEP;
- 142 6) *Further Determines* the FUNDS Commissions shall:
- 143
- a. Be funded through the auspices of the United Nations Funding Procedures, through the General Assembly 5th, through voluntary contributions from both international and regional development banks, other non-governmental bodies, and private contributions,
 - b. Meet under the auspices of the General Assembly by:
 - i. Reporting to the General Assembly Second Committee,
 - ii. Meeting Annually during regular General Assembly Plenary Sessions and on Special Occasions when summoned by the General Assembly,
 - iii. Publishing Reports on an annual basis regarding the commission's progress towards implementation of the directives outlined above,
 - c. All members shall be appointed by the General Assembly Second and serve for a period of two years,
 - d. The number of appointments shall not be limited, but determined by the General Assembly Second as necessary;
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- 163 7) *Invites other* relevant United Nations bodies, Non-governmental Organizations, and other interested groups such as regional development bodies to cooperate to further enhance the FUNDS commission's directives and goals.
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Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

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1 *Recalling* its resolutions 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 60/195 of
2 22 December 2005, 64/200 of 21 December 2009, 65/157 of 20 December 2010, 66/199 of 22
3 December 2011 and 67/209 of 12 March 2013, and taking into consideration all other relevant
4 resolutions related to the impact of climate change on sustainable development,
5

6 *Recalling* the principles of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and
7 the outcome document of the 2010 Climate Change Conference, entitled the *Cancun Adaptation*
8 *Framework*,
9

10 *Expressing its hope* in the outcomes of the global and regional consultations towards a post-2015
11 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,
12

13 *Keeping in mind* the importance of achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals
14 in a timely manner, as outlined in the *Millennium Declaration*, especially the 7th and 8th goals,
15

16 *Bearing in mind* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,
17

18 *Guided by* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable
19 Development, entitled *The Future We Want*, and the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,
20

21 *Further recalling* its resolution 66/223 of March 2012, entitled “Towards global partnerships”,
22 which states the importance of a concerted global effort, incorporating all stakeholders such as
23 Member States and the private sector, for sustainable development,
24

25 *Convinced of the* positive effects of disaster reduction in climate change adaptation,
26

27 *Notes with regret* that migration and displacement as being likely key impacts of climate change
28 due to changing patterns of extreme weather and climate events,
29

30 *Reaffirming* article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
31

32 *Referring to* the 1951 Convention Relating to the status of Refugees, in particular to the article
33 1A, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, which provide a definition of the term “refugee”,
34

35 *Noting* that the absence of any reference to or definition of climate refugees within this
36 document,
37

38 *Also referring* to the 1967 Protocol Relating to the status of Refugees,
39

40 *Recognizing* the work previously done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
41 (UNHCR) to address the plight of refugees,
42

43 *Alarmed by* the pressing short term climatic threats that make affected countries unsafe and
44 uninhabitable, and in some cases, eventually cause their disappearance,

45
46 *Having considered* the work of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the
47 International Displacement Monitoring Centre, concerning the statistics of displaced people by
48 natural and climate related disasters,

49
50 *Recognizing* that island countries in the Asia Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean area
51 experience more immediate impacts of climatic changes and are particularly vulnerable, due to
52 their geographical isolation, small size and ecological fragility,

53
54 *Encouraging* a closer collaboration firstly between Asian Pacific endangered countries, and
55 subsequently promoting collaboration on the issue at a higher level, trying to involve the entire
56 international community,

57
58 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 59
- 60 1) *Endorses* the already existing international framework related to risk reduction,
61 especially the Hyogo Framework for Action, the Global Platform Risk Reduction and the
62 International Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - 63
64 2) *Reaffirms* its commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 : Building the
65 Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and the post-2015 framework for
66 Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - 67
68 3) *Calls upon* States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, sub
69 regional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate
70 implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the achievement of its goals;
 - 71
72 4) *Encourages* nations to recognize the importance of international and regional cooperation
73 in the prevention of natural disasters and the mitigation of its impacts;
 - 74
75 5) *Calls upon* States to share funding and expertise in regional and international networks in
76 order to collaboratively address disaster reduction;
 - 77
78 6) *Further draws attention* to the importance of international financial mechanisms like the
79 Special Climate Change Fund in the prevention of natural disasters and mitigation of its
80 impact and calls upon developed states to fulfill their promises towards such Funds;
 - 81
82 7) *Invites* countries to incorporate the risk criteria into cost-benefit reviews of local and
83 national programs such as urban planning, agricultural projects, or projects related to
84 energy;
 - 85
86 8) *Supports* the strengthening of international and regional networks, in particular in
87 developing countries in the prevention of natural disasters and the mitigation of its
88 impacts through multilateral research centers, regional climate databases;

89

- 90 9) *Invites* States to promote the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including
91 community representatives, NGOs, other civil society actors and the private sector to
92 allocate adequate resources for disaster risk reduction activities;
93
- 94 10) *Recognizes* the work of the United Nations Global Compact Local Networks, and
95 recommends that Member States, in line with their commitments in the International
96 Labor Organization's *Tripartite Declaration of Principles on Multinational Enterprises*,
97 to have businesses under their jurisdiction accede to the *Global Compact*, especially with
98 the aim of encouraging corporate social responsibility in regards to the environment in
99 line with principles 7 and 9;
- 100
- 101 11) *Notes with satisfaction* the development of tools like the *Partnership Assessment Tool*
102 (PAT) in collaboration of UNDP, UNITAR, United Nations Office for Partnerships and
103 Global Compact Office to improve partnership activities between companies and the UN;
104
- 105 12) *Calls upon* sixth committee to include environmental refugee status within their
106 frameworks for approving the legal status of political refugees including an official
107 definition for an environmental refugee as a person owing to a well-founded threat to
108 their livelihood from environmental related issues, such as rising sea levels, ocean
109 acidification, environmental issues, and is unable to return to his home state, permanently
110 or temporarily, because of a marked environmental disruption jeopardizing his existence
111 and/or seriously affecting his quality of life;
112
- 113 13) *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to extend the
114 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees to:
115
- 116 a. Expand the definition of "refugee" to explicitly include forced climate migrants,
117
- 118 b. Provide identical recognition and legal status to forced climate migrants as to other
119 internationally displaced refugees,
120
- 121 c. Review the Global Treaty on Refugees according with this expanded definition;
122
- 123 14) *Urges* Member States to enact legal protections for those identified as climate refugees,
124 including:
125
- 126 a. Humanitarian assistance,
127
- 128 b. Rights against forced return to their home countries affected by drought, famine,
129 disease, natural disaster or other climate change related events,
130
- 131 c. Rights to seek employment in the asylum country,
132

- 133 d. Identical rights as those belonging to political refugees under existing national and
 134 international law,
 135
- 136 e. Education to facilitate integration into asylum country with particular focus on
 137 women and children;
 138
- 139 15) *Appeals for* an increase in financial support for environmental refugees for physical and
 140 political support as well as Legal and physical aid to refugees, funded by a joint
 141 commitment of United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR), United
 142 Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) such as housing locations and refugee rights
 143 through:
 144
- 145 a. Extension of the mandate of the Global Environment Facility's (GEF's) *Special*
 146 *Climate Change Fund (SCCF)* to include support for environmental refugees under
 147 the existing priority of climate change adaptation,
 148
- 149 b. Creating a joint financial commission between the United Nations Development
 150 Program (UNDP), UNEP, and Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support the protection
 151 of environmental refugees,
 152
- 153 c. Increased contribution of all able and willing member states to the SCCF;
 154
- 155 16) *Urges* the 44th Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting, which will be held in September
 156 2013, in Majuro, Marshall Islands, to consider and address the plight of climate migrants
 157 in those states highest possible level of participation.

Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development



1 *Bearing in mind* the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development *Our*
2 *Common Future*, which defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs
3 of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,”
4

5 *Devoting attention* to the commitments made by all Member States to ensure the success of
6 Millennium Development Goal 7C, which aims at halving the proportion of people without
7 sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015,
8

9 *Reiterating* the report of the Secretary-General A/67/317 of August 17th, 2012 stressing the
10 importance of strong national policies on the sustainable exploitation of water resources,
11

12 *Having adopted* resolution 64/292 on August 3rd, 2010 on the human right to drinking water and
13 sanitation as well as the Human Rights Council resolution 18/1 of October 12th, 2011 declaring
14 access to clear drinking water a fundamental human right,
15

16 *Drawing attention* to the fact that irrigation accounts for 90% of global water consumption as
17 calculated by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
18

19 *Underlining* that 2013 has been declared the International Year of Water Cooperation by
20 resolution 65/154 of February 11th, 2011,
21

22 *Recalling* the outcome document, entitled *The Future We Want*, of the United Nations
23 Conference on Sustainable Development which reaffirms the 'Environmental Pillar' in the
24 context of sustainable development, thus emphasizing the role of the United Nations
25 Environment Programme as a leading global authority regarding climate change,
26

27 *Emphasizing* the need to improve the management of water resources in order to supply the
28 780 million people who lack access to drinking water and the 2.5 billion people who do not have
29 access to sanitary conditions which was pointed out by the World Health Organization,
30

31 *Deeply concerned* with the depletion of naturally occurring water resources such as the Aral Sea,
32

33 *Fully aware* that climate change increases conflict potential through resource scarcity such as
34 food insecurity and water shortage,
35

36 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of every Member State and the fact that they can act with respect to
37 their cultural values,
38

39 *The General Assembly Second Committee*,

- 40
41 1) *Renews* appeal in providing sustainable clean water and drinking sources for all
42 individuals whether they be in rural or urban regions of all Member States;
43

- 44 2) *Recommends* Member States implement relevant programs to ensure access to safe
45 drinking water and sanitation such as:
- 46
- 47 a. Promoting the implementation of decentralized and centralized artificial wetlands,
48 depending on national interest, which can ensure lasting water resources for
49 communities across the world, reducing the carbon foot print and CO2 emissions,
50
- 51 b. Utilizing current developmental aid funds aiming at reaching the Millennium
52 Development Goals as well as the UN Fund and the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund
53 both of which are focusing on assisting developing countries in adaptation and
54 mitigation practices to counter climate change,
55
- 56 c. Utilizing developmental aid in forms of donations by Member States such as, but not
57 limited to, Luxembourg and The United Arab Emirates to promote particularly fresh
58 water and waste water management;
59
- 60 3) *Emphasizes* the importance of sharing knowledge about water management with civil
61 society in cities as well as rural communities with the objective of improving their access
62 to sustainable fresh water resources by:
- 63
- 64 a. Fostering local educational seminars in the optic of teaching members of local
65 communities how to properly exploit their water resources in association with
66 community leaders, the national government as well as locally operating NGOs under
67 the supervision of the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
68 (UNWDPC),
69
- 70 b. Adopting national strategies which would permit inhabitants of rural areas to have
71 access to basic knowledge on the exploitation of water sources in their communities
72 with specific regards to not only drinking water but irrigation methods, improving
73 quality of life, and the economic situation of these regions through the Global Digital
74 Solidarity Fund (GDSF),
75
- 76 c. Encouraging Member States to improve existing infrastructure focusing on creating
77 newer facilities such as those intended for sanitation of water with the ultimate
78 objective of providing tools necessary to the provision of a safe and sustainable
79 drinking source for all areas, rural and urban, funded in collaboration with The
80 Thematic Priority Area on Water and Climate Change (TPA-WCC);
81
- 82 4) *Stresses* the necessity to establish green water overflow systems, following the post 2015
83 Millennium Development Goals, to adopt potable water systems connected to this
84 technology which desalinate water for coastal regions through the use of nanometer
85 carbon membranes in order to:
- 86
- 87 a. Significantly reduce salinity with a more concise filter that is noted to be 500 times
88 stronger than filters already in existence filters,
89

- 90 b. Separating salt from seawater through a “graphene” sheet which requires 100 times
 91 less pressure than current filters,
 92
- 93 c. Noting that this separating salt system technology must be monitored by the World
 94 Water Assessment Programme and its subsidiary agencies in order to ensure proper
 95 development;
 96
- 97 5) *Recommends* the consideration of recent concept of “virtual water” in the assessment of
 98 water availability and management;
 99
- 100 a. acknowledging the embedded flow of water when food and other commodities are
 101 traded from state to state,
 102
- 103 b. Spreading social awareness by NGOs and government programs about the definition
 104 and concept of virtual water, its effect and contribution on consumption rates and
 105 availability of water and other resources,
 106
- 107 c. Supporting the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) and similar
 108 structures to conduct additional and comprehensive research about international trade and
 109 conditions of virtual water;
 110
 111
- 112 6) *Encourages* the establishment of regional partnerships between Member States,
 113 especially in arid regions, to provide sustainable water management by:
 114
- 115 a. The implementation of regional solutions to mitigate the harmful effects of global
 116 climate change,
 117
- 118 b. Considering the option of regional water integration to ensure that sustainable
 119 development is equitable for the entire region, while respecting sovereignty rights,
 120
- 121 c. The implementation of energy recovery systems whereby pressurized hyper-
 122 concentrated saltwater may be used to generate power;
 123
- 124 7) *Endorses* the use of isotopic hydrology in assisting nations to determine the most
 125 efficient uses of water resources by evaluating the hydrodynamic characteristics of
 126 naturally occurring groundwater, snow, glacial, permafrost, and general freshwater
 127 resources including;
 128
- 129 a. The identification of recharge areas and the behaviors and locations of shallow and
 130 deep parts of aquifers,
 131
- 132 b. The analyses of flow patterns for confined and unconfined areas of basins,
 133
- 134 c. The locations of the discharge of groundwater into oases, wetlands, and seeps,
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d. The assessment of the naturally occurring events such as precipitation into rivers, seas, and aquifers,



e. Measuring the withdrawals-to-availability ratio of water resources;

8) *Encourages* States to foster the creation of onshore jobs within the water management sector in order to enhance green economy by:

a. Establishing national forums following the example of *Green Ifriqiya* held in Tunisia in 2009 which will serve as a job fair for local business initiatives within the water management sector, thus raising awareness for sustainable economy,

b. Promoting local start up businesses within the water management sector, especially in rural areas by:

i. Setting up national networks between NGOs, foreign investors, and local entrepreneurs in order to support especially small and medium business entities by providing them with funding and technological knowledge,

ii. Implementing financial incentives sponsored by national governments, utilizing tax advantages for start up businesses dealing with water management related issues.

- 1 *Recalling* the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our
2 Common Future adopted in 1987,
3
4 *Further recalling* the commitment to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established by
5 the Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) of date 18 September 2000 , particularly to the 7th
6 and 8th MDGs calling for ensuring Environmental Sustainability and Establishment of Global
7 Partnership for Development,
8
9 *Affirming* that global partnerships in the context of sustainable development are an important
10 factor in the promotion of successful programs for the improvement of living conditions as
11 mentioned in resolution A/RES/63/32 on the Protection of global climate for present and future
12 generations adopted on 3 April 2009,
13
14 *Taking into consideration* that enhanced action and international cooperation on innovative
15 technology adaptation is urgently required to ensure the implementation of the UN Framework
16 Convention on Climate Change FCCC/INFORMAL/84,
17
18 *Viewing* with appreciation of the efforts and aid from United Nations (UN) Bodies such as the
19 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
20 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as well
21 as inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other
22 contributing members in providing expertise, funds, and other valuable resources,
23
24 *Guided by* the principles established in the Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2); in particular
25 its emphasis addressing technological cooperation, knowledge sharing, and education towards
26 individual responsible behavior are representative forms of reducing the impact of climate
27 change,
28
29 *Alarmed by* the seriousness of global climate change and its worldwide consequences;
30 specifically, the threats it imposes to regions where development has not reached its peak
31 including small island States, and developing countries whose national economies lack the
32 capacity and resources to develop their own sophisticated knowledge about green technology,
33
34 *Taking into account* that technology and capacity-building are important and global elements in
35 the support and implementation of instruments that aid in creating tailored plans of action for
36 sustainable development,
37
38 *Bearing in mind* the potential that technologies pose for creating, maintaining, and developing
39 sustainable practices in order to enhance green economies by monitoring and evaluating climate
40 change,
41
42 *Reminding* that decreasing the use of fossil fuel energy in favor of renewable energies can help
43 decrease the effect of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions,

44
45 *Convinced* that educational trainings have the potential to enhance Member State’s capacity
46 building; subsequently, increasing the chances for successful implementation of policies which
47 will help manage climate change,

48
49 *Emphasizing* the importance of targeting youth education towards creating minds of
50 consciousness and appreciation for our shared environment; as demonstrated by research that
51 there is a strong correlation between education and ending the cycle of poverty,

52
53 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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55
- 56 1) Further recommends the strengthening of partnerships among most developed and least
57 developed Member States with a focus on global North-South cooperation for the
58 purpose of promoting and improvement of a green economy in the south;
59
 - 60 2) Encourages the sharing of technologies among Member States to provide greater
61 efficiency to developing nations as well as regions suffering from water scarcity, drought,
62 and desertification due to the effect of climate change;
63
 - 64 3) Endorses the facilitation of knowledge transfer of green energy technologies in order to
65 lessen the dependence on fossil fuels and increase the use of renewable resources in
66 developing countries, thereby reducing CO2 emissions accelerating climate change and
67 contributing to a globally sustainable planet;
68
 - 69 4) Recommends that the UNEP endorses a global initiative, Global Advancement of
70 Technology to Empower the South (GATES) directed towards:
71
 - 72 a) Improving Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to facilitate the transfer of
73 renewable energy technologies from developed countries to developing countries to
74 minimize Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
75
 - 76 b) Expanding access to renewable energy technologies by suggesting developing
77 Member States to be open to Foreign Direct Investments (FDI);
78
 - 79 c) Facilitating training for the usage of new technologies for sustainable development
80 and renewable energy, such as Photovoltaic, geothermal energy, and hydroelectric
81 power, through:
82
 - 83 d) Implementing platforms of online-sources designed for graduate students which
84 especially focuses on environmental engineering;
85
 - 86 e) Providing scholarships to conduct research projects that promote the efficient usage
87 of energy;
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- f) Organizing a team of experts in the field of renewable energy to share experiences and aid in technological assistance through local trainings;
 - g) Adapting the technology to the specific regions according to their untapped available resources in order to enhance efficiency and reduce fossil fuel dependency by:
 - i. Using renewable energies for power generation like Photovoltaic systems;
 - ii. Designing the power distribution grid in compliance with the requirements of modern renewable sources;
 - iii. Assessing and increasing the amount of usable energy by decreasing consumption through improvements in efficiency;
 - iv. Exploring diverse sources of renewable energy in order to alleviate reliance on non-renewable energy sources which mostly create dependency in small islands and impoverished nations;
 - h) Transferring knowledge regarding recycling systems and recycling technologies from developed Member States to developing Member States through providing ;
 - i. Categorization of recyclable resources (including glass, plastic, metal, food, paper, electronic waste);
 - ii. Information sharing of day-to-day waste management through public campaigns, including awareness of recycling impact on the environment and promotion of financial reward for recycling;
 - iii. Installment of recycling collection points and processing hubs around communities to facilitate recycling system;
- 5) Suggests that UNICEF renews its focus towards youth training by including a global initiative, Youth Education for the South (YES) that aims at:
- a) Incorporating greenhouse effect, global warming and climate change database resources in the Member States' current educational curriculum at the primary level;
 - b) Encouraging educational activities through training in science centers, labs and documentaries to have a better understanding of climate conditions given gridded data from regional and global climate models;
 - c) Promoting schools' events during the World Water Day, Earth Day and Climate Change and Sustainability Day among other international raising awareness events to take action in climate change;
- 6) Expresses the hope for the success and the continuation for collaboration among Member States in regards to climate change and sustainable development;

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136

7) Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.

NMUN • NY

Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Plenary Second Committee

Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Development

NMUN · NY

1 *Recalling* chapter 15 of Agenda 21 on the conservation of biological diversity adopted by the
2 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,
3
4 *Reaffirming* the principals of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the
5 recent outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de
6 Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012,
7
8 *Further recalling* the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was ratified by one hundred and
9 eighty-eight States and one regional economic integration organization, and the Cartagena
10 Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,
11
12 *Recognizing* the contribution of the Convention to sustainable development, and confirming the
13 Convention as the key international instrument to implement the three objectives of the
14 Convention—conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and the fair and
15 equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and to those
16 technologies, and by appropriate funding,
17
18 *Affirming* that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention is crucial for sustainable
19 development, poverty eradication and the improvement of human well-being and a major factor
20 supporting the success of the internationally agreed development goals, including the
21 Millennium Development Goals,
22
23 *Affirming* the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries
24 Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) from 14
25 October 1994,
26
27 *Welcoming* the organization of the second UNCCD Scientific Conference on the theme of
28 economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid,
29 semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, which will take place in Bonn, Germany from 9 April to 12
30 April 2013,
31
32 *Reaffirming* the need for an effective education system to raise global awareness for achieving
33 the three objectives of the Convention,
34
35 *Recalling* the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on biodiversity, as part of the
36 International Year of Biodiversity, held on 22 September 2010,
37
38 *Acknowledging* the success of various European states in promoting and enriching domestic
39 biological diversification initiatives to repopulate species,
40
41 *Noting* the importance of conservation of fisheries to the local livelihood of rural and coastal
42 habitants, as affirmed in The Future We Want of the 2012 Rio+20 conference,

43
44 *Fully recognizing* that ground water is the main drinking source of several nations especially
45 considering their lack of surface water, that desertification interferes with non-
46 renewable groundwater sources and the resilience of groundwater to climate change as
47 noted by the UNESCO 2011 conference on Groundwater Resources Management:
48 Adaptation Measures to Water Scarcity.
49
50 *Noting* of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports,
51
52 *Fulfilling* the global diversity targets underlined in the UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems
53 Global Framework and the Aichi Strategic Plans,
54
55 *Recalling* the Secretary-General's Five-Year Action Agenda, especially the prominence of ocean
56 diversity under goal 1 on sustainable development;
57
58 *The General Assembly,*
59
60 1) *Recognizes* the need for an increasing effort on behalf of the international community
61 to reduce the rate of destruction of biodiversity by 2020;
62
63 2) *Invites* all Member States to sign and ratify the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols;
64
65 3) *Invites* Member States to support UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global
66 Framework for the period of 2012-2020, including implementing the global Aichi
67 Targets of the CBD Strategic Plan;
68
69 4) *Calls* on Member States to translate this international framework into national
70 biodiversity strategies and action plans. Further, to track the progress achieved
71 towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by producing national reports by the 2014
72 deadline;
73
74 5) *Endorses* the continued provision of financial and technical assistance to developing
75 countries through the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility
76 (GEF);
77
78 6) *Calls for* member states to fulfill the commitment outlined in the *Monterrey*
79 *Consensus* for sufficient financial assistance to be put towards official development
80 assistance, including the use of innovative financing mechanisms, which would
81 increase the capability of developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate
82 change;
83
84 7) *Invites* the UNEP to collaborate with and use financing from member states to:
85
86 a. Communicate with the UN Resident Coordinators in each member state to
87 create and implement conservation strategies, protect local livelihoods, and
88 create an environment to promote eco-tourism,

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- b. Provide a platform where member states, civil societies, private companies, environmental non-profits and NGOs can work together to strengthen and attain sustainable development on an international level,
- 8) *Affirms* the establishment of a regional agreement that implements the protection of coastal regions, including:
- a. Promoting sustainable eco-tourism that will prevent human destruction of ecosystems and help combat climate change,
 - b. Regulating fishing activities and encouraging Member States to join the partnership with UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to enhance sustainable fisheries and small plot farming,
 - c. Preserving coastal habitats through removal or modification of hard flood defenses, prevention of waste and pollutants, and vegetation reestablishment,
 - d. Encouraging collaboration with UNESCO to implement education programs within the regional framework, especially in promoting plastic bottle recycling;
- 9) *Recommends* promoting eco-tourism and addressing climate change by:
- a. Encouraging UNEP to identify areas within developing countries that are heavily polluted or are at risk of severe environmental degradation,
 - b. Amassing funds to pursue various preservation programs by implementing either of the following policies:
 - i. Affixing a fee on international flights, or,
 - ii. Adding optional donation boxes on the bottom of customs slips to increase numbers of donation kiosks at airports;
- 10) *Further encourages* developed member states to pursue infrastructure projects in Least Developed Countries (LDC's) by:
- a. Providing country-wide infrastructure in addition to regional, operation-based infrastructure,
 - b. Embracing mineral estates, which, as an alternative to loans, promote job creation and guaranteed development in developing countries and access to scarce resources for developed countries,
 - c. Encouraging Member States to establish a legal framework requiring foreign companies to sign 10 to 15 year contracts, ensuring accountability, consistent activity and long-term development;

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- 10) *Endorses* the continued provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
 - 11) *Strongly urges* all Member States to eliminate negative impacts on fish ecology species, habitats and ecosystems, especially in regulating fishing activities:
 - a. Promoting broader application of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and bringing down fishing pressure to MSY levels to maintain both the productive capacity and abundance of fish ecology,
 - b. Establishing a national long-term management plan that has sunset time limitation provisions objectives on meeting the MSY,
 - c. Expanding fisheries science workforce of FAO's Global Fishery Databases to track fishing activities in different regions, specifically the regions that lack sufficient data such as the Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic, Gulf, Indian Ocean, North Sea, and areas under regional fisheries management organizations, and deep sea stocks in all waters,
 - d. Setting up an efficient network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to protect and restore vulnerable marine ecosystems. Member States of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) should comply with the requirement and create a coherent network of MPAs by 2030,
 - 12) *Encourages* all Member States to maintain and restore green infrastructure in achieving the biodiversity targets by enforcing coherent actions across all policy areas that affect the use of the land and sea. These actions should include:
 - a. Establishing new and additional protected zones, especially in core areas of ecosystems, restoration zones for specific species, and green urban areas such as parks and green roofs, which help absorb green house gases and enhance clean oxygen around natural forests and urban areas,
 - b. Conserving oceans, rivers and other water bodies that serve as the major absorbers of carbon dioxide through reduction of water abstraction pressure, improvements of water quality and access to clean water, management of bank-side and in-stream vegetation, and reintroduction of key species;
 - c. Managing fire in shrub lands, that inhabitant a wide range of plant species through firebreaks or planned burning, fire watch patrols and fire emergency personnel;
 - 13) *Encourages* Member States to establish national institutions in arid regions that will combat desertification by:

- 180 a. Investing in aerospace operations that evaluate areas of desertification in national
181 territories and produce annual reports of the emergence and continued
182 development of desertification, NMUN • NY
183
- 184 b. The manufacturing of pure water plants and stations for wastewater treatment to
185 ensure clean water resources,
186
- 187 c. The cultivation of highly resistant halophyte plant species to decrease the salinity
188 of surrounding waters and to add to and conserve wetland ecosystems;
189
- 190 12) *Endorses* the creation of regional cooperation for the effective use of water and
191 recognizes the importance of regionally and internationally shared water resources
192 and the mass affectation they pose to the area at large, especially regarding:
193
- 194 a. The building of dams that do not hinder water supplies adjacent to Member States,
195
- 196 b. The large volume of water used for irrigation with particular attention to water
197 intensive crops such as cotton;
198
- 199 13) *Calls on* all Member States to respect internationally shared water systems and
200 refrain from exploitation of the water bodies that worsen the process of desertification
201 and hinder the development of bordering nations;
202
- 203 14) *Urges* Member States to utilize and further implement the existing programs and
204 resources provided by UNESCO's Climate Change Education for Sustainable
205 Development programme to further educate citizens of all countries on the topics of
206 the impact of climate change, conservation of natural resources, and restoration of the
207 ecosystem through:
208
- 209 a. Adding supplementary materials into the nation's health, biology and social science
210 curriculums that raise awareness about the impact of human activity on ecosystems
211 and students to take responsibility for the ecological condition of their local
212 communities,
213
- 214 b. Utilizing the field observatory opportunities of UNESCO sites class to organize
215 field trips that educate youth on the impact of climate change,
216
- 217 c. Creating summer camps and seminars of youth and establishing a board of
218 directors in facilitating the connection with youth via volunteering and internship
219 opportunities;
220
- 221 15) *Calls upon* the International Community to implement domestic policies that
222 provide citizens and businesses with financial incentives such as tax breaks and
223 monetary reward for initiating sustainable practices such as:
224
- 225 a. Recycling water bottles, cans, and aluminum that pollute the landscape;

- 226
227 b. Protecting the critical natural areas that combat green house gases, including
228 wetlands, oceans, agricultural fields, Amazonian terrains, and rainforests;
229
230 c. Incorporating conservation and carbon reduction principles within the corporation's
231 projects;
232
233 16) *Urges* members of the Convention on Biological Diversity to further facilitate
234 technology transfer, especially to developing countries, to effectively implement the
235 Convention by:
236
237 a. Contributing to the UN efforts of open source data sharing, which functions as a
238 database accessible to all states, harboring information on climate change,
239 biodiversity and pollution,
240
241 b. Encouraging all Member States to cooperate with their private sector and issue
242 regular updates on technologies they are providing to other states,
243
244 c. Facilitating the active exchange of scholars to educate citizens and businesses with
245 new innovative technologies that facilitate their sustainable efforts and projects;
246
247 17) *Calls for* further assistance to the UN-Water's Capacity Development Initiative to
248 support the National Drought Management Policies of Member States through:
249
250 a. Providing education on sustainable water usage between UN Educational, Social,
251 and Cultural Organization and civil society,
252
253 b. Building water treatment facilities in rural and urbanized areas to ensure that
254 peoples have access to clean water and that crops being treated with this water
255 yield uncontaminated and healthy produce through, inter alia, the World Health
256 Organization's Water and Sanitation Program,
257
258 c. The building of new technologies such as aquifers, retention ponds, and dams
259 that could play a part in the socio-economic and biophysical dynamics within
260 developed countries and developing countries;
261
262 18) *Notes* the importance of agricultural adaptation to reduce the impacts of climate
263 change on food security, promoting the resilience of seed varieties and increasing
264 crop yields through:
265
266 a. The fulfillment of commitments to the transfer mechanism for biotechnology
267 detailed in the *Nagoya Protocol* to the *CBD*,
268
269 b. The provision of more financial resources to the Education for All initiative of
270 UNESCO in order to fulfill its mandate for providing universal education and

271 reinforce retention measures to achieve equitable access to secondary and tertiary
272 education;



273
274 19) *Encourages* all member states, especially those with high biodiversity, to expand and
275 strengthen their national park and wildlife preservation systems. Member states should
276 aim to:

- 277
- 278 a. Establish a standard of a percentage of total land as national park, wildlife
279 reserve, or protected land,
 - 280 b. Discourage the transportation, sale, and hunting of endangered species by:
 - 281 i. Increasing access to funds for organizations like, but not limited to the African
282 Wildlife Foundation and the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF);
 - 283 ii. Increasing community engagement with local wildlife protection through
284 naming ceremonies;
 - 285 iii. Continuing preservation discussions within organizations like the UNEP and
286 the WWF, as well as at summits such as the Convention on International
287 Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

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290
291 20) *Approves* the efforts to respect and maintain knowledge sharing of innovative and
292 indigenous practices of local communities that concerns lifestyles relevant to the
293 conservation of biodiversity.

Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

1 *Affirming* the efforts to achieve future sustainability by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as
2 established by the *Kyoto Protocol* and the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable
3 Development,
4

5 *Noting with satisfaction* the work done by the United Nations Framework Convention on
6 Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the efforts of all nations to achieve the Millennium
7 Development Goals, in particular goal 7, achieving environmental sustainability,
8

9 *Recognizes* the research and collaboration of the International Center for Carbon Sequestration as
10 well as the International Energy Agency (IEA) in promoting Carbon Capture Storage (CCS) and
11 other sustainable technologies,
12

13 *Aware of* the existing efforts made by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the
14 development and promotion of CCS technologies,
15

16 *Guided* by the London Protocol that allows cross-border transportation of CO₂ for sub-seabed
17 storage,
18

19 *Reaffirming* that oil is still the energy generating means the most widespread and the least
20 expensive,
21

22 *Recognizing* that a number of countries depend greatly on the production and consumption of oil,
23

24 *Noting* the significance of achieving sustainable energy for many developing countries, in
25 particular Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as outlined in *A/RES/65/155, Towards the*
26 *Sustainable Development of the Caribbean Sea for Present and Future Generations*, and the
27 importance of its contribution to the global economy,
28

29 *The General Assembly Second Committee*,

- 30
- 31 1) *Expresses its hope* for the success of CCS as a midterm plan for a clean transition to the
32 development of a sustainable world;
33
 - 34 2) *Reaffirms* its commitment to reduce both the economic and the social divide between
35 countries that are caused by a dependence on oil as well as the Millennium Development
36 Goals particularly MDG 2, 3, 4 and 8;
37
 - 38 3) *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the IEA in order to create regional
39 standards more favourable to new technologies such as solar, wind, biomass, and nuclear:
40
 - 41 a) To develop CCS methods for the purpose of making fossil fuels much cleaner and
42 decrease the greenhouse gas emission,
43

- 44 b) To make a report for the purpose of training populations and other workers on how to
45 perform these new tasks;
46
- 47 4) *Promotes* the strengthening of clean oil production techniques as well as developing new
48 infrastructure for energy production through the retrofitting of fossil fuel energy plants in
49 sectors including industrial production and water desalination;
50
- 51 5) *Further encourages* all Member States to develop, research, share, collaborate and apply
52 CCS technologies in order to support national and regional laws more favourable to
53 developing CCS technologies with an emphasis on:
54
- 55 a) Collaborative information retrieval, collaborative search, and search driven software
56 development,
57
- 58 b) Free enterprise and open market,
59
- 60 c) Encouraging public/private partnerships and investments to promote entrepreneurship
61 on the local level;
62
- 63 6) *Authorizes* a time sensitive plan for oil producing nations to transition into developing
64 greener technologies for the future considering:
65
- 66 a) The understanding that oil producing nations will not be able to immediately abide by
67 the new environmental regulations regarding fossil fuel emissions,
68
- 69 b) The assistance of the IEA, these nations will express their strong interest towards
70 developing cleaner technologies and abiding new regulations with the implementation
71 of this time sensitive plan that will be approved by Organization of the Petroleum
72 Exporting Countries;
73
- 74 7) *Endorses* the safety construction of trans boundary pipeline between the industries and
75 the carbon capture zone by the IEA which must keep in mind the country's geographical
76 characteristics;
77
- 78 8) *Invites* regional development banks to increase their cooperation for the purpose of
79 assisting in the creation of greenhouse gas mitigating technologies to provide funds to
80 states that present creative plans for retrofitting or new energy projects;
81
- 82 9) *Endorses* the adherence of CCS technologies for use as a clean development mechanism
83 (CDM) for the use in a carbon market;
84
- 85 10) *Urges* the creation by Member States of sustainable energy frameworks for achieving
86 sustainable and renewable energy, such as the Sustainable Energy Framework of
87 Barbados (SEF), which works toward providing incentives and special financing for
88 sustainable energy programs through:
89

- 90 a) The introduction of project managers and experts on commencing and managing
91 renewable energy programs to assess the potential benefits and risks of sustainable
92 energy programs, as well as provide capacity building strategies for the uses of
93 sustainable energy,
94
95 b) Energy conservation and rebate programs through the cooperation of governments to
96 provide incentives for transitioning to sustainable and renewable energy,
97
98 c) Financial assistance from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the United
99 Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment
100 Programmed (UNEP).



NWMUN

1 Code: GA2/1/7
2 Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
3 Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Development
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6 *Recalling* A/RES/65/163 of 4 March 2011, addressing the importance of the role of education for
7 the promotion of sustainable development in the context of the linkage between the Millennium
8 Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
9

10 *Reaffirming* A/RES/66/288 of 11 September 2012, the outcome document of the United Nations
11 Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio+20”) entitled “The Future We Want”, which
12 established a framework of action for prosperous, secure and sustainable future by improving
13 governance and capacity at global, regional, national and local levels,
14

15 *Acknowledging* the substantial increase in policies and programs aimed at addressing the effects
16 of climate change over the last decade which has led to positive trends and inclusive
17 collaboration between member states to address climate change,
18

19 *Emphasizing*, however, that the catastrophic effects of climate change have continued to
20 multiplied in magnitude and frequency on a global scale, and that many member states lack the
21 institutional capacity to implement necessary mitigation and adaptation programs,
22

23 *Conscious of* the cyclical relationship between climate change and sustainable development, in
24 the words of Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon that, “we have to have sustainable development.
25 That’s our number one priority together with climate change”,
26

27 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the Article 2 Section 7 of the UN Charter in its affirmation of
28 state sovereignty, “to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and
29 social advancement of all peoples”,
30

31 *Also bearing in mind* Article 27 Section 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
32 (UDHR), “everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to
33 enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits”,
34

35 *Recalling* the principles embodied in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Barbados
36 Program of Action, and the outcomes and principles in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further
37 Implementation of the Program of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island
38 Developing States, and other relevant documents,
39

40 *Acknowledging* the principles of the Rio Declaration, which promote technology transfer to
41 developing countries,
42

43 *Noting* the collaborative work of Member States of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the
44 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in researching,
45 publishing and compiling effective reports regarding global climate change,
46

47 *Noting further* the UNFCCC as a leading forum for the deliberation on addressing climate
48 change and the successes of the collaborative work and programs between the UNFCCC and the
49 United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Program
50 (UNDP),

51
52 *Recognizing* the efforts of the UNEP and UNDP, in collaboration with the GEF to implement the
53 Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer that was established to facilitate the transfers
54 of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) into emerging Member States and was
55 responsible for introducing the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project concept and
56 facilitate the dissemination of ESTs,

57
58 *Noting* FCCC/SBI/2012/9, a UNFCCC report on the Poznan Strategic Program, which
59 recognized the endorsement of this program by the SBI, for its marginal effectiveness and
60 potential as a mechanism for combating climate change,

61
62 *Further recognizing* the collaboration of the aforementioned institutions in implementing the
63 Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), through guidance of the UNFCCC, was designed to
64 execute adaptation projects that can be integrated into national policies and sustainable
65 development planning, and has been allocated 55% of Global Environment Facility (GEF)
66 administered funds used for technology transfer facilitation,

67
68 *Emphasizing*, however, that the Poznan Strategic Program and SPA lack the inclusive capacity
69 and operational follow through to achieve long-term utilization of ESTs in emerging Member
70 States,

71
72 *Expressing concerns* for the lack of scientific and technological capacity to develop mitigating
73 and adaptive mechanisms to combat climate change,

74
75 *Recognizing* the progress already established by the UNFCCC Private Sector Initiative (PSI)
76 database for ESTs,

77
78 *Further recognizing* the provision of regional forums of the UNEP that pursue financial sources
79 for projects and studies and coordinate rapid and flexible responses to national and regional
80 environmental needs,

81
82 *Emphasizing* the work that has already been accomplished by the UNDP in strengthening
83 countries' capacity to address global environmental issues,

84
85 *Further acknowledging* the Bali Strategic Plan that stresses South-South cooperation for the
86 purpose of institutional capacity-building, including exchange of expertise, experiences,
87 information and documentation,

88
89 *Reaffirming* resolution 67/203 regarding further implementation of Agenda 21 which welcomed
90 options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination
91 of clean and environmentally-sound technologies,

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- 94
- 95 1. *Calls for* the establishment of a facilitation mechanism modeled after the Poznan
96 Strategic Program and SPA which will be called the Development Protection Program
97 (DPP) in order to;
- 98 a. Facilitate the transfer and utilization of ESTs for the purpose of combating
99 climate change through sustainable development practices;
- 100 b. Ensure inclusive participation and improve the cooperation and coordination
101 between all participating member states, UN agencies, funds and programs, non-
102 governmental organizations (NGOs), and all other relevant multilateral and
103 regional financial and trade institutions;
- 104
- 105 2. *Decides* that the restructuring and the expansion the existing framework of the Poznan
106 Strategic Program will be achieved through:
- 107 a. Calling on the UNFCCC to determine the structure and nominations procedures
108 for selecting members to a monitoring panel in which;
- 109 i. Panel members will be nominated from the participating member states of
110 the UNFCCC on a rotational-basis,
- 111 ii. Panel members will be responsible to oversee the activities of the UNEP
112 and UNDP in terms of their implementation of the program,
- 113 b. Empowering this program to coordinate with participating member states, NGOs,
114 private sector actors, and civil society to ensure the inclusiveness, transparency
115 and effectiveness of the DPP;
- 116 c. Requests the aforementioned monitoring panel to prepare a comprehensive report
117 on the progress on the implementation of environmentally-sound technologies and
118 sustainable development practices mitigating climate change to be discussed in
119 the upcoming session of the General Assembly;
- 120 d. Continue to follow up and review the progress of the outcomes outlined in the
121 Barbados Program of Action, the Mauritius Strategy, and the outcome of the UN
122 Conference on Sustainable Development and all relevant documents produced by
123 the intergovernmental process;
- 124
- 125 3. *Requests* that the DPP submit annual reports to the UNDP, UNEP, and UNFCCC, in
126 which a follow-up report will be presented in the General Assembly 68th session;
- 127
- 128 4. *Demands* that all technologies involved in the creation and maintenance of this database
129 are environmentally-sound technologies;
- 130
- 131 5. *Designates* the DPP shall endeavor to pursue the following functions:
- 132 a. Conduct reports for the incorporation of environmentally-sound technologies
133 (ESTs) into national economies and development projects in coordination with
134 relevant actors, such as NGOs, IGOs, civil societies, and regional organizations,
- 135 b. Consolidating and disseminating these reports and gathered data into an expanded
136 PSI database, including:
- 137 i. Information of the DPP,

- 138 ii. Environmentally sound technologies from the private sector of developed
139 states, NGOs, IGOs, national and multinational corporations,
140 c. Set up task forces that will consist of teams of experts that will provide case-
141 specific policies and project recommendations on potential areas of improvement
142 in incorporating green technologies within participating Member States and
143 determines:
144 i. The team of experts in the task forces will be selected on a case-by-case
145 basis,
146 ii. The selection of individual experts will also be dependent on their
147 expertise and experiences and the needs and requests of the Member
148 States,
149 d. Coordinate the transfer of resources and ESTs to address deficiencies in
150 sustainable development efforts,
151 e. Train and educate members of national governmental bodies, NGOs, private
152 sectors and civil societies on how to best incorporate environmentally-friendly
153 technologies into national sustainable development projects through:
154 i. The utilization of the experts in the UNFCCC to address and raise
155 awareness of climate change impacts and sustainable development efforts,
156 ii. The support from More Developed Countries (MDCs) in providing
157 technical expertise in training and education programs throughout Less
158 Developed Countries (LDCs),
159 iii. Preparing national leaders to effectively disseminate information to local
160 and regional leaders,
161 f. The previously established taskforce of experts will then conduct annual reviews
162 to measure outcomes of this mechanism;
163
164 6. *Encourages* member states to utilize radio and digital means to transfer and educate on
165 environmentally-friendly technologies as recommended by the Development Protection
166 Program, as seen in the success of SLISSFAN, for the purpose of:
167 a. Expanding on strategies to attain a more sustainable food supply in the areas
168 affected by climate change,
169 b. Publicizing climate change research, strategies, and its effects on agricultural
170 development for education and sustainable development,
171
172 7. *Decides* funding shall be derived from a three tier process:
173 a. The first tier of the DPP will be sponsored by the UNEP, UNDP, and UNFCCC,
174 b. The second tier, if necessary, the UNDP will recommend Member States increase
175 their respective voluntary contributions to be allocated to the UNDP's core
176 resources,
177 c. The third tier recommends that this program be funded in coordination with funds
178 administered by the GEF, regional banks, and interested member states,
179
180 8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide constructive opinions and
181 recommendations on a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer
182 and dissemination of environmentally-friendly economic policies and clean technologies;
183

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185

9. *Welcomes* further discussion on the follow-up of the implementation of the DPP in the 68th session of the General Assembly Second Committee,

NMUN • NY

1 *Recalling* the 2020 extension of the Kyoto Protocol during the Doha Agreement in 2012 for the
2 reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,
3

4 *Recognizing* the international body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
5 Change (UNFCCC) and its efforts in the full and effective implementation of sustainable
6 development of the Copenhagen Accord,
7

8 *Deeply concerned* with the increasing greenhouse gas emissions of developing and the
9 detrimental effects of climate change in developing countries,
10

11 *Desiring* to regulate the use of private vehicles, searching for more efficient and sustainable use
12 of transportation methods,
13

14 *Recognizing* the success of private vehicle restriction and the improvement of public transport,
15 such as the Reducing Traffic Congestion in Bogotá through Bus Rapid Transit and Non-
16 Motorized Transport in Colombia,
17

18 *Observing* the pressing need for innovation in regards to efficient urban infrastructure due to the
19 interdependence of housing and transportation, and that the changes recommended might not yet
20 apply to underdeveloped nations without proper public transportation infrastructure, the
21 suggested changes would be made more likely through the offer of financial incentives to
22 nations,
23

24 *Having reviewed* many different alternatives to petroleum based products as fuel for private
25 automobiles and realizing the harmful effects petroleum products have on the environment,
26

27 *Understanding Taking into account* the success of various, viable alternative energy research
28 projects, such as the Dhaka Waste Collection Municipal Solid Waste Program in Bangladesh and
29 their abilities to improve upon waste management, clean, renewable energy, and water quality,
30

31 *Noting* the ability of a Member State to innovate unique solutions to the problems of efficient
32 urbanization,
33

34 *The General Assembly Second,*
35

- 36 1) *Declares* the resolution's attainability of the Kyoto Protocol goals by the new 2020
37 deadline such as:
38 a. Promotion of sustainable development, as stated in Article 2;
39
40 b. Implementation of cost-effective programs to improve the quality of local emission
41 factors, as stated in Article 10;
42

- 43 2) *Recommends* the reduction of the use of private vehicles during peak rush hour times for
44 the purpose of:
- 45
- 46 a. Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,
47
48 b. Achieving the Kyoto Protocol goals;
49
- 50 3) *Encourages* the usage of a license plate lottery to reduce the number of private vehicles
51 on the roadways during peak rush hour times:
- 52
- 53 a. Utilizing the final character of the license plate to determine the vehicles restricted in
54 relation to the day;
55
- 56 b. Promoting the development of a more efficient public transportation sector through
57 public-private partnerships to cover infrastructural and operational costs;
58
- 59 c. Recommending a state by state implementation of the program with the usage of local
60 incentives to participate in the program such as:
- 61
- 62 i. Reduction of individual traffic fines;
63
- 64 ii. Reduction of daily commute times;
65
- 66 d. *Suggests* to Member States the exemption of alternative fueled vehicles from the
67 restricted private vehicles during rush hour;
68
- 69 4) *Requesting* underdeveloped nations that lack transportation groundwork be provided
70 financial incentive by the strategic investments of funds from the UN Budget in direct
71 proportion to that nation's infrastructure budget, in order to help ensure such beneficial
72 recommendations be considered in future transportation infrastructure development such
73 as:
- 74
- 75 a. Requesting a portion of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), United Nations Department
76 on Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Development Program
77 (UNDP), specifically Funds of Renewable Energy Systems Applications (FRESA), to
78 finance the program,
79
- 80 b. Suggesting that nations utilize existing transportation infrastructure in the
81 implementation of the reduction of emission standards;
82
- 83 5) *Encourages* state-specific environmentally friendly construction practices, specifically
84 referring to all newly built private and public buildings, which would be beneficial in
85 combatting increasing energy inefficiencies and reducing harmful emissions;
86
- 87 6) *Recommends* that nations increase research and development into viable alternative
88 energy sources, especially in the realm of transportation fuel technologies;

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- 7) *Encourages* the development of Bio-Waste power facilities in Member States, using waste management as a means for a sustainable, alternative, clean energy, similar to the program researched in Bangladesh which confirms that:
 - a. Bio-Waste technologies improve upon the cleanliness of water supply by decreasing the amount of waste in landfills and methane seepage into the water table;
 - b. The reduction of landfills leads to higher air quality and community cleanliness in surrounding areas;
 - 8) *Strongly urges* the implementation of biofuel stations throughout urban areas to continue reduction of carbon emissions, including the conversion of 20% of gasoline stations to be adopted to facilitate biofuel vehicles;
 - 9) *Further Recommends* proposals from Member States for new urbanization strategies that would increase energy efficiency and/or lower environmental impacts;
 - 10) *Further Invites* development programs and NGO's to compensate Member States for innovative solutions to urban development.

Code: GA2/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

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1 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Articles
2 1.3 and 2.2, which outline Member States' commitment to cooperate in good faith, to solve
3 international problems of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian nature,
4

5 *Deeply conscious* that according to the World Bank's Report, *Turn Down the Heat*, developing
6 states are most vulnerable to climate change and lack the resources to combat the impacts of
7 climate change effectively,
8

9 *Recalling* Article 45 of *The Future We Want*, the Rio +20 Conference outcome document, which
10 emphasizes the need for the inclusion of women in sustainable development practices through
11 promoting gender equality and women's empowerment,
12

13 *Keeping in mind* the internationally agreed on development targets noted in the *Millennium*
14 *Declaration*, and especially MDG 7 target C which aims to halve the proportion of the
15 population without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015,
16

17 *Cognizant* of the Right to Water as part of the interdependent, indivisible, and mutually
18 reinforcing human rights, as recognized by *A/RES/64/292*,
19

20 *Bearing in mind* the importance of Freshwater management as an inherent part of sustainable
21 development, as outlined in *Agenda 21* section II Article 18,
22

23 *Deeply concerned* that, in developing states, 70 percent of industrial wastes are dumped
24 untreated into waters where they pollute the safe drinking water supply, according to UN
25 WATER,
26

27 *Affirming* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution 64/236 to engage major groups
28 and other stakeholders in the process of ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially, and
29 environmentally sustainable future,
30

31 *Draws special attention* to the necessity of reducing the total amount of man-made emissions in
32 terms of Carbon Dioxide, Sulfur Oxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Carbon Monoxide, Non-methane
33 volatile compounds and particulates,
34

35 *Cognizant* of the need for more coordination between UN bodies and agencies as noted in the
36 2012 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of the United Nations Development System,
37

38 *The General Assembly Second Committee*
39

- 40 1) *Calls Upon* Member States to acknowledge the global climate change and its effects
41 on the environment as well as its compromise for the livelihood of future generations and
42 calls for a plan of action that promotes sustainable development;

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- 2) *Endorses* the gender perspective in accordance with the principles of MDG 3 to empower women in the most vulnerable forms of employment such as subsistence agriculture and to move towards the elimination of discrimination against women in the agricultural sector;
 - 3) *Invites* donor states to the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund to increase their contribution in order to improve its capacity to support the universal achievement of MDG 7 in particularly target C by its deadline in 2015;
 - 4) *Further Recommends* all Member States participating in the Climate Investment Fund to scale-up their financial contributions in order to increase the fund's capacity to operate with freshwater management programs that seek to increase the availability of water in sustainable agriculture projects as a means of incentivizing these programs;
 - 5) *Encourages* Member States to work in collaboration with the UN Water's World Water Assessment Programme in order to develop a coordinated approach as a means to improve the efficiency of water use as well as reducing the wasteful use of water by:
 - a. Facilitating cooperation between Member States' central government and local communities to develop case studies that will be used as a monitoring system as well as annually publishing these findings, which are currently funded by the World Water Assessment Programme and will provide the international community with both a quantitative and qualitative analysis on the amount as well as the state of freshwater resources and the challenges posed in regards to availability on a state by state basis,
 - b. The sharing of technologies between Member States to provide greater efficiency to developing nations as well as regions suffering from water scarcity, drought, and desertification,
 - c. Using methods including but not limited to flash desalination, electro-dialysis, reverse osmosis, solar desalination, and passive cellular desalination array for the purposes of the desalination of water which will allow for the purification for human consumption which allow the use of water shortages;
 - 6) *Further calls upon* the members of the *World Water Council* to share best practices on water management, including:
 - a. Mapping water resources in order to better target common specific needs on a regionally and nationally based approach in order to prevent the depletion of water resources,
 - b. A collaboration which should pay particular attention to several regions that are characterized by coast areas, landlocked regions, deserted and tropical areas;

- 88 7) *Recommends* Member States establish strategies in partnership with the United Nation
89 Development Group in order to streamline the proper ways to manage industrial waste to
90 prevent possible contamination to the environment, particularly freshwater resources;
91
- 92 8) *Endorses* the expansion of water related infrastructure including hydro-electrical power
93 through strategic planning modeled after New Economic Partnership for Africa's
94 Development's *Plan for Infrastructure Development Africa* which can provide clean
95 energy as a means to support economic development;
96
- 97 9) *Further Requests* Member States to support policies such as feed-in tariffs in developing
98 countries, which would promote a significant demand for green technology, and
99 incentivize the private sector to become green energy providers by:
- 100
- 101 a. Offering tax-cuts to the industries and private citizens willing to participate in the
102 process of producing sustainable energy, such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric
103 power,
104
- 105 b. Emphasizing the creation of sustainable companies, which will further promote green
106 jobs and incorporate social responsibility in rural communities that will encourage the
107 growth of the economy;
108
- 109 10) *Calls* on the parties of the UNFCCC to expand the mandate of the Green Climate Fund in
110 order to include debt relief as a form of financial assistance for the most vulnerable
111 developing states, as defined by the IPCC, in an effort to create an environment in
112 developing areas where renewable energy production is viable;
- 113 11) *Encourages* Member States to work in collaboration with the local private sector, non-
114 governmental organizations and communities by:
- 115
- 116 a. Utilizing the United Nations Capital Development Fund's *LoCAL* initiative in order
117 to facilitate access to renewable energies in rural areas,
118
- 119 b. Improving existing micro-finance programs to small businesses and farms, modeled
120 after the UNCDF CleanStart Program as a way to better adapt to climate change
121 while having an enhanced monitoring mechanism;
122
- 123 12) *Establishes* the Permanent Platform for Coordination on Addressing Climate Change
124 (PPCAC), under the Secretary General's Chief Executive Board (CEB) for creating a
125 constant link between Member States, civil society, and private investors, to discuss
126 pressing issues relating to climate change as well as enhancing cooperation between the
127 international community in an effort to pool resources and reach feasible solutions to
128 tackle the said issues through:
- 129
- 130 a. An annual knowledge-sharing forum among all participants of climate change
131 adaptation and mitigation projects to match specific needs with each other's
132 available resources including human capital, information, expertise as well as
133 relevant assets, which will require:

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- i. Necessary preparation for the annual platforms to be provided by:
 - 1. the hosting state, which will make available the necessary facilities for the platform as well as the necessary planning staff,
 - 2. Participants, which will encompass one delegation comprised of two individuals per entity and will be responsible for their own travel and lodging expenses,
 - 3. The CEB which, with adequate notification, will make an effort to ensure that no participant would be unable to attend due to their financial status;
- ii. Drafting an outcome report that includes recommendations and best practices discussed at the platform and the body's decision on the location of the next platform, which will be published and presented in the General Assembly by the end of each annual forum,
- iii. A vote by the general membership at the end of each annual session in order to determine the location of the next forum based on equitable geographical distribution,
- iv. The CEB to establish a working group that will ensure sound organization of the PPCAC by:
 - 1. Suggesting participants to the host state of each annual sessions in order to maintain relevant and diverse participation,
 - 2. Selecting a location for the knowledge-sharing forum and ensuring that each year the forum is held in different location,
 - 3. Ensuring that the first knowledge-sharing forum's date and location be set no later than April 2014;
- b. The establishment of a permanent online platform as a supplement of the annual forum which will be modeled after the UN Business website and is administrated by the United Nations International Computing Centre.

Code: GA2/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

1 *Acknowledging* Article 2.7 of the United Nations Charter, which ensures the sovereignty
2 of all Member States,

3
4 *Aware* of the dangers that climate change presents to all Member States, including the
5 threat of greenhouse gases to the environment,

6
7 *Recognizing* the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which blueprint the
8 agreement for the world's leading development institutions to achieve goals ranging from
9 eradicating poverty and hunger to increasing environmental sustainability and developing
10 a global partnership for development,

11
12 *Applauding* the efforts of the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Convention,

13
14 *Reminding* the international community of the impacts caused by the effects climate
15 change and the requirement for adaptation to newer issues,

16
17 *Encouraging* increased regional and international cooperation, predominantly between
18 developed and developing nations,

19
20 *Having* considered the report of the Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, on cooperation
21 between the United Nations, regional, and other organizations, as well as private sectors,

22
23 *Noting* that sustainable development has been an overarching goal of the international
24 community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in
25 1992,

26
27 *Further recognizing* the statement made by Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in report
28 A/Conf.216/PC/7, "Sustainable development, with each of its three pillars reinforced and
29 mutually reinforcing, has been the overarching goal of the international community,"

30
31 *Realizing* the need for Sustainable Development Goals that outline a general guideline for
32 Member States, in accordance with the MDGs,

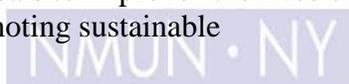
33
34 *Acknowledging* the call for the establishment of a set of Sustainable Development Goals
35 (SDGs) at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, which will act as a guide for Member States
36 seeking modern, "green" economies,

37
38 *Identifying* the need for regional centers that are specifically focused on the Sustainable
39 Development Goals,

40
41 *Fulfilling* the demand for sustainable urban development which works toward reducing
42 carbon dioxide emissions, unsustainable waste, and improving community integration as
43 outlined in A/RES/66/282,

44

45 Fully aware of Target 7D of the Millennium Development Goals to improve “the lives of
46 at least 100 million slum dwellers” by 2020 in efforts of promoting sustainable
47 development in urban areas,



48
49 Concerned with the growing trend of global natural disasters as noted by Munich RE,
50

51 Analyzing the need for natural disaster relief systems implemented into developing states
52 with high susceptibility to natural disasters,

53
54 Realizing the need for state-state cooperation in the creation of funds for sustainable
55 development programs and natural disaster relief programs, while bearing in mind that
56 not all Member States are able to form programs without going further into debt,

57
58 The General Assembly Second Committee,

- 59
- 60 1) *Applauds* all efforts of the UN, government, non-governmental organizations, and
61 the private sector to combat the effects of climate change;
 - 62
63 2) *Further reminds* the UN Member States of the initiatives for combating climate
64 change such as Territorial Approach on Climate Change (TACC) and UN Office
65 for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR);
 - 66
67 3) *Reminds* the international community to continue participating in programs and
68 assisting on sub-regional initiatives to combat the impacts of climate change and
69 implores Member States to focus domestically on their own climate change issues
70 and implement programs to best suit their domestic needs;
 - 71
72 4) *Recommends* increased regional and international programs which aim to mitigate
73 the impact of climate change, acknowledging the success of programs such as the
74 EU Natura 2000 Integration Project;
 - 75
76 5) *Resolves* to expand United Nations committees and conferences that address the
77 effects of climate change on specific Member States by developing a capacity-
78 building network for the effective implementation of the strategy through entities
79 such as the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations
80 Environmental Program;
 - 81
82 6) *Focusing* largely on how to create long-term sustainability and revenue within
83 Member States and to encourage affiliates to seek and find advantageous
84 opportunities in this economic crisis by remaining long-term and self-sufficient;
 - 85 7) *Proclaims* the necessity of domestic programs to invite all necessary changes as
86 discussed with committees and councils within the United Nations to curb the
87 effects of climate change within their own nations, preserving sovereignty and
88 self-sustainability;
 - 89

- 90 8) *Calls upon* all Member States to ratify and implement Sustainable Development
91 Goals (SDGs) which prioritize the following:
92
93 a) SDG 1: Providing clean, sanitary water system by encouraging investment in
94 clean water programs, as well as water infrastructure that provides water to
95 urban, rural, and underdeveloped areas,
96
97 b) SDG 2: Establishing clean, diverse, and reliable sources of energy by
98 encouraging investment for solar, wind, micro-hydroelectric, geothermal and
99 other clean energy programs,
100
101 c) SDG 3: Creating systems of education for environmental awareness by
102 encouraging state's to implement policies that increase environmental
103 awareness and lead to increased dialogue on answering environmental
104 questions,
105
106 d) SDG 4: Providing alternative green jobs by encouraging sustainable
107 development and growth in the sectors of clean energy, infrastructure
108 improvement, efficiency and environmental research,
109
110 e) SDG 5: Building reliable public transportation systems through urban
111 development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint by
112 increasing and improving,
113
114 f) SDG 6: Building Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Food Production
115 by encouraging research and development in the infrastructure of clean and
116 sustainable methods of food production;
117
118 9) *Recommends* the United Nations Adaptation Plan of Action (UNAPA) as a
119 framework of UN Member States to guide them in creating their own version of
120 adaptation programs from the impacts of climate change;
121
122 10) *Further recommends* classifying the UNAPA with the pillars of analyzing
123 environmental issues, adopting framework regarding climate change initiatives,
124 and further identification of the needs of states in addressing these issues;
125
126 11) *Recommends* continual research by the UN agencies such as the United Nations
127 Environmental Program, United Nations Development Program, and
128 UNHABITAT to establish sustainable urban infrastructure that will reduce each
129 area's environmental impact;
130
131 12) *Calls upon* the formulation of Interregional Centers for Sustainable Development
132 under the umbrella of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will
133 serve the purpose of:
134

- 135 a) Providing regional and state-centric policy recommendations on improving
136 sustainable development in Member States which will be based on cultural,
137 economic, environmental, political, agricultural, climate, development,
138 education, health, and nutritional factors,
139
- 140 b) Expanding on the IDEAS (Intellectual Decisions on Environment Awareness
141 Solutions) grassroots sustainable development model in American
142 universities to a global level, by showcasing the success of such organization
143 at the next session of the General Assembly, and inviting them to
144 Interregional Centers for Sustainable Development, in efforts to increase
145 sustainable development knowledge at universities worldwide;
146
- 147 13) *Recommends* the Supporting Urban Sustainability Through Adaptation,
148 Infrastructure and Networking for Disasters (SUSTAIN-post Disasters) initiative
149 to:
150
- 151 a) Provide policy initiatives such as environmentally-friendly construction
152 projects in post-disaster urban areas for the purpose of:
153
- 154 i) Reducing urban pollution through sustainable urban post-disaster long-
155 term permanent reconstruction,
156 ii) Addressing the needs of displaced persons with sustainable urban post-
157 disaster short-term temporary shelters;
158
- 159 b) Implementing sustainable urban infrastructure that will reduce each area's
160 environmental impact for the purpose of:
161
- 162 i) Decreasing urban pollution, especially with carbon-emitting vehicles,
163 ii) Improving the integrity of community involvement through the ideas of
164 New Urbanism;
165
- 166 c) Serve under Interregional Centers on Sustainable Development to improve
167 their efforts of regional collaboration for sustainable post-disaster urban
168 planning at a regional and state-centric level;
169
- 170 14) *Promotes* state-specific Slum Evaluation Boards under Interregional Centers for
171 Sustainable Development which will focus on analysis of cultural, social, and
172 economic factors in efforts to provide affordable housing, employment
173 opportunities to those without the proper means, keeping in line with MDG 7D,
174 and formulate further policy recommendations for the post-2015 agenda;
175
- 176 15) *Encourages* further public-private research partnerships, specifically between UN
177 agencies and Munich RE, on the basis of a long term approach to the
178 understanding of natural disaster risk prevention, including:
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- 180 a) Preventing national economic losses,

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- b) Reducing the loss of human life and biodiversity,
 - c) To mitigate potential insurance loss due to the high risk of natural disasters;
- 16) *Highly recommends* better awareness of Kasperson’s Social Amplification Theory, in efforts of better mitigating and understanding the impact of natural disasters on society as climate risks are perceived differently by various individuals, and understanding such differences can lead to better, more adequate policy recommendations for the adaptation of climate risks;
- 17) *Calls for* the development of a research and action group functioning through the Interregional Centers for Sustainable Development that will identify areas of potential conflict caused by resource and energy shortages and support the nations in identifying solutions by:
- a) Establishing a communication platform by providing a forum in which stakeholders and the United Nations can address issues,
 - b) Reducing the loss of human life and biodiversity,
 - c) Providing expertise and increasing the economic stability of regions in a potential conflict area;
- 18) *Advises* all Member States to invest into environmentally sustainable energy technologies in order to foster job creation, implement sustainable economic development, and facilitate the establishment of long ecologically friendly infrastructure;
- 19)
- 20) *Understanding* the implications of insurance policies in developing states for foreign direct investment.
- 21) *Strongly urges* all Member States to recognize the importance of programs put in place in the United Nations that implement funding for climate change prevention programs and councils discussing these impacts on the environment;
- 22) *Strongly recommends* the international usage of the Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) to emphasize Green Economy policies;
- 23) *Calls upon* previous declarations of Member States to provide aid to less developed Member States in the form of monetary funds and incentives to keep with the goals of curbing climate change;
- 24) *Implores* all Member States to contribute to the fund proportional to their level of economic development and accentuates the need for individual Member States to

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comply with their own capacity to fulfill climate change goals with evaluations as a vital piece of these goals.



Code: GA2/1/11

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development



1 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus
2 on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests and
3 Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,
4

5 *Guided* by the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted at the Millennium Summit in
6 2000, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation
7 adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,
8

9 *Recalling* the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on
10 Climate Change, the “Bali Road Map”, the United Nations Convention to Combat
11 Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, and
12 other relevant conventions dealing with the complexity of forest issues,
13 Acknowledging that sustainable forest management can contribute significantly to sustainable
14 development, poverty eradication and the achievement of the internationally agreed upon
15 Millennium Development Goals,
16

17 *Deeply Concerned* that the illegal logging and the lack of protection of the Earth’s land surface
18 area from deforestation for biodiversity has resulted in irreversible damage and loss of the
19 natural habitat of many wildlife species in addition to loss of biodiversity and increase in aridity,
20

21 *Understands* that the disregard and mismanagement of the planet’s forests threatens the survival
22 of many already endangered species, the relocation of numerous indigenous people, and has
23 caused drastic changes in global climate,
24

25 *Further Recognizes* the planet’s 80% loss of forests to deforestation continues to accelerate at an
26 alarming rate and this poses a significant threat to human security and sustainable development,
27 two central tenets of Article 55 of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on
28 Human Rights,
29

30 *Aware* that regeneration of depleted forest cover, new forest plantations, and act of declaring
31 forested areas as reserved are viable and effective solutions that can mitigate the consequences of
32 deforestation,
33

34 *Emphasizing* A/RES/61/193 which promotes the International Year of Forests 2011 for its
35 emphasis on the need for sustainable management of all types of forests, including fragile forest
36 ecosystems,
37

38 *Convinced* that concerned efforts should focus on raising awareness at all levels to improve the
39 sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of forests for the benefit of
40 current and future generations,
41

42 *Remains Cognizant* of important technological needs for the forest products industry to reduce
43 energy consumption in addition to the increasing role ICTs play in improving education and
44 advocacy on global climate change via social media platforms,
45

46 *Bearing in the mind* that future generations will inevitably inherit the problem of global climate
47 change and thus looks towards environmental education as a necessary strategy to address the
48 short-term and long-term effects of climate change as evidenced by A/RES/43/53,
49

50 *Notes* the ongoing success of United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions
51 from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD), which
52 promotes the transfer of large financial and technological incentives from developed to
53 developing countries, targeted at reducing deforestation and degradation,
54

55 *Recognizing* the benefit-sharing mechanism of UN-REDD alleviates the problem of inequitable
56 share of benefits and costs associated to deforestation and degradation between stakeholders,
57

58 *Noting* with satisfaction the success of the “UNite to Combat Climate Change” campaign in 2008
59 to drive awareness and advocacy on climate change and sustainable development issues,
60

61 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
62

63 1) *Urges* the effective implementation of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on
64 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
65 (UN-REDD) program and the carbon-market mechanism to foster cooperation between
66 developing and developed countries as well as between the public and private sector
67 through a three-step strategy including:
68

69 a. Identifying regions most affected by deforestation to ensure the efficient allocation of
70 UN-REDD resources through the use of precise mapping satellites technology;
71

72 b. Providing incentives to developing countries fully commit to the preservation of
73 national forests in exchange for carbon credits, which can be traded with developed
74 countries for technology such as:
75

76 i. Electrification in remote areas,

77 ii. Agricultural techniques such as green fertilizers,

78 iii. Human skills development programs such as workshops and regional
79 trainings;
80

81 c. Offering a benefit-sharing program, respectful to indigenous populations living in
82 forested areas, which will encourage greater participation of indigenous communities
83 in decision-making processes in order to ensure a more equitable and fair allocation
84 of the aforementioned technologies;
85

86 2) *Recommends* the adoption of Technology for Forestry Agenda 2020 (TFA 2020) by UN
87 REDD to promote the development of new breakthrough technologies for the paper and

88 forest industry through collaborative Research & Development (R&D) programs
89 financed in part with public funds for the following platform areas:

- 90
- 91 a. Sustainable manufacturing to address new approaches for reducing water and energy
92 demands and emissions of greenhouse gases,
93
 - 94 b. Developing new value-added features to biomass such as the innovative use of wood
95 waste and sludge from the pulp and paper mills as feed stock,
96
 - 97 c. Novel materials to develop knowledge and techniques that can enable companies to
98 develop new products and innovative features in existing wood products,
99
 - 100 d. Sustainable forest productivity;

101

102 3) *Encourages* states under TFA 2020 to subscribe to the following goals and R&D
103 priorities to assure that forests can sustainably supply ample wood to meet the future
104 demands for traditional paper and wood products as promoted by the Agenda 2020
105 Technology Alliance:

- 106 a. Reduce the energy intensity of manufacturing,
107
- 108 b. Reduce the freshwater intake in mills and plants,
109
- 110 c. Strive for greater improvements in the strength-to-weight ratio of paper and
111 paperboard to enable companies to produce paper more efficiently,
112
- 113 d. Push for the continued development of:
114
 - 115 i. New wood-derived nano-materials and advanced composite structures,
116
 - 117 ii. Trees with high growth rates for specific end uses,
118
 - 119 iii. Biotechnology and tree improvement;

120 4) *Supports* the implementation of the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Global Forest &
121 Trade Network (GFTN) by the UN-REDD commission to link hundreds of companies,
122 forest-dependent communities, non-governmental organizations and entrepreneurs
123 together with the aim of achieving:

- 124 a. A growing market for environmentally responsible forest products,
125
- 126 b. National and regional cooperation to expand the area of forests under responsible and
127 credibly certified forest management, as exemplified by the WWF certification
128 system, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC),
129
- 130 c. Legal sources of timber logging and incentives for sustainable harvesting of natural
131 forest resources,
132
133

- 134 5) *Calls* for the launch of an action campaign, “UNite Against Climate Change” to
135 reinvigorate the efforts of the 2008 “UNite to Combat Climate Change” campaign by:
136
137 a. Bringing people, communities, organizations, business and industry, civil society, and
138 governments together in the spirit of cooperation to address global climate change,
139
140 b. Increasing global awareness on climate change and the diverse threats of
141 environmental degradation such as but not limited to deforestation, desertification,
142 top-soil erosion, loss of bio-diversity, rising sea levels, natural disasters, food
143 security, fresh water shortages, environmental refugees, water management, green
144 economy, renewable energy sources, and atmospheric warming due to the
145 proliferation of green house emissions,
146
147 c. Stimulating debate and problem-solving mechanisms between civil society
148 organizations and national governments through the following measures:
149
150 i. Roundtable discussions between heads of states and high-level officers of the UN
151 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, the UN
152 Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP),
153 and the UN Department of Public Information (UNDPI) among others specialized
154 bodies,
155 ii. A Global “Townhall” Forum consisting of public plenary sessions and panel
156 discussions to be accessible on the “UNite Against Climate Change” homepage;
157
158 6) *Emphasizes* the need for an agricultural education initiative to promote new farming
159 techniques to farmers in regions affected by deforestation, loss of biodiversity, natural
160 disasters, and land-erosion in a joint-effort by the UN Development Programme and the
161 UN Environmental Programme through:
162
163 a. Practical demonstrations of sustainable farming techniques such as ecological pest
164 and disease control,
165
166 b. Radio-broadcasted environmental informational programs to deliver sustainable
167 agricultural techniques to both urban and rural areas,
168
169 c. The promotion of cross-hybridization technology and knowledge;
170
171 7) *Invites* member states to support the Climate Change and Environmental Education
172 Programme under the leadership of UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization
173 (UNESCO) and UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide environmental education to
174 younger generations with the aim of cultivating the next generation of leaders in the fight
175 against climate change through the following initiatives:
176
177 a. An active, inclusive, and participatory educational in-class program which equips
178 teachers with knowledge to create local and native curriculums on the issue of climate
179 change and sustainable development;

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- b. Financial support for environmental education curriculums to primary and secondary schools such as the Climate Change Club in Nigeria which implements climate change in the school curriculum for to be taught as a subject for youth.

- 1 *Fully aware* of the possible benefits of regional solutions for adapting to and mitigating the
2 effects of climate change, especially for, but not limited to, Small Island and Coastal Developing
3 States,
4
5 *Emphasizing* the potential of International Emission Allowance Systems, such as the European
6 Union cap and trade, and the recent allowance market established between California and several
7 Canadian provinces,
8
9 *Having studied* the relative efficiencies in terms of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions of
10 various biofuels, including cellulosic and corn based ethanol,
11
12 *Cognizant* of the alarming implications of climate change on the livelihoods of small holder
13 farmers,
14
15 *Realizing* the importance of education within rural areas on environmentally sustainable
16 agricultural techniques,
17
18 *Recognizing* the economic value as well as the educational benefits of ecotourism,
19
20 *Bearing in mind* the central role marine ecosystems play in the economies of numerous states,
21
22 *Concerned* with the risks presented by inadequate management of water resources effected by
23 the lack of cooperation between states,
24
25 *Noting with great concern* the considerable amount of water that is contaminated by improper
26 waste management,
27
28 *Further recognizing* the benefits of developing strategic water reserves,
29
30 *Deeply concerned* with the immediate threat that rising sea levels poses to low lying coastal and
31 small island states, as detailed in the *Mauritius Strategy on the Sustainable Development of*
32 *Small Island Developing States*, and acknowledged in *The Millennium Declaration*,
33
34 *Acknowledging* the necessity of short term solutions that address rising sea levels in small island
35 states as outlined in the *Barbados Program of Action*,
36
37 *Further acknowledging* concerns regarding the existing natural habitats potentially affected by
38 rising seas levels in addition to possible solutions that address rising sea levels,
39
40 *Recognizing* that 80% of the world's population lives within 60 miles of the coast, and that 634
41 million people live in areas below 10 meters of land elevation and are dependent on coastal
42 infrastructure,
43

44 *Reiterating* the necessity for alternative water resources, proper distribution, and proper
45 transportation of these resources for populations,

46 *Considering* the need for efficient public transportation mechanisms in rapidly urbanizing areas,
47

48 *Considering also* the importance of energy efficiency and increasing access to renewable energy,
49 as, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), between 2010 and 2035, global energy
50 demand will reach 33% globally,
51

52
53 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
54

- 55 1) *Requests* Member States to engage in international emission allowance trade
56 systems as a market based solution for reducing emissions from industries;
57
- 58 2) *Calls for* adjustments in current state biofuel mandates, such as the European Union
59 mandate to have at least 10% of fuels as biofuels by 2020 for ethanol and fuel usage to
60 adjust policies regarding biofuels in order to:
 - 61 a) Assess the different effects of current biofuel mandates,
 - 62 b) Reinterpret the mandates to encourage the use of more efficient fuels such as
63 cellulosic ethanol instead of corn-based ethanol,
 - 64 c) Provide incentives in biofuel usage;
- 65 3) *Recommends* that states increase their sustainable utilization of the International Fund
66 for Agricultural Development's (IFAD's) *Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture*
67 *Program (ASAP)* to assist small holder farmers in increasing the resilience of their
68 yields to climate related risks;
69
- 70 4) *Encourages* the prioritization of adaptation techniques within *The Education to*
71 *Farmers for Rural People's Initiative* to address climate change such as soil erosion,
72 reduced rainfall, and desertification through the Farm and Agricultural Organization
73 (FAO);
74
- 75 5) *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to select a body of
76 external experts to research fragile ecosystems of member states in need of measures
77 for protection to create reports for the national government, identifying areas of
78 environmental concern in making recommendations regarding the protection of those
79 ecosystems while promoting and preserving the educational value attached to
80 biodiversity included in ecotourism;
81
- 82 6) *Encourages* Member States to implement marine and environmental management plans
83 aligned to Member State priorities such as the Coastal Zone Management Plan of the
84 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which work effectively to:
85
86
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89

- 90 a. Conserve marine regions and ecosystems throughout the international
91 community through multilateral cooperation,
- 92
- 93 b. Protect environments and prevent adverse effects of pollution on marine
94 regions and their communities to ensure the continued growth of tourism
95 industries dependent on environmental resources;
- 96
- 97 7) *Endorses* efforts to increase the capacity of water basin management organizations on a
98 regional level, specifically through the incorporation of the UNDP’s Capacity Network’s
99 expertise in water management technology and personnel training into the efforts taken
100 by The Global Water Partnership with regional basin authorities;
- 101
- 102 8) *Invites* Member States’ government to regulate at their discretion companies that spill
103 solid and chemical waste in water basins in order to make them aware of proper waste
104 management;
- 105
- 106 9) *Calls upon* bodies such as UN Water to employ local communities to create rain water
107 reservoirs, therefore creating green jobs and creating a reservoir of water for local
108 communities in times of need;
- 109
- 110 10) *Welcomes* the United Nation’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UN IPCC)
111 to contribute to the upcoming *2014 Small Island Developing States Conference* by
112 reporting on current and future projections of sea levels and possible long-term solutions
113 to rising sea levels;
- 114
- 115 11) *Endorses* short-term and medium-term solutions that emphasize soil relocation
116 techniques and other solutions such as:
117
 - 118 a. Increasing land elevation levels of coastal continental regions and small island states,
119
 - 120 b. Building sand barriers around existing islands and coastal regions that have an
121 emphasis on sustaining ecotourism,
122
 - 123 c. The creation of artificial islands as a method to help displace water overflows,
124
 - 125 d. The construction and installment of coral reefs to help encourage increased tourism
126 and counteracts the ill effects of rising sea levels;
 - 127
- 128 12) *Requests* the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to increase its support for its partner
129 program, *The Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity Building for Management*
130 *Program (CRTR)* to initiate the efforts toward achieving the goals of phase two, namely
131 maintaining yields from fisheries, coastal protection, protecting biodiversity, and
132 promoting ecotourism;
- 133
- 134 13) *Encourages* the International Coral Reef Initiative to discuss the merits and risks
135 associated with artificial reefs at the next annual conference in October to establish

- 136 guidelines for the safe and beneficial use of artificial reefs in order to protect fragile
 137 ecosystems;
- 138
- 139 14) *Expresses* the need for increased collaboration between Member States, the UNDP, and
 140 UN HABITAT to create policies to promote more resilient infrastructure to account for
 141 rising sea levels such as:
- 142
- 143 a) Building codes specifying the suggested elevation of new building projects in danger
 144 of future sea level rise,
- 145
- 146 b) City planning that accounts for possible infringement of water on landed areas:
- 147
- 148 i. By conducting strategic placement in areas less at risk of
 149 rising water levels of all new infrastructures,
- 150
- 151 ii. By taking the appropriate action to protect vital resources
 152 and facilities from rising water levels;
- 153
- 154 15) *Expresses hope* for the establishment of desalinization plants to stream an adequate
 155 supply of alternative water resources as outlined by the UN-Water mechanism stipulated
 156 by the World View Water Project;
- 157
- 158 16) *Further recommends* the establishment of state of the art desalinization plants in strategic
 159 locations to allow for transportation along with:
- 160
- 161 a. Use of other cost efficient process such as multistage flash distillation to
 162 ensure sufficient supply on the short term,
- 163
- 164 b. Use of new processes such as forward osmosis to ensure cost efficient
 165 processes;
- 166
- 167 17) *Encourages* regional cooperation and sharing of resources to ensure the proper
 168 production, transfer, and distribution of alternative water resources as per the UN
 169 ESCWA Water Development Report of November 10th, 2009;
- 170
- 171 18) *Suggests* the cooperation and expansion between the United Nations Human
 172 Settlement Program's (UN HABITAT's) *Sustainable Urbanization Pillar*, along
 173 with sustainable transport development projects, such as the World Resources
 174 Institute's *Embarq*, which grants funding in Asia and Latin America to increase
 175 sustainability of urban areas through improved transportation systems that reduce
 176 fuel use and provide access to safe transportation routes, to help improve public
 177 health issues, and to increase the business competitiveness of the city;
- 178
- 179 19) *Calls for* national governments of Member States to incorporate Energy Plus
 180 Initiatives into their national energy policies for in order to reach a more effective
 181 implementation of organizations, such as United Nation's programme *SE4ALL*,

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which emphasizes the importance of universal access to modern energy services, the improvement of global energy efficiency, and increasing the share of renewable energy internationally through national action plans for strategic transformation of energy systems.

Code: GA2/1/13

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

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- 1 *Confident* that the transition to a green economy creates jobs while combating poverty and
2 climate change simultaneously,
3
- 4 *Recognizing* the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for
5 sustainable economic development,
6
- 7 *Reaffirming* the definition of green jobs stated by the International Labor Organization the
8 transformational of economies, enterprises, workplaces and labor markets into a sustainable,
9 low-carbon economy providing decent work,
10
- 11 Understanding the need for knowledge and technology sharing systems,
12
- 13 *Realizing* the need for developing countries to utilize their natural resources and renewable
14 energy for environmental sustainability,
15
- 16 *Recognizing* the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for
17 sustainable economic development,
18
- 19 *Acknowledging* the shortcomings of past efforts relating to sustainable development and
20 implementation of practices,
21
- 22 *Recalling* the sustainable development goals from the Rio+20 Conference as time bond targets to
23 end poverty and hunger while preserving the environment,
24
- 25 *Noting* the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and
26 international cooperation,
27
- 28 *Seeking* innovative and effective measures to combat consequences associated with a lack of
29 sustainable development and climate change that are cost efficient,
30
- 31 *Recalling* the trade of carbon credits on the basis of the Kyoto Protocol,
32
- 33 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/64/292(2010) The human right to water and sanitation, we acknowledge
34 clean drinking water and sanitation as essential to the realization of all human rights,
35
- 36 *Realizing* the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and
37 international cooperation,
38
- 39 *Bearing in mind* the Security General's 5-year action agenda on water as a UN-wide initiative in
40 sustainable development;
41
- 42 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
43

- 44 1) *Advocates* the creation of programs that promote sustainable practices and connecting
45 Member States both regionally and internationally to collectively conserve resources;
46
- 47 2) *Recognizes* that sustainable development is impacted by the creation of environmental job
48 and program initiatives;
49
- 50 3) *Recommends* using data mining and analytical tools to better understand climate patterns,
51 using it for agriculture and incorporating all the data to improve and expedite decision-
52 making;
53
- 54 4) *Encourages* member states to adopt and promote sustainable development policies by:
55
- 56 a. Boosting tax benefits for direct investments in a green economy with a particular focus
57 on renewable energies;
58
 - 59 b. Promoting corporate social responsibility in enterprises and advocating its important role
60 as a reaction to the impact of climate change;
61
 - 62 c. Increasing the number of joint ventures formed by national and private capital in
63 renewable energies in order to increase the potential opportunities offered by a green
64 economy and its direct positive effects creating green jobs focusing on the data collected
65 from Member States and biome regions;
66
- 67 5) *Supports* the creation of a sustainable standard for all countries to follow better measurement
68 and decision making in the context of their own biome;
69
- 70 6) *Suggests* the establishment of internal environmental agencies within the state connected to
71 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advisories such as desert margin
72 programs;
73
- 74 7) *Encourages* the intensification of existing programs and initiatives that encourage
75 environmental sustainability in dealing with the impact of climate change including:
76
- 77 a. Addressing Carbon Sinks particularly creating traditional and non-traditional carbon sink
78 projects to assist in implementation in all member nations including tree farming,
79 construction of wetland systems, and carbon capturing systems for desert ecosystems,
80
 - 81 b. Considering Urban agriculture specifically:
82
 - 83 i. Green agriculture, creating green houses which will help reduce water consumption,
84 and allow growth efficiency by having production year round through soil
85 conservation and drought control and education programs;
 - 86 ii. Retain obligations in the Kyoto Protocol in reference to urban and rural sources
87 through alternative irrigation technologies and by increasing the use of public
88 transportation powered by renewable energies;
89

90 c. Utilizing UNESCO and Member States to continue to promote education on sustainable
91 development;

92
93 8) *Emphasizes* the creation of infrastructure that allows developing countries to improve their
94 access to natural resources;

95
96 9) *Calls upon* Member States for the establishment of a Natural Disaster Implementation
97 framework with the three following approaches:

98
99 a. Preparation:

- 100 i. Training personal on protocol during a natural disaster event;
- 101 ii. Creation of a campaign illustrating the unsustainable human actions that have the
102 potential to increase the intensity and frequency of natural disasters, particularly
103 demonstrating the physical and infrastructural losses and the impact on the economy;
- 104 iii. Implementing sustainable practices to reduce environmental damages;
- 105 iv. Integrating disaster risk reduction education;
- 106 v. Strengthening emergency shelter infrastructure to be used in the event of disaster;

107
108
109 b. Implementation:

- 110 i. Deploying trained personal to offer aid and assistance in the affected region;
- 111 ii. Sending representatives to asses the damage of affected areas;

112
113 c. Response:

- 114 i. Creating local work teams to deliver food to areas affected by floods through a
115 partnership between the government and the World Food Program through the use of
116 traditional ways of transportation such as canoes and boats;
- 117 ii. Using the WHO bodies and government aid to deliver medicines, to clean rivers, and
118 to clean storm sewers;
- 119 iii. Implementing projects and plans to rebuild the damaged infrastructure through the
120 UN Habitat and the UNDP with the support of Member States;

121
122
123 10) *Recognizing* that sustainable development is impacted by economic growth by economic
124 growth, resulting from the collaboration and connections between nations;

125
126 11) *Encourages* each nation state to facilitate domestic capacity building in terms of
127 environmental protection;

128
129 12) *Recommends* the utilization of existing funds (UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP) for developing
130 countries interested in furthering their access to resources;

131
132 13) *Urges* for the development of efficient energy sharing systems that better connect energy
133 users to energy sources to prevent loss of energy in transportation;

- 134
- 135 14) *Requests* that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific
136 environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks,
137 Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between
138 developing countries and developed nations;
139
- 140 15) *Requests* that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific
141 environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks,
142 Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between
143 developing countries and developed nations;
144
- 145 16) *Encourages* Member States to create partnerships with foreign and domestic investors in
146 order to increase growth rates in renewable energy markets especially in the areas of green
147 energy practices such as hydroelectricity, solar, geothermal and wind energy;
148
- 149 17) *Calls* upon all Member States to actively engage in monitoring and sharing water quality
150 data;
151
- 152 18) *Recognizing* that sustainable development is impacted by conservation, as it leads to greener
153 economies and economic growth;
154
- 155 19) *Further recommends* the implementation of constructed wetlands to remove contamination,
156 as constructed wetlands can be biofilters for the ecosystem;
157
- 158 20) *Urges* Member States to support rural agricultural development in all countries by
159 improving irrigation efficiency to reduce water waste and excess runoff;
160
- 161 21) *Request* Member States to submit regular updates to WHO/UNIFECT Joint Monitoring
162 Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation to see commonalities and differences in
163 water supply and sanitation;
164
- 165 22) *Encourages* funding from private and non-private organizations to implement a training
166 programme on water sanitation;
167
- 168 23) *Calls* upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;
169
- 170 24) *Urges* collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to combat the
171 crisis in water sanitation by establishing local water supplies through community-based
172 initiatives;
173

- 174 25) *Requests* that all Member States regulate the quality between the source and end user from
 175 private water vendors;
 176
- 177 26) *Calls* upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;
 178
- 179 27) *Urges* Member States to conserve funds by addressing the supply chain of water to reduce
 180 high costs in transportation and storage;
 181
- 182 28) *Emphasizes* a greater use of alternative energies including:
 183
- 184 a. Solar Energy by using:
 - 185
 - 186 i. Grapheme and extremely narrow nanowires in order to efficiently store and extract
 - 187 energy from solar panels;
 - 188 ii. Solar robots such as Qbotix that travel around solar panels to readjust the panels
 - 189 towards the sun for maximum energy consumption;
 - 190 iii. Thermodynamic Solar Panels that gain energy from atmospheric temperature, wind,
 - 191 rain, or snow;
 - 192 iv. Solar generators such as Luci to create electricity;
 - 193
 - 194 b. Wind Energies such as coastal wind turbines;
 - 195
 - 196 c. Hydroelectricity;
 - 197
 - 198 d. Geothermal;
- 199 28) *Recommends* solutions regarding the agriculture sector with its contribution in sustainable
 200 development and its relation to climate change such as:
 201
- 202 a. Capacity building strategies focusing on risk assessment in regions with a high level of
 203 vulnerability to climate change including:
 - 204 i. Sharing of best practices from countries with a strong agricultural sector;
 - 205 ii. Preparation of information materials for water users by local agricultural sciences
 - 206 academics supported by scholarship programs;
 - 207 iii. Elaboration of technologies for cultivation of crops in the conditions of droughts and
 - 208 water deficits;
 - 209
 - 210 b. Review of regulations in the irrigation sector taking into consideration the altered
 211 agricultural conditions through:
 - 212
 - 213 i. Elaboration of national agricultural adaptation plans;

- 214 ii. Preparation of long-term projections for required water resources in regard to
215 biophysical and economical analysis;
216
- 217 29) *Endorsing* the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nation's Fisheries &
218 Agriculture Department to release the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture:
219
- 220 a. To invite the Fisheries & Agriculture Department to publish a publication on small water
221 fisheries, focusing on non-oceanic bodies of water, every two years;
222
- 223 b. To urge all Member States to strengthen their fisheries eco-systems while establishing
224 stronger controls on water pollution;
225
- 226 c. To request that all nations work with the WHO and the UNEP to better enhance the
227 coordination and establish improved standards in aquatic eco-systems;
228
- 229 d. To call for the development of a fund that encourages voluntary donations from the
230 private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation and enforcement of the
231 new standards by the United Nations Fisheries & Agriculture Department;
232
- 233 30) *Emphasizes* the case of fisheries and their sustainability as an efficient eco-system;
234
- 235 31) *Urges* focusing on enforcing and improving security of any alternative energy industry;
236
- 237 a. To promote all member states to take caution in all forms of alternative energy and gather
238 sufficient information as to not harm any human, animal, or ecological system while
239 implementing alternative technologies through;
240
- 241 i. Support of the International Atomic Energy Agency if only to promote nuclear safety
242 within Member States' nuclear program via regular examinations from a regional body;
243
- 244 ii. Recognizes that Sovereign States may choose whether or not they wish to invest in
245 nuclear energy;
246
- 247 b. Expresses its hope that nations while relying on nuclear or fossil fuel energy resources
248 invest in the exploration and development of green technologies while promoting the
249 expansion and sharing of those ideas to countries around the world;
250
- 251 c. Stresses that while some countries still rely upon nuclear power, they look towards future
252 goals of safer clean technologies and strive towards increased energy independence.

Code: GA2/1/14

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development



1 *Deeply concerned* about the implementation of sustainable development initiatives within the
2 UN framework focused on combating the challenges brought about by climate change,
3
4 *Emphasizing* the principle sovereignty of each member state to ensure the safety and well-being
5 of their people,
6
7 *Acknowledging* the potential contribution of green energies to combat the effects of climate
8 change,
9
10 *In accordance with* the Millennium Development Goals, Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen
11 Convention,
12
13 *Having considered* the relevance of ICTS in addressing the repercussions of climate change
14 (such as exchange of knowledge and expertise on natural hazards, measurement of indicators of
15 climate change), as highlighted in Article 65 of the Report of Rio+20 Conference, The Future
16 We Want,
17
18 *Recognizing* the relationship between the level of economic development of member states and
19 their capacity to implement environmentally sustainable programs,
20
21 *Noting* A/Conf.219/3 Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the
22 Decade 2011-2020 (2011) and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
23 (2011), which addresses cooperation on development between developed and developing
24 countries on climate change,
25
26 *Reminding* the most developed Member States of their responsibility on a multilateral level to
27 exchange technological expertise and to participate in global funding projects for developing
28 countries who are most affected by the effects of climate change,
29
30 *Reaffirming* the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education on Sustainable Development
31 2005-2014 (2002) with particular focus on the goals of fighting North/South inequality and
32 promoting sustainable development,
33
34 *Supporting* sustainable policies and practices that will support the creation of “green jobs” that
35 will provide employment and resources for the world’s people through renewable energy plants,
36
37 *Noting* Article 44 of the final report from the Rio+20 Conference The Future We Want which
38 acknowledges that all members of civil society need to be actively engaged in sustainable
39 development, strengthening youth education and access to information and bridging the digital
40 divide between governments and public on issues regarding climate change,
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43 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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- 1) *Recommends* further support to existing mechanisms for exchange of information related to sustainable development incentives, technologies, and educational efforts to reduce the impact of climate change, such as UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Partnership Forum, in the shape of a Strategic Partnership Alliance, the platform for which is a coordinated effort between developed and developing states for the same purposes;
 - a. The specificity of this platform will lie within its intergovernmental nature which will ensure substantial support from member states and effective cooperation between them,
 - b. Within this platform a special role will be given to the civil society, in charge of efforts towards fostering civic enthusiasm through education, media sources (including social media), and programs to mitigate the effects of climate change on development,
 - c. Governments and non-governmental organizations will take the charge of crafting strategies for greener urban development including more effective waste-management and improving infrastructure, such as low emission transportation systems, sustainable building materials, and cultivation of urban agriculture efforts,
 - d. Member States will also become involved in the development and implementation of regional cooperation between Member States to assist in preparedness and rebuilding sustainable infrastructures and economies after natural disasters;
 - e. Following the successful national projects exercised by states such as Canada and the EU, calls for these mechanisms to be implemented onto a multinational scale through suggesting the creation of the voluntary intergovernmental program Curbing Global Climate Change (CGCC):
 - i. Which establishes a partnership between nations, as a subsidiary to the UN forum Rio +20, to encourage nation states struggling with various pollutants to work towards the building of a more efficient infrastructure that positively reduces the effects of climate change in their region,
 - ii. Which encourages nation states to create national groups to monitor their personal additions to climate change,
 - iii. Where monetary incentive will be given from public, private, and non-governmental sectors of the international community, to member states that work towards using sustainable development theories in their infrastructure building to be used towards green development projects the noticeably reduce carbon footprint,
 - iv. Additionally providing member states access to a database of green development knowledge and training to introduce a green base of knowledge to developing and developed nation states alike;

- 90 2) *Encourages* the sharing of technologies to promote education concerning the effects of
91 climate change, especially in primary and secondary educational institutions as modeled
92 after UNESCO’s Education for All-Sustainable Development program to engage
93 upcoming generations in efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change in the global
94 community today;
95
- 96 a) This program will be overseen by the five Regional Commissions of the UN,
97
98 b) Results from this educational program will be presented at the End-of-Decade World
99 Conference on Education for Sustainable Development;
- 100
- 101 3) *Further Requests* Member States to support policies such as feed-in tariffs in developing
102 countries; this would promote a significant demand for green technology, and incentivize
103 green energy providers to reduce the effects of climate change and preempt future
104 degradation of environment, by:
105
- 106 a) Offering tax-cuts to the industries and private citizens willing to participate in the
107 process of producing sustainable energy through the use of renewable energy sources
108 such as wind, solar and hydroelectric power
109
- 110 b) Supporting the creation of sustainable companies, which will further promote green
111 jobs and incorporate social responsibility in rural communities, through programs
112 such as those already established by Azerbaijan which introduced Geographic
113 Information System (GIS) for farm management to maximize returns while
114 preserving the resources already severely diminished by drought and the subsequent
115 land erosion;
116
- 117 4) *Further recommends* that Member States support the establishment of public-private
118 partnerships within both developed and developing states in the area of renewable energy
119 markets, particularly hydroelectric, solar, geothermal, and wind energies:
120
- 121 a) Proposes that these partnerships are organized between three types of actors: a
122 coalition of private sector actors from a first country referred to as ‘country of origin,’
123 the government of the ‘country of origin,’ and the government of a second country,
124 referred to as ‘partner country’,
125
- 126 b) Suggests that these partnerships are initiated by the partner country through a formal
127 request sent to the government of the country of origin;
128
- 129 c) Recommends the government of the country of origin to play the role of liaison
130 between the government of the partner country and a coalition of private sector actors
131 from the country of origin,
132
- 133 d) Encourages that these partnerships aim at technology and knowledge transfer, such as
134 the training of employees from the partner country in the country of origin or the

135 provision of green technology and infrastructure, between the private sector actors
136 and the partner country;

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- 137
- 138 e) Recognizes that these partnerships would benefit the partner country by creating
139 green jobs in training the employees in the operation of such renewable energy
140 projects and by introducing the infrastructure linked to these forms of renewable
141 energy to minimize the effects of climate change,
142
- 143 f) Emphasizes that these partnerships seek to empower local individuals and
144 communities in the partner country by creating alternative and sustainable sources of
145 growth in the area of climate-related technologies.
146

Code: GA2/1/15

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development



- 1 *Fully aware* of the role played by developed countries in catalyzing climate change due to
- 2 unsustainable development practices,
- 3
- 4 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of long-term investment in developing renewable energy
- 5 resources,
- 6
- 7 *Recognizing* the aggregated influence of fossil fuel consumption in furthering environmental
- 8 detriment,
- 9
- 10 *Expecting* Member States to act upon prior commitments oriented towards achieving Millennium
- 11 Development Goal (MDG) 7,
- 12
- 13 *Acknowledging* the utility of humanitarian and technological assistance in cultivating economic
- 14 self-sufficiency,
- 15
- 16 *Reaffirming* the need to increase technical and financial assistance for rural development in
- 17 developing countries stipulated in resolution A/67/435/Add. 1,
- 18
- 19 *Deeply concerned* with providing participating Member States with sufficient autonomy to
- 20 enable the creation of environmental policy programs that are tailored to individual state needs,
- 21
- 22 *Emphasizing* preservation of national sovereignty to prevent deterioration of interstate relations,
- 23
- 24 *Confident* that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations
- 25 Environmental Programme (UNEP) initiatives have played a vital role in creating alternative
- 26 energy infrastructure,
- 27
- 28 *Highlighting* the role of education in ensuring that agriculture and technology specialists
- 29 understand the workings of newly-established alternative-energy infrastructure,
- 30
- 31 *Having noted* the success of pilot programs in popularizing the use of more sustainable
- 32 agriculture practices,
- 33
- 34 *Fully aware* that certain Member States possess a greater level of expertise than others in the
- 35 creation and use of specific alternative energy technologies,
- 36
- 37 *Keeping in mind* that research and development is spread amongst private and public institutions,
- 38 and only by working with both can the best technologies be garnered,
- 39
- 40 *Acknowledging* that some countries are experts in alternative energy research and
- 41 implementation, and these countries are best suited to training professionals,
- 42

43 *Aware* that cultivating self-sufficiency requires educating and training individuals within
44 developing nations to stimulate future sustainable development and research,
45
46 *Recognizing* that enhancing food security in agricultural areas negatively impacted by climate
47 change plays a crucial role in addressing the needs for sustainable development and that the
48 implementation of an integrated approach is essential towards preventing further environmental
49 deterioration,
50
51 *Realizing* that local farmers' knowledge is essential in the proper implementation of technologies
52 and methods,
53
54 *Understanding* that transfer of information is a bilateral process that should encompass
55 bilaterally agreed terms,
56
57 *Considering* the increasing need to innovate agricultural production to adapt to climate change,
58
59 *Recognizing* that sustainable and affordable agricultural technologies can play an important role
60 in helping Member States preserve arable land, prevent freshwater resource loss, alleviate
61 poverty, and eradicate hunger
62
63 *Noting* the importance of making agricultural knowledge easily accessible to all communities
64 across the world,
65
66 *Recalling* that clean water is essential not only to the livelihood of populations but also for
67 agricultural development,
68
69 *Finding* that each Member State faces unique environmental disasters and that these disasters are
70 inevitable results of climate change that require preparation,
71
72 *Emphasizing* that prioritizing needs and risks is necessary to adequately and promptly address
73 economic, environmental, and meteorological concerns,
74
75 *Grieved* that issues unrelated to development often get in the way of progress and negatively
76 impact the rural and destitute communities that need help the most,
77
78 *The General Assembly*,
79
80 1) *Requests* that states be supported in their efforts to industrialize in an environmentally
81 sustainable manner, by encouraging countries to cooperate by sharing knowledge,
82 information, and technology with states that request assistance;
83
84 2) *Urges* all nations to make a concerted effort to adopt more climate-friendly policies,
85 focusing especially on:
86 a. Decreasing greenhouse gas emissions,
87 b. Increasing research and development of clean energy,
88 c. Further development of public transportation systems;

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- 3) *Affirms* the responsibility of Member States to ratify and follow through with the provisions established in previously signed agreements such as the Copenhagen Agreements;
 - 4) *Encourages* developed countries to provide support for sustainable development through provision of discretionary financial, technological, and agricultural resources to address topics concerned with but not limited to:
 - a. Alternative energy infrastructure creation,
 - b. Sustainable farming education,
 - c. Phasing out non-renewable resource dependence;
 - 5) *Strongly suggests* that recipient nations be given purview over the distribution of financial, technological, and agricultural resources acquired from developed nations with accountability enforcement through existing UNDP and UNEP frameworks;
 - 6) *Commends* UNDP initiatives such as the Sustainable Rural Environmental Development Programme (SRED) that have preserved the national sovereignty of Member States in the pursuit of MDG 7 by:
 - a. Identifying provinces and cooperative farms for pilot demonstration schemes in renewable energy technology application (small scale hydro, biomass, bio-gas, and solar energy),
 - b. Identifying and implementing training programs to promote agriculture practices that conserve water and energy resources,
 - c. Addressing barriers and constraints to implementing rural energy projects,
 - d. Compiling feedback regarding program success for sharing and knowledge management for domestic use,
 - e. Reformulating and redesigning implementation schemes at the national scale to lay the foundations for state-tailored programs;
 - 7) *Applauds* optimization programs such as the Small Wind Energy Development and Promotion in Rural Areas Programme (SWEDPRA) that identify and assess forms of alternative energy that would yield the highest output by region, including:
 - a. Cleaner carbon and natural gas,
 - b. Biofuels,
 - c. Hydroelectric power,
 - d. Solar, nuclear, and wind energy;
 - 8) *Calls for* the creation of education systems that inform potential energy technology users about feasibility and benefits;
 - 9) *Encourages* developing countries to identify regions or localities to begin incorporating applications of enhanced farming practices and renewable energy technologies;

- 135
136 10) *Urges* countries that occupy specialized alternative energy niches to share their resources
137 and technologies with developing countries;
138
139 11) *Reiterates* the importance of public-private partnerships in expanding the pool of
140 available alternative energy resources and in increasing research and development of
141 alternative energies;
142
143 12) *Recommends* that Member States establish voluntary educational exchange programs that
144 train workers from other states in the creation and use of alternative energy technologies
145 so that trainees can return to their nations with newfound expertise for further
146 development;
147
148 13) *Calls upon* the UNDP to enhance agricultural productivity in countries afflicted with food
149 shortages by:
150
151 a. Promoting the use of high-yield seeds,
152 b. Instructing farmers in permaculture practices,
153 c. Teaching farmers how to use agricultural technologies and practices to mitigate
154 the effects of climate change;
155
156 14) *Endorses* further research into sustainable agricultural technologies, especially those
157 dealing with drought- and flood-ridden lands, through the International Agricultural
158 Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research;
159
160 15) *Promotes* the development and transfer of agricultural technologies for long-term
161 sustainability, focusing on fair, mutually agreed terms of transfer and on utilizing local
162 know-how to maximize efficacy;
163
164 16) *Applauds* the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) "Technology for Agriculture"
165 and Integrated Food-Energy Systems (IFES) initiatives for providing a large repertoire of
166 easily-accessible agricultural knowledge to developing nations;
167
168 17) *Promotes* the application of sustainable and more effective irrigation techniques
169 especially in areas with drought conditions such as:
170 a. Developing underground water irrigation pipes to avoid steam evaporation,
171 b. Collecting rain water in existing underground water sources to safe on tank's
172 construction;
173
174 18) *Recommends* the creation of country-specific natural disaster prevention and response
175 programs to mitigate the damage done to agricultural resources and facilities;
176
177 19) *Calls* developing nations to identify the regions of highest economic, environmental, and
178 meteorological concern to expedite implementation of environmental policy;
179

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181

20) *Suggests against* withdrawal from growth initiatives for purposes unrelated to sustainable development.

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Code: GA2/1/16

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development

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- 1 *Confident* that the transition to a green economy creates jobs while combating poverty and
2 climate change simultaneously,
3
- 4 *Recognizing* the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for
5 sustainable economic development,
6
- 7 *Reaffirming* the definition of green jobs stated by the International Labor Organization the
8 transformational of economies, enterprises, workplaces and labor markets into a sustainable,
9 low-carbon economy providing decent work,
10
- 11 Understanding the need for knowledge and technology sharing systems,
12
- 13 *Realizing* the need for developing countries to utilize their natural resources and renewable
14 energy for environmental sustainability,
15
- 16 *Recognizing* the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for
17 sustainable economic development,
18
- 19 *Acknowledging* the shortcomings of past efforts relating to sustainable development and
20 implementation of practices,
21
- 22 *Recalling* the sustainable development goals from the Rio+20 Conference as time bond targets to
23 end poverty and hunger while preserving the environment,
24
- 25 *Noting* the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and
26 international cooperation,
27
- 28 *Seeking* innovative and effective measures to combat consequences associated with a lack of
29 sustainable development and climate change that are cost efficient,
30
- 31 *Recalling* the trade of carbon credits on the basis of the Kyoto Protocol,
32
- 33 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/64/292(2010) The human right to water and sanitation, we acknowledge
34 clean drinking water and sanitation as essential to the realization of all human rights,
35
- 36 *Realizing* the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and
37 international cooperation,
38
- 39 *Bearing in mind* the Security General's 5-year action agenda on water as a UN-wide initiative in
40 sustainable development;
41
- 42 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
43

- 44 1) *Advocates* the creation of programs that promote sustainable practices and connecting
45 Member States both regionally and internationally to collectively conserve resources;
46
- 47 2) *Recognizes* that sustainable development is impacted by the creation of environmental job
48 and program initiatives;
49
- 50 3) *Recommends* using data mining and analytical tools to better understand climate patterns,
51 using it for agriculture and incorporating all the data to improve and expedite decision-
52 making;
53
- 54 4) *Encourages* member states to adopt and promote sustainable development policies by:
55
- 56 a. Boosting tax benefits for direct investments in a green economy with a particular focus
57 on renewable energies;
58
 - 59 b. Promoting corporate social responsibility in enterprises and advocating its important role
60 as a reaction to the impact of climate change;
61
 - 62 c. Increasing the number of joint ventures formed by national and private capital in
63 renewable energies in order to increase the potential opportunities offered by a green
64 economy and its direct positive effects creating green jobs focusing on the data collected
65 from Member States and biome regions;
66
- 67 5) *Supports* the creation of a sustainable standard for all countries to follow better measurement
68 and decision making in the context of their own biome;
69
- 70 6) *Suggests* the establishment of internal environmental agencies within the state connected to
71 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advisories such as desert margin
72 programs;
73
- 74 7) *Encourages* the intensification of existing programs and initiatives that encourage
75 environmental sustainability in dealing with the impact of climate change including:
76
- 77 a. Addressing Carbon Sinks particularly:
78
 - 79 i. Creating traditional and non-traditional carbon sink projects to assist in
80 implementation in all member nations including:
81
 - 82 (1) Tree Farming,
 - 83 (2) Construction of wetland systems,
 - 84 (3) Carbon capturing systems for desert ecosystems;
85 - 86 b. Considering Urban agriculture specifically:
87
 - 88 i. Green agriculture, creating green houses which will help reduce water consumption,
89 and allow growth efficiency by having production year round through soil

- 90 conservation and drought control and education programs;
- 91 ii. Retain obligations in the Kyoto Protocol in reference to urban and rural sources
92 through alternative irrigation technologies and by increasing the use of public
93 transportation powered by renewable energies;
- 94
- 95 c. Utilizing UNESCO and Member States to continue to promote education on sustainable
96 development;
- 97
- 98 8) *Emphasizes* the creation of infrastructure that allows developing countries to improve their
99 access to natural resources;
- 100
- 101 9) *Calls upon* Member States for the establishment of a Natural Disaster Implementation
102 framework with the three following approaches:
- 103
- 104 a. Preparation:
- 105
- 106 i. Training personal on protocol during a natural disaster event;
- 107 ii. Creation of a campaign illustrating the unsustainable human actions that have the
108 potential to increase the intensity and frequency of natural disasters, particularly
109 demonstrating the physical and infrastructural losses and the impact on the economy;
- 110 iii. Implementing sustainable practices to reduce environmental damages;
- 111 iv. Integrating disaster risk reduction education;
- 112 v. Strengthening emergency shelter infrastructure to be used in the event of disaster;
- 113
- 114 b. Implementation:
- 115
- 116 i. Deploying trained personal to offer aid and assistance in the affected region;
- 117 ii. Sending representatives to asses the damage of affected areas;
- 118
- 119 c. Response:
- 120
- 121 i. Creating local work teams to deliver food to areas affected by floods through a
122 partnership between the government and the World Food Program through the use of
123 traditional ways of transportation such as canoes and boats;
- 124 ii. Using the WHO bodies and government aid to deliver medicines, to clean rivers, and
125 to clean storm sewers;
- 126 iii. Implementing projects and plans to rebuild the damaged infrastructure through the
127 UN Habitat and the UNDP with the support of Member States;
- 128 10) *Recognizing* that sustainable development is impacted by economic growth by economic
129 growth, resulting from the collaboration and connections between nations;
- 130
- 131 11) *Encourages* each nation state to facilitate domestic capacity building in terms of
132 environmental protection;
- 133

- 134 12) *Recommends* the utilization of existing funds (UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP) for developing
 135 countries interested in furthering their access to resources;
 136
- 137 13) *Urges* for the development of efficient energy sharing systems that better connect energy
 138 users to energy sources to prevent loss of energy in transportation;
 139
- 140 14) *Requests* that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific
 141 environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks,
 142 Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between
 143 developing countries and developed nations;
 144
- 145 15) *Requests* that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific
 146 environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks,
 147 Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between
 148 developing countries and developed nations;
 149
- 150 16) *Encourages* Member States to create partnerships with foreign and domestic investors in
 151 order to increase growth rates in renewable energy markets especially in the areas of green
 152 energy practices such as hydroelectricity, solar, geothermal and wind energy;
 153
- 154 17) *Calls* upon all Member States to actively engage in monitoring and sharing water quality
 155 data;
 156
- 157 18) *Recognizing* that sustainable development is impacted by conservation, as it leads to greener
 158 economies and economic growth;
 159
- 160 19) *Further recommends* the implementation of constructed wetlands to remove contamination,
 161 as constructed wetlands can be biofilters for the ecosystem;
 162
- 163 20) *Urges* Member States to support rural agricultural development in all countries by
 164 improving irrigation efficiency to reduce water waste and excess runoff;
 165
- 166 21) *Request* Member States to submit regular updates to WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring
 167 Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation to see commonalities and differences in
 168 water supply and sanitation;
 169
- 170 22) *Encourages* funding from private and non-private organizations to implement a training
 171 programme on water sanitation;
 172
- 173 23) *Calls* upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;
 174

- 175 24) *Urges* collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to combat the
176 crisis in water sanitation by establishing local water supplies through community-based
177 initiatives;
- 178
- 179 25) *Requests* that all Member States regulate the quality between the source and end user from
180 private water vendors;
- 181
- 182 26) *Calls* upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;
- 183
- 184 27) *Urges* Member States to conserve funds by addressing the supply chain of water to reduce
185 high costs in transportation and storage;
- 186
- 187 28) *Emphasizes* a greater use of alternative energies including:
- 188
- 189 a. Solar Energy by using:
 - 191 i. Grapheme and extremely narrow nanowires in order to efficiently store and extract
192 energy from solar panels;
 - 193 ii. Solar robots such as Qbotix that travel around solar panels to readjust the panels
194 towards the sun for maximum energy consumption;
 - 195 iii. Thermodynamic Solar Panels that gain energy from atmospheric temperature, wind,
196 rain, or snow;
 - 197 iv. Solar generators such as Luci to create electricity;
 - 198
 - 199 b. Wind Energies such as coastal wind turbines;
 - 200
 - 201 c. Hydroelectricity;
 - 202
 - 203 d. Geothermal;
- 204 28) *Recommends* solutions regarding the agriculture sector with its contribution in sustainable
205 development and its relation to climate change such as:
- 206
- 207 a. Capacity building strategies focusing on risk assessment in regions with a high level of
208 vulnerability to climate change including:
 - 209 i. Sharing of best practices from countries with a strong agricultural sector;
 - 210 ii. Preparation of information materials for water users by local agricultural sciences
211 academics supported by scholarship programs;
 - 212 iii. Elaboration of technologies for cultivation of crops in the conditions of droughts and
213 water deficits;
 - 214

- 215 b. Review of regulations in the irrigation sector taking into consideration the altered
216 agricultural conditions through:
 - 217
 - 218 i. Elaboration of national agricultural adaptation plans;
 - 219 ii. Preparation of long-term projections for required water resources in regard to
220 biophysical and economical analysis;
 - 221
- 222 29) *Endorsing* the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nation’s Fisheries &
223 Agriculture Department to release the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture:
224
 - 225 a. To invite the Fisheries & Agriculture Department to publish a publication on small water
226 fisheries, focusing on non-oceanic bodies of water, every two years;
 - 227
 - 228 b. To urge all Member States to strengthen their fisheries eco-systems while establishing
229 stronger controls on water pollution;
 - 230
 - 231 c. To request that all nations work with the WHO and the UNEP to better enhance the
232 coordination and establish improved standards in aquatic eco-systems;
 - 233
 - 234 d. To call for the development of a fund that encourages voluntary donations from the
235 private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation and enforcement of the
236 new standards by the United Nations Fisheries & Agriculture Department;
 - 237
- 238 30) *Emphasizes* the case of fisheries and their sustainability as an efficient eco-system;
239
- 240 31) *Urges* focusing on enforcing and improving security of any alternative energy industry;
241
 - 242 a. To promote all member states to take caution in all forms of alternative energy and gather
243 sufficient information as to not harm any human, animal, or ecological system while
244 implementing alternative technologies through;
245
 - 246 i. Support of the International Atomic Energy Agency if only to promote nuclear safety
247 within Member States’ nuclear program via regular examinations from a regional body;
 - 248
 - 249 ii. Recognizes that Sovereign States may choose whether or not they wish to invest in
250 nuclear energy;
 - 251
 - 252 b. Expresses its hope that nations while relying on nuclear or fossil fuel energy resources
253 invest in the exploration and development of green technologies while promoting the
254 expansion and sharing of those ideas to countries around the world;
 - 255

- 256 c. Stresses that while some countries still rely upon nuclear power, they look towards future
257 goals of safer clean technologies and strive towards increased energy independence.

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