

# Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme NMUN Simulation\*



## National Model United Nations Canada 23 – 29 November 2025

### United Nations Development Programme (**UNDP**)

#### Committee Staff

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#### Agenda

1. Adaptation and Resilience in the Face of Climate Change
2. Addressing Affordability and Accessibility of Goods for Marginalized Communities

#### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
<b>UNDP/1/1</b>	Knowledge sharing, data collection, and finance	Adopted without a recorded vote

*\* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

# Summary Report

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

1. Addressing Affordability and Accessibility of Goods for Marginalized Communities
2. Adaptation and Resilience in the Face of Climate Change

The session was attended by representatives of 16 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning a discussion on the topic of “Adaptation and Resilience in the Face of Climate Change.” By Wednesday evening, the Dais received a total of 2 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, from sharing environmental data and best practices, to providing insight on how to best implement National Adaptation Plans, and the creation of education workshops. The tone of the committee was extremely collaborative, diplomatic, and productive. Delegates stayed on topic and diligently worked together to produce quality working papers.

On Friday morning, 1 draft resolution was approved by the Dais, which had three friendly amendments. The committee adopted the resolution following a voting procedure without a recorded vote. The resolutions covered a wide array of issues, such as implementing data-sharing systems, establishing educational workshops, and rethinking finance towards National Adaptation Plans. After the debate closed on Topic I, the committee began discussion on Topic II.



**Code:** UNDP/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Development Program

**Topic:** Adaptation and Resilience in the Face of Climate Change

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*The United Nations Development Programme,*

*Underlining* the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence as enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 79/1 (2024), which underscores the need for strengthened global cooperation, transparency, and data-driven decision-making to address climate change and accelerate sustainable development,

*Noting* the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), and 17 (Partnership for the Goals), which underscore the importance of cooperation, capacity building, and knowledge exchange,

*Recognizing* the SDGs Investor Platform as an important tool that guides private sector climate investment, which leaves no one behind,

*Reiterating* its dismay that, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, there is currently a four trillion dollar financing gap for the SDGs, with Least Developed Countries (LDCs) experiencing larger deficits,

*Affirming* participating Member States' ratified pledges to limit emissions, set Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), report climate progress, and the agreement bound by the Green Climate Fund, which further advances Indigenous Peoples' rights and inclusion in climate finance under the *Paris Agreement* (2015),

*Reminding* that when at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties in 2023, Member States, consistent with the Paris Agreement were called on to establish and implement National Action Plans (NAPs) by 2025, aiming at building resiliency and promoting climate change adaption, with the Global Stocktake also conducting its first review process and evaluating progress on the goals of the Paris Agreement, and will do so every five years going forward,

*Conscious* of the crucial role played by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in promoting and safeguarding the rights and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples worldwide,

*Highlighting* the importance of education for all Member States regarding information about specific climate data, issues, and sustainability practices through initiatives such as the UNFCCC Action for Climate Empowerment,

*Having considered* the report from the UNFCCC that 144 countries have initiated the NAP process, including 67 developing countries, formally submitting their plans to the UNFCCC,

*Encouraging* Member States to establish and implement their own respective process of the UNFCCC's NAP by the year 2025 to build resiliency and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation,

*Contemplating* the *Sendai Declaration and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), which is a global framework for Member States' disaster risk and loss techniques,

*Distressed* by the ensuing damage to developmental systems, as stated by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing Nations (SIDS),

*Mindful* that 1.2 billion people experience life-changing impacts due to climate hazards, according to the World Bank, often within urban cities and communities, and that 1 in 5 people worldwide will be personally affected by a climate disaster in their lifetime,

*Cognizant* of extreme weather and climate impacts of socio-economic growth, exacerbating food insecurity, displacement, and poverty, specifically in LDCs, according to the World Food Programme,

*Frightened* by the fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) projects that climate change will result in an additional 250,000 deaths per year between 2030 and 2050,

*Considering* that, according to the WHO, 45 percent of the world's population lives in an area highly vulnerable to climate disasters,

*Devastated* that, according to Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, 91% of climate-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries,

*Taking* into account the ongoing challenges in reducing carbon dioxide emissions in developing countries that lack access to energy and technology, as emphasized by the Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research,

*Understanding* that vulnerable populations such as SIDS, marginalized groups, and indigenous communities are disproportionately impacted by climate change due to their low-lying geography and economic reliance on tourism, as stated by the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI), which offers an overview of the resilience of countries in multiple dimensions, and thereby shows the interconnectedness of environmental and economic factors during shocks and crises,

*Fully appreciating* the ongoing success of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Participatory Urban Agriculture Project (AGRUPAR), which reduces climate vulnerability with urban agriculture projects such as community gardens, sustainability workshops, and local consumption initiatives,

*Having regard* for the collective necessity of Member States to provide and procure funding for insurance-based mechanisms that positively contribute to climate adaptation through financial and technical support, such as the Loss and Damage Fund hosted by the World Bank, UNDP Insurance, and Risk Finance Facility,

*Commending* the role of Ecuador's Social and Environmental Risk (SARAS) Program, an environmental risk management framework that successfully guides credit unions and governments in directing loans to sustainable businesses,

*Bearing* in mind the Food and Agriculture Organization's Early Warning Early Action (EWEA)'s emphasis on the indispensable value of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) when it comes to early warning systems, particularly regarding the changes in wind patterns, cloud formations, and animal behavior,

*Aware* of the success that the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) Initiative has had in strengthening infrastructure resilience, safeguarding communities, and building economic stability for 24 SIDS,

*Emphasizing* the importance of existing practices of cultural and knowledge exchange, which transfer and share best practices on climate change adaptation bidirectionally, such as existing student exchange programmes of institutions of higher education globally and efforts within non-profits, specifically the Climate Leadership Initiative, the Indigenous Climate Action's Leadership Program and the Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Communication and Education Project (MECCE) which are providing leadership experience, data, and knowledge-sharing platforms, especially between young people,

*Further* emphasizing the lack of education on the operation and results of data systems that report and predict climate disasters, which manifests in chronic underfunding, non-standardized methods, and a lack of data on learning outcomes, as outlined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics,

1. *Recommends* Member States to make full use of existing UNDP knowledge-sharing platforms, including the Communities of Practice established under the UNDP Knowledge Management Strategy 2022–2025 (2022), to exchange best practices on cash-transfer systems, community-based adaptation, green infrastructure, and finance mobilization strategies that have demonstrated success;
2. *Agrees on* targeted support for regional organizations such as the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement (IPETCA) and Fundação Nacional dos, according to region, by:
  - a. Inviting and encouraging academic institutions to enact scholarships targeted toward the involvement of indigenous communities;
  - b. Recommending the incorporation of traditional indigenous knowledge of natural disaster adaptation into each NAP plan;
3. *Recommends* improving the Global Stocktake process by collaborating with the UNFCCC to identify and disseminate best practices and successful initiatives in NAPs by listing a selection of top projects;
4. *Reiterates* its call to improve global datasets that engage in carbon aid implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme *Emissions Gap Report 2025*, measuring the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, which helps monitor global warming projections that use computer data analysis to track climate change disasters, and annual reports that help assess the need for climate control and carbon calculation;
5. *Calls for* the expansion of the MVI to a comprehensive resource on resilience in the face of climate change, by providing detailed information on a larger number of Member States and offering data on regional differences within Member States, with the aim of a fairer and need-based global resource allocation in alignment with the NDPs, that measures climate change adaptation nationally, regionally, and locally through cooperation with national and Non-Governmental Organization data centers and existing UN databases;
6. *Advocates* for the establishment of a knowledge-sharing program, Integrating National Solutions for Populations Overseas, for countries facing similar climate disasters, prioritizing the matching of developed states with less developed states through:
  - a. Focusing on recruiting scientists and engineers who are experts in disaster preparation, prediction, and recovery technologies and techniques in more developed states;
  - b. Sending these experts to less developed states to implement these technologies and techniques, including complex machinery necessary for advanced data collection and disaster prediction;
  - c. Maintaining these technologies and machineries by sending experts in these specific fields to live in these less developed states and operate these systems;
  - d. Contracting these experts for discrete periods of time with financial incentives;

- e. Keeping the knowledge of these experts up to date through consistent communication with experts on the subject matter who specialize in these fields and extended returns to their home country upon request to learn new techniques and advances in their fields;
7. *Invites* the inclusion of discussions on climate change adaptation through dedicated seminars and forums within existing national and multinational exchange programmes focusing on young people as well as prioritizing a gender sensitive approach inspired by the Bélem Gender Action Plan by:
- a. Requesting Member States to more deeply engage and expand the scope as well as utilization of The Climate Leadership Initiative;
  - b. Allowing for culture sharing and preservation in addition to information sharing between future leaders, young professionals, and community organizers, further bolstering the utilization of existing study abroad and cultural exchange programmes;
  - c. Focusing especially on regional conferences for engaged young people from Moderately Developed Countries and LDCs;
8. *Proposes* the incorporation of TEK into the NDCs 3.0 Regional Forums that:
- a. Focus on the exchange of disaster preparedness techniques and technologies between smaller states, such as LDCs and SIDS, and larger states in the same regions as those smaller states;
  - b. Invites local Indigenous leaders in close discussion with already existing scientific data, which focuses on food and water security, generational knowledge, and traditional practices and techniques;
  - c. Recommends the SIDS and LDCs to adopt these guidelines in their NAPs;
9. *Endorses* an expansion of educational systems on climate data collection based on the MECCE Project through the creation of the project UN-Sustainability Honed Accessible Research & Engagement (SHARE), which will:
- a. Expand upon the MECCE's Interactive Data Platform to include more Member States and produce more accessible information about climate data for local communities to benefit the UNDP initiative to reduce inequalities through sustainable and inclusive development;
  - b. Reinforce the initiatives of UNDP's Climate Promise Project that teach and enhance the visibility and awareness of traditional ecological knowledge systems within the UN-SHARE in accordance with the acknowledgment of indigenous communities as the custodians of traditional knowledge systems and the dedication to enhancing climate information and early warning systems through indigenous knowledge;
  - c. Include the initiatives of UNESCO's LINKS Programme, promoting the inclusion of traditional and indigenous knowledge on a global scale and collaboration between educators and experts;
  - d. Include educational systems that are in accordance with the UNDP collaboration with the ZNotes project that promotes youth-led initiatives tackling social inequalities and educating the next generations;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment of a mechanism for advancing NAP implementation to be coordinated through the UNDP–UNFCCC NAP Implementation Support Framework to compile outcomes and recommendations to improve accountability and capacity-building, by:
  - a. Ensuring that the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative is incorporated as a standard component in all future NAPs supported by UNDP;
  - b. Convening an annual NAP Peer Review Session during the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) or Regional Climate Weeks, allowing Member States to present progress, challenges, and best practices regarding NAP implementation;
  - c. Identifying NAP implementation challenges via regional hubs, significantly strengthening NAP execution through technical expertise and policy-relevant climate data tailored to regional vulnerabilities and national adaptation priorities;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to develop local climate risk analyses aligned with the Sendai Framework to identify and manage areas most vulnerable to natural disasters and climate impacts, and encourages that such efforts:
  - a. Integrate Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles into local governance and community planning to enhance long-term resilience;
  - b. Are developed and coordinated with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction;
12. *Encourages* the expansion of Early Warning Systems and data collected from weather stations, gauges, and sensors to transfer information about climate trends, vulnerabilities, and impacts to identify nations that are most susceptible and provide relief, utilizing traditional knowledge to safeguard local lands, further expanding on successful policies and initiatives, such as UNDP’s *Mapping Climate Mobility Hotspot Risks* (2024);
13. *Further encourages* the improvement of Early Warning Systems, through utilizing AI to improve analytics by identifying patterns, storing old data, and continuously updating information under the advisement of professionals, including only the usage of voluntary data from Member States to identify patterns more accurately, decreasing the risks of disasters and the need for substantive funding;
14. *Suggests* the expansion of the UN-Habitat City Resilience Profiling Programme to more Member States, particularly low-income countries and small communities, by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), and UN-Habitat City Resilience Profiling Programme to identify cities and communities in particular need of assistance;
  - b. Allocating resources and recommending strategies to mitigate climate hazards, while empowering community leaders' inclusion;
15. *Stresses its readiness* for the continued support of the IRIS program to build on already existing support to SIDS in order to:
  - a. Delay the \$50 million budget deadline from 2030 to 2035 to account for the lengthy timeline of infrastructure projects;
  - b. Provide policy support to developing regions that are receiving large infrastructure

grants that may significantly affect their local economies;

16. *Requests* the implementation of participatory farming solutions modeled on the AGRUPAR program that enhance food security and lessen the severity of climate change through:
  - a. Consultation with local and regional government to convert vacant or underutilised land into community gardens and small-scale farms;
  - b. Promoting agro-ecological practices, such as organic fertilisation, local consumption, and responsible land management;
  - c. Integrating community participation via local schools, communities, and civil groups such as NGOs and non-profits to grow organic food and provide learning opportunities;
17. *Emplores* further expansion of the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA) program and enhancing the accessibility and quality of infrastructure and manufacturers involved in the production of food through the promotion of technological development in order to create more efficient monitoring systems and productive machinery by:
  - a. Encouraging all Member States to collaborate with transparency in technological development, so as to accelerate the achievement of scientific and technological development;
  - b. Building more resilient infrastructures in the food production sector, which are capable of overcoming fruitless periods and extreme natural events, following the guidelines set by the ISO 22372: Guidelines for Resilient Infrastructure;
  - c. Developing agricultural management and nature-based solutions for innovative farming and land use with information sharing about the latest developments, successful practices, and results regarding current plans in already existing regional conferences and workshops, such as SCALA at the 9th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum;
18. *Further advocates* that all financial mechanisms under the UNDP's SDG Investor Platform be expanded to reduce climate investment risk and foster private sector participation by:
  - a. Widening the use of guarantees, insurance tools, debt-swap agreements, and blended finance;
  - b. Furthering risk-sharing frameworks designed to attract sustainable investment, modelled on the success of SARAS;
  - c. Encouraging that national sovereignty is respected and avoiding political conditionality or obligations;
  - d. Promoting mutually beneficial agreements for both the private investor and the public sector;
  - e. Increasing Member States' contributions to the financing of the UNDP's specific risk-financing operations;
19. *Appeals* for collaboration with the UNOCHA and UNDAC, to enhance transparency around existing checks-and-balances frameworks for investment projects by promoting accessible, non-sensitive public reporting and opportunities for stakeholder consultation and public



oversight, while taking into account confidentiality requirements and the legitimate concerns of private investors regarding proprietary information;

20. *Further suggests* the adaptation of procuring funding contributions to the Loss and Damage Fund hosted by the World Bank to address the growing need to increase the strength of the international insurance base through an expansion initiative aimed to minimize uninsured losses among populations living in LDCs and SIDS, and supports the development of additional measures to reduce vulnerabilities;
21. *Considers* the establishment of regional working groups for climate finance mobilization, delivering promises on implementing results-based technology that delivers on the UNDP's promise to leave no nation behind, through UNDP's regional offices, which will work to connect willing Member States with potential funders to create tailored financing approaches that best support Member States' initiatives to achieve their NAPs by:
  - a. Increasing monetary contributions to the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, housed under the UN General Assembly Multi-Partner Trust Fund, working to close the weather observations gap in SIDS and LDCs;
  - b. Enhancing global commitments to Stocktake conferences such as COP28 and COP29, focusing special attention on financing and funding goals to streamline effective funding sources;
22. *Expresses its hope* for the establishment of institutional frameworks and incentives, guided by the UN General Assembly, specifically through the Committee on Contributions and the SDG Investor Platform, within agreeing host countries by offering tangible Member State and stakeholder incentives, as well as granting priority consideration for procurement projects and contracts through:
  - a. Adapting the use of Blue Bonds to raise capital specifically for marine and ocean-based projects;
  - b. Inviting local IP leaders as stakeholders on the approval of resilience infrastructure and procurement projects present on indigenous lands.