



Economic and Social Council Plenary

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
- II. Harnessing Cultural Heritage for Sustainable Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
ECOSOC/RES/1/1	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	44 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions
ECOSOC/RES/1/2	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Adopted by acclamation
ECOSOC/RES/1/3	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	43 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 5 abstentions
ECOSOC/RES/1/4	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	41 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 5 abstentions

ECOSOC/RES/1/5	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Adopted by acclamation
ECOSOC/RES/1/6	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	44 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions
ECOSOC/RES/1/7	People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	45 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report for the Economic and Social Council Plenary

The Economic and Social Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
- II. Harnessing Cultural Heritage for Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives of 49 Member States. On Tuesday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

By Wednesday evening, the Dais received a total of 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics that included the necessity for promoting sustainable practices in agriculture, the importance of working in securing access to water, and securing funding to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The committee had an intense debate regarding the need to develop and promote policies that put the individual as the center of the creation of policies to combat climate change as well as to mitigate and adapt to its consequences. In addition to that, delegates talked about the importance of local governments and communities in developing strategies to promote adaptation to the effects of climate change. Furthermore, it was stressed by the body that one of the areas that is affected the most by climate change is agriculture; therefore, delegates called for urgent attention to the inclusion of farming as a core issue regarding climate change adaptation.

On Thursday, 7 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 7 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including agriculture adaptation to climate change, securing funding for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, the promotion of renewable energies, education as a tool to promote adaptation, building partnerships between countries to mitigate the effects of climate change, sustainable water management, and water security. The body was fully engaged in finding consensus and delegates participated in multiple working groups at once. Moreover, the committee maintained a diplomatic debate throughout all of its sessions that facilitated sharing policies and priorities during both, formal and informal sessions.



Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
2
3 *Reaffirms the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for its efforts to tackle*
4 *greenhouse gas emissions and its interference with international climate,*
5
6 *Acknowledges General Assembly's resolution 67/221 (2013) which calls for the smooth transition for countries*
7 *graduating from the list of least developed,*
8
9 *Recalling General Assembly's resolution 46/182 (1991) which upholds the principle for humanitarian assistance for*
10 *developing countries and marginalized populations,*
11
12 *Reaffirming the mission of the Green Climate Fund and its ability to fund innovative mitigation projects throughout*
13 *all Member States,*
14
15 *Recalls the General Assembly resolution 42/184 (1957) which calls for cooperation between the World*
16 *Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions,*
17
18 *Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 which pertains to partnerships and aims to provide assistance*
19 *to least developed countries (LDC) by establishing stronger relations in Public and Private Partnerships, specifically*
20 *targeting conglomerates that are Multinational Corporations (MNC) and Transnational Corporations (TNC),*
21
22 *Recalling the International Rules for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading (2012) set forth by the United Nations*
23 *Conference on Trade and Development which emphasizes the efficiency with which private entities can reduce*
24 *carbon emissions through trade,*
25
26 *Referring to the ECOSOC Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (2013) which enhances*
27 *technical cooperation through exchange of information and sharing of knowledge to promote research and*
28 *development in the areas of sustainable agricultural mechanization,*
29
30 *Acknowledging ESOSOC resolution 2017/22 (2017) on Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) which urges the*
31 *utilization of technological advancement to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change in helping*
32 *produce a low emission-based economy,*
33
34 *Stresses that with the conclusion of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Fifth Assessment*
35 *Report, research on the climate system showed evidence that the planet may have already reached a point of*
36 *irreversible damage due to climate change,*
37
38 *Referring to Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which states all human beings are*
39 *born free and equal with dignity and rights which are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards*
40 *one another in a spirit of brotherhood and Article 3 which states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and*
41 *security of person,*
42
43 *Recognizing the Paris Agreement's objective of preventing global temperatures from rising more than 1.5 degrees*
44 *Celsius,*
45
46 *Alarmed by the rising temperatures that cause cardiovascular systems to fail, leading to death in the global*
47 *community demonstrated in the 2003 European heat wave which resulted in 70,000 deaths,*
48

- 49 1. *Emphasizes* the importance of improved air purification methods to counter excess carbon emissions in the air
50 by:
51
- 52 a. Encouraging the construction and placement of seed nurseries and dispensaries around the world;
53
 - 54 b. Supporting mass planting of seeds for purposes of reforestation;
55
 - 56 c. Endorsing the integration of horticultural practices as an effective way of addressing the rise of
57 temperature;
58
 - 59 d. Promotes the practice of insulating structures and reducing air pollution at the same time, which will
60 be affordable for least developed countries;
61
 - 62 e. Supports the expansion of agricultural education programs to include lessons on the function of plants
63 in an ecosystem to enable an agricultural system which grows plants that will be beneficial and
64 sustainable for society;
65
- 66 2. *Encourages* private sector and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with Member States to help
67 establish local knowledge hubs where educated experts provide knowledge to local populations to enable
68 sustainable development in subjects such as:
69
- 70 a. Establishment of artificial intelligence to enable monitoring of marine water quality;
71
 - 72 b. Create a platform which facilitates discussion between private and public sectors;
73
 - 74 c. Coordinate with Member States to create laws and policies that would encourage agricultural
75 industries to work together for a continuous utilization of land and to promote responsible farming;
76
 - 77 d. Offering incentives towards private sectors to promote cooperation and to encourage private MNC's
78 and TNC's to participate in the following programs;
- 79 3. *Encourages* Member States the widespread implementation of renewable technologies both in the automobile
80 industry and the power-operating sector to promote sustainable development throughout the global marketplace
81 by:
82
- 83 a. Urging all Member States to work with local automobile manufacturers to expand their hydrogen fuel
84 cell automobile market through government subsidies and partnerships between public and private
85 sectors;
86
 - 87 b. Calls upon Member States to develop fuel cell power plants to reduce the emissions from coal-burning
88 plants;
89
 - 90 c. Encourages the widespread implementation of fuel cell power plants to poverty stricken regions
91 through funding by the Green Climate Fund;
92
 - 93 d. Reiterates the need for increased infrastructure to ensure the full implementation of hydrogen fuel cell
94 technologies;
95
 - 96 e. Encourages Member States to urge domestic auto manufacturers to increase the production of zero-
97 emission vehicles in order to increase the demand of the products and decrease the overall price of the
98 technology, increasing availability to all Member States;
99
 - 100 f. Promote energy mix diversification to reduce vulnerability and cost overruns of the power system in
101 hydropower generation;
102
- 103 4. *Expresses hope* that Member States will cooperate and collaborate in establishing incentives for corporations
104 and businesses to utilize renewable energy technology to bring consensus to the climate change debate.

105 **Annex**

- 106
- 107 1. *Invites* Member States to consider the implementation of the following policies according to their reality and
- 108 their means available by:
- 109
- 110 a. Maximizing the use of solar energy in terms of public and private institutions and facilities such as
- 111 public lamp posts and government offices;
- 112
- 113 b. Taking advantage of carbon capture and storage technology to remove carbon dioxide from the
- 114 atmosphere and utilizing it for fuel sources;
- 115
- 116 c. Promoting the use of biofuel to fuel facilities and equipment used in agriculture and other government
- 117 infrastructure through the management of waste deposits both from industrial and agricultural waste;
- 118
- 119 d. Encouraging Member States to implement private carbon trading markets within their own domestic
- 120 industries;
- 121
- 122 e. Provide incentives to those industries that reduce their carbon emissions in accordance to the Paris
- 123 Agreement;
- 124
- 125 f. Achieve a climate-neutral building stock through the combination of energy efficiency and renewable
- 126 energy;
- 127
- 128 g. Encourages all Member States to implement renewable energy technology such as hydropower, wind-
- 129 power and thermal power depending on different land attributions such as the weather, temperature or
- 130 climate tendency;
- 131
- 132 h. Suggests all countries that have not adhered to the treaties concerning pollution policies in reviewing
- 133 their position and sending more information regarding the emissions of each state to the General
- 134 Assembly;
- 135
- 136 i. Suggests that Member States who heavily rely on fossil fuels invest in renewable sources of energy for
- 137 long term economic stability and clean affordable energy.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

2
3 *Highlighting* the work of the Food Agricultural Organization (FAO) that serves as a coordinated body for coping
4 with world hunger in order to achieve food security and guarantee adequate access to high-quality food, in particular
5 the adoption of the Framework Program on Climate Change Adaptation (FAO-Adapt) aiming to facilitate measures
6 in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that can lead to sustainable production and resilience to climate change,
7

8 *Acknowledging* statistics from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification that indicate that
9 desertification will be a major cause of arable land loss in coming years, threatening the homes of six million
10 Sahelian citizens between 1997 and 2020, and recognizing the potential of sustainable agriculture in slowing this
11 process,
12

13 *Taking note of* non-profit organizations and non-governmental organization (NGOs) which provides
14 communication, mentorship, and learning between experts and the general public in order to conserve biodiversity in
15 developing countries,
16

17 *Recognizing* the success of the Rio Rural Development Program headed by the Food and Agriculture Organization
18 (FAO) and funded by the World Bank that provides short-term and long-term incentives to farmers in Latin America
19 to adopt sustainable and conservatory practices on their farms,
20

21 *Approving of* General Assembly resolution 73/78 (2018), on strengthening of the coordination of Emergency
22 humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, a joint resolution by the General Assembly (GA) and the Economic
23 and Social Council (ECOSOC), calling Member States to ensure that collaborative efforts adhere to humanitarian
24 principles in attaining inclusive economic growth and sustainable development,
25

26 *Noting* the Organic Agriculture Transition (OAT) that restructured and modernized Romania's agricultural sector to
27 have sustainable organic farming which delivers resilience against natural disasters, infectious diseases, and pests,
28

29 *Expressing its appreciation for* Member States to take the global efforts in bridging the gaps between opportunities
30 and sharing of co-benefits to alleviate the effects of climate change towards agriculture through collective action and
31 cooperation,
32

- 33 1. *Recommends* FAO's Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change to review FAO-Adapt, particularly
34 by updating it to a trans-regional and universal standard, with annual reports to the Director General, which will
35 include the results of the regional implementation of the program to track the progress on the agricultural and
36 food security sectors;
37
- 38 2. *Encourages* Member States to review agricultural policies for their impact on desertification and that the FAO
39 to expand and assist in implementing sustainable measures as well as providing training and support for reliable
40 irrigation;
41
- 42 3. *Encourages* partnerships between Member States who are recognized for their sustainable agriculture practices
43 and Member States who are developing and wish to improve their practices to being sustainable modeling the
44 example of non-profit organizations and NGO's through the use of:
45
- 46 a. Annual meetings during which Member States work together to create guidelines for sustainable and
47 organic agricultural practices;
48

- 49 b. A curriculum which is updated every three years and implements sustainable guidelines set by Member
50 States in order to educate agricultural workers on innovative and sustainable practices which will be
51 available at local FAO field offices to any community farmers;
52
53 c. A commission representative of all Member States presents at annual meetings which surveys the
54 progress of the education curriculum and its effect on Member States' practices, while maintaining
55 open communication about its findings with each Member States' agricultural ministers or equivalent
56 government positions;
57
- 58 4. *Suggests* improvements to incentives for farming communities in accordance to the reality to each Member
59 States' capacity in order to promote the use of sustainable agricultural practices through:
60
- 61 a. Disposing of agricultural waste by giving the organic compost from yields to biofuel plants for more
62 renewable energy;
63
- 64 b. Using rotational crop practices to progressively improve land and soil quality to strengthen the
65 capacity for adaptation to climate change;
66
- 67 c. Increasing the water-use efficiency to ensure sustainable withdraws of water by placing water limits
68 and recycling water used;
69
- 70 5. *Draws the attention of* Member States to apply initiatives modeled after OAT by enhancing inclusive multi-
71 stakeholder monitoring and management systems of pastoral land to minimize overuse and damage that adhere
72 with social, developmental, and environmental standards.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

2
3 *Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.3, which requires the elimination of hazardous chemicals and
4 materials in the water supply, by decreasing the proportion of untreated wastewater and by substantially increasing
5 recycling and safe reuse globally,

6
7 *Bearing in mind,* SDG 6.A, which calls for increased cooperation in the management of water and its availability to
8 the individual,

9
10 *Recalling* the 2018 World Water Development policy and decision, inside and outside of the water community,
11 which provides the potential of utilizing nature-based solutions in mitigating efforts focused on contemporary water
12 management challenges across all sectors,

13
14 *Recognizing* that the use of nature-based solutions in water management sustainability and availability is critical to
15 the achievement of the Post-2015 Agenda established in the *2018 World Water Program Report,*

16
17 *Having in mind* SDG 7.C which integrates the principles of sustainable development into country policies and
18 programs in relation to responsible water management,

19
20 *Alarmed* by the scarcity of public information concerning the considerable amount of water involved in the
21 production and consumption of processed goods,

22
23 *Placing* high priority on limiting the negative consequences derived from possible future cultural conflict as
24 described in the UNESCO's Five Stylized Scenarios (2012) report drafted as part of the United Nations World
25 Water Assessment Programme,

26
27 *Reiterating* the importance of placing focus on minority representation in local entities, as stated in the United
28 Nations Development Program report *Marginalised Minorities in Development Programming (2010),*

29
30 *Having examined* the United Nations Environment Programme Goodwill Ambassador for its continuous work aimed
31 at societal and economic inclusivity,

32
33 *Referring to* SDG 12 which emphasizes sustainable consumption and production practices and the indicator of
34 material footprint 12.2.1,

35
36 *Bearing in mind* the example of South Africa in managing and saving water resources and succeeding in putting off
37 "Day Zero" and inviting Member States to look to them as an example in this particular field,

38
39 1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Social Organization's World Water Assistance
40 Program (WAP) to further investigate local stewardship of water distribution and usage efficiency through the
41 creation of regional reports in areas of water scarcity and areas at risk for water scarcity in order to allow Non-
42 Governmental Organizations to better understand and oversee water distribution and supply;

43
44 2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of constructing wastewater treatment to meet rising water demands and enhance water
45 quality and quantity in the industry sector by:

- 46
47 a. Focusing on ecologically friendly treatment of wastewater caused by industries, with minimum
48 chemical standard and within the context of environmental legislation;

49

- 50 b. Performing cost-benefit analysis reports before the start of water infrastructure projects;
51
52 c. Recommending that UN-Water and the World Health Assembly establish measurement methods in
53 accordance with the *Global Drinking Water Quality Index Development and Sensitivity Analysis*
54 *Report* (2007);
55
- 56 3. *Recommends* the reevaluation of existing databases on water sourcing and water conservation efforts, achieved
57 through United Nations Water (UN Water), by increasing accessibility of general populations of Member States
58 to databases in order to increase awareness and empower individuals and their communities to better adapt to
59 water scarcity created by climate change;
60
- 61 4. *Expresses its support* for the United Nations Environmental Program Goodwill Ambassadors and strongly
62 suggests an expansion of the ambassadors to include a UN Water Ambassador in specific regions, such as
63 Africa, East Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, amongst others in order to:
64
- 65 a. Better integrate the WAP regional report into public understanding and policy decisions;
66
67 b. Facilitate regional and local cooperation in the management of water supply and distribution;
68
69 c. Shed light on the tenuous situations of underrepresented minority groups in resource management and
70 encourage their integration in water management decisions;
71
- 72 5. *Encourages* the collaboration of the Food and Agricultural Organization and UN Water, to better inform the
73 public of the impact food production and water supply;
74
- 75 6. *Recognizes* the value of including vulnerable populations in water management systems, through increased
76 representation in local bodies & Non-Governmental Organizations to increase the availability and
77 understanding of knowledge stemming from indigenous communities in the aspect of agricultural development.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of the *United National Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) that
4 was adopted in 1992 aimed at stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations for individual countries,

5
6 *Acknowledging* the significance of the Paris Agreement that was adopted in 2015 to reduce carbon emissions by
7 harnessing natural resources to develop clean sources of energy,

8
9 *Appreciating* the United Nations Development Program adopted in 1965 that provides expert advice and support to
10 countries,

11
12 *Expressing* appreciation of the work of the International Energy (IEA) founded in 1974 with the function to
13 coordinate energy supply worldwide for the financial support and coordination of funding,

14
15 *Recognizing* the efforts of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IEA) to fund Member States in their actions
16 towards obtaining the necessary facilities and capacity-building procedures for renewable energy sources coinciding
17 with their advisory function in the international level,

18
19 *Appreciating* the adaptation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 13.1 which is aimed at
20 strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural,

21
22 *Reaffirming* ECOSOC's resolution 2017/22 (2017) on Science, technology and innovation for development, to work
23 with input from a variety of stakeholders, including relevant United Nations agencies, to formulate, adopt and
24 implement science, technology and innovative policies aimed at contributing to the implementation of the
25 sustainable development goals,

26
27 *Highlighting* the actions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), particularly
28 Comprehensive Policy on Urban Refugees established in 1997, which aimed at protecting refugees in urban areas,

29
30 *Noting* with concern that the occurrence of the natural disasters has increased significantly in the past and this has
31 resulted in a high number of mortalities and economic and social losses worldwide,

32
33 *Stressing* the importance of post-disaster situations and mitigation processes to ensure the welfare of the citizens of
34 Member States who are affected by climate change enforced calamities,

35
36 *Having considered* the significance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted in
37 2012 at the third UN World Conference, aimed at presenting new and reducing existing disaster risks,

38
39 1. *Requests* financial aid and management mechanisms from developed countries and agencies under Economic
40 and Social Council such as, but not limited to Development Assistance Committees (DAC) members and World
41 Bank's International Development Association (IDA) towards necessary installations to facilitate climate
42 change forums and succeeding programs;

43
44 2. *Encourages* invites member states from the DAC to provide financial aid and management mechanisms towards
45 the restoration of climate change related to destruction from the occurrences of natural disasters;

46
47 3. *Calls upon* Member States to assess communities vulnerable to flood and water damage, for the purpose of
48 determining appropriate channels for protection thereof;

49

- 50 4. *Approves* United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) efforts to expand already implemented
51 through humanitarian assistance, which will reiterate the necessity to supply safe water and sanitation resources
52 through the previously installed latrines and washing stations, and anticipates improvements to propel efforts of
53 UNICEF;
54
- 55 5. *Emphasizes* the need for continuation of finding natural resources such as plants like La Chira and Talara
56 Desalination which helps increase environmental rejuvenation of shorelines to implement water sanitization by
57 increasing environmental rejuvenation on shorelines;
58
- 59 6. *Calls* upon educational institutions, local government units, and non-governmental organizations of Member
60 States to cooperate on:
61
- 62 a. Preventive education by creating a curriculum that includes practices on adaptation and mitigation,
63 natural disaster prevention, and emergency response, and making sure that women, children, and
64 persons with disabilities and all other groups are given equal access;
65
- 66 b. Finding ways to form credible accreditors of comprehensive visual learning aids and mechanism for
67 the rural areas with minorities and indigenous groups;
68
- 69 7. *Recommends* Member States to implement policies to educate citizens on technology and for research and
70 development on renewable energy by:
71
- 72 a. Introducing investment incentives for universities and corporations that opt to share knowledge and
73 skills to integrate technology and renewable energy in their facilities;
74
- 75 b. Calls upon Member States to work with private firms in order to create a curriculum that will produce
76 highly competent individuals in the areas concerning technology and climate change;
77
- 78 8. *Recommends* that national Government and non-state actors engage in partnerships concerning efficient water
79 management including the development of “sponge-cities” that allowed flood prone regions to be able to divert
80 excess rainwater and sanitize it for consumption;
81
- 82 9. *Encourages* all Member States in reducing the use of fossil fuels and an increase of investments for renewable
83 energy sources, such as wind, solar power, and elimination of pollution associated with fossil fuels,
84 understanding that financial burdens exist but the benefits will provide long-term profits;
85
- 86 10. *Recommends* Member States under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program to develop
87 National Adaption Plan in the regions by creating international standards that can affect local agricultural petrol
88 energetic;
89
- 90 11. *Encourages* the creation of an international commission for environmental scientists which work together with
91 non-governmental organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) alongside the World Bank to
92 review research financing, ensuring safe escape routes to evade crisis, and preventions, which may include:
93
- 94 a. *Having* safe routes for escape by land, water, and air, the use of watch towers enabling a siren for early
95 detection, *creating* a voluntary program of trained civilians to mitigate during natural disasters;
96
- 97 b. *Considering* the creation of infrastructures to survive such disasters as flooding, earthquakes,
98 landslides, fires, and droughts;
99
- 100 c. *Ensuring* that citizens of Member States coming from post-disaster areas are given shelter through the
101 integration of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) with willing institutions;
102
- 103 d. *Inviting* the creation of floating gardens to expand the efforts of cleaning rivers;
104

- 105 12. *Confirming* that the conditions of temporary housing and shelter zones such as, that all Member States adhere to
106 undergoing systematic review for the purpose of protection and assistance activities;
107
- 108 13. *Calls upon* Member States to represent comprehensive National Action Plans on climate change at the annual
109 UN Climate Change Conference which will include the successful regional practices of climate change
110 adaptation in the spheres of energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, agriculture and forestry and,
111 irrigation which will:
112
- 113 a. Encourage governments to initiate national actions on the aforementioned spheres;
 - 114
 - 115 b. Demonstrate equitable actions needed by Member States in fulfilling their common but differentiated
116 responsibilities towards a climate-resilient society;
 - 117
- 118 14. Suggest Member States to improve the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) in order to:
119
- 120 a. Strengthen the National Protected Areas Systems which contributes to the protection of vulnerable
121 biodiversity and ecosystems;
 - 122
 - 123 b. Develop new early warning systems, within the risk reduction framework for the agricultural, coastal
124 and health sector, and infrastructures.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the Secretary-General report on Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian
4 Assistance A/73/78-E/2018/54 (2018), which stipulates the dire need of all Member States to adopt disaster
5 preparedness and resiliency plans during the climate related incidents that affect vulnerable groups,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the extensive history of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in managing and
8 creating programs that renders assistance to least developing countries, evident in their effective crisis response in
9 which said United Nations global development network rendered debris removal management, emergency living
10 assistance, and rapid recovery cooperation during the devastating earthquake in Nepal in 2015,

11
12 *Acknowledging also* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) strategic
13 response operations to post-disaster situations by employing rapid provision of field investigations that determine
14 the causes of disasters in the devastated areas by utilizing education and impartation of awareness in a culturally
15 sensitive manner,

16
17 *Expressing* our strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting
18 10, 13, and 16, which synergistically focuses on instituting a sustainably built environment for all Member States,

19
20 *Recognizing* the tireless effort of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to consolidate
21 data of easy access for UN agencies and persons of the world, such as the Global Assessment Report on Disaster
22 Risk Reduction,

23
24 *Politely requests* the General Assembly to consider the establishment of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund
25 (CCAF) that functions towards integrating the donations of various Member States,

- 26
27 1. *Recommends* the UNISDR to operate jointly with the aforementioned CCAF initiative enabling strong dialogue
28 between the distinguished strategies, both directed towards mitigating and adapting to climate change by:
29
30 a. Allowing Member States to independently petition for access to these projects and resources;
31
32 b. Determining the prior requirements and conditions, such as economic competence for application
33 status of Member States;
34
35 2. *Requests also* the collaborative participation of the UNDP that would be distributing 60% of the funds of the
36 CCAF to infrastructure and disaster risk projects into the sustainable development of initiatives in accordance
37 with the SDGs;
38
39 3. *Suggests* definitive infrastructure projects for preventative and adaptive measures that operates in the following
40 priority areas:
41
42 a. Coastal reclamation and protection;
43
44 b. Soil management;
45
46 c. Water desalination;
47
48 d. Forest management;
49

- 50 e. Water protection and management;
51
- 52 4. *Requests* the remaining 40% of CCAF monies be allocated to UNESCO to oversee research projects pertaining
53 to sustainable development opportunities and adaptation projects involving the aforementioned initiative, such
54 as but not limited to:
55
- 56 a. Developing trade routes;
57
58 b. New available resources;
59
60 c. Changing agricultural prospects;
61
- 62 5. *Calls upon* the collaborative participation of the UNISDR to serve in an advisory capacity to national and local
63 government agencies, and creating and managing a shared database in regards to consolidating the following
64 disaster risk reduction components from their existing Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by
65 making said data available to any willing Member States' disaster preparation and operation plans:
66
- 67 a. Hazard mappings;
68
69 b. Early warning signs;
70
71 c. Successful response plans;
72
73 d. Preventative measures.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

2
3 *Mindful* of the serious and dangerous negative repercussions of climate change on all Member States, placing
4 emphasis on adaptation efforts to those developing states most seriously impacted as outlined by UN General
5 Assembly resolution 71/173 (2016) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2018/4 (2018),

6
7 *Recognizes* the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its new emphasis on people-centered
8 climate change, particularly the connection between SDG 2 and SDG 6 through general agricultural degradation and
9 water pollution,

10
11 *Acknowledges* the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* in establishing successful action
12 initiatives and land plans to reduce risk among vulnerable populations,

13
14 *Recalling* previous environmental programs and other international treaties regarding the environment such as the
15 UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and the Kyoto Protocol,

16
17 *Refers to* the *Adaptation Fund*, established by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto
18 Protocol, which finances efforts for climate adaptation that focus on technology as a means to make agriculture
19 more able to adapt to climate change,

20
21 *Recognizing* the steps that Member States have already taken to reduce the impact of climate change on populations
22 and adjusting such action plans to an ever-changing world of innovation and technology,

23
24 *Welcoming* private sectors, non-governmental organizations, and the civil society to work hand in hand to combat
25 the issues of climate change alongside the United Nations,

26
27 *Suggesting* an efficient and environmentally friendly use of already existing and abundant resources present in the
28 different geographical regions of the world, such as water pipelines, drills, dams, and other readily available tools
29 and resources, desert sand for renewable energy, the reuse of agricultural waste for people-centered development,
30 and geothermal energy for developmental assistance,

31
32 *Noting* the current and readily available technologies that can be utilized by all classes of countries,

33
34 *Referring to* the use of analog forestry for more sustainable agricultural practices, as highlighted in General
35 Assembly Resolution 70/1 (2015) and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* in which a farmer replaces
36 plants in an ecosystem that don't serve a function for society with a plant that has the same role in the ecosystem but
37 is able to provide materials that can be sold or consumed,

38
39 1. *Recommends* the development or restructuring of policies and programs that promote innovative practices in the
40 finding, collecting, and sustaining of clean water access such as drills, pipes, dams, or other readily available
41 tools and resources that:

42
43 a. Provide for simple, durable, and easily transportable assets;

44
45 b. Install and strengthen the bonds within communities and has the ability to create economic
46 independence, bring disaster relief, increase farming yields, and increase cleanliness in communities
47 by teaching individuals how to operate and repair certain tools and techniques;

48

- 49 c. Invest in people, communities, and help in immediate accessibility to clean water that is contaminated
50 due to climate change;
51
- 52 2. *Endorses* innovative relief solutions by curating roofs through agricultural resources tasked with decreasing heat
53 temperatures within buildings and allowing for easy people-centered repair and production;
54
- 55 3. *Recommending* the consideration of previous environmental programs and other international treaties regarding
56 the environment by:
57
- 58 a. Addressing agricultural issues by creating opportunities to assist farmers in adopting climate smart
59 techniques and increasing their productivity by:
60
- 61 i. Providing better links to market agricultural goods;
62 ii. Creating opportunity for conservation agriculture;
63
- 64 b. Regulating the usage of water in regions affected by drought through:
65
- 66 i. Conserving the water that is stored naturally in underground aquifers;
67 ii. Regulating the amount of water that is utilized, particularly by industries;
68
- 69 4. *Encourages* Member States to review their agricultural policies, with the aim of reducing the catastrophic
70 phenomenon of desertification, especially in the African areas, which at the moment is the area of the world
71 most affected by the consequences of global warming to:
72
- 73 a. Foster a greater collaboration so as not to continue to use the intensive agriculture as the only form of
74 cultivation;
75
- 76 b. Increase controls on herbicides to reduce the negative impact that many chemicals products have on
77 the environment and on crops;
78
- 79 5. *Calls on* Member States to follow the recommendations of the United Nations Convention to Combat
80 Desertification (UNCCD) Drought Initiative to continue evaluating existing crops for their drought
81 vulnerability, and subsequently aiding the adaptation of drought-resistant crops in vulnerable areas through
82 transnational programs in tandem both with governments and NGO's;
83
- 84 6. *Urges* the governmental systems to implement and expand incentive mechanisms to encourage sustainable land
85 management practices by supporting behaviors such as keeping healthy livestock and encouraging more
86 sustainable, efficient agriculture;
87
- 88 7. *Encourages* the *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* to regulate international agriculture
89 markets, making them more efficient and equitable;
90
- 91 8. *Urges* the development of forecasting systems to allow for better agricultural planning, both short-term for
92 disasters and to be prepared for the long-term changes brought on by climate change.



Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/7

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: People-Centered Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the need for further research and development initiatives to be implemented in a way that targets those
4 who are affected by climate change as a means of supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which
5 focuses upon climate change adaptation,
6
7 *Deeply concerned* by the number of people affected by natural disasters has doubled from 102 million in 2015 to
8 204 million in 2016 according to a report by the Mercy Corps, which could affect their food security, infrastructure,
9 livelihood, and overall communities,
10
11 *Bearing in mind* that the two warmest global temperatures on record transpired during the last two decades as noted
12 by the Secretary General during the 2018 Global Climate Action Summit,
13
14 *Reaffirming* the importance of addressing all three pillars of the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC)
15 sustainable development, being economic, social and environmental,
16
17 *Realizing* the work of the Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 (P4G) which supports and funds
18 150-member states to reach five specific SDGs in the 2030 agenda, including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 6 (Clean
19 Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and
20 Production), and keeping in mind SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Global Partnerships),
21
22 *Recognizing* Global Smart Green Logistics Innovation Partnership of the P4G in their efforts of smart and green
23 delivery services,
24
25 *Admiring* the work of the Clean Energy Investment Accelerator (CEIA) focusing on mobilizing clean energy
26 investment through the mobilization of the private sector, developing tools and resources, and working alongside the
27 public sector to address policy and regulate gaps in clean energy investment and deployment,
28
29 *Reiterating* the sentiments expressed in General Assembly resolution 71/233 (2016) and the Sustainable Energy for
30 All (SEforALL) 2014-2024 centered on promoting energy efficiency and access to reliable and affordable renewable
31 energies to further establish climate-resilient communities;
32
33 *Emphasizing* the need for disaster risk reduction measures such as those expressed within General Assembly
34 Resolution 71/226 (2016) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), which addresses
35 enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" due to the fact that the majority of
36 natural disaster related casualties occur post-disaster due to collapsing structures,
37
38 *Realizing* that according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), that soil cultivation and
39 land-use conversion is responsible for creating one-third of greenhouse gas emissions,
40
41 *Recognizing* the countless efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) such as the Green Climate Fund
42 which serves as a universal platform to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient
43 development and the Adaptation Fund which finances projects and programs aimed at helping developing countries
44 to adapt to the harmful effects of climate change,
45
46 *Reconfirming* the use of pre-existing United Nations programs and resolutions to serve as a guideline for disaster
47 risk reduction, such as Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER),
48
49 *Referring* all Member States working together on increasing ability to respond and recover from disasters,

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Acknowledging the existence of Regional Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia, which focus specifically on addressing the needs of these regions by facilitating coherence in policies and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing the work of Member States in establishing programs and initiatives similar to the Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (NOAH) which is concentrated on disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures in order to help these communities become fully aware of the adverse effects of climate change,

Deeply conscious of the ECOSOC resolution 2018/29 (2018) which focuses on the importance of science, technology, and innovation in addressing global challenges and looking at the feasibility by reviewing policies together with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to effectively implement their recommendations,

1. *Encourages* Member States to make progress towards furthering SDG 13 by focusing on research and development initiatives within regional and local levels in order to encourage further implementation of disaster risk reduction, energy efficiency, and regional innovations;
2. *Encourages* Member States to replicate the P4G framework to support and assist Member States in reaching SDG Goals 2, 6, 7, 11, and 12 by recommending Member States to mimic:
 - a. The Global Smart Green Logistics Partnership of the P4G to increase sustainable development delivery services in effort to reduce waste and greenhouse gas emissions by utilizing recyclable delivery packing and green delivery transportation such as electric automobiles;
 - b. The Walking and Cycling Masterclass Partnership that collects and analyzes data for future city planning with the goal of improving the walkability and cycle ability for people to practice greener transport methods;
3. *Invites* neighboring Member States to integrate renewable energy grids to increase sustainability and green economic practices, improving efficiency and profitability of renewable energy sectors;
4. *Requests* Member States to recognize the significance of economic development in people-centered climate change action through realization of economic benefits opened up by changing climate conditions such as:
 - a. More possibilities for renewable energy;
 - b. Recourses laid open by melting ice;
 - c. More time, space and new possibilities for the agricultural sector;
 - d. New transport routes as the northern sea route;
5. *Invites* other Member States to mimic the Global Smart Green Logistics Partnership of the P4G to increase sustainable development delivery services in effort to reduce waste and greenhouse gas emissions by utilizing recyclable delivery packing and green delivery transportation such as electric automobiles;
6. *Supports* the use of more energy-efficient practices and further research on the use of underground carbon sequestration practices through an annual report created by the Food and Agriculture Organization that compiles data on low soil carbon content areas in order to optimize food security, reduce poverty, and strengthen productivity gains which will be supported by:
 - a. Funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is the primary financial mechanism for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

- 105 b. The publication of a report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization on how to best
106 facilitate carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from farming practices in
107 agricultural dependent states which addresses the varying technological needs for carbon sequestration
108 in all Member States;
- 109
- 110 7. *Further requests* Member States to promote sustainable investment strategies in innovation and technology
111 development through the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Technology which includes:
112
- 113 a. Identifying and mapping carbon dioxide geological storage potential at the national level;
- 114
- 115 b. Financing near-term demonstration projects for knowledge sharing initiatives to strengthen public
116 education and awareness to enable relevant stakeholders to be accustomed to CCS technology;
- 117
- 118 c. Establishing regulatory frameworks to ensure safe and environmentally sound CCS technology;
- 119
- 120 8. *Recommends* that Member States consider the action plan Alert, Inform, and Rebuild (A.I.R.) to be adopted by
121 the UN and be led by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction that will:
122
- 123 a. Alert the nations by providing early-warning systems which:
124
- 125 i. Use early-early warning systems to give all Member States advanced warning and extra time
126 to respond to disasters;
- 127 ii. Coordinates with the Local Government Unit (LGU) of each member state to effectively
128 execute and deliver the early warning signs in order to avoid the amount of casualty due to
129 natural disasters;
- 130
- 131 b. Inform the nations by using a global communications system which allows Member states to share
132 effective response plans to different disasters and global information-sharer system;
- 133
- 134 c. Support the Build Back Better framework by utilizing disaster and climate resilient techniques,
135 including:
- 136 i. The rebuilding of post-disaster with resilient infrastructure;
- 137 ii. Development of climate resilient evacuation centers;
- 138 iii. Effective response time to the disaster in Member States;
- 139
- 140
- 141 9. *Encourages* Member States to develop regional innovation hubs within the ECOSOC regional commissions
142 which should focus on research in climate-smart practices that are specific to each region's needs, resources,
143 and strengths through the regional partnerships between national governments and non-governmental
144 organizations (NGOs), also taking into account:
145
- 146 a. The economic and social differences between Member States through analyses that identify cost
147 effective mitigation and adoption options to ensure that resources are efficiently managed;
- 148
- 149 b. The resources that Member States are able to contribute such as human capital, financial resources, or
150 natural resources, especially land;
- 151
- 152 10. *Urges* all States to participate in a biannual international conference in collaboration with the United Nations
153 Development Programme (UNDP) to create a platform not only for reporting, and sharing information but also
154 including practical approaches to support the implementation of successful climate action plans that include:
155
- 156 a. On-site training by a special board of climate adaptation and mitigation specialists, climate project
157 observations and expert lectures to connect knowledge with tangible resources;
- 158

- 159 b. Discussions and demonstrations of technology that has already been implemented and could potentially
160 be altered for implementation in specific regions;
161
- 162 11. *Encourages* improvements in the efficient in the usage of energy and sustainable growth in economic at the
163 same time through the:
164
- 165 a. Urging of the enterprises to develop detailed plans in the control of GHG emission;
166
- 167 b. Utilization of incentives to promote energy-efficient companies;
168
- 169 12. *Encourages* Member States to foster interregional community-based ecological restoration initiatives to address
170 changing climate patterns in a multifaceted approach through organizing interactive programs directed towards
171 civil society.