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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the need for credible commitments and implementation of funding for the GCF and to fulfill the 0.7% commitment of Gross National Products outlined as pledged for Official
Development Assistance (ODA) as outlined in the Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico,

Appraising the success of the Climate Investment Fund, which has 48 participating member states,

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

   a. Assessing Financial needs for sustainable development projects,
   b. Research and consider the effectiveness and coordination of development strategies amongst United Nations Subsidiaries,
   c. Consider all other important matters relating to Sustainable Development;

4) Further Designates the FUNDS shall work to create incentives for Sustainable Development in both Developing and Developed Countries through:
a. Encouragement of incentive schemes such as the CDM which allows developed states to fulfill climate obligations through the support and funding of sustainable development projects in under developed countries,

b. Recommendations in the reduction of principal and interest on loans provided through regional and international funding institutions,

c. Encouragement of South-South cooperation as well as North-South Cooperation amongst member states to share technology, expertise, and resources,

d. The Support of initiatives such as feed-in tariffs in developing countries, which would promote a significant demand for green technology, and incentivize the private sector to become green energy providers by:

i. Offering tax-brakes to the industries and people who are willing to participate in the process of producing sustainable energy through the use of wind and solar power,

ii. Emphasizing the creation of sustainable companies, which will further promote green jobs and corporate social responsibility in rural communities that will encourage the growth of economy;

e. Development of other strategies as passed by the General Assembly 2nd including, but not limited to education, infrastructure, and technology sharing;

5) Determines the FUND Commission shall work towards improving efficiency and eliminating redundant programs through:

a. Working with the Secretariat by:

i. By working with the Chief Executive Board CEB through the submission of the FUNDS Commissions Reports,

ii. Consulting at the CEB’s biannual meeting regarding inter-agency performance,

iii. Working with UNESCO representatives present at CEB meetings to coordinate GA and ECOSOC actions regarding sustainable development,

b. Streamlining General Assembly action by:

i. Rationalizing and combining like reports as suggested in A/51/24,

ii. The Utilization of Rule 43 of the General Assembly’s Rules of Procedure which allows the open discussion with other United Nations bodies when discussing like issues,

c. Enhancing the Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UNEP through the:
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;

6) **Further Determines** the FUNDS Commissions shall:

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;

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.

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

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

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

Also referring to the 1967 Protocol Relating to the status of Refugees,

Recognizing the work previously done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the plight of refugees,
Alarmed by the pressing short term climatic threats that make affected countries unsafe and uninhabitable, and in some cases, eventually cause their disappearance,

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

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Endorses the already existing international framework related to risk reduction, especially the Hyogo Framework for Action, the Global Platform Risk Reduction and the International Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction;


3) Calls upon States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, sub regional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the achievement of its goals;

4) Encourages nations to recognize the importance of international and regional cooperation in the prevention of natural disasters and the mitigation of its impacts;

5) Calls upon States to share funding and expertise in regional and international networks in order to collaboratively address disaster reduction;

6) Further draws attention to the importance of international financial mechanisms like the Special Climate Change Fund in the prevention of natural disasters and mitigation of its impact and calls upon developed states to fulfill their promises towards such Funds;

7) Invites countries to incorporate the risk criteria into cost-benefit reviews of local and national programs such as urban planning, agricultural projects, or projects related to energy;

8) Supports the strengthening of international and regional networks, in particular in developing countries in the prevention of natural disasters and the mitigation of its impacts through multilateral research centers, regional climate databases;
9) **Invites** States to promote the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including community representatives, NGOs, other civil society actors and the private sector to allocate adequate resources for disaster risk reduction activities;

10) **Recognizes** the work of the United Nations Global Compact Local Networks, and recommends that Member States, in line with their commitments in the International Labor Organization’s *Tripartite Declaration of Principles on Multinational Enterprises*, to have businesses under their jurisdiction accede to the *Global Compact*, especially with the aim of encouraging corporate social responsibility in regards to the environment in line with principles 7 and 9;

11) **Notes with satisfaction** the development of tools like the *Partnership Assessment Tool* (PAT) in collaboration of UNDP, UNITAR, United Nations Office for Partnerships and Global Compact Office to improve partnership activities between companies and the UN;

12) **Calls upon** sixth committee to include environmental refugee status within their frameworks for approving the legal status of political refugees including an official definition for an environmental refugee as a person owing to a well-founded threat to their livelihood from environmental related issues, such as rising sea levels, ocean acidification, environmental issues, and is unable to return to his home state, permanently or temporarily, because of a marked environmental disruption jeopardizing his existence and/or seriously affecting his quality of life;

13) **Calls upon** the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to extend the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees to:

   a. Expand the definition of “refugee” to explicitly include forced climate migrants,

   b. Provide identical recognition and legal status to forced climate migrants as to other internationally displaced refugees,

   c. Review the Global Treaty on Refugees according with this expanded definition;

14) **Urges** Member States to enact legal protections for those identified as climate refugees, including:

   a. Humanitarian assistance,

   b. Rights against forced return to their home countries affected by drought, famine, disease, natural disaster or other climate change related events,

   c. Rights to seek employment in the asylum country,
d. Identical rights as those belonging to political refugees under existing national and international law,

e. Education to facilitate integration into asylum country with particular focus on women and children;

15) Appeals for an increase in financial support for environmental refugees for physical and political support as well as Legal and physical aid to refugees, funded by a joint commitment of United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) such as housing locations and refugee rights through:

a. Extension of the mandate of the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF’s) Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to include support for environmental refugees under the existing priority of climate change adaptation,

b. Creating a joint financial commission between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNEP, and Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support the protection of environmental refugees,

c. Increased contribution of all able and willing member states to the SCCF;

16) Urges the 44th Pacific Islands Forum Leaders’ Meeting, which will be held in September 2013, in Majuro, Marshall Islands, to consider and address the plight of climate migrants in those states highest possible level of participation.
Bearing in mind the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development Our Common Future, which defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Renews appeal in providing sustainable clean water and drinking sources for all individuals whether they be in rural or urban regions of all Member States;
2) **Recommends** Member States implement relevant programs to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation such as:

a. Promoting the implementation of decentralized and centralized artificial wetlands, depending on national interest, which can ensure lasting water resources for communities across the world, reducing the carbon foot print and CO2 emissions,

b. Utilizing current developmental aid funds aiming at reaching the Millennium Development Goals as well as the UN Fund and the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund both of which are focusing on assisting developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change,

c. Utilizing developmental aid in forms of donations by Member States such as, but not limited to, Luxembourg and The United Arab Emirates to promote particularly fresh water and waste water management;

3) **Emphasizes** the importance of sharing knowledge about water management with civil society in cities as well as rural communities with the objective of improving their access to sustainable fresh water resources by:

a. Fostering local educational seminars in the optic of teaching members of local communities how to properly exploit their water resources in association with community leaders, the national government as well as locally operating NGOs under the supervision of the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNWDPC),

b. Adopting national strategies which would permit inhabitants of rural areas to have access to basic knowledge on the exploitation of water sources in their communities with specific regards to not only drinking water but irrigation methods, improving quality of life, and the economic situation of these regions through the Global Digital Solidarity Fund (GDSF),

c. Encouraging Member States to improve existing infrastructure focusing on creating newer facilities such as those intended for sanitation of water with the ultimate objective of providing tools necessary to the provision of a safe and sustainable drinking source for all areas, rural and urban, funded in collaboration with The Thematic Priority Area on Water and Climate Change (TPA-WCC);

4) **Stresses** the necessity to establish green water overflow systems, following the post 2015 Millennium Development Goals, to adopt potable water systems connected to this technology which desalinize water for coastal regions through the use of nanometer carbon membranes in order to:

a. Significantly reduce salinity with a more concise filter that is noted to be 500 times stronger than filters already in existence filters,
b. Separating salt from seawater through a “graphene” sheet which requires 100 times less pressure than current filters,

c. Noting that this separating salt system technology must be monitored by the World Water Assessment Programme and its subsidiary agencies in order to ensure proper development;

5) Recommends the consideration of recent concept of “virtual water” in the assessment of water availability and management;

a. acknowledging the embedded flow of water when food and other commodities are traded from state to state,

b. Spreading social awareness by NGOs and government programs about the definition and concept of virtual water, its effect and contribution on consumption rates and availability of water and other resources,

c. Supporting the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) and similar structures to conduct additional and comprehensive research about international trade and conditions of virtual water;

6) Encourages the establishment of regional partnerships between Member States, especially in arid regions, to provide sustainable water management by:

a. The implementation of regional solutions to mitigate the harmful effects of global climate change,

b. Considering the option of regional water integration to ensure that sustainable development is equitable for the entire region, while respecting sovereignty rights,

c. The implementation of energy recovery systems whereby pressurized hyper-concentrated saltwater may be used to generate power;

7) Endorses the use of isotopic hydrology in assisting nations to determine the most efficient uses of water resources by evaluating the hydrodynamic characteristics of naturally occurring groundwater, snow, glacial, permafrost, and general freshwater resources including;

a. The identification of recharge areas and the behaviors and locations of shallow and deep parts of aquifers,

b. The analyses of flow patterns for confined and unconfined areas of basins,

c. The locations of the discharge of groundwater into oases, wetlands, and seeps,
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.
Recalling the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future adopted in 1987,

Further recalling the commitment to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established by the Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) of date 18 September 2000, particularly to the 7th and 8th MDGs calling for ensuring Environmental Sustainability and Establishment of Global Partnership for Development,

Affirming that global partnerships in the context of sustainable development are an important factor in the promotion of successful programs for the improvement of living conditions as mentioned in resolution A/RES/63/32 on the Protection of global climate for present and future generations adopted on 3 April 2009,

Taking into consideration that enhanced action and international cooperation on innovative technology adaptation is urgently required to ensure the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change FCCC/INFORMAL/84,

Viewing with appreciation of the efforts and aid from United Nations (UN) Bodies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as well as inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other contributing members in providing expertise, funds, and other valuable resources,

Guided by the principles established in the Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2); in particular its emphasis addressing technological cooperation, knowledge sharing, and education towards individual responsible behavior are representative forms of reducing the impact of climate change,

Alarmed by the seriousness of global climate change and its worldwide consequences; specifically, the threats it imposes to regions where development has not reached its peak including small island States, and developing countries whose national economies lack the capacity and resources to develop their own sophisticated knowledge about green technology,

Taking into account that technology and capacity-building are important and global elements in the support and implementation of instruments that aid in creating tailored plans of action for sustainable development,

Bearing in mind the potential that technologies pose for creating, maintaining, and developing sustainable practices in order to enhance green economies by monitoring and evaluating climate change,

Reminding that decreasing the use of fossil fuel energy in favor of renewable energies can help decrease the effect of climate change by reducing greenhouse emissions,
Convinced that educational trainings have the potential to enhance Member State’s capacity building; subsequently, increasing the chances for successful implementation of policies which will help manage climate change,

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Further recommends the strengthening of partnerships among most developed and least developed Member States with a focus on global North-South cooperation for the purpose of promoting and improvement of a green economy in the south;

2) Encourages the sharing of technologies among Member States to provide greater efficiency to developing nations as well as regions suffering from water scarcity, drought, and desertification due to the effect of climate change;

3) Endorses the facilitation of knowledge transfer of green energy technologies in order to lessen the dependence on fossil fuels and increase the use of renewable resources in developing countries, thereby reducing CO2 emissions accelerating climate change and contributing to a globally sustainable planet;

4) Recommends that the UNEP endorses a global initiative, Global Advancement of Technology to Empower the South (GATES) directed towards:

   a) Improving Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to facilitate the transfer of renewable energy technologies from developed countries to developing countries to minimize Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

   b) Expanding access to renewable energy technologies by suggesting developing Member States to be open to Foreign Direct Investments (FDI);

   c) Facilitating training for the usage of new technologies for sustainable development and renewable energy, such as Photovoltaic, geothermal energy, and hydroelectric power, through:

   d) Implementing platforms of online-sources designed for graduate students which especially focuses on environmental engineering;

   e) Providing scholarships to conduct research projects that promote the efficient usage of energy;
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;
7) Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.
Recalling chapter 15 of Agenda 21 on the conservation of biological diversity adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Reaffirming the principals of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the recent outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012,

Further recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was ratified by one hundred and eighty-eight States and one regional economic integration organization, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing the contribution of the Convention to sustainable development, and confirming the Convention as the key international instrument to implement the three objectives of the Convention—conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and to those technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Affirming that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication and the improvement of human well-being and a major factor supporting the success of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Affirming the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) from 14 October 1994,

Welcoming the organization of the second UNCCD Scientific Conference on the theme of economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, which will take place in Bonn, Germany from 9 April to 12 April 2013,

Reaffirming the need for an effective education system to raise global awareness for achieving the three objectives of the Convention,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on biodiversity, as part of the International Year of Biodiversity, held on 22 September 2010,

Acknowledging the success of various European states in promoting and enriching domestic biological diversification initiatives to repopulate species,

Noting the importance of conservation of fisheries to the local livelihood of rural and coastal habitants, as affirmed in The Future We Want of the 2012 Rio+20 conference,
Fully recognizing that ground water is the main drinking source of several nations especially considering their lack of surface water, that desertification interferes with non-renewable groundwater sources and the resilience of groundwater to climate change as noted by the UNESCO 2011 conference on Groundwater Resources Management: Adaptation Measures to Water Scarcity.

Noting of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports,

Fulfilling the global diversity targets underlined in the UNDP’s Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework and the Aichi Strategic Plans,

Recalling the Secretary-General’s Five-Year Action Agenda, especially the prominence of ocean diversity under goal 1 on sustainable development;

The General Assembly,

1) Recognizes the need for an increasing effort on behalf of the international community to reduce the rate of destruction of biodiversity by 2020;

2) Invites all Member States to sign and ratify the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols;

3) Invites Member States to support UNDP’s Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework for the period of 2012-2020, including implementing the global Aichi Targets of the CBD Strategic Plan;

4) Calls on Member States to translate this international framework into national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Further, to track the progress achieved towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by producing national reports by the 2014 deadline;

5) Endorses the continued provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries through the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF);

6) Calls for member states to fulfill the commitment outlined in the Monterrey Consensus for sufficient financial assistance to be put towards official development assistance, including the use of innovative financing mechanisms, which would increase the capability of developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change;

7) Invites the UNEP to collaborate with and use financing from member states to:

a. Communicate with the UN Resident Coordinators in each member state to create and implement conservation strategies, protect local livelihoods, and create an environment to promote eco-tourism,
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;
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:
12) **Endorses** the creation of regional cooperation for the effective use of water and recognizes the importance of regionally and internationally shared water resources and the mass affectation they pose to the area at large, especially regarding:

- The building of dams that do not hinder water supplies adjacent to Member States,
- The large volume of water used for irrigation with particular attention to water intensive crops such as cotton;

13) **Calls on** all Member States to respect internationally shared water systems and refrain from exploitation of the water bodies that worsen the process of desertification and hinder the development of bordering nations;

14) **Urges** Member States to utilize and further implement the existing programs and resources provided by UNESCO’s Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development programme to further educate citizens of all countries on the topics of the impact of climate change, conservation of natural resources, and restoration of the ecosystem through:

- Adding supplementary materials into the nation’s health, biology and social science curriculums that raise awareness about the impact of human activity on ecosystems and students to take responsibility for the ecological condition of their local communities,
- Utilizing the field observatory opportunities of UNESCO sites class to organize field trips that educate youth on the impact of climate change,
- Creating summer camps and seminars of youth and establishing a board of directors in facilitating the connection with youth via volunteering and internship opportunities;

15) **Calls upon** the International Community to implement domestic policies that provide citizens and businesses with financial incentives such as tax breaks and monetary reward for initiating sustainable practices such as:

- Recycling water bottles, cans, and aluminum that pollute the landscape;
b. Protecting the critical natural areas that combat greenhouse gases, including wetlands, oceans, agricultural fields, Amazonian terrains, and rainforests;

c. Incorporating conservation and carbon reduction principles within the corporation’s projects;

16) Urges members of the Convention on Biological Diversity to further facilitate technology transfer, especially to developing countries, to effectively implement the Convention by:

a. Contributing to the UN efforts of open source data sharing, which functions as a database accessible to all states, harboring information on climate change, biodiversity and pollution,

b. Encouraging all Member States to cooperate with their private sector and issue regular updates on technologies they are providing to other states,

c. Facilitating the active exchange of scholars to educate citizens and businesses with new innovative technologies that facilitate their sustainable efforts and projects;

17) Calls for further assistance to the UN-Water’s Capacity Development Initiative to support the National Drought Management Policies of Member States through:

a. Providing education on sustainable water usage between UN Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization and civil society,

b. Building water treatment facilities in rural and urbanized areas to ensure that peoples have access to clean water and that crops being treated with this water yield uncontaminated and healthy produce through, inter alia, the World Health Organization’s Water and Sanitation Program,

c. The building of new technologies such as aquifers, retention ponds, and dams that could play a part in the socio-economic and biophysical dynamics within developed countries and developing countries;

18) Notes the importance of agricultural adaptation to reduce the impacts of climate change on food security, promoting the resilience of seed varieties and increasing crop yields through:

a. The fulfillment of commitments to the transfer mechanism for biotechnology detailed in the *Nagoya Protocol* to the *CBD*,

b. The provision of more financial resources to the Education for All initiative of UNESCO in order to fulfill its mandate for providing universal education and
reinforce retention measures to achieve equitable access to secondary and tertiary education;

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

a. Establish a standard of a percentage of total land as national park, wildlife reserve, or protected land,

b. Discourage the transportation, sale, and hunting of endangered species by:

i. Increasing access to funds for organizations like, but not limited to the African Wildlife Foundation and the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF);

ii. Increasing community engagement with local wildlife protection through naming ceremonies;

iii. Continuing preservation discussions within organizations like the UNEP and the WWF, as well as at summits such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

20) Approves the efforts to respect and maintain knowledge sharing of innovative and indigenous practices of local communities that concerns lifestyles relevant to the conservation of biodiversity.
Affirming the efforts to achieve future sustainability by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as established by the Kyoto Protocol and the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development,

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming that oil is still the energy generating means the most widespread and the least expensive,

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Expresses its hope for the success of CCS as a midterm plan for a clean transition to the development of a sustainable world;

2) Reaffirms its commitment to reduce both the economic and the social divide between countries that are caused by a dependence on oil as well as the Millennium Development Goals particularly MDG 2, 3, 4 and 8;

3) Encourages Member States to collaborate with the IEA in order to create regional standards more favourable to new technologies such as solar, wind, biomass, and nuclear:

   a) To develop CCS methods for the purpose of making fossil fuels much cleaner and decrease the greenhouse gas emission,
b) To make a report for the purpose of training populations and other workers on how to perform these new tasks;

4) Promotes the strengthening of clean oil production techniques as well as developing new infrastructure for energy production through the retrofitting of fossil fuel energy plants in sectors including industrial production and water desalination;

5) Further encourages all Member States to develop, research, share, collaborate and apply CCS technologies in order to support national and regional laws more favourable to developing CCS technologies with an emphasis on:

a) Collaborative information retrieval, collaborative search, and search driven software development,

b) Free enterprise and open market,

c) Encouraging public/private partnerships and investments to promote entrepreneurship on the local level;

6) Authorizes a time sensitive plan for oil producing nations to transition into developing greener technologies for the future considering:

a) The understanding that oil producing nations will not be able to immediately abide by the new environmental regulations regarding fossil fuel emissions,

b) The assistance of the IEA, these nations will express their strong interest towards developing cleaner technologies and abiding new regulations with the implementation of this time sensitive plan that will be approved by Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries;

7) Endorses the safety construction of trans boundary pipeline between the industries and the carbon capture zone by the IEA which must keep in mind the country’s geographical characteristics;

8) Invites regional development banks to increase their cooperation for the purpose of assisting in the creation of greenhouse gas mitigating technologies to provide funds to states that present creative plans for retrofitting or new energy projects;

9) Endorses the adherence of CCS technologies for use as a clean development mechanism (CDM) for the use in a carbon market;

10) Urges the creation by Member States of sustainable energy frameworks for achieving sustainable and renewable energy, such as the Sustainable Energy Framework of Barbados (SEF), which works toward providing incentives and special financing for sustainable energy programs through:
a) The introduction of project managers and experts on commencing and managing renewable energy programs to assess the potential benefits and risks of sustainable energy programs, as well as provide capacity building strategies for the uses of sustainable energy,

b) Energy conservation and rebate programs through the cooperation of governments to provide incentives for transitioning to sustainable and renewable energy,

c) Financial assistance from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programmed (UNEP).
Recalling A/RES/65/163 of 4 March 2011, addressing the importance of the role of education for the promotion of sustainable development in the context of the linkage between the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledging the principles of the Rio Declaration, which promote technology transfer to developing countries,

Noting the collaborative work of Member States of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in researching, publishing and compiling effective reports regarding global climate change,
Noting further the UNFCCC as a leading forum for the deliberation on addressing climate change and the successes of the collaborative work and programs between the UNFCCC and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the work that has already been accomplished by the UNDP in strengthening countries’ capacity to address global environmental issues,

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

Reaffirming resolution 67/203 regarding further implementation of Agenda 21 which welcomed options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally-sound technologies,
1. **Calls for** the establishment of a facilitation mechanism modeled after the Poznan Strategic Program and SPA which will be called the Development Protection Program (DPP) in order to:
   a. Facilitate the transfer and utilization of ESTs for the purpose of combating climate change through sustainable development practices;
   b. Ensure inclusive participation and improve the cooperation and coordination between all participating member states, UN agencies, funds and programs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and all other relevant multilateral and regional financial and trade institutions;

2. **Decides** that the restructuring and the expansion the existing framework of the Poznan Strategic Program will be achieved through:
   a. Calling on the UNFCCC to determine the structure and nominations procedures for selecting members to a monitoring panel in which:
      i. Panel members will be nominated from the participating member states of the UNFCCC on a rotational-basis,
      ii. Panel members will be responsible to oversee the activities of the UNEP and UNDP in terms of their implementation of the program,
   b. Empowering this program to coordinate with participating member states, NGOs, private sector actors, and civil society to ensure the inclusiveness, transparency and effectiveness of the DPP;
   c. Requests the aforementioned monitoring panel to prepare a comprehensive report on the progress on the implementation of environmentally-sound technologies and sustainable development practices mitigating climate change to be discussed in the upcoming session of the General Assembly;
   d. Continue to follow up and review the progress of the outcomes outlined in the Barbados Program of Action, the Mauritius Strategy, and the outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development and all relevant documents produced by the intergovernmental process;

3. **Requests** that the DPP submit annual reports to the UNDP, UNEP, and UNFCCC, in which a follow-up report will be presented in the General Assembly 68th session;

4. **Demands** that all technologies involved in the creation and maintenance of this database are environmentally-sound technologies;

5. **Designates** the DPP shall endeavor to pursue the following functions:
   a. Conduct reports for the incorporation of environmentally-sound technologies (ESTs) into national economies and development projects in coordination with relevant actors, such as NGOs, IGOs, civil societies, and regional organizations,
   b. Consolidating and disseminating these reports and gathered data into an expanded PSI database, including:
      i. Information of the DPP,
ii. Environmentally sound technologies from the private sector of developed states, NGOs, IGOs, national and multinational corporations,

c. Set up task forces that will consist of teams of experts that will provide case-specific policies and project recommendations on potential areas of improvement in incorporating green technologies within participating Member States and determines:
   i. The team of experts in the task forces will be selected on a case-by-case basis,
   ii. The selection of individual experts will also be dependent on their expertise and experiences and the needs and requests of the Member States,

d. Coordinate the transfer of resources and ESTs to address deficiencies in sustainable development efforts,

e. Train and educate members of national governmental bodies, NGOs, private sectors and civil societies on how to best incorporate environmentally-friendly technologies into national sustainable development projects through:
   i. The utilization of the experts in the UNFCCC to address and raise awareness of climate change impacts and sustainable development efforts,
   ii. The support from More Developed Countries (MDCs) in providing technical expertise in training and education programs throughout Less Developed Countries (LDCs),
   iii. Preparing national leaders to effectively disseminate information to local and regional leaders,

f. The previously established taskforce of experts will then conduct annual reviews to measure outcomes of this mechanism;

6. Encourages member states to utilize radio and digital means to transfer and educate on environmentally-friendly technologies as recommended by the Development Protection Program, as seen in the success of SLISSFAN, for the purpose of:
   a. Expanding on strategies to attain a more sustainable food supply in the areas affected by climate change,
   b. Publicizing climate change research, strategies, and its effects on agricultural development for education and sustainable development,

7. Decides funding shall be derived from a three tier process:
   a. The first tier of the DPP will be sponsored by the UNEP, UNDP, and UNFCCC,
   b. The second tier, if necessary, the UNDP will recommend Member States increase their respective voluntary contributions to be allocated to the UNDP’s core resources,
   c. The third tier recommends that this program be funded in coordination with funds administered by the GEF, regional banks, and interested member states,

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide constructive opinions and recommendations on a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally-friendly economic policies and clean technologies;
9. Welcomes further discussion on the follow-up of the implementation of the DPP in the 68th session of the General Assembly Second Committee,
Recalling the 2020 extension of the Kyoto Protocol during the Doha Agreement in 2012 for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the ability of a Member State to innovate unique solutions to the problems of efficient urbanization,

The General Assembly Second,

1) Declares the resolution’s attainability of the Kyoto Protocol goals by the new 2020 deadline such as:
   a. Promotion of sustainable development, as stated in Article 2;
   b. Implementation of cost-effective programs to improve the quality of local emission factors, as stated in Article 10;
2) **Recommends** the reduction of the use of private vehicles during peak rush hour times for the purpose of:

a. Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,

b. Achieving the Kyoto Protocol goals;

3) **Encourages** the usage of a license plate lottery to reduce the number of private vehicles on the roadways during peak rush hour times:

a. Utilizing the final character of the license plate to determine the vehicles restricted in relation to the day;

b. Promoting the development of a more efficient public transportation sector through public-private partnerships to cover infrastructural and operational costs;

c. Recommending a state by state implementation of the program with the usage of local incentives to participate in the program such as:

   i. Reduction of individual traffic fines;

   ii. Reduction of daily commute times;

d. **Suggests** to Member States the exemption of alternative fueled vehicles from the restricted private vehicles during rush hour;

4) **Requesting** underdeveloped nations that lack transportation groundwork be provided financial incentive by the strategic investments of funds from the UN Budget in direct proportion to that nation’s infrastructure budget, in order to help ensure such beneficial recommendations be considered in future transportation infrastructure development such as:

a. Requesting a portion of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), United Nations Department on Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), specifically Funds of Renewable Energy Systems Applications (FRESA), to finance the program,

b. Suggesting that nations utilize existing transportation infrastructure in the implementation of the reduction of emission standards;

5) **Encourages** state-specific environmentally friendly construction practices, specifically referring to all newly built private and public buildings, which would be beneficial in combatting increasing energy inefficiencies and reducing harmful emissions;

6) **Recommends** that nations increase research and development into viable alternative energy sources, especially in the realm of transportation fuel technologies;
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.
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Articles 1.3 and 2.2, which outline Member States’ commitment to cooperate in good faith, to solve international problems of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian nature,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The General Assembly Second Committee*

1) *Calls Upon* Member States to acknowledge the global climate change and its effects on the environment as well as its compromise for the livelihood of future generations and calls for a plan of action that promotes sustainable development;
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;
7) **Recommends** Member States establish strategies in partnership with the United Nations Development Group in order to streamline the proper ways to manage industrial waste to prevent possible contamination to the environment, particularly freshwater resources;

8) **Endorses** the expansion of water related infrastructure including hydro-electrical power through strategic planning modeled after New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development’s *Plan for Infrastructure Development Africa* which can provide clean energy as a means to support economic development;

9) **Further Requests** Member States to support policies such as feed-in tariffs in developing countries, which would promote a significant demand for green technology, and incentivize the private sector to become green energy providers by:

   a. Offering tax-cuts to the industries and private citizens willing to participate in the process of producing sustainable energy, such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power,

   b. Emphasizing the creation of sustainable companies, which will further promote green jobs and incorporate social responsibility in rural communities that will encourage the growth of the economy;

10) **Calls** on the parties of the UNFCCC to expand the mandate of the Green Climate Fund in order to include debt relief as a form of financial assistance for the most vulnerable developing states, as defined by the IPCC, in an effort to create an environment in developing areas where renewable energy production is viable;

11) **Encourages** Member States to work in collaboration with the local private sector, non-governmental organizations and communities by:

   a. Utilizing the United Nations Capital Development Fund’s *LoCAL* initiative in order to facilitate access to renewable energies in rural areas,

   b. Improving existing micro-finance programs to small businesses and farms, modeled after the UNCDF CleanStart Program as a way to better adapt to climate change while having an enhanced monitoring mechanism;

12) **Establishes** the Permanent Platform for Coordination on Addressing Climate Change (PPCAC), under the Secretary General’s Chief Executive Board (CEB) for creating a constant link between Member States, civil society, and private investors, to discuss pressing issues relating to climate change as well as enhancing cooperation between the international community in an effort to pool resources and reach feasible solutions to tackle the said issues through:

   a. An annual knowledge-sharing forum among all participants of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects to match specific needs with each other’s available resources including human capital, information, expertise as well as relevant assets, which will require:
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.
Acknowledging Article 2.7 of the United Nations Charter, which ensures the sovereignty of all Member States,

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

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

Applauding the efforts of the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Convention,

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

Encouraging increased regional and international cooperation, predominantly between developed and developing nations,

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

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

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

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

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

Identifying the need for regional centers that are specifically focused on the Sustainable Development Goals,

Fulfilling the demand for sustainable urban development which works toward reducing carbon dioxide emissions, unsustainable waste, and improving community integration as outlined in A/RES/66/282,
Fully aware of Target 7D of the Millennium Development Goals to improve “the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers” by 2020 in efforts of promoting sustainable development in urban areas,

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

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Applauds all efforts of the UN, government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to combat the effects of climate change;

2) Further reminds the UN Member States of the initiatives for combating climate change such as Territorial Approach on Climate Change (TACC) and UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR);

3) Reminds the international community to continue participating in programs and assisting on sub-regional initiatives to combat the impacts of climate change and implores Member States to focus domestically on their own climate change issues and implement programs to best suit their domestic needs;

4) Recommends increased regional and international programs which aim to mitigate the impact of climate change, acknowledging the success of programs such as the EU Natura 2000 Integration Project;

5) Resolves to expand United Nations committees and conferences that address the effects of climate change on specific Member States by developing a capacity-building network for the effective implementation of the strategy through entities such as the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Environmental Program;

6) Focusing largely on how to create long-term sustainability and revenue within Member States and to encourage affiliates to seek and find advantageous opportunities in this economic crisis by remaining long-term and self-sufficient;

7) Proclaims the necessity of domestic programs to invite all necessary changes as discussed with committees and councils within the United Nations to curb the effects of climate change within their own nations, preserving sovereignty and self-sustainability;
8) **Calls upon** all Member States to ratify and implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which prioritize the following:

a) SDG 1: Providing clean, sanitary water system by encouraging investment in clean water programs, as well as water infrastructure that provides water to urban, rural, and underdeveloped areas,

b) SDG 2: Establishing clean, diverse, and reliable sources of energy by encouraging investment for solar, wind, micro-hydroelectric, geothermal and other clean energy programs,

c) SDG 3: Creating systems of education for environmental awareness by encouraging state’s to implement policies that increase environmental awareness and lead to increased dialogue on answering environmental questions,

d) SDG 4: Providing alternative green jobs by encouraging sustainable development and growth in the sectors of clean energy, infrastructure improvement, efficiency and environmental research,

e) SDG 5: Building reliable public transportation systems through urban development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint by increasing and improving,

f) SDG 6: Building Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Food Production by encouraging research and development in the infrastructure of clean and sustainable methods of food production;

9) **Recommends** the United Nations Adaptation Plan of Action (UNAPA) as a framework of UN Member States to guide them in creating their own version of adaptation programs from the impacts of climate change;

10) **Further recommends** classifying the UNAPA with the pillars of analyzing environmental issues, adopting framework regarding climate change initiatives, and further identification of the needs of states in addressing these issues;

11) **Recommends** continual research by the UN agencies such as the United Nations Environmental Program, United Nations Development Program, and UNHABITAT to establish sustainable urban infrastructure that will reduce each area’s environmental impact;

12) **Calls upon** the formulation of Interregional Centers for Sustainable Development under the umbrella of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will serve the purpose of:
a) Providing regional and state-centric policy recommendations on improving sustainable development in Member States which will be based on cultural, economic, environmental, political, agricultural, climate, development, education, health, and nutritional factors,

b) Expanding on the IDEAS (Intellectual Decisions on Environment Awareness Solutions) grassroots sustainable development model in American universities to a global level, by showcasing the success of such organization at the next session of the General Assembly, and inviting them to Interregional Centers for Sustainable Development, in efforts to increase sustainable development knowledge at universities worldwide;

13) **Recommends** the Supporting Urban Sustainability Through Adaptation, Infrastructure and Networking for Disasters (SUSTAIN-post Disasters) initiative to:

a) Provide policy initiatives such as environmentally-friendly construction projects in post-disaster urban areas for the purpose of:

i) Reducing urban pollution through sustainable urban post-disaster long-term permanent reconstruction,

ii) Addressing the needs of displaced persons with sustainable urban post-disaster short-term temporary shelters;

b) Implementing sustainable urban infrastructure that will reduce each area’s environmental impact for the purpose of:

i) Decreasing urban pollution, especially with carbon-emitting vehicles,

ii) Improving the integrity of community involvement through the ideas of New Urbanism;

c) Serve under Interregional Centers on Sustainable Development to improve their efforts of regional collaboration for sustainable post-disaster urban planning at a regional and state-centric level;

14) **Promotes** state-specific Slum Evaluation Boards under Interregional Centers for Sustainable Development which will focus on analysis of cultural, social, and economic factors in efforts to provide affordable housing, employment opportunities to those without the proper means, keeping in line with MDG 7D, and formulate further policy recommendations for the post-2015 agenda;

15) **Encourages** further public-private research partnerships, specifically between UN agencies and Munich RE, on the basis of a long term approach to the understanding of natural disaster risk prevention, including:

a) Preventing national economic losses,
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) Understanding the implications of insurance policies in developing states for foreign direct investment.

20) *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;

21) *Strongly recommends* the international usage of the Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) to emphasize Green Economy policies;

22) *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;

23) *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
comply with their own capacity to fulfill climate change goals with evaluations as a vital piece of these goals.
Reaffirming its commitment to the Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests and Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

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

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the “Bali Road Map”, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, and other relevant conventions dealing with the complexity of forest issues,

Acknowledging that sustainable forest management can contribute significantly to sustainable development, poverty eradication and the achievement of the internationally agreed upon Millennium Development Goals,

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

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

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

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

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

Convinced that concerned efforts should focus on raising awareness at all levels to improve the sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of forests for the benefit of current and future generations,
Remains Cognizant of important technological needs for the forest products industry to reduce energy consumption in addition to the increasing role ICTs play in improving education and advocacy on global climate change via social media platforms,

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

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

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

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

      i. Electrification in remote areas,
      ii. Agricultural techniques such as green fertilizers,
      iii. Human skills development programs such as workshops and regional trainings;

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

2) Recommends the adoption of Technology for Forestry Agenda 2020 (TFA 2020) by UN REDD to promote the development of new breakthrough technologies for the paper and
forest industry through collaborative Research & Development (R&D) programs
financed in part with public funds for the following platform areas:

a. Sustainable manufacturing to address new approaches for reducing water and energy
demands and emissions of greenhouse gases,

b. Developing new value-added features to biomass such as the innovative use of wood
waste and sludge from the pulp and paper mills as feed stock,

c. Novel materials to develop knowledge and techniques that can enable companies to
develop new products and innovative features in existing wood products,

d. Sustainable forest productivity;

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

a. Reduce the energy intensity of manufacturing,

b. Reduce the freshwater intake in mills and plants,

c. Strive for greater improvements in the strength-to-weight ratio of paper and
paperboard to enable companies to produce paper more efficiently,

d. Push for the continued development of:

   i. New wood-derived nano-materials and advanced composite structures,
   ii. Trees with high growth rates for specific end uses,
   iii. Biotechnology and tree improvement;

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

a. A growing market for environmentally responsible forest products,

b. National and regional cooperation to expand the area of forests under responsible and
credibly certified forest management, as exemplified by the WWF certification
system, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC),

c. Legal sources of timber logging and incentives for sustainable harvesting of natural
forest resources,
5) **Calls** for the launch of an action campaign, “UNite Against Climate Change” to reinvigorate the efforts of the 2008 “UNite to Combat Climate Change” campaign by:

a. Bringing people, communities, organizations, business and industry, civil society, and governments together in the spirit of cooperation to address global climate change,

b. Increasing global awareness on climate change and the diverse threats of environmental degradation such as but not limited to deforestation, desertification, top-soil erosion, loss of bio-diversity, rising sea levels, natural disasters, food security, fresh water shortages, environmental refugees, water management, green economy, renewable energy sources, and atmospheric warming due to the proliferation of green house emissions,

c. Stimulating debate and problem-solving mechanisms between civil society organizations and national governments through the following measures:

i. Roundtable discussions between heads of states and high-level officers of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Department of Public Information (UNDPI) among others specialized bodies,

ii. A Global “Townhall” Forum consisting of public plenary sessions and panel discussions to be accessible on the “UNnite Against Climate Change” homepage;

6) **Emphasizes** the need for an agricultural education initiative to promote new farming techniques to farmers in regions affected by deforestation, loss of biodiversity, natural disasters, and land-erosion in a joint-effort by the UN Development Programme and the UN Environmental Programme through:

a. Practical demonstrations of sustainable farming techniques such as ecological pest and disease control,

b. Radio-broadcasted environmental informational programs to deliver sustainable agricultural techniques to both urban and rural areas,

c. The promotion of cross-hybridization technology and knowledge;

7) **Invites** member states to support the Climate Change and Environmental Education Programme under the leadership of UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide environmental education to younger generations with the aim of cultivating the next generation of leaders in the fight against climate change through the following initiatives:

a. An active, inclusive, and participatory educational in-class program which equips teachers with knowledge to create local and native curriculums on the issue of climate change and sustainable development;
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.
Fully aware of the possible benefits of regional solutions for adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change, especially for, but not limited to, Small Island and Coastal Developing States,

Emphasizing the potential of International Emission Allowance Systems, such as the European Union cap and trade, and the recent allowance market established between California and several Canadian provinces,

Having studied the relative efficiencies in terms of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions of various biofuels, including cellulosic and corn based ethanol,

Cognizant of the alarming implications of climate change on the livelihoods of small holder farmers,

Realizing the importance of education within rural areas on environmentally sustainable agricultural techniques,

Recognizing the economic value as well as the educational benefits of ecotourism,

Bearing in mind the central role marine ecosystems play in the economies of numerous states,

Concerned with the risks presented by inadequate management of water resources effected by the lack of cooperation between states,

Noting with great concern the considerable amount of water that is contaminated by improper waste management,

Further recognizing the benefits of developing strategic water reserves,

Deeply concerned with the immediate threat that rising sea levels poses to low lying coastal and small island states, as detailed in the Mauritius Strategy on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and acknowledged in The Millennium Declaration,

Acknowledging the necessity of short term solutions that address rising sea levels in small island states as outlined in the Barbados Program of Action,

Further acknowledging concerns regarding the existing natural habitats potentially affected by rising seas levels in addition to possible solutions that address rising sea levels,

Recognizing that 80% of the world’s population lives within 60 miles of the coast, and that 634 million people live in areas below 10 meters of land elevation and are dependent on coastal infrastructure,
Reiterating the necessity for alternative water resources, proper distribution, and proper transportation of these resources for populations,

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

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

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Requests Member States to engage in international emission allowance trade systems as a market based solution for reducing emissions from industries;

2) Calls for adjustments in current state biofuel mandates, such as the European Union mandate to have at least 10% of fuels as biofuels by 2020 for ethanol and fuel usage to adjust policies regarding biofuels in order to:

   a) Assess the different effects of current biofuel mandates,

   b) Reinterpret the mandates to encourage the use of more efficient fuels such as cellulosic ethanol instead of corn-based ethanol,

   c) Provide incentives in biofuel usage;

3) Recommends that states increase their sustainable utilization of the International Fund for Agricultural Development’s (IFAD’s) Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP) to assist small holder farmers in increasing the resilience of their yields to climate related risks;

4) Encourages the prioritization of adaptation techniques within The Education to Farmers for Rural People’s Initiative to address climate change such as soil erosion, reduced rainfall, and desertification through the Farm and Agricultural Organization (FAO);

5) Requests the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to select a body of external experts to research fragile ecosystems of member states in need of measures for protection to create reports for the national government, identifying areas of environmental concern in making recommendations regarding the protection of those ecosystems while promoting and preserving the educational value attached to biodiversity included in ecotourism;

6) Encourages Member States to implement marine and environmental management plans aligned to Member State priorities such as the Coastal Zone Management Plan of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which work effectively to:
a. Conserve marine regions and ecosystems throughout the international community through multilateral cooperation,

b. Protect environments and prevent adverse effects of pollution on marine regions and their communities to ensure the continued growth of tourism industries dependent on environmental resources;

7) Endorses efforts to increase the capacity of water basin management organizations on a regional level, specifically through the incorporation of the UNDP’s Capacity Network’s expertise in water management technology and personnel training into the efforts taken by The Global Water Partnership with regional basin authorities;

8) Invites Member States’ government to regulate at their discretion companies that spill solid and chemical waste in water basins in order to make them aware of proper waste management;

9) Calls upon bodies such as UN Water to employ local communities to create rain water reservoirs, therefore creating green jobs and creating a reservoir of water for local communities in times of need;

10) Welcomes the United Nation’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (UN IPCC) to contribute to the upcoming 2014 Small Island Developing States Conference by reporting on current and future projections of sea levels and possible long-term solutions to rising sea levels;

11) Endorses short-term and medium-term solutions that emphasize soil relocation techniques and other solutions such as:

   a. Increasing land elevation levels of coastal continental regions and small island states,

   b. Building sand barriers around existing islands and coastal regions that have an emphasis on sustaining ecotourism,

   c. The creation of artificial islands as a method to help displace water overflows,

   d. The construction and installment of coral reefs to help encourage increased tourism and counteracts the ill effects of rising sea levels;

12) Requests the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to increase its support for its partner program, The Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity Building for Management Program (CRTR) to initiate the efforts toward achieving the goals of phase two, namely maintaining yields from fisheries, coastal protection, protecting biodiversity, and promoting ecotourism;

13) Encourages the International Coral Reef Initiative to discuss the merits and risks associated with artificial reefs at the next annual conference in October to establish
guidelines for the safe and beneficial use of artificial reefs in order to protect fragile ecosystems;

14) Expresses the need for increased collaboration between Member States, the UNDP, and UN HABITAT to create policies to promote more resilient infrastructure to account for rising sea levels such as:

a) Building codes specifying the suggested elevation of new building projects in danger of future sea level rise,

b) City planning that accounts for possible infringement of water on landed areas:

i. By conducting strategic placement in areas less at risk of rising water levels of all new infrastructures,

ii. By taking the appropriate action to protect vital resources and facilities from rising water levels;

15) Expresses hope for the establishment of desalinization plants to stream an adequate supply of alternative water resources as outlined by the UN-Water mechanism stipulated by the World View Water Project;

16) Further recommends the establishment of state of the art desalinization plants in strategic locations to allow for transportation along with:

a. Use of other cost efficient process such as multistage flash distillation to ensure sufficient supply on the short term,

b. Use of new processes such as forward osmosis to ensure cost efficient processes;

17) Encourages regional cooperation and sharing of resources to ensure the proper production, transfer, and distribution of alternative water resources as per the UN ESCWA Water Development Report of November 10th, 2009;

18) Suggests the cooperation and expansion between the United Nations Human Settlement Program’s (UN HABITAT’s) Sustainable Urbanization Pillar, along with sustainable transport development projects, such as the World Resources Institute’s Embarq, which grants funding in Asia and Latin America to increase sustainability of urban areas through improved transportation systems that reduce fuel use and provide access to safe transportation routes, to help improve public health issues, and to increase the business competitiveness of the city;

19) Calls for national governments of Member States to incorporate Energy Plus Initiatives into their national energy policies for in order to reach a more effective implementation of organizations, such as United Nation’s programme SE4ALL,
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.
Confident that the transition to a green economy creates jobs while combating poverty and climate change simultaneously,

Recognizing the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for sustainable economic development,

Reaffirming the definition of green jobs stated by the International Labor Organization the transformational of economies, enterprises, workplaces and labor markets into a sustainable, low-carbon economy providing decent work,

Understanding the need for knowledge and technology sharing systems,

Realizing the need for developing countries to utilize their natural resources and renewable energy for environmental sustainability,

Recognizing the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for sustainable economic development,

Acknowledging the shortcomings of past efforts relating to sustainable development and implementation of practices,

Recalling the sustainable development goals from the Rio+20 Conference as time bond targets to end poverty and hunger while preserving the environment,

Noting the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and international cooperation,

Seeking innovative and effective measures to combat consequences associated with a lack of sustainable development and climate change that are cost efficient,

Recalling the trade of carbon credits on the basis of the Kyoto Protocol,

Bearing in mind A/RES/64/292(2010) The human right to water and sanitation, we acknowledge clean drinking water and sanitation as essential to the realization of all human rights,

Realizing the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and international cooperation,

Bearing in mind the Security General’s 5-year action agenda on water as a UN-wide initiative in sustainable development;

The General Assembly Second Committee,
1) **Advocates** the creation of programs that promote sustainable practices and connecting Member States both regionally and internationally to collectively conserve resources;

2) **Recognizes** that sustainable development is impacted by the creation of environmental job and program initiatives;

3) **Recommends** using data mining and analytical tools to better understand climate patterns, using it for agriculture and incorporating all the data to improve and expedite decision-making;

4) **Encourages** member states to adopt and promote sustainable development policies by:
   a. Boosting tax benefits for direct investments in a green economy with a particular focus on renewable energies;
   b. Promoting corporate social responsibility in enterprises and advocating its important role as a reaction to the impact of climate change;
   c. Increasing the number of joint ventures formed by national and private capital in renewable energies in order to increase the potential opportunities offered by a green economy and its direct positive effects creating green jobs focusing on the data collected from Member States and biome regions;

5) **Supports** the creation of a sustainable standard for all countries to follow better measurement and decision making in the context of their own biome;

6) **Suggests** the establishment of internal environmental agencies within the state connected to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advisories such as desert margin programs;

7) **Encourages** the intensification of existing programs and initiatives that encourage environmental sustainability in dealing with the impact of climate change including:
   a. Addressing Carbon Sinks particularly creating traditional and non-traditional carbon sink projects to assist in implementation in all member nations including tree farming, construction of wetland systems, and carbon capturing systems for desert ecosystems,
   b. Considering Urban agriculture specifically:
      i. Green agriculture, creating green houses which will help reduce water consumption, and allow growth efficiency by having production year round through soil conservation and drought control and education programs;
      ii. Retain obligations in the Kyoto Protocol in reference to urban and rural sources through alternative irrigation technologies and by increasing the use of public transportation powered by renewable energies;
c. Utilizing UNESCO and Member States to continue to promote education on sustainable development;

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

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

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

b. Implementation:
   i. Deploying trained personal to offer aid and assistance in the affected region;
   ii. Sending representatives to assess the damage of affected areas;

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

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

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

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

13) Urges for the development of efficient energy sharing systems that better connect energy users to energy sources to prevent loss of energy in transportation;
14) Requests that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks, Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between developing countries and developed nations;

15) Requests that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks, Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between developing countries and developed nations;

16) Encourages Member States to create partnerships with foreign and domestic investors in order to increase growth rates in renewable energy markets especially in the areas of green energy practices such as hydroelectricity, solar, geothermal and wind energy;

17) Calls upon all Member States to actively engage in monitoring and sharing water quality data;

18) Recognizing that sustainable development is impacted by conservation, as it leads to greener economies and economic growth;

19) Further recommends the implementation of constructed wetlands to remove contamination, as constructed wetlands can be biofilters for the ecosystem;

20) Urges Member States to support rural agricultural development in all countries by improving irrigation efficiency to reduce water waste and excess runoff;

21) Request Member States to submit regular updates to WHO/UNIFECT Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation to see commonalities and differences in water supply and sanitation;

22) Encourages funding from private and non-private organizations to implement a training programme on water sanitation;

23) Calls upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;

24) Urges collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to combat the crisis in water sanitation by establishing local water supplies through community-based initiatives;
25) *Requests* that all Member States regulate the quality between the source and end user from private water vendors;

26) *Calls* upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;

27) *Urges* Member States to conserve funds by addressing the supply chain of water to reduce high costs in transportation and storage;

28) *Emphasizes* a greater use of alternative energies including:

   a. Solar Energy by using:
      
      i. Graphene and extremely narrow nanowires in order to efficiently store and extract energy from solar panels;
      
      ii. Solar robots such as Qbotix that travel around solar panels to readjust the panels towards the sun for maximum energy consumption;
      
      iii. Thermodynamic Solar Panels that gain energy from atmospheric temperature, wind, rain, or snow;
      
      iv. Solar generators such as Luci to create electricity;

   b. Wind Energies such as coastal wind turbines;

   c. Hydroelectricity;

   d. Geothermal;

28) *Recommends* solutions regarding the agriculture sector with its contribution in sustainable development and its relation to climate change such as:

   a. Capacity building strategies focusing on risk assessment in regions with a high level of vulnerability to climate change including:
      
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      i. Elaboration of national agricultural adaptation plans;
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29) **Endorsing** the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nation’s Fisheries & Agriculture Department to release the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture:

a. To invite the Fisheries & Agriculture Department to publish a publication on small water fisheries, focusing on non-oceanic bodies of water, every two years;

b. To urge all Member States to strengthen their fisheries eco-systems while establishing stronger controls on water pollution;

c. To request that all nations work with the WHO and the UNEP to better enhance the coordination and establish improved standards in aquatic eco-systems;

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31) **Urges** focusing on enforcing and improving security of any alternative energy industry;

a. To promote all member states to take caution in all forms of alternative energy and gather sufficient information as to not harm any human, animal, or ecological system while implementing alternative technologies through;

i. Support of the International Atomic Energy Agency if only to promote nuclear safety within Member States’ nuclear program via regular examinations from a regional body;

ii. Recognizes that Sovereign States may choose whether or not they wish to invest in nuclear energy;

b. Expresses its hope that nations while relying on nuclear or fossil fuel energy resources invest in the exploration and development of green technologies while promoting the expansion and sharing of those ideas to countries around the world;

c. Stresses that while some countries still rely upon nuclear power, they look towards future goals of safer clean technologies and strive towards increased energy independence.
Deeply concerned about the implementation of sustainable development initiatives within the UN framework focused on combating the challenges brought about by climate change,

Emphasizing the principle sovereignty of each member state to ensure the safety and well-being of their people,

Acknowledging the potential contribution of green energies to combat the effects of climate change,

In accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Convention,

Having considered the relevance of ICTS in addressing the repercussions of climate change (such as exchange of knowledge and expertise on natural hazards, measurement of indicators of climate change), as highlighted in Article 65 of the Report of Rio+20 Conference, The Future We Want,

Recognizing the relationship between the level of economic development of member states and their capacity to implement environmentally sustainable programs,

Noting A/Conf.219/3 Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (2011) and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011), which addresses cooperation on development between developed and developing countries on climate change,

Reminding the most developed Member States of their responsibility on a multilateral level to exchange technological expertise and to participate in global funding projects for developing countries who are most affected by the effects of climate change,

Reaffirming the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education on Sustainable Development 2005-2014 (2002) with particular focus on the goals of fighting North/South inequality and promoting sustainable development,

Supporting sustainable policies and practices that will support the creation of “green jobs” that will provide employment and resources for the world’s people through renewable energy plants,

Noting Article 44 of the final report from the Rio+20 Conference The Future We Want which acknowledges that all members of civil society need to be actively engaged in sustainable development, strengthening youth education and access to information and bridging the digital divide between governments and public on issues regarding climate change,

The General Assembly Second Committee
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;
2) Encourages the sharing of technologies to promote education concerning the effects of climate change, especially in primary and secondary educational institutions as modeled after UNESCO’s Education for All-Sustainable Development program to engage upcoming generations in efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change in the global community today;

   a) This program will be overseen by the five Regional Commissions of the UN,

   b) Results from this educational program will be presented at the End-of-Decade World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development;

3) Further Requests Member States to support policies such as feed-in tariffs in developing countries; this would promote a significant demand for green technology, and incentivize green energy providers to reduce the effects of climate change and preempt future degradation of environment, by:

   a) Offering tax-cuts to the industries and private citizens willing to participate in the process of producing sustainable energy though the use of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and hydroelectric power

   b) Supporting the creation of sustainable companies, which will further promote green jobs and incorporate social responsibility in rural communities, through programs such as those already established by Azerbaijan which introduced Geographic Information System (GIS) for farm management to maximize returns while preserving the resources already severely diminished by drought and the subsequent land erosion;

4) Further recommends that Member States support the establishment of public-private partnerships within both developed and developing states in the area of renewable energy markets, particularly hydroelectric, solar, geothermal, and wind energies:

   a) Proposes that these partnerships are organized between three types of actors: a coalition of private sector actors from a first country referred to as ‘country of origin,’ the government of the ‘country of origin,’ and the government of a second country, referred to as ‘partner country’,

   b) Suggests that these partnerships are initiated by the partner country through a formal request sent to the government of the country of origin;

   c) Recommends the government of the country of origin to play the role of liaison between the government of the partner country and a coalition of private sector actors from the country of origin,

   d) Encourages that these partnerships aim at technology and knowledge transfer, such as the training of employees from the partner country in the country of origin or the...
provision of green technology and infrastructure, between the private sector actors and the partner country;

e) Recognizes that these partnerships would benefit the partner country by creating green jobs in training the employees in the operation of such renewable energy projects and by introducing the infrastructure linked to these forms of renewable energy to minimize the effects of climate change,

f) Emphasizes that these partnerships seek to empower local individuals and communities in the partner country by creating alternative and sustainable sources of growth in the area of climate-related technologies.
Fully aware of the role played by developed countries in catalyzing climate change due to unsustainable development practices,

Bearing in mind the necessity of long-term investment in developing renewable energy resources,

Recognizing the aggregated influence of fossil fuel consumption in furthering environmental detriment,

Expecting Member States to act upon prior commitments oriented towards achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7,

Acknowledging the utility of humanitarian and technological assistance in cultivating economic self-sufficiency,

Reaffirming the need to increase technical and financial assistance for rural development in developing countries stipulated in resolution A/67/435/Add. 1,

Deeply concerned with providing participating Member States with sufficient autonomy to enable the creation of environmental policy programs that are tailored to individual state needs,

Emphasizing preservation of national sovereignty to prevent deterioration of interstate relations,

Confident that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) initiatives have played a vital role in creating alternative energy infrastructure,

Highlighting the role of education in ensuring that agriculture and technology specialists understand the workings of newly-established alternative-energy infrastructure,

Having noted the success of pilot programs in popularizing the use of more sustainable agriculture practices,

Fully aware that certain Member States possess a greater level of expertise than others in the creation and use of specific alternative energy technologies,

Keeping in mind that research and development is spread amongst private and public institutions, and only by working with both can the best technologies be garnered,

Acknowledging that some countries are experts in alternative energy research and implementation, and these countries are best suited to training professionals,
Aware that cultivating self-sufficiency requires educating and training individuals within
developing nations to stimulate future sustainable development and research,

Recognizing that enhancing food security in agricultural areas negatively impacted by climate
c change plays a crucial role in addressing the needs for sustainable development and that the
implementation of an integrated approach is essential towards preventing further environmental
deterioration,

Realizing that local farmers’ knowledge is essential in the proper implementation of technologies
and methods,

Understanding that transfer of information is a bilateral process that should encompass
bilaterally agreed terms,

Considering the increasing need to innovate agricultural production to adapt to climate change,

Recognizing that sustainable and affordable agricultural technologies can play an important role
in helping Member States preserve arable land, prevent freshwater resource loss, alleviate
poverty, and eradicate hunger

Noting the importance of making agricultural knowledge easily accessible to all communities
across the world,

Recalling that clean water is essential not only to the livelihood of populations but also for
agricultural development,

Finding that each Member State faces unique environmental disasters and that these disasters are
inevitable results of climate change that require preparation,

Emphasizing that prioritizing needs and risks is necessary to adequately and promptly address
economic, environmental, and meteorological concerns,

Grieved that issues unrelated to development often get in the way of progress and negatively
impact the rural and destitute communities that need help the most,

The General Assembly,

1) Requests that states be supported in their efforts to industrialize in an environmentally
sustainable manner, by encouraging countries to cooperate by sharing knowledge,
information, and technology with states that request assistance;

2) Urges all nations to make a concerted effort to adopt more climate-friendly policies,
focusing especially on:
   a. Decreasing greenhouse gas emissions,
   b. Increasing research and development of clean energy,
   c. Further development of public transportation systems;
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;
10) **Urges** countries that occupy specialized alternative energy niches to share their resources and technologies with developing countries;

11) **Reiterates** the importance of public-private partnerships in expanding the pool of available alternative energy resources and in increasing research and development of alternative energies;

12) **Recommends** that Member States establish voluntary educational exchange programs that train workers from other states in the creation and use of alternative energy technologies so that trainees can return to their nations with newfound expertise for further development;

13) **Calls upon** the UNDP to enhance agricultural productivity in countries afflicted with food shortages by:
   
   a. Promoting the use of high-yield seeds,
   b. Instructing farmers in permaculture practices,
   c. Teaching farmers how to use agricultural technologies and practices to mitigate the effects of climate change;

14) **Endorses** further research into sustainable agricultural technologies, especially those dealing with drought- and flood-ridden lands, through the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research;

15) **Promotes** the development and transfer of agricultural technologies for long-term sustainability, focusing on fair, mutually agreed terms of transfer and on utilizing local know-how to maximize efficacy;

16) **Applauds** the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) “Technology for Agriculture” and Integrated Food-Energy Systems (IFES) initiatives for providing a large repertoire of easily-accessible agricultural knowledge to developing nations;

17) **Promotes** the application of sustainable and more effective irrigation techniques especially in areas with drought conditions such as:
   
   a. Developing underground water irrigation pipes to avoid steam evaporation,
   b. Collecting rain water in existing underground water sources to safe on tank’s construction;

18) **Recommends** the creation of country-specific natural disaster prevention and response programs to mitigate the damage done to agricultural resources and facilities;

19) **Calls** developing nations to identify the regions of highest economic, environmental, and meteorological concern to expedite implementation of environmental policy;
20) Suggests against withdrawal from growth initiatives for purposes unrelated to sustainable development.
Confident that the transition to a green economy creates jobs while combating poverty and climate change simultaneously,

Recognizing the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for sustainable economic development,

Reaffirming the definition of green jobs stated by the International Labor Organization the transformational of economies, enterprises, workplaces and labor markets into a sustainable, low-carbon economy providing decent work,

Understanding the need for knowledge and technology sharing systems,

Realizing the need for developing countries to utilize their natural resources and renewable energy for environmental sustainability,

Recognizing the imperative value of job creation, connecting best practices and conservation for sustainable economic development,

Acknowledging the shortcomings of past efforts relating to sustainable development and implementation of practices,

Recalling the sustainable development goals from the Rio+20 Conference as time bond targets to end poverty and hunger while preserving the environment,

Noting the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and international cooperation,

Seeking innovative and effective measures to combat consequences associated with a lack of sustainable development and climate change that are cost efficient,

Recalling the trade of carbon credits on the basis of the Kyoto Protocol,

Bearing in mind A/RES/64/292(2010) The human right to water and sanitation, we acknowledge clean drinking water and sanitation as essential to the realization of all human rights,

Realizing the necessity to formulate pragmatic and adoptable programs to enhance regional and international cooperation,

Bearing in mind the Security General’s 5-year action agenda on water as a UN-wide initiative in sustainable development;

The General Assembly Second Committee,
1) Advocates the creation of programs that promote sustainable practices and connecting Member States both regionally and internationally to collectively conserve resources;

2) Recognizes that sustainable development is impacted by the creation of environmental job and program initiatives;

3) Recommends using data mining and analytical tools to better understand climate patterns, using it for agriculture and incorporating all the data to improve and expedite decision-making;

4) Encourages member states to adopt and promote sustainable development policies by:
   a. Boosting tax benefits for direct investments in a green economy with a particular focus on renewable energies;
   b. Promoting corporate social responsibility in enterprises and advocating its important role as a reaction to the impact of climate change;
   c. Increasing the number of joint ventures formed by national and private capital in renewable energies in order to increase the potential opportunities offered by a green economy and its direct positive effects creating green jobs focusing on the data collected from Member States and biome regions;

5) Supports the creation of a sustainable standard for all countries to follow better measurement and decision making in the context of their own biome;

6) Suggests the establishment of internal environmental agencies within the state connected to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advisories such as desert margin programs;

7) Encourages the intensification of existing programs and initiatives that encourage environmental sustainability in dealing with the impact of climate change including:
   a. Addressing Carbon Sinks particularly:
      i. Creating traditional and non-traditional carbon sink projects to assist in implementation in all member nations including:
         (1) Tree Farming,
         (2) Construction of wetland systems,
         (3) Carbon capturing systems for desert ecosystems;
   b. Considering Urban agriculture specifically:
      i. Green agriculture, creating green houses which will help reduce water consumption, and allow growth efficiency by having production year round through soil
conservation and drought control and education programs;

ii. Retain obligations in the Kyoto Protocol in reference to urban and rural sources through alternative irrigation technologies and by increasing the use of public transportation powered by renewable energies;

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

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

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

a. Preparation:

i. Training personal on protocol during a natural disaster event;

ii. Creation of a campaign illustrating the unsustainable human actions that have the potential to increase the intensity and frequency of natural disasters, particularly demonstrating the physical and infrastructural losses and the impact on the economy;

iii. Implementing sustainable practices to reduce environmental damages;

iv. Integrating disaster risk reduction education;

v. Strengthening emergency shelter infrastructure to be used in the event of disaster;

b. Implementation:

i. Deploying trained personal to offer aid and assistance in the affected region;

ii. Sending representatives to assess the damage of affected areas;

c. Response:

i. Creating local work teams to deliver food to areas affected by floods through a partnership between the government and the World Food Program through the use of traditional ways of transportation such as canoes and boats;

ii. Using the WHO bodies and government aid to deliver medicines, to clean rivers, and to clean storm sewers;

iii. Implementing projects and plans to rebuild the damaged infrastructure through the UN Habitat and the UNDP with the support of Member States;

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

11) Encourages each nation state to facilitate domestic capacity building in terms of environmental protection;
12) **Recommends** the utilization of existing funds (UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP) for developing countries interested in furthering their access to resources;

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

14) **Requests** that countries further develop technological sharing programs for specific environmental protection and resource maximization (programs such as: Carbon sinks, Turbine exchange program, and upgrade management practices) especially between developing countries and developed nations;

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16) **Encourages** Member States to create partnerships with foreign and domestic investors in order to increase growth rates in renewable energy markets especially in the areas of green energy practices such as hydroelectricity, solar, geothermal and wind energy;

17) **Calls** upon all Member States to actively engage in monitoring and sharing water quality data;

18) **Recognizing** that sustainable development is impacted by conservation, as it leads to greener economies and economic growth;

19) **Further recommends** the implementation of constructed wetlands to remove contamination, as constructed wetlands can be biofilters for the ecosystem;

20) **Urges** Member States to support rural agricultural development in all countries by improving irrigation efficiency to reduce water waste and excess runoff;

21) **Request** Member States to submit regular updates to WHO/UNIFECT Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation to see commonalities and differences in water supply and sanitation;

22) **Encourages** funding from private and non-private organizations to implement a training programme on water sanitation;

23) **Calls** upon all Member States to target low-income households for improved access to water;
24) **Urges** collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to combat the crisis in water sanitation by establishing local water supplies through community-based initiatives;

25) **Requests** that all Member States regulate the quality between the source and end user from private water vendors;

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