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Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
<td>Evin Sanders</td>
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Agenda

I. Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice
II. Fostering Developing Countries’ Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation
III. Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<td>UNDP/1/1</td>
<td>Fostering Developing Countries’ Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation</td>
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<td>Fostering Developing Countries’ Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td>19 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<td>UNDP/1/5</td>
<td>Fostering Developing Countries’ Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td>20 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report

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

I. Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice

II. Fostering Developing Countries’ Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation

III. Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development

The session was attended by representatives of 25 countries and one non-governmental organization. On Sunday, the committee opened with multiple statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. The committee then adopted the agenda at II, III, I, and began discussion on the topic of Fostering Developing Countries’ Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation.

On Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five working papers covering a wide range of subtopics, including sustainable energy, disaster risk reduction, technology improvement and information sharing, clean water accessibility, climate change awareness, and agricultural sustainability. The committee worked diligently to finalize their working papers and build consensus on the topic. After completing the submission process, delegates focused to collaborate and discuss the topic, and by the end of session on Tuesday, delegates were exchanging ideas and examining many possible mergers.

On Wednesday, during the final committee session, five draft resolutions had been accepted by the Dais. After hearing speeches, and the submission of amendments, the committee proceeded into voting bloc, where it adopted five resolutions during its voting procedure, three of which were adopted by acclamation by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues. The dedicated and serious decorum of the body, and the efficiency displayed by their hard work emphasized the importance of climate change adaptation. Transparency, negotiation, and collaboration were the characteristics displayed by the body throughout the committee in their approach to writing and negotiating ideas pertaining to climate change adaption.
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Referencing the UNDP’s pre-establishment of civil society organizations (CSOs) as a top priority in development through the manifestation of the Civil Society Advisory Committee to UNDP, which brings together fifteen civil society leaders to create a “strategic advisory body and sounding board to UNDP senior management on key issues of policy and strategy”,

Acknowledging the importance of assessment in determining vital areas of national preparation for the adverse effects of climate change,

Noting the work done under the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy, and the Environment in regards to deepening international ties and cooperation through organizing into regional bodies for the purpose of bringing about relevant climate change adaptations as they apply to each unique region and the climate change issues they face,

Expressing satisfaction with the efforts of the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) in the creation and implementation of effective regional support systems that allow participating Member States to coordinate the monitoring of climate change activities in the region and coordination engagement and collaborative action,

Bearing in mind the mission of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, which works to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere by establishing emission limits for individual states,

Viewing with appreciation the efforts of Germany in assisting the union of Caribbean states under the precepts of promoting regional cooperation in order to effectively adapt to climate change through integrated water resource and coastal zone management, community-based climate change adaptation, and climate financing, public relations work, and knowledge management,

Reaffirming Agenda 2063 of the African Union, which is a global strategy to examine previous policies through the use of available resources and to enhance future planning (in both short, medium, and long term) so as to ensure positive social and economic transformation,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in its promotion of “self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance and interdependence of Member States to achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment”,

Recalling the avocation by the UNDP in 2011 of a National Climate Fund (NCF) as a necessary establishment for all states,

Recognizing the Special Climate Change Fund for their efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina to fund the technology transfer for climate resilient flood management,

1. **Endorses** the enhanced utilization of CSOs as a tool for:

   a. Training local educators, with women representatives reporting the experiences of their daily lives to assist in more thorough and inclusive adaptive measures to climate change;

   b. Using local media resources to further broadcast the lessons of climate change as defined in part (a);

   c. Developing technologies to eliminate the negative impacts of climate change;
d. Cooperating with local and national government administrations to ensure climate change policy as a priority in policy making;

e. Inviting relevant non-government organizations (NGOs) to—in critical situations—enhance mediation between parties affected by instability (including natural disaster and political upheaval) and other parties with the expertise and resources to assist them, be them neighboring Member States or UN organizations, to maintain progress on adaptation;

2. Emphasizes the importance of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) and its role in preparing for the most severe impacts of climate change for individual Member States while:

a. Reminding Member States that such assessment is optional but highly encouraged;

b. Encouraging Member States to use the results of the assessment as a means through which to plan future priorities and actions;

3. Recommends the enhancement of regional bodies which collaborate on approaches to climate change adaptation and monitoring progress, and further:

a. Seeks to specialize the Civil Society Advisory Committee of the UNDP, a formal mechanism for dialogue between civil society representatives and the senior management of the UNDP, in the advising and planning of strategic implementation of climate change and adaptation initiatives;

b. Encourages regional councils to allocate the resources provided by United Nations and aforementioned NGOs as deemed necessary to the community, with a hope that these regional councils will differentiate the suggested curricular of the UN and NGO programs to ensure that all regions receive information that pertains to their own climate;

c. Intends that the regional and sub-regional educators be people from within the region, with women as a high priority to fill the role of educator, to allow for more interconnectivity within the community;

d. That this newly-instated climate change education program consist of regional differentiation, followed by international adaptation programs and strategies;

e. Suggests that science-heavy programs be implemented to generate ideas of local potential action, technology-based solutions, and resource management and preservation;

4. Urges Member States to further endorse the UNESCO Climate Change Initiative, which promotes climate change awareness through regional, sub-regional, and local educational practices through the Four Core Programmes of: Climate Science and Knowledge; Education on Sustainable Development; Climate Change, Culture, and Biodiversity; and Ethics, Social Human Science, and Dimensions in order to:

a. Continue the reduction of emissions in participating Member States, from deforestation to degradation;

b. Utilize culturally appropriate and locally relevant curriculum, as well as the inclusion of indigenous language and knowledge through UNESCO’s Local and Indigenous knowledge Systems (LINKS);

c. Encourage the participation of all Member States in the Climate Change Initiative and place a high priority on the sciences, primarily climate science;

5. Supports the creation of regional councils, where they do not yet exist, and the strengthening of regional councils already working on climate adaptation with their Member States, such as CROP under the Pacific Islands Forum, for the purposes of:
a. Exchanging weather information based on local information-gathering agencies as well as best practice
techniques as utilized by local practitioners;

b. Mobilizing funds and resources for collaborative projects, with climate adaptation processes in mind,
through regional partnerships as seen with the initiatives put forth by New Zealand in the New Zealand
Aid Programme and Framework for Adapting to Climate Change within its work with Member States
included in the Pacific Region;

c. Generating civic awareness through cooperation with aforementioned CSOs to share global initiatives,
regional concerns, and national practices;

d. Disseminating resource management methods, including:
   i. Water usage and harvesting, as exemplified in the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework, which
acts as an intermediary between nations which share the same river, therefore facilitating
drought adaptation and socioeconomic development;
   ii. Crop rotation and better irrigation practices, especially through the invitation of consultants
and experts (technical and farmers) to regional summits to provide testimony for the council
while they craft their solutions for their regions;
   iii. Enhancing cooperation with the pre-established National Action Programs (NAPs) of nearly
every Member State;

6. Calls upon the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to assist in financing education and adaptation
expenditures, while:

   a. Encouraging the creation of National Climate Funds (NCFs) in member states which lack such
organizations;
   b. Looking forward to the continued action of the Special Climate Change Fund, especially in its regional
approaches;
   c. Planning to receive additional funding from the National Science Foundation, the National Solar
School, and the Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund (EETTF);
   d. Implementing the initiatives of the Shewula Trust, an organization comprised of voluntary community
members who oversee and fund various projects contributing to the sustainable development between
people and their environment, as it applies to climate adaptation;
   e. Authorizing a partnership with the Global Environmental Facility, a pre-established group which
connects global and regional donors with Member States seeking supplementary resources for climate
change adaptation.
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Fully supporting the outcome document “The Future We Want” of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development which generated the visions of a green economy,

Reaffirming the importance of General Assembly resolution 43/53 which addresses the need to protect the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Acknowledging the high damage and costs caused by climate change, as outlined in the Global Environment Facility’s “Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change,” and requiring improved and increased efforts in climate change adaptation necessary for reducing the extreme financial impact on developing countries,

Seeking more opportunities to guide developing countries in their efforts to adapt to a changing climate,

Bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities that encourage developed countries to assist developing countries,

Guided by the previous achievements of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework, and National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recalling the United Nations Development Programme Strategic Plan 2014-2017, which refers to specific workspaces on sustainable development pathways and the building of resilience to climate change,

Emphasizing the United Nations Development Programme’s special focus on capacity development as a core contribution to encouraging further applications regarding progress in climate change,

Recognizing the role of marginalized groups as agents of change towards a more sustainable and fair global community,

Noting that energy, food and water resources are looked at in their interdependence, since they are increasingly under stress in developing countries due to climate change,

Encouraging Member States to adhere to the guidelines suggested by the Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) whose main purpose is to build more climate resilient communities,

Observing that capacity-building activities should take place on a local, regional, and international scale,

1. Encourages Member States to collaborate in addressing these activities in specific and coordinated groups such as:
   a. Attending local and regional climate conferences,
   b. Working regionally to collaborate on achieving similar, sustainable goals;

2. Reaffirms its commitment visible in the UNDP’s Adaptation Learning Mechanism which aims to support Member States in including climate change risks in their development strategies by working together in sharing lessons learned, knowledge, and technology transfer to increase their adaptive capacity;
3. **Fully Supports** the domestic adoption and implementation of adaptation measures which specifically focus on the role of NGOs, education in sustainable development, and regional collaboration in fostering developing countries capacity to adapt to climate change;

4. **Recommends** that efforts to improve the capacity for adaptation to climate change include a wide variety of approaches designed to deal with the increasingly extreme weather effects such as:
   
   a. Promoting diversification in farming,
   
   b. Emphasizing the role of seeds bred to withstand extreme weather conditions, can play in expanding capacity,
   
   c. Planning for possible future rises in sea levels by improving evacuation plans for coastal regions as well as preserving open space that may be needed to move wetlands and beaches inland,
   
   d. Addressing desertification;

5. **Further Recommends** that the international community continue to increase funding efforts for climate change adaptation within the United Nations Development Group and the following institutions:
   
   a. Global Environment Facility,
   
   b. Green Climate Fund,
   
   c. UNFCCC Adaptation Fund,
   
   d. United Nations Environment Programme;

6. **Invites** the Member States to engage the private and public sector in this opportunity to work together in order to create sustainable solutions by providing incentives and creating the foundation necessary to foster resilient economies;

7. **Recognizes** the role of marginalized groups such as minorities and women as agents of change towards a more sustainable and fair global community;

8. **Urges** Member States to include disadvantaged groups as local climate change experts and place more in leadership roles regarding climate change adaptation strategies, which will result in better access to clean water, enabling women and children’s capacity to be a part of the climate change adaptation approaches;

9. **Recommends** that interdependent energy, food and water resources are addressed through integrated approaches in adaptation which are necessary to foster a resilient adaptation process that utilizes all resources efficiently.
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Reaffirming the Kyoto Protocol and the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in the General Assembly Resolution 45/212,

Recognizing access to clean water as a human right based on General Assembly Resolution 64/292,

Fully believing in member states ability to address the pressing challenges of climate change adaptation curtailed to one’s states building capacity,

Aware of Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach to address limited resources,

Recognizing the need for global cooperation in a Framework of Action ensuring disaster risk reduction, such as the UN Global Compact,

Acknowledges the difficulties faced by developing nations in their attempt to achieve sustainable development based on capacity building,

Understanding the importance of economic policy and the involvement of the business sector in addressing climate adaptation issues in sustainable development,

Acknowledging the Sustainable Development Goals, the successor of the Millennium Development Goals derived from General Assembly Resolution 66/288,

Recalling the efforts made in providing funds for building capacities for climate change measures, most recently the creation of the Green Climate Fund at 20th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC,

Deeply concerned by the immense costs caused by climate change now and in the future,

Seeking financial assistance from member states on technological and business related advancements for climate change adaptation,

Acknowledges the importance of allocating funds from the private sector ensuring easy accessibility to developing countries’ adaptation plans,

1. Recommends member states to establish provisions Adaptation Plan on Clean Water especially in Africa and Asia through the Current and Planned Adaptation Plan launched in 2010;

2. Recognizes the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles providing:
   a. Planning and implementation on climate change impact on water,
   b. Various approaches to active NGOs or other civil society organizations through which dialogue can take place by Local and regional cooperation from within one’s state;

3. Endorses the Hyogo Framework of Action ensuring disaster risk reduction through sustainable policies and planning through policies enhancing early warning for disaster risks;

4. Approves of the Integrate Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach by promoting integrated thinking on water, energy, and food in the process of strategic version;
5. **Endorses** the private sector to take greater responsibility in investing in climate-resilient solutions and to contribute to international financial mechanisms like the Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, with reference to the ten principles as outlined in the UN Global Compact;

6. **Recommends** the increased provision funding for the Green Climate Fund within five years, increasing the funding from $10 billion to $20 billion;

7. **Draws attention** to countries affected by climate change disasters that do not have the financial means to be self-sufficient in terms of building infrastructures by creating:
   a. An emergency fund maintained by the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund for countries that are temporarily affected by natural disasters and lack the resources and capacity,
   b. Disaster assessment task force commissioned by the UNDP Executive Board President and Vice-Presidents,
   c. Special Emergency Fund for Farmers, which provides technical assistance and relief management services,
   d. Special Emergency Flood Fund for developing countries affected by rising water levels and flooding in order to assist in building a more resilient infrastructure,
   e. Special Emergency Drought Fund for drought relief services that enable countries to adapt to drought conditions and declining groundwater resources as well as prepare their sectors more aptly to changing future conditions,
   f. Catastrophe insurance pool for least developed countries to share the risk of climate change,
   g. Monitoring body within the UNDP Executive Board or one of its subsequent committees in order to ensure the effective and relevant use of the fund and its services;

8. **Calls upon** member states to focus on improving technology and transfer of information to farmers and promoting innovative and improved agricultural practices that are low-emission and climate-resilient;

9. **Encourages** member states to train farmers to practice a Climate Smart agriculture by:
   a. Irrigating at night to avoid loss of water through evaporation,
   b. Introducing crop rotation to replenish the soil nutrients;

10. **Promotes** bilateral cooperation between countries that can share technical experience and transfer knowledge and expertise;

11. **Further encourages** Member States to provide additional incentives for initiatives that promote sustainable development through:
   a. Grants to local businesses in developing countries who begin implementing sustainable strategies,
   b. Grants to women to encourage local entrepreneurship to develop green and blue technologies regulating the efficient use of natural resources as to avoid water loss,
   c. Voluntary tax breaks for large corporations and multinational businesses who implement green and blue technology in developing countries;

12. **Calls upon** member states to support the UNDP to invest more on its “Equator Initiative”, especially in the construction of sand dams which help to harvest rainwater for farmers to be used for irrigation during the dry
season, and collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme to conduct similar investigations and initiatives on desalination;

13. **Endorses** the private sector to take greater responsibility to invest in climate-resilient solutions and to contribute to international financial mechanisms like the Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, and the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund;

14. **Requests** national development agencies such as the European Union and the Arab League to contribute funds and personnel to these international institutions previously mentioned;

15. **Asks** the World Bank to conduct periodic reports on green initiatives in the private sector in developing countries.
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Considering the issue of climate change as one of the most significant challenges of sustainable development and the need to build resilience to resist the impacts of extreme weather events,

Deeply concerned that climate change adaptation is an urgent matter that needs to be addressed without further delay,

Appreciating all the efforts made to face this problem by the United Nation Agencies and NGOs, but recognizing the need for more suitable and effective approaches to the issue, as well as financial means to pursue these approaches;

Bearing in mind that climate change effects are already being felt by a vast majority of countries around the globe,

Taking into consideration A/RES/67/215 and its promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and the exponential change that this will produce in adapting to climate change,

Emphasizing the need to acknowledge common but differentiated responsibilities, recognized at the Rio Conference in 1992,

Recognizing the vital role played by United Nation Framework on Climate Change, which addresses all Member States to take comprehensive actions towards mitigation of the effects of climate change,

Recalling the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (2011), which calls on Member States to minimize the adverse effects of carbon emissions,

Fully believing that all countries should commit to reduce their carbon emissions with clear targets to be met, expanding what was already decided on by the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change,

Noting with approval the Demographic Exploration for Climate Adaption Programme which helps identify which communities are most vulnerable to climate hazards,

Bearing in mind that the most sustainable and effective development initiatives are centered on the grassroots approaches at the local level,

Taking note of A/RES/66/194, which calls for the development of an international strategy for natural disaster risk reduction,

Recognizing A/RES/65/307, which emphasizes the improvement of military and civil defense assets to response to natural disasters exacerbated by climate change,

Taking note of the harsh effects of climate change, especially droughts and floods, on agriculture,

Observing the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition in its efforts to cope with climate change including, but not limited to, the creation of more resilient agriculture systems,

Notes with approval the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, which amongst other objectives takes note of the need to incorporate disaster risk assessments into the urban planning and management of disaster prone human settlements,
Acknowledging that the fast growing urban population is an imperative issue to be tackled,

Emphasizing that technology sharing is a key tool to enable developing countries to adapt to climate change,

Taking into consideration the priorities established in the Climate Summit meeting of New York in 2014, which discusses the disruption of national economies caused by climate change, and which also discusses the strategies on strengthening resilience toward climate change,

Recognizing UNESCOs’ efforts through its Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development Programme as it moves towards the implementation of climate change education,

Reemphasizing the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa report on Gender and Climate Change as it acknowledges the disproportionate effects and unpaid workload imposed upon women and indigenous groups regarding climate change and natural resource management respectively, as they carried the greatest burden of securing water, food and other important resources, according to the UN Women Watch,

Reiterating the Association of Women’s Rights in Development’s report Women at the Forefront of Resisting Climate Change, which stated that women and indigenous people are not unaware and uneducated about the implications that climate change has on their everyday lives, in having to make adaptations in their habitat and job security,

Calling attention to the fact that women and indigenous people are the primary proprietors of natural resources, which has made them local-resilience-experts in small-scale adaptations, as noted by the United Nations Women Watch report Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change,

Noting that climate change has a dimension of violence that increases when droughts or other natural disasters arise, forcing women and indigenous peoples to migrate and disperse, as reported by A/RES/64/13, which notes the efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,

Aware of the urgent need to address global inequalities affecting the most vulnerable groups in all Member States as the effects of climate change increases the effects of health-related risks and displacements, as highlighted by A/RES/64/138, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Guided by the UN Waters Policy brief because it reaffirms the pivotal role of water and its link to climate change,

Fully alarmed that the rise of ocean levels are jeopardizing most small-island states and coastal areas and that the rise of the planet temperature is a global threat that cannot be overlooked,

1. Calls for developed nations to provide financial support in finding long-term sustainable approaches for cleaner and renewable energy and encourages:
   a. Developed nations to follow the initiative taken by Sweden to provide 2 billion dollars for the empowerment of human rights to address inequalities in developing countries, as well as climate change adaptation and for building resilience,
   b. Investments in more efficient cities,
   c. Countries to access funding from the Global Enterprise Facilitation Fund for climate change adaptation,
   d. Every Member State to join the UNDP Community Water Initiative of enhancing cooperation between local communities, scientists and governments;

2. Strongly requests the maintaining of agricultural sustainability through:
   a. Initiatives designed to preserve the role of forest mitigation,
b. Development of new resilient breeds of crops,

c. Educating farmers on diversifying farms, which includes crop rotation as well as integrating livestock into their operation,

d. Counteracting erosion and land degradation as already experienced by many Member States,

e. Conducting a sustainable management of land and freshwater supplies,

f. Reducing carbon emissions and cutting carbon pollution from power plants;

3. **Draws attention** to the need of establishing global partnerships, including but not limited to the Disaster Risk Reduction Project, to tackle the effects of extreme weather events on coastal areas:

a. Solidifying evacuation plans in preparation for storm surges and flooding,

b. Preserving open space in preparation for wetlands and rising sea levels;

4. **Encourages** Member States to establish national, regional and international databases that can record the effects of climate change on weather patterns as well as to track the path of storms and other natural phenomena, so that Member States can adopt their climate change policies to their particular climate risk management needs;

5. **Calls on** Member States to establish national and regional Civil Defense and Emergency Management Groups to enable Member States to coordinate and deliver proper and prompt response to natural disasters and other dangerous events;

6. **Further requests** all developed countries to share technologies, enabling developing countries to adapt to climate change, water scarcity, droughts, desertification, in a sustainable manner, as well as being able to address global intergenerational inequalities;

7. **Urges** member states to access UNFPA’s Demographic Exploration for Climate Adaption (DECA) Programme which will allow communities to form a basis of what resources are available in planning more sustainable infrastructures;

8. **Emphasizes** the need for Member States to adapt their own regionally appropriate measures such as improving circulation in barns and providing more shade structures to protect livestock from harsh summers and distributing crop varieties bred to withstand drought, heat or flooding; in order to strengthen the local efforts in climate change resilience;

9. **Calls upon** Member States to place top priority to the practices that are already in place in local communities regarding climate change adaptation, as affected communities are already practicing climate change adaption strategies;

10. **Encourages** all Member States to address the rapid growth of urban based human settlements by forming strategies pertaining to several key elements such as health, transportation, nature and sanitation, and energy in an efficient way;

11. **Emphasizes** the need the need for control of fast growing urban populations by:

   a. Establishing MUP (Monitoring Urban Populations), which will be funded by UNFPA:

      i. Creating more housing alternatives,

      ii. Collaborating with the United Nations Statistic Division to not only recognize but implement preliminary actions before further issues occur;
12. **Invites** all countries to invest in renewable clean and sustainable energy, including but not limited to hydropower, wind, solar and biomass, while taking into consideration environmental impact assessment, and the needs of indigenous people;

13. **Urges** Member States to develop capacity building mechanisms to accommodate the needs of the most vulnerable groups including but not limited to, women, indigenous people, minorities by:
   a. Creating education, training and leadership programs in regional areas for main proprietors of natural resources worldwide,
   b. Alleviating the burden of unpaid natural resources management on them and create job facilitation,
   c. Inviting global expert to lead action strategies that can be implemented and upheld in local communities;

14. **Further urges** Member States to ensure that members of the most vulnerable groups in society, along with local climate change experts, be placed in leadership roles regarding local climate change adaptation strategies in local communities;

15. **Stresses** its readiness to implement climate change adaptation strategies that understand the vital connection between resource management and access to water;

16. **Considers** the forthcoming Oceans and Seas Summit that Fiji will host in 2017, where all island and coastal states encourage the discussion of:
   a. Relocation of coastal towns toward the inland and implementing sustainable living within schools through climate change awareness programs,
   b. Marine biodiversity conservation as well as coastal reconstruction in order to bring back natural habitats destroyed by the effects of climate change, especially coral reefs.
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Recalling resolution 69/220 adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2014 regarding the “protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind” and the principles fostered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

As stated in the Kyoto Protocol, under the ideal of common but differentiated responsibilities the several States that have had the most prominent impact on Climate Change as well as the ongoing rapid industrialization in the world today, the Kyoto Protocol places responsibility on those countries that have the highest amounts of Greenhouse Gas Emissions,

Having considered the efforts already undertaken by Member States during the time frame established by the Millennium Development Goals, especially those concerning Target 1, the necessity to eradicate world poverty and hunger, and Target 7, the importance of Ensuring Environmental Sustainability through Climate Change Adaptation,

Bearing in mind that the most sustainable and effective development initiatives are centered on ground-up approaches at the local level, as they build upon what the main proprietors--women and indigenous peoples--of natural resources are already doing to adapt to climate change,

Fully aware that women and indigenous peoples are performing much of the curation of natural resources unpaid and under subpar conditions,

Reminding Member States that women and indigenous peoples cannot be continually expected to work at such an intense capacity in climate change adaptation when the human right to water and proper sanitation infrastructure is perpetually disregarded,

Urges Member States to fully implement The Human Right to Water and Sanitation (A/RES/64/292),

1. Invites all Member States to cooperate and enable Countries in the developing world to improve their living conditions in order to reach a common standard of living;

2. Encourages those countries mainly responsible for the urbanization and industrialization in the early nineteenth century, and the countries that have had a rapid increase in their GHG emissions in the latest decades, to keep observing their role and give aid to the Member States who have been affected greatly by climate change and who are not economically able to find solutions by themselves;

3. Calls upon all States to continue working on issues regarding Climate Change Adaptation in order to improve the International Community’s awareness and implementation of further courses of action that could concern:
   a. The increase in temperatures worldwide in the past decade have caused several problems for the developing world,
   b. The difficulty of having access to useable water, which is a major issue for several Member States;

4. Calls upon Member States to implement climate change adaptation strategies which include relevant stakeholders as climate change resilience experts;

5. Stresses its readiness to implement climate change adaptation strategies that understand that lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation incredibly hinders women’s capacity to be a part of climate change adaptation approaches.