



CONFERENCE A

National Model United Nations • New York
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**Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director	Evin Sanders
Chair	Johannes Rützel
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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

Code	Topic	Vote
UNDP/1/1	Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/2	Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/3	Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/4	Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation	19 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 0 abstentions
UNDP/1/5	Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation	20 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 0 abstentions

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 adaptation.



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Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation

1 *The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*
2

3 *Referencing* the UNDP's pre-establishment of civil society organizations (CSOs) as a top priority in development
4 through the manifestation of the Civil Society Advisory Committee to UNDP, which brings together fifteen civil
5 society leaders to create a "strategic advisory body and sounding board to UNDP senior management on key issues
6 of policy and strategy",
7

8 *Acknowledging* the importance of assessment in determining vital areas of national preparation for the adverse
9 effects of climate change,
10

11 *Noting* the work done under the Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy, and the Environment in regards
12 to deepening international ties and cooperation through organizing into regional bodies for the purpose of bringing
13 about relevant climate change adaptations as they apply to each unique region and the climate change issues they
14 face,
15

16 *Expressing satisfaction* with the efforts of the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) in the
17 creation and implementation of effective regional support systems that allow participating Member States to
18 coordinate the monitoring of climate change activities in the region and coordination engagement and collaborative
19 action,
20

21 *Bearing in mind* the mission of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, which
22 works to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere by establishing emission limits for individual states,
23

24 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts of Germany in assisting the union of Caribbean states under the precepts of
25 promoting regional cooperation in order to effectively adapt to climate change through integrated water resource and
26 coastal zone management, community-based climate change adaptation, and climate financing, public relations
27 work, and knowledge management,
28

29 *Reaffirming* Agenda 2063 of the African Union, which is a global strategy to examine previous policies through the
30 use of available resources and to enhance future planning (in both short, medium, and long term) so as to ensure
31 positive social and economic transformation,
32

33 *Expressing appreciation* for the efforts of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in its promotion
34 of "self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance and interdependence of Member States to
35 achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment",
36

37 *Recalling* the avocation by the UNDP in 2011 of a National Climate Fund (NCF) as a necessary establishment for all
38 states,
39

40 *Recognizing* the Special Climate Change Fund for their efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina to fund the technology
41 transfer for climate resilient flood management,
42

43 1. *Endorses* the enhanced utilization of CSOs as a tool for:
44

- 45 a. Training local educators, with women representatives reporting the experiences of their daily lives to
46 assist in more thorough and inclusive adaptive measures to climate change;
47
- 48 b. Using local media resources to further broadcast the lessons of climate change as defined in part (a);
49
- 50 c. Developing technologies to eliminate the negative impacts of climate change;

- 51
- 52 d. Cooperating with local and national government administrations to ensure climate change policy as a
- 53 priority in policy making;
- 54
- 55 e. Inviting relevant non-government organizations (NGOs) to—in critical situations—enhance mediation
- 56 between parties affected by instability (including natural disaster and political upheaval) and other
- 57 parties with the expertise and resources to assist them, be them neighboring Member States or UN
- 58 organizations, to maintain progress on adaptation;
- 59
- 60 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) and its role in preparing for the
- 61 most severe impacts of climate change for individual Member States while:
- 62
- 63 a. Reminding Member States that such assessment is optional but highly encouraged;
- 64
- 65 b. Encouraging Member States to use the results of the assessment as a means through which to plan
- 66 future priorities and actions;
- 67
- 68 3. *Recommends* the enhancement of regional bodies which collaborate on approaches to climate change adaptation
- 69 and monitoring progress, and further:
- 70
- 71 a. Seeks to specialize the Civil Society Advisory Committee of the UNDP, a formal mechanism for
- 72 dialogue between civil society representatives and the senior management of the UNDP, in the
- 73 advising and planning of strategic implementation of climate change and adaptation initiatives;
- 74
- 75 b. Encourages regional councils to allocate the resources provided by United Nations and aforementioned
- 76 NGOs as deemed necessary to the community, with a hope that these regional councils will
- 77 differentiate the suggested curricular of the UN and NGO programs to ensure that all regions receive
- 78 information that pertains to their own climate;
- 79
- 80 c. Intends that the regional and sub-regional educators be people from within the region, with women as a
- 81 high priority to fill the role of educator, to allow for more interconnectivity within the community;
- 82
- 83 d. That this newly-instated climate change education program consist of regional differentiation, followed
- 84 by international adaptation programs and strategies;
- 85
- 86 e. Suggests that science-heavy programs be implemented to generate ideas of local potential action,
- 87 technology-based solutions, and resource management and preservation;
- 88
- 89 4. *Urges* Member States to further endorse the UNESCO Climate Change Initiative, which promotes climate
- 90 change awareness through regional, sub-regional, and local educational practices through the Four Core
- 91 Programmes of: Climate Science and Knowledge; Education on Sustainable Development; Climate Change,
- 92 Culture, and Biodiversity; and Ethics, Social Human Science, and Dimensions in order to:
- 93
- 94 a. Continue the reduction of emissions in participating Member States, from deforestation to degradation;
- 95
- 96 b. Utilize culturally appropriate and locally relevant curriculum, as well as the inclusion of indigenous
- 97 language and knowledge through UNESCO’s Local and Indigenous knowledge Systems (LINKS);
- 98
- 99 c. Encourage the participation of all Member States in the Climate Change Initiative and place a high
- 100 priority on the sciences, primarily climate science;
- 101
- 102 5. *Supports* the creation of regional councils, where they do not yet exist, and the strengthening of regional
- 103 councils already working on climate adaptation with their Member States, such as CROP under the Pacific
- 104 Islands Forum, for the purposes of:
- 105

- 106 a. Exchanging weather information based on local information-gathering agencies as well as best practice
107 techniques as utilized by local practitioners;
108
- 109 b. Mobilizing funds and resources for collaborative projects, with climate adaptation processes in mind,
110 through regional partnerships as seen with the initiatives put forth by New Zealand in the New Zealand
111 Aid Programme and Framework for Adapting to Climate Change within its work with Member States
112 included in the Pacific Region;
113
- 114 c. Generating civic awareness through cooperation with aforementioned CSOs to share global initiatives,
115 regional concerns, and national practices;
116
- 117 d. Disseminating resource management methods, including:
118
- 119 i. Water usage and harvesting, as exemplified in the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework, which
120 acts as an intermediary between nations which share the same river, therefore facilitating
121 drought adaptation and socioeconomic development;
- 122 ii. Crop rotation and better irrigation practices, especially through the invitation of consultants
123 and experts (technical and farmers) to regional summits to provide testimony for the council
124 while they craft their solutions for their regions;
- 125 iii. Enhancing cooperation with the pre-established National Action Programs (NAPs) of nearly
126 every Member State;
127
- 128 6. *Calls upon* the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to assist in financing education and adaptation
129 expenditures, while:
130
- 131 a. Encouraging the creation of National Climate Funds (NCFs) in member states which lack such
132 organizations;
133
- 134 b. Looking forward to the continued action of the Special Climate Change Fund, especially in its regional
135 approaches;
136
- 137 c. Planning to receive additional funding from the National Science Foundation, the National Solar
138 School, and the Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund (EETTF);
139
- 140 d. Implementing the initiatives of the Shewula Trust, an organization comprised of voluntary community
141 members who oversee and fund various projects contributing to the sustainable development between
142 people and their environment, as it applies to climate adaptation;
143
- 144 e. Authorizing a partnership with the Global Environmental Facility, a pre-established group which
145 connects global and regional donors with Member States seeking supplementary resources for climate
146 change adaptation.



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Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation

1 *The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*

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

5

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

8

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

12

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

14

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

17

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

21

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

24

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

27

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

30

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

33

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

36

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

38

39 1. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate in addressing these activities in specific and coordinated groups such
40 as:

41

42 a. Attending local and regional climate conferences,

43

44 b. Working regionally to collaborate on achieving similar, sustainable goals;

45

46 2. *Reaffirms* its commitment visible in the UNDP’s Adaptation Learning Mechanism which aims to support
47 Member States in including climate change risks in their development strategies by working together in sharing
48 lessons learned, knowledge, and technology transfer to increase their adaptive capacity;

49

- 50 3. *Fully Supports* the domestic adoption and implementation of adaptation measures which specifically focus on
51 the role of NGOs, education in sustainable development, and regional collaboration in fostering developing
52 countries capacity to adapt to climate change;
53
- 54 4. *Recommends* that efforts to improve the capacity for adaptation to climate change include a wide variety of
55 approaches designed to deal with the increasingly extreme weather effects such as:
56
- 57 a. Promoting diversification in farming,
 - 58
 - 59 b. Emphasizing the role of seeds bred to withstand extreme weather conditions, can play in expanding
60 capacity,
 - 61
 - 62 c. Planning for possible future rises in sea levels by improving evacuation plans for coastal regions as
63 well as preserving open space that may be needed to move wetlands and beaches inland,
 - 64
 - 65 d. Addressing desertification;
 - 66
- 67 5. *Further Recommends* that the international community continue to increase funding efforts for climate change
68 adaptation within the United Nations Development Group and the following institutions:
69
- 70 a. Global Environment Facility,
 - 71
 - 72 b. Green Climate Fund,
 - 73
 - 74 c. UNFCCC Adaptation Fund,
 - 75
 - 76 d. United Nations Environment Programme;
 - 77
- 78 6. *Invites* the Member States to engage the private and public sector in this opportunity to work together in order
79 to create sustainable solutions by providing incentives and creating the foundation necessary to foster resilient
80 economies;
- 81
- 82 7. *Recognizes* the role of marginalized groups such as minorities and women as agents of change towards a more
83 sustainable and fair global community;
- 84
- 85 8. *Urges* Member States to include disadvantaged groups as local climate change experts and place more in
86 leadership roles regarding climate change adaptation strategies, which will result in better access to clean water,
87 enabling women and children's capacity to be a part of the climate change adaptation approaches;
- 88
- 89 9. *Recommends* that interdependent energy, food and water resources are addressed through integrated approaches
90 in adaptation which are necessary to foster a resilient adaptation process that utilizes all resources efficiently.



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Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change

- 1 *The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the Kyoto Protocol and the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4 (UNFCCC), adopted in the General Assembly Resolution 45/212,
5
6 *Recognizing* access to clean water as a human right based on General Assembly Resolution 64/292,
7
8 *Fully believing in* member states ability to address the pressing challenges of climate change adaptation curtailed to
9 one's states building capacity,
10
11 *Aware of* Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach to address limited resources,
12
13 *Recognizing* the need for global cooperation in a Framework of Action ensuring disaster risk reduction, such as the
14 UN Global Compact,
15
16 *Acknowledges* the difficulties faced by developing nations in their attempt to achieve sustainable development based
17 on capacity building,
18
19 *Understanding* the importance of economic policy and the involvement of the business sector in addressing climate
20 adaptation issues in sustainable development,
21
22 *Acknowledging* the Sustainable Development Goals, the successor of the Millennium Development Goals derived
23 from General Assembly Resolution 66/288,
24
25 *Recalling* the efforts made in providing funds for building capacities for climate change measures, most recently the
26 creation of the Green Climate Fund at 20th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC,
27
28 *Deeply concerned* by the immense costs caused by climate change now and in the future,
29
30 *Seeking* financial assistance from member states on technological and business related advancements for climate
31 change adaptation,
32
33 *Acknowledges* the importance of allocating funds from the private sector ensuring easy accessibility to developing
34 countries' adaptation plans,
35
36 1. *Recommends* member states to establish provisions Adaptation Plan on Clean Water especially in Africa and
37 Asia through the Current and Planned Adaptation Plan launched in 2010;
38
39 2. *Recognizes* the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles providing:
40
41 a. Planning and implementation on climate change impact on water,
42
43 b. Various approaches to active NGOs or other civil society organizations through which dialogue can
44 take place by Local and regional cooperation from within one's state;
45
46 3. *Endorses* the Hyogo Framework of Action ensuring disaster risk reduction through sustainable policies and
47 planning through policies enhancing early warning for disaster risks;
48
49 4. *Approves of* the Integrate Water-Energy-Food Nexus approach by promoting integrated thinking on water,
50 energy, and food in the process of strategic version;

- 51 5. *Endorses* the private sector to take greater responsibility in investing in climate-resilient solutions and to
52 contribute to international financial mechanisms like the Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund,
53 UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, with reference to the ten principles as outlined in the UN Global Compact;
54
- 55 6. *Recommends* the increased provision funding for the Green Climate Fund within five years, increasing the
56 funding from \$10 billion to \$20 billion;
57
- 58 7. *Draws attention* to countries affected by climate change disasters that do not have the financial means to be
59 self-sufficient in terms of building infrastructures by creating:
60
- 61 a. An emergency fund maintained by the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund for countries that are temporarily
62 affected by natural disasters and lack the resources and capacity,
 - 63
 - 64 b. Disaster assessment task force commissioned by the UNDP Executive Board President and Vice-
65 Presidents,
 - 66
 - 67 c. Special Emergency Fund for Farmers, which provides technical assistance and relief management
68 services,
 - 69
 - 70 d. Special Emergency Flood Fund for developing countries affected by rising water levels and flooding in
71 order to assist in building a more resilient infrastructure,
 - 72
 - 73 e. Special Emergency Drought Fund for drought relief services that enable countries to adapt to drought
74 conditions and declining groundwater resources as well as prepare their sectors more aptly to changing
75 future conditions,
 - 76
 - 77 f. Catastrophe insurance pool for least developed countries to share the risk of climate change,
 - 78
 - 79 g. Monitoring body within the UNDP Executive Board or one of its subsequent committees in order to
80 ensure the effective and relevant use of the fund and its services;
 - 81
- 82 8. *Calls upon* member states to focus on improving technology and transfer of information to farmers and
83 promoting innovative and improved agricultural practices that are low-emission and climate-resilient;
84
- 85 9. *Encourages* member states to train farmers to practice a Climate Smart agriculture by:
86
- 87 a. Irrigating at night to avoid loss of water through evaporation,
 - 88
 - 89 b. Introducing crop rotation to replenish the soil nutrients;
 - 90
- 91 10. *Promotes* bilateral cooperation between countries that can share technical experience and transfer knowledge
92 and expertise;
93
- 94 11. *Further encourages* Member States to provide additional incentives for initiatives that promote sustainable
95 development through:
96
- 97 a. Grants to local businesses in developing countries who begin implementing sustainable strategies,
 - 98
 - 99 b. Grants to women to encourage local entrepreneurship to develop green and blue technologies
100 regulating the efficient use of natural resources as to avoid water loss,
 - 101
 - 102 c. Voluntary tax breaks for large corporations and multinational businesses who implement green and
103 blue technology in developing countries;
 - 104
- 105 12. *Calls upon* member states to support the UNDP to invest more on its “Equator Initiative”, especially in the
106 construction of sand dams which help to harvest rainwater for farmers to be used for irrigation during the dry

- 107 season, and collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme to conduct similar investigations
108 and initiatives on desalination;
109
- 110 13. *Endorses* the private sector to take greater responsibility to invest in climate-resilient solutions and to
111 contribute to international financial mechanisms like the Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund,
112 and the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund;
113
- 114 14. *Requests* national development agencies such as the European Union and the Arab League to contribute funds
115 and personnel to these international institutions previously mentioned;
116
- 117 15. *Asks* the World Bank to conduct periodic reports on green initiatives in the private sector in developing
118 countries.



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Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Fostering Developing Countries Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation

1 *The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*

2
3 *Considering* the issue of climate change as one of the most significant challenges of sustainable development and
4 the need to build resilience to resist the impacts of extreme weather events,

5
6 *Deeply concerned* that climate change adaptation is an urgent matter that needs to be addressed without further
7 delay,

8
9 *Appreciating* all the efforts made to face this problem by the United Nation Agencies and NGOs, but recognizing the
10 need for more suitable and effective approaches to the issue, as well as financial means to pursue these approaches;

11
12 *Bearing in mind* that climate change effects are already being felt by a vast majority of countries around the globe,

13
14 *Taking into consideration* A/RES/67/215 and its promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and the
15 exponential change that this will produce in adapting to climate change,

16
17 *Emphasizing* the need to acknowledge common but differentiated responsibilities, recognized at the Rio
18 Conference in 1992,

19
20 *Recognizing* the vital role played by United Nation Framework on Climate Change, which addresses all Member
21 States to take comprehensive actions towards mitigation of the effects of climate change,

22
23 *Recalling* the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (2011), which calls on Member
24 States to minimize the adverse effects of carbon emissions,

25
26 *Fully believing* that all countries should commit to reduce their carbon emissions with clear targets to be met,
27 expanding what was already decided on by the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the United Nations Framework
28 Convention for Climate Change,

29
30 *Noting with approval* the Demographic Exploration for Climate Adaption Programme which helps identify which
31 communities are most vulnerable to climate hazards,

32
33 *Bearing in mind* that the most sustainable and effective development initiatives are centered on the grassroots
34 approaches at the local level,

35
36 *Taking note of* A/RES/66/194, which calls for the development of an international strategy for natural disaster risk
37 reduction,

38
39 *Recognizing* A/RES/65/307, which emphasizes the improvement of military and civil defense assets to response to
40 natural disasters exacerbated by climate change,

41
42 *Taking note of* the harsh effects of climate change, especially droughts and floods, on agriculture,

43
44 *Observing* the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition in its efforts to cope with climate change including, but
45 not limited to, the creation of more resilient agriculture systems,

46
47 *Notes with approval* the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, which amongst other objectives takes note of the
48 need to incorporate disaster risk assessments into the urban planning and management of disaster prone human
49 settlements,

50

51 *Acknowledging* that the fast growing urban population is an imperative issue to be tackled,
52
53 *Emphasizing* that technology sharing is a key tool to enable developing countries to adapt to climate change,
54
55 *Taking into consideration* the priorities established in the Climate Summit meeting of New York in 2014, which
56 discusses the disruption of national economies caused by climate change, and which also discusses the strategies on
57 strengthening resilience toward climate change,
58
59 *Recognizing* UNESCOs' efforts through its Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development Programme as
60 it moves towards the implementation of climate change education,
61
62 *Reemphasizing* the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa report on Gender and Climate Change as it
63 acknowledges the disproportionate effects and unpaid workload imposed upon women and indigenous groups
64 regarding climate change and natural resource management respectively, as they carried the greatest burden of
65 securing water, food and other important resources, according to the UN Women Watch,
66
67 *Reiterating* the Association of Women's Rights in Development's report Women at the Forefront of Resisting
68 Climate Change, which stated that women and indigenous people are not unaware and uneducated about the
69 implications that climate change has on their everyday lives, in having to make adaptations in their habitat and job
70 security,
71
72 *Calling attention to* the fact that women and indigenous people are the primary proprietors of natural resources,
73 which has made them local-resilience-experts in small-scale adaptations, as noted by the United Nations Women
74 Watch report Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change,
75
76 *Noting* that climate change has a dimension of violence that increases when droughts or other natural disasters arise,
77 forcing women and indigenous peoples to migrate and disperse, as reported by A/RES/64/137, which notes the
78 efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,
79
80 *Aware of* the urgent need to address global inequalities affecting the most vulnerable groups in all Member States as
81 the effects of climate change increases the effects of health-related risks and displacements, as highlighted by
82 A/RES/64/138, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,
83
84 *Guided by* the UN Waters Policy brief because it reaffirms the pivotal role of water and its link to climate change,
85
86 *Fully alarmed* that the rise of ocean levels are jeopardizing most small-island states and coastal areas and that the
87 rise of the planet temperature is a global threat that cannot be overlooked,
88
89 1. *Calls for* developed nations to provide financial support in finding long-term sustainable approaches for cleaner
90 and renewable energy and encourages:
91
92 a. Developed nations to follow the initiative taken by Sweden to provide 2 billion dollars for the
93 empowerment of human rights to address inequalities in developing countries, as well as climate
94 change adaptation and for building resilience,
95
96 b. Investments in more efficient cities,
97
98 c. Countries to access funding from the Global Enterprise Facilitation Fund for climate change
99 adaptation,
100
101 d. Every Member State to join the UNDP Community Water Initiative of enhancing cooperation between
102 local communities, scientists and governments;
103
104 2. *Strongly requests* the maintaining of agricultural sustainability through:
105
106 a. Initiatives designed to preserve the role of forest mitigation,

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- 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;

- 163 12. *Invites* all countries to invest in renewable clean and sustainable energy, including but not limited to
164 hydropower, wind, solar and biomass, while taking into consideration environmental impact assessment, and
165 the needs of indigenous people;
166
- 167 13. *Urges* Member States to develop capacity building mechanisms to accommodate the needs of the most
168 vulnerable groups including but not limited to, women, indigenous people, minorities by:
169
- 170 a. Creating education, training and leadership programs in regional areas for main proprietors of natural
171 resources worldwide,
 - 172 b. Alleviating the burden of unpaid natural resources management on them and create job facilitation,
 - 173
 - 174 c. Inviting global expert to lead action strategies that can be implemented and upheld in local
175 communities;
176
- 177
- 178 14. *Further urges* Member States to ensure that members of the most vulnerable groups in society, along with local
179 climate change experts, be placed in leadership roles regarding local climate change adaptation strategies in
180 local communities;
181
- 182 15. *Stresses* its readiness to implement climate change adaptation strategies that understand the vital connection
183 between resource management and access to water;
184
- 185 16. *Considers* the forthcoming Oceans and Seas Summit that Fiji will host in 2017, where all island and coastal
186 states encourage the discussion of:
187
- 188 a. Relocation of coastal towns toward the inland and implementing sustainable living within schools
189 through climate change awareness programs,
 - 190
 - 191 b. Marine biodiversity conservation as well as coastal reconstruction in order to bring back natural
192 habitats destroyed by the effects of climate change, especially coral reefs.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/1/5

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation

1 *The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*

2

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

6

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

11

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

15

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

19

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

22

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

26

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

28

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

31

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

36

37 3. *Calls upon* all States to continue working on issues regarding Climate Change Adaptation in order to improve the
38 International Community's awareness and implementation of further courses of action that could concern:

39

40 a. The increase in temperatures worldwide in the past decade have caused several problems for the
41 developing world,

42

43 b. The difficulty of having access to useable water, which is a major issue for several Member States;

44

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

47

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