Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Social Development (CSocD)
Committee on Social Development (CSocD)

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
<td>David Godoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Gabrielle Sferra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Paul Cunningham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Vikram Sakkia</td>
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Agenda

I. Climate Change and Inequality
II. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
III. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<td>Climate Change and Inequality</td>
<td>23 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
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<td>CSocD/1/2</td>
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Summary Report

The Commission on Social Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
II. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda
III. Climate Change and Inequality

The session was attended by representatives of 27 Member States.

On Sunday the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Climate Change and Inequality.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of six proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including education, renewable energy sources, agricultural practices, and disaster relief, among others. The topic of education was widely debated as multiple papers looked at different methods of educating women, children, and indigenous people. Tuesday evening saw multiple papers merge, as delegates developed complex and creative ideas to alleviate inequalities caused by climate change.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the promotion of education, incentives to develop technology for renewable energy and programs to empower marginalized groups affected by climate change. The work of the body focused on enriching the lives of people by improving employment opportunities and combating the impact we have on the environment.
The Commission for Social Development,

Deeply concerned by the World Health Organization’s (WHO) report on Climate Change and Health, which projects half million deaths by the year 2030 from malnourishment and dehydration as products of climate change such as rising global average air and water temperatures, extended rainfalls, rising sea-levels and drought, which threaten global water and food security,

Acknowledging Article 25.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), the right for an adequate standard of living through the access of food and emphasizing the correlation between food insecurity, climate change and inequality,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the necessity of providing clean and accessible water, as it is an integral component to human health and limited access to sanitary water negatively impacts food security, educational opportunities and perpetuates global socioeconomic inequality,

Acknowledging the necessity of United Nations Water (UN-Water) Means of Implementation (MOI) for increasing access to clean water in order to realize SDG 6, stating the need for clean and sanitized water is required to not only promote the health and well-being of individuals but will overall increase the status of vulnerable groups in the international community to gain the necessary tools to adequately combat the ill effects of climate change,

Concerned with the unequal distribution of food, loss of agricultural resources and increased distance to water sources in relation with climate change and the capability of programs like the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), an international food program that utilizes multilateral partnerships in providing food and important resources, to combat these proponents of inequality,

Understanding the need to empower marginalized groups, including indigenous people, women, and children, through the implementation of educational and vocational activities to promote sustainable development and conservation of natural resources, expanding efforts on programs like United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future, a program that uses technology sharing as a sustainable solution through the use of education of all levels and case studies,

Reaffirming the ideal of common but differentiated responsibility enshrined in the Paris Agreement (2015) under the auspices of reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions while allowing freedom of development for Member States,

Emphasizing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) that calls for strengthening international cooperation in support of efforts to build capacity in developing countries that are adversely affected by climate change through the insurance of genuine and durable partnerships through both South-South Cooperation, a process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and shared capacity through partnership, and Triangular Cooperation, a process by which multiple countries work in cooperation alongside multilateral organizations,

Noting the effects of desertification and drought on the rural population, especially subsistence farmers and populations below the poverty line, and the importance of access to sustainable water sources and irrigation practices to ensure that water reaches these vulnerable populations,

Recognizing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries plans to foster technological growth across the Global South,

Bearing in mind The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995) to focus efforts on eliminating hunger through the provision of food security,
Affirming the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as an important opportunity to exchange environmental technology and experiences of food and water security, especially with focus on challenges facing the region due to adverse impacts of climate change such as rising sea-levels, unpredictable altered rainfall patterns and storm-surge.

Acknowledging Initiative 20x20 as a successful facilitation of dialogue between governments, civil society, and the private sector in building efficient coalitions to promote the rehabilitation of lands while stimulating economic development within developing countries, enforcing the ideas suggested by programs such as the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF), which works towards increasing forest area by 3% worldwide by 2030.

Observing General Assembly resolution 71/283 (2016), “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition,” outlining the accountability system, allowing for further transparency and beneficial outcomes from such programs, which collates agricultural data and the need to improve information and communication technologies which are essential to making a difference in the livelihoods of people involved in agriculture to allow for more informed decision making.

Realizing that the increase of climate-smart production of agriculture will mitigate the causes and effects of climate change through carbon offsetting, as well as increase food and water security and sharing of improved agricultural practices that protect the environment from greenhouse gas emission, similar to Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme and the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF),

Recognizing the necessity for sharing and expanding agricultural technology and information, such as through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC) National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPAs), to stave off political instability within regions of Member States composed of farmers especially threatened by the consequences of climate change,

Noting with satisfaction the success of Clean Technology Database, an environmental technology database that supports communication between experts of technology research and actors for the European Union Environmental Technologies Action Plan (ETAP), which provided an accessible and comprehensive analysis of existing environmental technological data in the region,

1. Encourages Member States to protect all peoples’ livelihood and health through supplying food and water to individuals who lack resources to combat the adverse effects of climate change by upholding ideals of solidarity as a global community and using this to provide those in need with resources to reduce inequality among all peoples;

2. Urges Member States to meet the international standard of providing access to nutritious foods to all in correspondence to the UDHR and welcomes all Member States to work alongside vulnerable groups in meeting these requirements;

3. Commends efforts of Member States to provide universal access to water in their territories and encourages an increased effort in supplying access to clean water for vulnerable populations whose access is affected by climate change’s negative impacts;

4. Urges Member States to research and develop cost effective and sustainable technologies to secure access to clean water for consumption and agricultural means, including desalination and other water collection and purification processes in accordance with UN-Water’s MOI to achieve SDG 6;

5. Advises Member States to better manage natural resources through programs like the GAFSP to further distribute food to rural and vulnerable locations and improve development of vital infrastructures such as:

   a. Aqueduct capabilities using filtration systems and mapping optimal paths that will transport water to off the grid locations to provide:

      i. Clean water to vulnerable and marginalized peoples;
A sufficient amount of water to small scale farmers that will not only improve their well-being and health but increase the socioeconomic status of farming communities, which make up 80 percent of all poverty-stricken groups;

b. Expanding roadways and improving current conditions of roads for the transportation of food to distant locations, ultimately allowing more nutritious foods to be provided;

c. Storage facilities that protect food from extreme weather phenomena caused by climate change to allow for nutritious foods like fruits, vegetables and meats to be preserved in surplus;

6. **Recommends** Member States to expand existing frameworks such as the Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future program, acting in accordance with intercultural multilingual educational principles, to further develop opportunities afforded to small-scale rural farmers that will:

a. Foster training that focuses on implementing sustainable agricultural strategies by expanding on the global realities of the socioeconomic impacts that climate change exacerbates such as:

i. Developing a strategy for vulnerable groups and small-scale farmers that is all inclusive and allows individual Member States to combat geographically specific issues by promoting the use of the private and public sector that will overall increase the economic power of vulnerable groups, ultimately giving them the ability to create the necessary mechanisms;

ii. Improving vocational opportunities for marginalized groups, whose infrastructures and societies most affected by climate change by giving them the necessary skills, such as education, infrastructure and agricultural technologies to sustain successful local communities;

b. Promote educational opportunities to expand on pre-existing sustainable land management practices such as irrigation strategies, crop cycling, fertilization, and plowing techniques through:

i. Providing basic instruction in sustainable resource management practices leading to the increased responsibility of citizens in the form of encouraging civilian led investigations of the community’s resource consumption such as knowing their food sources, communities’ management of resources and the allocation of labor;

ii. Developing planning skills to better prepare for the inevitable effects of climate change, including droughts, extended rainfalls and extreme changes in temperatures;

c. Analyze and distribute sustainable techniques practiced in other regions to use technology sharing of previously assessed techniques that involve land and water management and the development of basic infrastructure, such as flood irrigation to utilize rainwater and snow runoff;

7. **Encourages** addressing the needs of marginalized and impoverished populations, who are disproportionately affected by climate change due to lack of resources to combat its effects by promoting policies that:

a. Allow minority groups to further expand their political participation in the decision making related to climate change through national and regional conferences that address such issues as established in General Assembly resolution A/65/453 (2010), “Indigenous issues”;

b. Expand natural resource and water conservation efforts in line with SDG 6;

8. **Recognizes** the importance of the development of South-South partnerships and Triangular Cooperation measurement mechanisms through the domestic creation of government policies focused on environmental technology transfer effective in combating adverse effects of climate change from product sectors, academic institutions and civil society organizations;
9. Noting with approval the establishment of multilateral partnerships for sustainable irrigation techniques such as surface, localized, drip, sub, and sprinkler irrigation systems as ways to alleviate the effects of desertification and drought, as well as provide Member States with sustainable water sources for their crops;

10. Further invites the promotion of knowledge sharing among Member States in agriculturally based projects as climate change adversely affects the food and water security and stability in these regions, such as the yields of small plot farms in the Global South;

11. Recommends the implementation of policies on increasing food security among destitute populations using international cooperation, South-South trade, and partnerships through policies that facilitate a transition from small subsistence farming to expanded and profitable farms that lift farmers out of poverty not only increasing the agricultural sectors of southern Member States, but also the food security for these farmers;

12. Emphasizes increased South-South cooperation and technology-sharing focused on the universal need to ensure access to food and clean water through sustainable approaches to agriculture and increased resilience to droughts, natural disasters, rising sea levels, and other adverse effects on climate change;

13. Emphasizes the importance of reforestation and acknowledges Member States’ responsibility to restore the ecological integrity of highly biodiverse regions by:

   a. Expanding efforts in halting deforestation activities and promoting land recovery, as suggested in the UNSPF;

   b. Bolstering forest conservation activities, allowing for communities to benefit from the sustainable use and management of local natural resources;

14. Invites Member States to improve access to information through the establishment of agricultural databases which can help agricultural stakeholders to make informed decisions and use the resources available in the most productive and sustainable manner;

15. Suggests the implementation of technological and financial resources to introduce sustainable farming practices in developing nations which would:

   a. Improve agronomic practices through the further implementation of programs such as the MICCA Programme through the FAO;

   b. Extend micro credit programs to small scale farms that are founded on or plan to convert to sustainable farming practices;

   c. Bring about the development of technologies that allow for production of crops that are resistant to adverse climates like the public-private partnership, AATF, which develops region specific genetically modified technology;

16. Encourages developing Member States to channel foreign financial and technological aid toward programs such as NAPAs that give Member States a concrete plan of action to address priority responses to climate change driven issues, which in turn will promote international and regional stability through modern agricultural techniques and their implementation in the Member States;

17. Endorses the expansion of the Clean Technology Database, as broadened membership alongside the already existing framework, would provide opportunity for all Member States to both contribute innovations to the global community that have proved useful in combating the adverse effects of climate change, promoting political stability and discover environmental technology helpful in maintain food and water security.
The Commission for Social Development,

Guided by the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945), which espouses the commitment of all Member States to uphold fundamental human rights, preserve the dignity and well-being of the human person, and propagate the equal rights of men and women, as well as those of nations both large and small,

Taking into account the importance of recognizing climate change as a disruptive force in our modern world as it is outlined in the Paris Agreement (2015),

Recognizing General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1 (2015), which sets forth the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, emphasizing specifically Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 13, focusing on eradicating poverty and inequality and combating climate change and its impacts,

Noting with deep concern that climate change disproportionately affects disadvantaged populations, particularly those suffering from poverty, unemployment, gender-based discrimination, indigenous marginalization, and geographic exclusion,

Deeply disturbed that climate change further exacerbates inequalities for marginalized peoples, such as women, children, small island developing states (SIDS), and indigenous peoples, living in poverty systematically occupy the least desirable land to damage from climate hazards, such as mud slides, periods of abnormally hot water, water contamination and flooding,

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which encourages multilateral cooperation to work to decrease rising global temperatures and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on vulnerable communities,

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), including the eradication of poverty and preservation of the Earth’s ecosystems, as laid out in principles 5 and 7 respectively,

Noting with satisfaction the renewed commitment to the Kyoto Protocol (1997), which emphasizes the connection between climate change and social development and introduces emission reduction targets as well as a new list of dangerous greenhouse gases (GHGs) to Member States,

Disturbed by the 2017 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, State of Food and Agriculture, which predicts that by 2030, approximately 122 million people worldwide will fall into extreme poverty due to the disastrous effects of climate change on agriculture, as nutrient levels, soil moisture, water availability will all decrease,

Observing the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) report The Economic Consequences of Climate Change (2015), which predicts that by 2060, global GDP per capita will fall by 23% as a result of climate change, with marginalized groups being affected negatively,

Conscious of the OECD 2018 report Taxing Energy Use, which assesses the functionality of state funds relational to their energy use,

Further reaffirming the mission of UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which represents a universal agenda that aids in framing goals for international sustainable development and collaboration including international cooperation in education and culture,
Draws attention to UNESCO’s program Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development that focuses on promoting climate change literacy for youth through innovative teaching approaches in school, as well as by raising awareness through media, networking and partnerships.

Supporting the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which provides humanitarian development assistance to children while also advocating globally for children’s rights and protection.

Praises UNICEF’s 2015 report of 2015 Unless We Act Now – The Impact of Climate Change on Children, which states that rising temperatures disproportionately harm children compared to other social groups.

Emphasizes the work of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which assists in implementing the policies and programs of Member States in regard to sustainability and environmental awareness.

Gravely concerned by analysis in the UNEP 2017 Emissions Gap Report, which states that Member States producing the least amount of emissions are most vulnerable to climate change effects.

Having considered further the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) which focuses on the social development, environment, culture, education, health, and human rights of the world's indigenous peoples.

Aware of Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 35/20, which recognizes inequality harms marginalized groups’ ability to recover from the damages caused by climate hazards.

Recognizing the efforts made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its three working groups, the first focused on scientific aspects of climate change, the second focused on the susceptibility of socio-economic and physical systems, and the third working group assesses options in limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

Drawing attention to UN Energy’s report Renewable Energy in Africa, which states that wind energy is a more sustainable and cost-effective energy resource.

Recognizing the Ghanaian National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which focus on increasing the technical and financial capacities of vulnerable communities by establishing regional centers and networks to assist them in coping with the disastrous effects of climate change.

Supporting the work of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), which affirms that the adaptation of climate change is as important as the mitigation of climate change effects.

Highlighting the efficacy of programs such as Global Renewable Energy Programme (GREET), which encourages and boosts opportunities for capacity building, training and education of green energy.

Appreciative of the Climate Change and Agriculture Support Project (GCCASP), which supports the implementation of regional and state interventions to empower rural women to better cope with the effects of climate change.

Further recognizing the importance of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), which focuses on sharing technology through an online platform, collaborative multi-stakeholder forums and a UN Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT), allowing for preservation of indigenous culture and exchange of practices through data sharing.

Acknowledging the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), which works to develop cooperation through the exchange of information, experiences, and improved practices among parties as a possible means for sustainable solutions on climate change.

Guided by the work of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), which assists in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in association with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Further acknowledging the presence of sustainable agricultural practices, aiming to reduce environmental impacts such as the Scaling up Micro-Irrigation Systems (SCAMPIS), which utilizes South-South cooperation and exchange.
of resources, technology, and knowledge among developing Member States and the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Rwanda,

Further recognizing the Guassa-Menz Community Conservation Initiative, which works with governments to be inclusive and supportive of indigenous communities by providing resources for traditional agriculture, such as cultivating valuable festuca grasses in order to expand smart agricultural practices,

Drawing attention to China’s collaborative initiative titled Integrated Modern Agriculture Development (IMAD), which encourages and funds the development and installation of sustainable and climate resilient agricultural production systems,

Underscoring the importance of education in promoting sustainable development, specifically for engaging youth and women, as well as underlining the importance of concentrated programming for climate change initiatives, following the example of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),

Noting that UNESCO and United Nations Climate Change: Learn’s (UN CC:Learn) mission is to collaborate with multilateral organizations interested in climate change education,

Keeping in mind the Empowering Novel Agro-Business-Led Employment for Youth in African Agriculture (ENABLE Youth), which offers life skills, internship programs, and job opportunities to youth in Africa in both rural and urban areas in order to prevent lost opportunities as a result of negative impact of climate change, and leading to an uneducated young population,

Drawing attention to the current work of the joint Sudanese-UN development program “Solar for Agriculture”, which installs solar panels and pumps in rural Sudan to facilitate sustainable farming in areas affected by droughts,

Acknowledging that the social benefits of increased implementation and accessibility of solar energy include increased employment and community health and safety,

Mindful of current wind programmes in Member States like Morocco, which has the largest wind capacity in Africa and which serves as an example of the successful transition towards wind technology and other forms of renewable energy,

1. Recommends the cooperation of Member States to promote localized agricultural training programs that teach farmers methods of cultivation and soil sustainability, with technical support provided by UNESCO, the FAO and IMAD, as well as through collaboration with UNDP, to enact programs such as the Scaling up Micro-Irrigation Systems (SCAMPIS) and the System of Rice Intensification (SRI);

2. Encourages expansion within the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) program launched by the 2030 Agenda to create the Digitalization for Action Program, by:

   a. Acquiring and sharing knowledge on agricultural production techniques for smallholder farmers through an agricultural database, so that agricultural workers can be digitally trained to become self-sufficient in utilizing climate change resilient technology;

   b. Welcoming ECOSOC to fund the project through the general budget, destined for the Commission for Social Development, and other voluntary contributions will be welcomed;

   c. Working in tangent with the Bureau International des Expositions that conducts a specialized exposition to showcase an array of experiences in regards to rural development, women’s empowerment, sustainable development and risk management;

   d. Sending experts from Member States to further facilitate the knowledge sharing while still respecting the sovereign rights of each Member State;
3. Encourages the international implementation of increased sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry and industry to enhance the efficiency of agricultural practices and optimize resource allocation, especially in regions already suffering from the consequences of climate change, where practices include:

   a. Frequent crop type rotation and general crop diversity in a field;
   b. Conservation tillage or reduced tillage practices;
   c. Integrated pest management;
   d. Regional integration of Livestock fertilizers within agricultural growing practices;
   e. Irrigation systems that include long-term solutions for droughts and dry zones;

4. Further encourages Member States to model sustainable agricultural development programs after the Guassa-Menz Community Conservation Initiative for indigenous people to enlarge their agricultural output while minimizing negative ecological impacts by cultivating their lands according to the local conditions and potentials;

5. Recommends that Member States should take actions to limit the negative impacts on sustainable development caused by gender discrimination by creating initiatives such as the Climate Change and Agriculture Support Project (GCCASP);

6. Encourages Member States to implement educational programs in their primary and secondary schools that:

   a. Raises awareness about the impacts of climate change on social development;
   b. Stresses the need for a child-centered educational approaches;
   c. Suggests curriculum in schools be developed, with input from:

      i. UNESCO’s Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development programme, which promotes awareness and prepares children for careers in combating climate change;
      ii. UN CC: Learn’s guideline resource, Integrating Climate Change in Education at Primary and Secondary Level, for the purpose of fostering climate resilience and green transitions;
      iii. Working with UNICEF to expand partnerships with Green Learning and local schools in Member States to educate children on the adverse effects of climate change on SIDS within developing Member States to raise awareness on the lack of resources to aid vulnerable populations;

7. Welcomes Member States to develop youth empowerment programs to engage children in climate change discussions, similar to the Empowering Novel Agro-Business-Led Employment for Youth in African Agriculture (ENABLE Youth) in Sudan, which promotes inclusive educational seminars for vulnerable social groups by:

   a. Establishing the reality of climate change and its effects on said vulnerable communities;
   b. Recommending precautionary action, such as an emergency plan, that will provide protection in the event of a disaster, particularly for the impoverished, indigenous peoples and those living in SIDS;
   c. Emphasizing the importance of climate change through environmental conservation related volunteer work at the local and national level, particularly for women, SIDS, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups;
Adopting annual child-centric expositions, that will include speakers, booths, and workshops, to educate children and other youth on climate change in relation to science, technology, engineering, and math;

8. **Recommend**s the expansion of the existing second working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which currently focuses on impacts, adaptations and vulnerability, to include:
   
a. Collaboration with the UNPFII in order to include indigenous populations in the conversation as it relates to climate hazards and effects;
   
b. Working with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW) to ensure that the rights of women are included in discussions revolving around climate change and the negative impacts that women face due to climate change;
   
c. Cooperating with the UN-Youth to be a part of the working group, so children's rights can be considered, as children and youth face disproportionate effects of climate change;
   
d. Recognizing the importance of improving dialogue between the IPCC and the Commission on Social Development in order to share information and improve human-centered development within climate change issues to collaborate and complement each other’s work;

9. **Advocates** further to strengthen institutional arrangements between parties including financial, technological, and informational assistance for developing countries working to overcome vulnerability and enhance action as outlined in the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), in order to broaden access to clean energy;

10. **Encourages** Member States with higher carbon emissions to assist through action for the effects brought on by climate change through:
   
a. A voluntary monetary system following the framework of the 2018 Taxing Energy Use Report, which sets average effective tax rates based on Member States’ carbon emissions, to provide incentives to reduce energy use and shift towards less harmful forms of energy;
   
b. Establishing a technology transfer system monitored by the SBSTA, specializing on sustainable energy technology and building mechanisms to prevent climate change-based natural catastrophes;

11. **Welcomes** Member States to support marginalized populations by the implementation of scholarship programs through established funds such as the Green Climate Fund to bridge the divide between indigenous peoples and local communities caused by climate change, through:
   
a. Facilitating the participation of their representatives in development-related policy processes, such as education;
   
b. Enhance community-based resource management by increasing accessibility to shared resources, like communal water and agriculture land;
   
c. Direct agricultural aid by providing monetary support directly to farmers;

12. **Encourages** the utilization of renewable energy sources through the expansion of the current Solar for Agriculture program, to be incorporated by willing Member States to increase sustainable farming in regions of drought, and to expand the green job market and further the development of the green economy by promoting programs that develop general community safety, health, and employment opportunities through Solar Energy power and can bring other social benefits such as:
a. The propagation of more advanced lighting and tech, allowing women to travel at night without fear;

b. The protection of indigenous communities from exploitation through natural resource extraction, like the mining of minerals and extraction of gases;

c. The reduced reliance on coal burning, whereby families and individuals are free from forced inhalation of poisonous fumes;

d. The opportunities solar power provides to families and individuals to save money and purchase nutritious foods;

e. The teaching of technical skills for solar-related jobs which are widely transferable for everyday work;

13. **Invites** Member States to implement and expand upon programs similar to GREET;

14. **Expresses** its hope that Member States will draw inspiration from wind energy programmes like those existing in the north-African region and implement similar programmes within their own borders to support overall social and economic development, particularly modeled after the Moroccan Energy Strategy which currently is implemented successfully in Morocco;

15. **Further invites** Member States, with the support of UN-Energy and UN-Water, to explore Hydroelectric technologies in their transition to a low carbon lifestyle, including using the kinetic and potential energy from:

   a. Utilizing existing infrastructure as a low-cost measure to retrofit pre-existing dams into hydroelectric dams in order to produce electricity for remote communities by using the hydroelectric power from the run of the river;

   b. Generating electricity from the tides and waves of Coastal Member States to transmit energy inland;

16. **Recommends** the development of policies and strategies, similar to the Ghanaian National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which empowers disadvantaged and marginalized communities’ financial and technical capacities by providing the needed resources and knowledge to adapt to climate change and cope with related problems.
The Commission for Social Development,

Deeply Concerned by the negative impact of climate change, pollution and ecological damage on the world’s oceans and fresh water supplies,

Affirming General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010), “The Human Right to Water and Sanitation”, considers access to clean water a fundamental human right,

Recalling the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 6, towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), which aims to eradicate hunger and famine as well as ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all,

Recognizing the efforts of United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiaries through the bodies of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Commission for Social Development (CSocD),

Acknowledging the important work of United Nations Water (UN-Water) and their report Means of Implementation, which recognizes the importance of new technological advancements in effectively combating climate change,

Noting the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the annual summit, Conference of Parties (COP), in discussing and implementing policies focused on combating the negative effects of climate change,

Recognizing the value of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in prospecting existing renewable water sources, including groundwater, springs, seeps, and surface water, and the necessity of expanding research in this area,

Taking into account the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), such as Charity Water and Aqua International Water Relief, in terms of empowering countries who suffer from water shortages in order to sustain clean water supplies,

Recognizing the International Decade (2018–2028) for Action – Water for Sustainable Development Resolution, which focuses on integrating management of water resources for the achievement of internationally agreed water-related goals and targets,

Noting with concern that climate change aggravates water scarcity and thereby negatively impacts people’s health and productivity specifically in regions such as Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and arid deserts,

1. Welcomes the creation of a Water Relief Task Force (WRTF) as a subsidiary to UN-Water, which, through collaboration with CSocD and other subsidiaries of ECOSOC, focuses on the provision of sanitary water for agricultural purposes by:

   a. Exploring regionally appropriate solutions to water shortage issues in both the short and long term;
   
   b. Promoting the targets outlined in SDG 6;
   
   c. This task force will comprise of fifteen Member States, with representatives from three Member States per United Nations Regional Group (UNRG) to chair the task force, to be elected on a biennial basis, and one director for the Water Relief Task Force, to be elected on an annual basis by the Member States on the task force;
d. Collaborating with an advisory board comprised of 10 experts in the field of sustainable water purification and collection methods, who will act as temporary advisors to the WRTF; this body will be chosen by the Member States on the WRTF and will be chosen on an 8-year basis;

e. Meeting regularly to discuss new and advancing technologies related to mitigating the effects of climate change on global water supply and would present their findings at the annual UNFCCC summit (COP);

f. Collaborating with NGO’s which will:
   i. Lead water relief projects in Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) and Developing Countries;
   ii. Research and expand upon new technological innovations relating to access to water;

g. Additionally, researching other short-term water solutions, such as:
   i. Portable well-drills to provide access to readily available groundwater;
   ii. Reservoir echolocation technology to find new substantial sources of water;
   iii. GIS systems to prospect potential renewable clean water sources;
   iv. Rain catch systems to collect runoff water from homes paired with solar water purification units;

h. Assessing the water needs of the different groups in Member States and monitor the proportional distribution of water supplies according to those needs and between Member States sharing water resources;

i. Exploring the feasibility of affordable desalination technologies and the articulation of a plan for implementation of said technology in economically feasible situations;

j. Including UN-Water in the process to facilitate social development in conjunction with the technological advancements discussed by the task force;

k. Recommending that funding is provided through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and NGOs.
Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and particularly Article 1, which advocates for cooperation as a means to solving international issues of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character,

Recognizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), specifically those goals which address combating climate change as a key to achieving sustainable development in its connection to eradicating poverty and other inequalities,

Reaffirming the United Nations (UN) Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which stimulates the integration of an environmental perspective in resolving development issues and overcoming social inequalities,

Recalling the annual Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP), which monitors climate change and efforts that work towards achieving the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1994),

Considering that both developing and developed Member States require adaptable solutions to climate change inequalities within their Member States in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda,

Calling attention to the importance of representation of female voices and community leaders in local government decision making processes, as well as at the global level, to work towards the full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and achieving the 2030 Agenda,

Emphasizing the Women’s Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS) program which encourages women to enter into Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields, specifically related to environmental science and engineering,

Recognizing existing national policies that ensure women’s participation in governmental institutions as important instruments in equal participation in the political process among genders, noting programs such as the women’s quota in Iraq and Senegal’s national parliaments and provincial councils, as well as the Act on the Equal Status of Women and Men No. 10/2008 in Iceland, which has seen a significant increase in the participation of women in leadership positions, and emphasizes the importance of gender equality and balance in the governmental decision-making progress as stressed in Gender Action Plan by the UNFCCC,

Considering that the Association Songtaab-Yalgre brings together women for the purpose of improving their working conditions and promoting autonomy, while also fighting poverty of woman in rural areas,

Acknowledging the existence of several women-specific scholarships, funds, and internship programs available through the UN, including the Fund for Gender Equality (UNFGE), which emphasizes the inclusion of marginalized women, and the UN Women Internship Programme (UNWIP), which supplies selected applicants with direct exposure to and experience in strategic partnerships, programme planning, policy, advocacy, research and data, and finance,

Underscoring the importance of education in promoting sustainable development, specifically for engaging youth and women, as well as underlining the importance of concentrated programming for climate change initiatives, following the example of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),
Recognizing the efforts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in mitigating the negative outcomes of climate change through agricultural research and preventions for food insecurity in educational programs,

Highlighting existing successful institutional frameworks to achieve sustainable development, such as the National Development Plan (NDP) of Iraq, which promotes investment in education, healthcare and basic services, empowerment of youth, inclusion of women and vulnerable groups, job creation for the less privileged, support to small and medium businesses as well as involving all stakeholders in a participatory, inclusive, and transparent process,

Noting with appreciation those developed states that provide funding to developing states in order to foster sustainable development initiatives aimed at alleviating social inequality,

Acknowledging that natural disasters correlated with the impacts of climate change have exacerbated inequalities, affecting vulnerable populations the most, and the importance of disaster relief efforts for reducing the magnitude of disasters on those most likely to be affected,

Emphasizing the need for stronger cooperation between governments, private entities and international organizations in the detection and reduction of disaster risks to alleviate inequalities caused by climate change,

Taking note of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which coordinates with Member States and local communities to aid in the aftermath of natural disasters with relief programs and capacity building development strategies that help to mitigate the inequalities generated by natural disasters,

Recognizing the utility of the Small Grants Programme under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in providing resources to sustainably rebuild Least Developed Countries (LDCs) affected by natural disasters due to climate change,

Guided by the efforts of existing UN organizations, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), and the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG),

Bearing in mind the 1989 Convention on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (No.169) introduced by the International Labor Organization (ILO), to ensure the full recognition of the socio-economic, cultural, and political rights of indigenous communities in accordance with their cultural identity, traditions, and livelihoods,

Conscious of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which emphasizes the effectiveness of disaster relief on inequalities in society and outlines a need to better understand the effect of natural disasters on marginalized groups of peoples,

Recalling the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, which stimulates the establishment of early warning systems, emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment, and management to increase the resilience of communities and ecosystems,

Further recalling the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, which emphasizes the role of appropriate multilateral, regional, and bilateral coordination mechanisms in aiding states’ ability to mobilize necessary resources during a disaster and building the resilience of nations and communities to enable long-term sustainable development,

Commending the collaboration of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), The People’s Republic of China, and The Republic of Malawi, as they worked collaboratively to further Malawi’s sustainable development through more effective usage of human development resources,

Reiterating, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway, which addresses the importance of strengthening emergency relief and preparedness for those living in SIDS affected by rising sea levels,
Recalling the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), which supports investments in energy solutions in those countries disproportionately affected by climate change,

Acknowledging the importance of ILO in its role in preventing labor abuses in developing countries,

Recognizing the Anti-Corruption International (ACI) and acknowledging their intention on spreading reliable knowledge and expertise in order to raise awareness about the progress towards increasing transparency within climate change to also include monitoring inequalities,

Underscoring the role of the World Bank in fostering transparency through knowledge-sharing platforms, and its assistance with partnerships such as Sustainable Energy for All to combat inequalities,

Affirming the Anti-Corruption International’s (ACI) efforts to spread reliable knowledge and expertise in order to raise awareness about the progress towards increasing transparency within climate change issues while monitoring inequalities,

Realizing the importance of the Sub Global Assessment Network (SGAN) which assesses the current state of the world’s environmental issues and actions taken by Member States working to monitor assessments of inequalities that are caused because of climate related incidents world-wide,

Welcoming the introduction of the United Nations Digital Library as a fruitful tool to push towards further exchange of knowledge regarding climate change, inequality, and social development between Member States,

Recognizing the importance of Bogota Statement: Towards Effective and Inclusive Development Partnerships in decreasing inequality between and within Member States, as it supports sustainable social development,

Emphasizing the importance of the Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC in promoting data sharing among Member States about the effectiveness of policy measures and best practices, to enable the spread policies and initiatives that could be adopted,

Reaffirming the efforts of the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) in promoting cooperation and education regarding innovation to counter climate change,

Noting the actions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) in addressing natural resource governance, and food security issues and their work to enable the local African Member States experts to mitigate the inequalities arising from climate change,

1. Encourages active inclusion of women in international discussions regarding climate change, as facilitated through educational opportunities by way of academic seminars willingly supported by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in hopes of promoting female experts to inspire and educate other women in this field;

2. Calls upon the utilization of women-specific scholarship funds and internship programs available through the UN, such as UNFGE and UNWIP, be used to encourage increased access of women to education to promote STEM-based solutions and opportunities in the specific areas of:

   a. Public health, to promote the assurance of the holistic well-being of human communities, specifically with regards to women whose health is negatively impacted by climate change;

   b. Economic development, to allow developing societies and marginalized groups, including those in need of financial assistance due to the costs that climate change incurs, keeping in mind the cycle of gender-based poverty, and the ability to participate in sustainable development unhindered by economic barriers;

   c. Civil engineering, to empower increased female participation in the involvement of innovative technologies that combat the negative effects of climate change;
d. Urban planning, to support the development of sustainable infrastructure to minimize negative environmental impacts on vulnerable populations, including women;

3. Invites the establishment of educational programs aimed at the education of citizens on disaster-resilient technology, such as the efficient cultivation of crops in rural areas and the expansion or creation of infrastructure to increase the productivity of goods and mobility by:

a. Training marginalized individuals, including women, indigenous peoples, and youth;

b. Accelerating the economic and social development of individuals and developing Member States, which are highly dependent on agriculture and that often lack sufficient infrastructure;

c. Utilizing programs until there is evident growth in agricultural production, reported and supervised by the FAO, and an increase in the Member States’ gross domestic product (GDP);

4. Recommends Member States develop specific educational programs for children, women, and other marginalized groups aimed at:

a. Relocating educational resources, i.e. learning materials and textbooks, to promote the effectiveness of climate change education to empower these groups in finding innovative solutions to local impacts of climate change to achieve the 2030 Agenda;

b. Inclusion of the languages of marginalized groups, such as refugees and indigenous peoples, in education curriculums to eliminate language barriers, which prevents the education of climate change to underrepresented populations;

c. Promoting the education and engagement of youth through schools and communities to discourage emigration of youth from Member States due to lack of socio-economic opportunity;

5. Encourages Member States to identify and address unfair income inequalities between genders, ethnicities and other minority groups to promote equal economic independence, especially after environmental disasters occur, by advocating for the development and implementation of programs and policies that promote women’s entrepreneurship to ensure equal employment opportunities;

6. Approves the development and implementation of educational policies and programs that promote women’s entrepreneurship, especially directed toward agriculturally-focused projects, modeled after the Association Songtaab-Yalgre project, which assists indigenous women along the African equatorial line to combat poverty brought on by climate change by assisting them with agricultural best practices to have fruitful harvests and increase economic opportunities that are systematically destroyed by climate hazards;

7. Advocates for the protection of indigenous cultures and subsistence activities, such as agriculture, plant-based medicines and handicrafts, which are often threatened by climate change, to ensure sustainable sources of income for indigenous populations to overcome persisting inequalities;

8. Invites Member States to address disaster risks, which have detrimental impacts on inequality both between and within Member States, as they unequally affect poor and marginalized groups, such as indigenous peoples and women, by:

a. Formulating or expanding upon preexisting disaster response frameworks and relief programs of Member States, to help in the risk reduction and prevention efforts;

b. Increasing cooperation in the coordination of relief efforts between both governmental and nongovernmental aid organizations;

c. Analyzing the effects of natural disasters and relief efforts with the help of organizations such as UNISDR and UNDRO to better understand the specific ramifications of disasters in the hope of being
better prepared for future events, and to mitigate the inequalities disasters might cause;

d. Analyzing the effectiveness of disaster relief and disaster risk reduction strategies by UNFCCC and the COP annual summits;

9. **Suggests** that the UNDP work with Member States through Small Grants Schemes to reduce social, economic and environmental losses that result from natural disasters, while simultaneously building infrastructure to help marginalized populations prepare for natural disasters;

10. **Strongly recommends** that Member States establish local response centers and implement training programs for local communities to address the impacts of disasters more directly and locally by:

   a. Assigning researchers at the federal, state and municipal levels for the assessment of resources at disposal, potential disaster risks, and ways to mitigate and adapt to natural disasters in their respective regions to craft the training programs;

   b. Certify individuals in the INSARAG system to lead disaster relief efforts at the federal, state, and municipal levels;

11. **Asks** that Member States continue to implement policies that combat inequalities, especially after a natural disaster, by advising local communities on how to maintain and increase local market economy and employment after a natural disaster by:

   a. Working with local leaders, NGOs, and International Organizations (IOs) to develop temporary employment programs in the aftermath of disasters to maintain the incomes of the those affected;

   b. Partnering with CERF to fund these initiatives;

   c. Utilizing local construction and trade specialists to alleviate infrastructure destruction caused by climate related disasters;

   d. Working with local authorities to ensure that rebuilding post-natural disasters is undertaken with the goal of sustainability, to ensure that the infrastructure of the local communities is better prepared for future disasters;

12. **Recommends** the continued strengthening of communication between international, regional, and national entities to improve transparency and accountability in providing funds towards disaster relief to more efficiently mitigate the economic inequalities instigated by climate disasters by:

   a. Creating an accountability system for the effectiveness of NGOs and humanitarian aid organizations through assessment;

   b. Asking Members States to ensure ongoing communication between government and its citizens, to ensure the state is meeting the needs of the people, and pushing forward the agenda of social development;

13. **Further invites** the expansion of early warning systems to reduce the damages caused by natural disasters incited by climate change, as guided by General Assembly resolution 69/283 (2014) on the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030”;

14. **Asks** Member States, NGOs, IOs, and UN bodies to move towards using renewable energy through:

   a. Increased research and the implementation of modern technology that uses existing infrastructure to reduce costs of grassroots projects, especially in developing countries;

   b. Providing volunteer training by professionals to Member States to support their future capacity to independently maintain local renewable energy resources;
15. Encourages developing Member States to abide by the CCREEE regarding the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy by:

a. Establishing training programs to educate citizens of developing Member States on the usage and production of sustainable engineering solutions, by exchanging information, knowledge and best practices for renewable energy technology to facilitate its transition which prevents the further impact of climate change;

b. Providing financial assistance to developing Member States, including the utilization of the UN Green Climate Fund and existing local and international businesses dealing with green energy production;

16. Calls upon Member States to continue fostering accessibility to renewable energy programs, such as the UN and World Bank co-assisted Sustainable Energy for All, and education programs that will:

a. Collaborate among the UNDP and the UN Energy mechanism;

b. Utilize current mechanisms and targets designed to accomplish SDG 7;

17. Requests strengthening the relationships between minority community leaders and the governments of SIDS by ensuring minority representation in the decision-making process, facilitated by:

a. The creation of local government leadership training programs, for which indigenous peoples, women, and rural peoples, can apply for, supported by CSocD;

b. Strengthening local and national governments to review the impacts of climate change on women, children, and minority groups;

c. Inviting minority groups including women, indigenous peoples, and local leaders of SIDS to speak at CSocD;

d. Calling for the inclusion and empowerment of women as leaders in education with a focus on disaster risk preparation training;

e. Mainstreaming all gender perspectives into environmental policies through the above recommendations;

18. Encourages independent researchers to promote the ideas of different regions and geographical climate conditions through the creation of multiple international focus groups on making the processes of non-renewable fuel extraction, production, and utilization more efficient, cost-effective and less damaging to the environment with the cooperation of developed Member States, so to minimize the negative effects of fossil fuels;

19. Advocates that the rights of workers be upheld in renewable energy projects in terms of safety, fair pay, and decent hours to guarantee that said projects foster positive economic growth and not burden developing Member States with labor abuses in cooperation with ILO;

20. Suggests that fellow Member States ratify ILO’s Convention on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples No. 169, and commit to partnering with the respective document’s existing frameworks regarding indigenous peoples in the realization of all political, socioeconomic, and cultural rights;

21. Encourages Member States to sign onto programs such as Anti-Corruption International (ACI), which works internationally to assess and enforce an anti-corruption agenda, and Sub-Global Assessment Network (SGAN), which assess transparency in environmental resource consumption, and other programs with existing frameworks to increase transparency within environmental program funding;
22. **Recommends** strengthening transparency within all processes related to climate change adaptation policies and the further expansions of the programs to include marginalized groups such as women, children, SIDS, and indigenous populations;

23. **Stresses** the importance of financial transparency for the aforementioned training and information sharing programs to give an overview about where donations are going and how they are used to aid people affected by inequalities resulting from climate change by:
   a. Requesting that transparency be promoted by supervisors of the UNDP bodies, located in Member States and in the World Bank, and will give a financial report of investments in and costs of aiding those suffering from inequalities due to climate change;
   b. Supervisors will submit a semi-annual report outlining the results of the training and information sharing programs to give an overview of the effectiveness of the programs in helping to eliminate inequalities caused by climate change;
   c. These reports will help to increase effectiveness to those affected by inequalities due to climate change by ensuring that donations are used for their intended purposes and, additionally, that donations are effective in their purpose;

24. **Proposes** that Member States prioritize accurate and safe data sharing in the process of identifying the causes of environmental challenges under the guidance of the *Kyoto Protocol* and the UNFCCC by:
   a. Establishing an endowed award, which will be presented by experts of the UNFCCC to Member States that have proven to be front runners in the matter of sharing accurate data during the annual Convention;
   b. Welcoming the financing of this leadership award be provided by groups such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Environment Fund;
   c. Encouraging that the frame for the awarding will be set at the next meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2019;

25. **Requests** that “Climate Change and Inequality affecting the African Countries” be the topic of the 57th session of CSocD in 2019;

26. **Recommends** the extension of Working Group II in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to focus on the inclusion of minorities and marginalized peoples as well as analyzing the effects of growing inequality caused by climate change by expanding the Assessment Reports.