

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Conference of the Parties to  
the United Nations Framework on Climate Change



Conference A

# Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Danielle Curtis
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Andrew Marriott
<b>Chair</b>	Clayton Dana-Bashian
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Anne Schilling
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Olivia Bissanti

## Agenda

- I. Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries
- II. Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change
- III. The Role of Youth in Achieving the Paris Agreement

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
UNFCCC/1/1	Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	103 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 7 abstentions
UNFCCC/1/2	Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	117 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 9 abstentions
UNFCCC/1/3	Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	113 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 9 abstentions
UNFCCC/1/4	Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	118 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 3 abstentions
UNFCCC/1/5	Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	126 in votes favor, 3 votes against, 2 abstentions
UNFCCC/1/6	Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	124 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 7 abstentions

# Summary Report

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Role of Youth in Achieving the Paris Agreement
- II. Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries
- III. Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change

The session was attended by representatives of 140 Member States and one Observer. On Sunday, after vigorous debate, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, and began discussion on the topic of “Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 14 working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics such as education and knowledge transfer, disaster reduction and mitigation, technology and information-sharing, institutional capacity-building, and energy diversification. The committee adopted an atmosphere of collaboration and on Tuesday especially, delegates were highly engaged writing their working papers and delivering speeches to highlight the severe effects of climate change and the importance of supporting the most vulnerable populations in developing countries.

By Wednesday morning, the 14 working groups had merged into six groups working actively to ensure the body produced comprehensive and broadly supported papers. Delegates addressing the committee emphasised multilateral collaboration and remained in agreement about the importance of responding to the topic in an inclusive way that allowed for the broadest possible response to the challenges facing developing countries.

On Wednesday afternoon, delegates voted on six draft resolutions that had been approved by the Dais, two of which had successful amendments. The committee entered voting procedure and adopted all six resolutions by overwhelming majorities. The resolutions represent a wide range of topical issues, including regional frameworks, institutional capacity-building, access to climate financing, data, education, technology, and disaster assistance. Overall, the collegial attitude of the committee produced excellent consensus-building and the delegates worked diligently to include as many viewpoints as possible within their papers.



**Code:** COP/1/1

**Committee:** Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries

---

1 *The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* the United Nations' commitment to international cooperation to solve international  
4 problems as stated in Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* Article 7 of Conference of the Parties (COP) resolution 21/1, also known as the *Paris*  
7 *Agreement* (2015), which focuses on sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons  
8 learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in  
9 relation to adaptation actions,  
10  
11 *Recalling* Article 12 of COP resolution 21/1 of 2015, which provides that Member States shall cooperate  
12 in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness,  
13 public participation and public access to information,  
14  
15 *Noting* the importance of the need to implement the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) in  
16 order to build capacity in developing countries as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 70/1 of  
17 2016,  
18  
19 *Further recalling* the need to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on ensuring access to  
20 renewable, sustainable and affordable sources of energy for everyone and SDG 13 on mitigation of  
21 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,  
22  
23 *Recalling* Decision -/CP.24 established at COP24 which outlines the modalities, procedures and  
24 guidelines in the efforts of the international community to implement the goals of the Paris Agreement,  
25  
26 *Acknowledging* the existence of COP's Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) responsible for outlining  
27 strategies for achieving the objectives of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*  
28 (UNFCCC) and the *Kyoto Protocol* as well as the international assessment and review process (IAR) and  
29 the international consultations and analysis process (ICA) that are conducted under the SBI,  
30  
31 *Acknowledging* the existence of UNDP's Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) initiative which  
32 provides country-specific support within government in order to strengthen national responses to climate  
33 change,  
34  
35 *Recognizing* that climate change poses serious threats in particular to the Gulf Arab States and North  
36 African States because of their patterns of energy consumption and reliance on oil and gas export  
37 revenue, combined with their fragile natural environment,  
38  
39 *Underscoring* the shared priorities of economic energy diversification as described in each Member  
40 State's 2030 Economic Vision and their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution reports,  
41  
42 *Fulfilling* COP resolution 21/1, also known as the *Cancun Agreements* (2010), that calls for developed  
43 countries to contribute to the Green Climate Fund in order to provide support to developing countries,  
44  
45 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 69/283 of 2015, also known as the *Sendai Framework for Disaster*  
46 *Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), that aims to minimize the risks of natural disasters and climate change  
47 related catastrophes,  
48

49 *Noting* with concern climate change impacts particularly temperature increase, rainfall variability, and sea  
50 level rise would further aggravate the availability of freshwater,  
51

52 *Recalling* the existence of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and the common goal  
53 of reducing dependence on oil and pursuing economic structural reform,  
54

55 *Observing* that the usual Direct Natural Exposure (DNE) in the Gulf region is about 1800 kilowatt/h per  
56 every square meter which makes the adoption of solar energy in the region technically and economically  
57 feasible,  
58

59 *Finding* that wind-generated energy is the least costly among all sources and wind is in abundance in the  
60 regions,  
61

62 *Recognizing* that solar energy is easily reachable in the Middle East, particularly in the Gulf Arab States  
63 and in North Arab countries,  
64

65 *Recognizing* the contribution of Saudi Arabia to a significant cut in oil barrels production a day, followed  
66 by Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates and other OPEC countries,  
67

68 *Recognizing* the Gulf Arab States individual regional funds that provides funding for renewable energy  
69 projects in developing countries,  
70

71 *Considering* the concerns related to the security of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the shortcomings  
72 of the mechanisms designed to facilitate the transfer of funds to developing countries,  
73

74 *Acknowledging* the necessity to support developing countries undergoing economic transformation into  
75 an industrialized economy in fostering renewable energies in order to build a low-emission economy,  
76

77 *Finding that* the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) addresses current and emerging gaps  
78 and needs to implement and enhance capacity-building in developing countries,  
79

80 *Re-emphasizing* COP resolution CP/1/7 of 2001, also known as the Marrakesh Accords, which outlined  
81 15 definitions on the scope of capacity building and mandated the UNFCCC Secretariat to compile and  
82 present comprehensive reviews on capacity building for the COP,  
83

84 *Acknowledging* the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund that the U.A.E., Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar  
85 invest in to integrate the risks and opportunities related to climate change into long-term asset pools,  
86

87 *Recognizing* the dependence of some developing states on finite resources, in particular the Gulf States'  
88 dependency on oil,  
89

- 90 1. *Suggests* the creation of a body between countries highly dependent on non-renewable energy  
91 production, such as oil- or natural gas-dependent countries, to assess overall progress towards  
92 implementing renewable energy strategies:  
93
- 94 a. Funded by the Member States who rely on finite resources like oil and gas for more than 40%  
95 of their gross domestic product (GDP); as well as gain support and funding through existing  
96 UNFCCC funding programs, such as the International Finance Corporation's (IFC)  
97 Sustainable Energy Fund and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Clean Energy Program;  
98
  - 99 b. Subsidiary to and reporting to the COP;
- 100
- 101 2. *Further recommends* that nations strive against climate change by diversifying their energy resources  
102 in order to improve the magnitude of renewable energy supply by:  
103

- 104 a. Further developing solar plants and wind energy and hydro, geothermal, bioenergy and  
105 waste-to-energy;  
106
- 107 b. Offering financial incentives for nations to develop renewable energy plants.  
108
- 109 3. *Encourages* the work of the United Nations Environmental Agency (UNEA) to include regional bodies  
110 under technology involvement in the creation of a joint environmental technology transfer initiative  
111 between countries facilitated by the international assessment and review process (IAR) and the  
112 international consultations and analysis process (ICA) under the SBI, through:  
113
- 114 a. Assistance of region-specific experts and local scholars;  
115
- 116 b. The development of common university programs in conjunction with each Member State's  
117 Ministry of Education;  
118
- 119 c. The creation of a student exchange program between universities in developing countries  
120 highly dependent on oil and natural gas which facilitates the transfer of best practices in the  
121 field of renewable energy;  
122
- 123 4. *Encourages* the SBI's work to expand the role of its analysts to serve as technical consultants to  
124 governments and assist them in procuring data for their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)  
125 and Nationally Adaptation Plans (NAPs), in order to:  
126
- 127 a. Allow countries to track the scope of their weaknesses in addressing climate change;  
128
- 129 b. Enable governments to form plans that more adequately address their vulnerability to climate  
130 change;  
131
- 132 5. *Further invites* to establish a Gulf Arab States fund, formulated and maintained by regional  
133 organizations, that will provide grants for renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal,  
134 bioenergy/waste-to-energy, and ocean) generation projects in and beyond the Middle East to  
135 developing countries around the world to build their capacity to combat climate change, through:  
136
- 137 a. An institution that facilitates the collection of funding from Member States;  
138
- 139 b. Establishing an annual review mechanism to assess contributions;  
140
- 141 c. Creating opportunities for foreign direct investment in developing countries to lessen reliance  
142 on nonrenewable energy sources;  
143
- 144 d. More fully utilizing every region's potential for renewable energy sources;  
145
- 146 6. *Encourages* the Green Climate Fund Board to provide easier access to climate funding for developing  
147 countries by:  
148
- 149 a. Establishing grant competitions for renewable energy transitions;  
150
- 151 b. Providing low-interest loans for renewable energy financing;  
152
- 153 7. *Recommends* the integration of a climate-resilient water resources strategy into each Member State's  
154 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in order to sustainably manage water resources;  
155
- 156 8. *Suggests* close collaboration between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties in order to identify guidelines  
157 to facilitate future capacity-building activities in regions characterized by similar renewable energy  
158 potentials and societal circumstances;  
159

- 160 9. *Calls upon* the international communities to strengthen its existing efforts to acknowledge and  
161 address the weaknesses of developing countries in addressing climate change;  
162
- 163 10. *Supports* the international communities' efforts to expand and promote clean energy jobs to stimulate  
164 green economies, by:  
165
- 166 a. Increasing funding from Member States for corporations related to renewable energy;
  - 167 b. Bringing new jobs for architects, engineers and businesses;
  - 168 c. Improving local economies by establishing further infrastructure;
- 169
- 170 11. *Encourages* other Member States to compile and submit their own NAPs in order to adequately  
171 assess their needs and respond to them appropriately so as to mitigate and adapt to climate change;  
172
- 173 12. *Welcomes* all Member States to apply the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster  
174 Risk Reduction, as outlined in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* through:  
175
- 176 a. The development of sustainable climate forecasting methods, early warning systems and  
177 disaster management targeting the needs of citizens at the local level;
  - 178 b. The transfer and sharing of disaster risk reduction technology and capacity building for  
179 enhancing data collection and transparency by:  
180
    - 181 i. Transferring and sharing technology regarding solid efficient climate resilient  
182 infrastructure and early warning systems;
    - 183 ii. Capacity building to exchange engineering expertise for the construction of bridges,  
184 roads, canals, dams, and other forms of urban infrastructure;
    - 185 iii. Sharing water reclamation technology;
    - 186 iv. Sustainable development with public transportation, land conservation, decentralizing  
187 water supply, waste management and green and local economy.
- 188
- 189
- 190



**Code:** COP/1/2

**Committee:** Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries

---

1 *The Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*  
2  
3 *Affirming* the goals behind the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) and the *Paris Agreement* (2015) in working towards  
4 fulfilling the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC),  
5  
6 *Noting with concern* the sentiments expressed in the 1971 UN Conference on the Human Environment  
7 (Stockholm Conference) that developing parties lack the capacity to protect their environments,  
8  
9 *Further noting* the need to bolster international ambitions and contributions in regard to combating climate  
10 change as highlighted by the Secretary-General in the 2017 *United Nations Climate Change Annual*  
11 *Report*,  
12  
13 *Observing* the efforts of the Union of International Association, a non-profit research institute dedicated to  
14 promoting awareness of efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs),  
15  
16 *Emphasizing* the need to use the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework to assist  
17 non-annex I parties in the evaluation of capacity-building frameworks,  
18  
19 *Recognizing* the other bodies that administer capacity-building tools for developing countries such as the  
20 World Bank's Global Environment Facility (GEF) that administers the Capacity Building Initiative for  
21 Transparency (CBIT),  
22  
23 *Understanding* the work of the United Nations Academic Impact program (UNAI), a UN-supported  
24 network of students, researchers, scientists, and think-tanks, to address issues related to SDGs through  
25 sharing of innovative ideas and collaboration,  
26  
27 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of cultural awareness in implementing climate change practices and  
28 training programs that prevent developing nations to effectively engage in the mitigation and adaptation  
29 process as mandated in Article 6 of the UNFCCC,  
30  
31 *Guided by* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Sustainable Development  
32 Goal (SDG) 13 and its goal to limit the warming of the world to 1.5 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial  
33 levels and the work done by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),  
34  
35 *Reaffirming* the importance of building climate resilience through adaptation assessment, planning,  
36 implementation and monitoring of national adaptation plans and programs introduced under the *Cancun*  
37 *Adaptation Framework* and its significance in achieving SDG 11,  
38  
39 *Recalling further* the *Marrakesh Accords* of 2001 which decided two specific frameworks which  
40 categorized developing countries and countries with economic in transition for the Subsidiary Body for  
41 Implementation (SBI) regularly monitoring and reviewing progress on the implementation of capacity-  
42 building,  
43  
44 *Re-emphasizing* the importance of in-depth discussion in the Durban Forum, which aims to improve the  
45 monitor and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by involving various stakeholders to bring up  
46 experience, good practices and lessons in process of capacity building,  
47  
48 *Acknowledging* the work of the SBI in its role in the implementation of different issues under the  
49 Convention, the *Kyoto Protocol* and the *Paris Agreement*, especially relating to the monitoring and review  
50 of the implementation of capacity building frameworks,



51  
52 *Recognizing* that the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) serves as a mechanism addressing  
53 the gaps and needs of developing countries in regards of technical progress with the aim to providing with  
54 suggestions and guidelines to Parties state for implementation National Determined Contributions  
55 (NDCs),

56  
57 *Highlighting* Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the *Paris Agreement* which emphasize the obligations of developed  
58 countries to assist developing parties in building enabling environments to effectively address climate  
59 change adaptation and mitigation nationally while being mindful of the financial implications of such action  
60 through the creation of Green Climate Fund and the work done by the Standing Committee on Finance  
61 (SCF),

62  
63 *Recalling* the pre-session document of the Forty-eighth session of Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
64 Technological Advice (SBSTA), which emphasizes cooperative activities with United Nations entities and  
65 other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) that contribute to the work under the Convention, the *Kyoto*  
66 *Protocol* and the *Paris Agreement*,

67  
68 *Noting with appreciation* the work of the Technical Examination Process (TEP) and the National  
69 Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) which seek to identify critical areas to  
70 mainstream climate change adaptation at various levels to reduce vulnerability to and build resilience to  
71 climate change,

72  
73 *Keeping in mind* the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Adaptation Programmes of Actions  
74 (NAPAs) in identifying the critical areas of need of support to combat climate change in parties, and the  
75 National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) which are policies across sectors at different levels that  
76 are displayed within the NAMA Registry to gain support on its implementation,

77  
78 *Further recognizing* that the Environment Statistics data set collected and compiled by United Nations  
79 Statistics Division (UNSD) is crucial in providing the information needed especially for non-annex 1  
80 parties to enhance national capacities to effectively assess and address region-specific implications of  
81 climate change established under COP Decision 2/CP.7 (2001),

82  
83 *Further noting* the role of the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC, consisting of the Technology  
84 Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), as well as the  
85 Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), that serve as resources for creating policy, technical and  
86 technological support in relation to climate change efforts,

- 87  
88 1. *Strongly recommends* the expansion of the work of the SBI, with the support of the UNFCCC  
89 Secretariat, to increase their ability to ensure the successful implementation of capacity-building  
90 frameworks in parties through:  
91  
92 a. Increasing the communication and coordination with the capacity-building hub and global  
93 data sharing programs and initiatives through the action of a central office to increase the  
94 efficiency of the flow of data by:  
95  
96 i. Connecting of the NAPAs and NAPs to capacity-building data sharing platforms to  
97 clearly identify the specific points of need in each party and tailoring capacity-building  
98 programs to each party;  
99 ii. Ensuring the annual update of each parties NAPAs and NAP, with a specific focus on  
100 the most critical areas of need to keep abreast of the constantly evolving party needs;  
101 iii. Referencing the NAMAs Registry to connect parties in need to the best UN bodies,  
102 non-governmental organizations, Intergovernmental Organizations, or other  
103 resources to fully support and implement their NAMAs;  
104  
105 b. Improving the monitoring and evaluating mechanism of capacity-building initiatives within the  
106 SBI through:

- 107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159  
160  
161  
162
- i. Utilizing the MRV framework in non-Annex I Parties to further increase the efficiency of the monitoring and reviewing work of the SBI in the area of capacity-building;
      - ii. Incorporating the use of a comprehensive gap review on existing capacity building agendas in evaluating the effectiveness of the allocated funding, resources and outcomes of capacity-building programs;
      - iii. Working with the SBSTA to provide systematic evaluations of the existing capacity-building frameworks and to provide appropriate scientific and technological advice to ensure their successful implementation;
      - iv. Utilizing the systematic evaluations provided by the SBSTA, in conjunction with the SBI, in the TEP to provide better areas for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions in parties;
    - c. Requesting an allocation of an increased percentage of the budget from the SCF to provide appropriate funding for the increased connections between the SBI and other aforementioned bodies;
  2. *Encourages* the body to cooperate with the World Bank in the implementation and adoption of CBIT in all of the allocation of capacity building funding of the GEF resources in order to strengthen transparency to create trust in the programs that build capacity in developing countries;
  3. *Encourages* to further enhance communication and consultation processes within stakeholders and national governments to ensure access to information by and the engagement of all stakeholders, including women, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as social actors such as workers' and employers' organizations, throughout the NDC planning and implementation process by:
    - a. Requesting the Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Center and Network collaborate with the German Development Institute, an established partner of the CTCN, to further develop the NDC Explorer to:
      - i. Collect information on efforts of NGOs, projects of regional governments, and UN programs in each region that contribute to NDCs through;
      - ii. Cooperate with the pre-existing global civil society and SDGs from volume 6 of the Yearbook of International Organizations, an online registry of NGOs, created by the Union of International Associations, too;
      - iii. Highlight NGOs with relevant causes and efforts in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation goals indicated on NDC such as water, agriculture, and waste;
      - iv. Find additional information on current projects and programs initiated by each NGO by contacting the organizations and summarizing responses in a report;
      - v. Upload the data on related regional NGO efforts from the report onto the NDC Explorer onto each Member State's page;
      - vi. Expand the NDC reports by requiring Member States to include information on specific government-based projects;
      - vii. Enlist the CTCN to search through all UN online and offline sources to find UN programs and activities in relation to the specific goals outlined by the NDCs and uploading links to information on these sources onto each Member State's NDC Explorer page;
    - b. Strongly suggesting the body request additional funding from the SCF and GCF to achieve the aforementioned aims;
  4. *Requests* the SBSTA expand its expert panel to include professionals, such as anthropologists, trained in understanding cultural and social implications of technology by:

- 163 a. Having current panel members select recommended professionals with regional  
164 specializations involved in the UNAI program to:
- 165
- 166 i. Assess local and regional orientations towards technology;
- 167 ii. Report to the COP and Member States on how to best implement new climate  
168 change technology in accordance to each region's cultural background to ensure an  
169 efficient and intuitive transfer of technology;
- 170
- 171 b. Requesting funding from the SCF and GCF;
- 172
- 173 5. *Strongly recommends* the body to push for increased completion and submission of the NAPs and  
174 NAPAs to the secretariat and to the SBI for review to allow for greater focus on specific points of need  
175 in each party, and emphasize the utilization of resources for its completion such as the NAP-GSP to  
176 assist parties in the integration of climate planning, identifying capacity gaps and the integration of  
177 critical areas in adaptation planning;
- 178
- 179 6. *Encourages* parties to note the functions of the PCCB to further integrate its functions into the work of  
180 the body in combating climate change by:
- 181
- 182 a. Building fluent communication between parties and the PCCB through the:
- 183
- 184 i. Appointment of at least a central office or party official to coordinate communication  
185 to the body regarding capacity building;
- 186 ii. Engagement by the appointed a central official or party official in the monitoring and  
187 reporting system of the PCCB to make gaps and needs in capacity building more  
188 transparent;
- 189 iii. Engagement may be referred to attendance of annual conference set by the PCCB,  
190 and pointing out needs and gaps in the context of NAPs;
- 191
- 192 b. Accepting guidelines provided by the PCCB with great willingness;
- 193
- 194 c. Urging management of a series of international activities by the PCCB to consider factors at  
195 community, city, subnational, national and international levels;
- 196
- 197 d. Keeping capacity building stakeholders in conferences set by PCCB as much as it can, not  
198 only country representatives, international governmental and non-governmental  
199 organizations, but also city representatives to contains opinions from international, national,  
200 regional and sub national levels;
- 201
- 202 7. *Encourages* the further cooperative activities between the UNFCCC and UNSD, in compiling and  
203 disaggregating the information and data to annually monitor progress in the implementation of the  
204 framework for capacity-building in developing countries, especially in:
- 205
- 206 a. Maintaining greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for  
207 collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors;
- 208
- 209 b. Collecting data on agriculture e.g. expected harvests in order to build up a preventive network  
210 to famines similar to the global early warning systems for natural hazards;
- 211
- 212 c. Focusing on new emerging areas of capacity needs in coastal and low-lying countries, such  
213 as the management of coastal and marine resources (CMR) in the context of rising sea level  
214 and sea water temperature, the reservation of natural habitats and coastal ecosystems in the  
215 context of ecotourism, etc.;
- 216
- 217 d. Assessing the level of accessibility, economic viability, environmental impact (especially the  
218 contribution to greenhouse gas emission), and socio-economic impact of each form of energy

- 219 in each country, both the new forms of clean and renewable energy, and the conventional  
220 forms of energy that the country deploys, exploits, extracts, or imports;  
221
- 222 e. Listing the number of deaths, suicides, health impairment, epidemics, maternal mortality or  
223 immaturity, under-5 mortality, youth mortality, mental health impairment, and other health  
224 concerns caused by climate change, especially in developing countries;  
225
- 226 f. Detailing the number of job losses, increased poverty, increased food shortage, increased  
227 displacement, and the number of population susceptible to other adverse socio-economic  
228 impacts of climate change, especially in developing countries;  
229
- 230 g. Compiling age-labeled data to provide insights in the current state of affairs of youth in the  
231 country;  
232
- 233 8. *Recommends* the SBI to assist developing country Parties in activities of multilateral activities in the  
234 local and community-based level, which facilitates multinational interregional consultative process by:  
235
- 236 a. Incorporating multilateral public and private stakeholders of local capacity building, including  
237 policy-makers, farmers, workers, investors, industrial leaders, experts, anthropologists,  
238 NGOs, etc.;
- 239
- 240 b. Facilitating and strengthening the consultation, negotiation, and collaboration among the  
241 stakeholders with a view to mobilize better infrastructural, political, technological, and  
242 monetary support for local capacity-building initiatives;  
243
- 244 c. Strengthening domestic networks to anticipate and predict extreme weathering events and  
245 cross-border disaster relief networks with a focus on climate mitigation and adaptation;  
246
- 247 d. Facilitating the standardization process of sustainable practices in areas such as agriculture,  
248 aquaculture, tourism, energy-intensive industries, from the perspectives of local stakeholders;  
249
- 250 e. Bridging the cross-border multilateral cooperation in sub regions of closely correlated  
251 interests on a person-to-person or region-to-region basis;  
252
- 253 9. *Encourages* Parties to increase involvement and coordination between UN bodies specializing in  
254 scientific, technical, and technological advancement and the SBSTA as it pertains to climate change  
255 through:  
256
- 257 a. Increasing communication and data sharing between the SBSTA and the LEG to further align  
258 national focal points identified by non-annex I parties and nationally determined contributions  
259 by developed states;  
260
- 261 b. Utilizing data and best practices presented by IPCC, United Nations Development  
262 Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Conference  
263 on Trade and Development and released in their bi-annual and/or annual reports;  
264
- 265 c. Investigating and strengthening country specific capacities through the framework of the  
266 UNDP “Cross-cutting Capacity Development initiative” by creating systemic synergies;  
267
- 268 10. *Recommends* the alignment of NAPs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to expedite  
269 the planning and implementation of climate adaptation programs and actions by:  
270
- 271 a. Developing national centers to assess and monitor NAPs process and facilitate the  
272 coordination of target established under the NDCs and the NAPs implementation;  
273

274  
275

- b. Expanding inclusiveness and mainstreaming of forum discussions focused on NAP and NDC alignment within the UN system.



**Code:** COP/1/3

**Committee:** Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries

---

1 *The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*  
2  
3 *Expresses its appreciation for the actions outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*  
4 *(2015) and the Paris Agreement (2015),*  
5  
6 *Acknowledging the mandate of the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and its importance for tackling the challenge of*  
7 *climate change,*  
8  
9 *Reaffirming the Cancun Agreement (2010),*  
10  
11 *Reaffirming the set of agreements reached within the Marrakech Accords at COP7 in 2001,*  
12  
13 *Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, better known as*  
14 *The Stockholm Declaration (1972),*  
15  
16 *Highlighting the need for streamlined UN operations and collective collaboration of Member States to*  
17 *improve cohesion by pooling together available resources in order to provide effective distribution,*  
18  
19 *Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030*  
20 *Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which it adopted an all-encompassing set of sustainable*  
21 *development goals (SDGs) and targets with a special emphasis on SDG 8 and 9,*  
22  
23 *Acknowledging the recent 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report which calls for*  
24 *a global adoption of 1.5 degrees Celsius of anthropogenic global warming rather than the 2 degrees*  
25 *agreed upon in the Paris Agreement,*  
26  
27 *Recognizing that the issue of maintaining an efficient multilateral framework for funding current and future*  
28 *projects, like that of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) outlined in the Paris Agreement, the Global*  
29 *Environmental Facility (GEF) allocated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*  
30 *(UNFCCC), is essential to any sustained climate action,*  
31  
32 *Emphasizing the responsibility of developed nations in funding greater capacity building in developing*  
33 *nations as a reasonable response and preventative measure in the global struggle against disastrous*  
34 *climate change,*  
35  
36 *Fully aware of the struggles facing many developing and least developed nations which remain unable to*  
37 *adequately respond to the threat of climate change as stated in the 2017 UNFCCC report Implementation*  
38 *of the Framework for Capacity-Building in Developing Countries,*  
39  
40 *Affirming that capacity building initiatives rely on support from developing nations,*  
41  
42 *Seeking to ensure that developing nations are given the support needed for current and future project*  
43 *proposals to ensure that the ideals outlined in resolution are met in a timely and efficient manner,*  
44  
45 *Underlining the tremendous potential of climate mitigation, within capacity building, in reaching the SDGs,*  
46  
47 *Fully aware of the urgent need for reliable and accurate climate data in all Member States in order to*  
48 *monitor emission reductions,*  
49

50 *Fully aware* of the importance of educational institutions and their role in community enhancement and  
51 development,

52  
53 *Having considered* further the fundamental achievements accomplished by different parties, UN  
54 Organizations, Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research, academia and the  
55 private sector, within the frame of the Durban Forum (2011) which aims to create a place for dialogue  
56 among all stakeholders in order to provide countries with effective capacity-building strategies and  
57 monitoring and reviewing abilities through exchange of ideas, sharing experiences, and collaboration as  
58 well as coordination skills,

59  
60 *Recalling* ‘The Action for Climate Empowerment Guidelines’ adopted by UNFCCC and the United Nations  
61 Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2016, which emphasizes the mobilization  
62 of resources,

63  
64 *Acknowledging* the current existing fund to combat climate change such as the One Planet Sovereign  
65 Wealth Fund Working Group,

- 66  
67 1. *Proposes* the creation of a new United Board as a subsidiary body under the mandate of the  
68 UNFCCC comprised of membership by voluntary, free-willed various state fund holders, nations and  
69 private funds acting together in a purely advisory role of fund allocation, to ensure that various  
70 international funds associated with and not associated with existing UN entities are concurrently  
71 directed and streamlined appropriately for capacity building initiatives by:
- 72  
73 a. Acting in advising on distributing funds effectively through equitable representation, the  
74 United Board will review voluntary applications of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)  
75 who wish to gain funds;
  - 76  
77 b. Basing advisements for fund allocation on a board-created application vetting process in  
78 which free and easy to access applications will be made available to any NGO or educational  
79 organization wishing to apply, wherein they display how they meet a set of flexible criteria  
80 such as: previous activities, experience in their fields, financial wellbeing, essays of intent and  
81 projections and statistics in their areas, the organization’s impact and their efficiency of  
82 operations, compliance with the SDGs, ability to transform potential human capabilities, foster  
83 of an environment suitable for investment, national priority, intent of use, needs of the  
84 beneficiaries, the United Board will collectively weigh and consider on case-by-case basis;
  - 85  
86 c. Incentivizing membership through existence of board-created streamlined application process  
87 and group conscience of what is collectively identified as critical causes;
  - 88  
89 d. Implementing majority-based voting during regular meetings on presented summaries of  
90 candidate applications that will be carried out by representatives of the voluntary fund  
91 collective (United Board) organized so that:
    - 92  
93 i. These individual representative members will personally elect voting board members  
94 to attend and participate with fair vote;
    - 95  
96 ii. Regular meetings will be held to allow harmonic flow and constant new project review  
97 and re-evaluation of projects in need;
    - 98  
99 iii. Strong importance will be placed on reaffirming voluntary commitment to the United  
100 Board and that equitable and equal voting will be maintained on all issues including  
101 adoption of new members and chairs;
- 102 2. *Recommends* existing funds allocated under the recent collaboration between the Green Climate  
103 Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the Least Developed Countries Fund  
104 (LDCF) and National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPAs), as well as the mechanisms established  
105 through the adoption of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building in the hope to ensure that portions  
of the approximately \$1.2 billion of voluntary contributions from donors in the funds above listed are

- 106 available for country-driven strategies that identify the most immediate needs of LDCs in adapting to  
107 climate change in many areas, specifically focused on:  
108
- 109 a. Accessing renewable, non-fossil energy for households and transport businesses to meet  
110 SDGs 7 and 13;  
111
  - 112 b. Ensuring that projects for sustainable land use, infrastructure projects for sustainable  
113 management of ecosystems, and disaster risk management and prevention are effectively  
114 initiated to meet SDGs 12, 13, 14 and 15;  
115
  - 116 c. Promoting water and food security to meet SDGs 2, 6, 12, 13 and 15;  
117
  - 118 d. Encouraging methods of health care;  
119
  - 120 e. Protecting of indigenous people and their territorial claims, equality of all on basis of gender,  
121 race, ethnicity and age;  
122
- 123 3. *Encourages* Member States to invite any and all NGOs and educational organizations concerned with  
124 capacity building and climate change that are in need of funding to make the United Board aware of  
125 specific ideas of where funding should be allocated to further promote public private partnerships by:  
126
- 127 a. Writing in depth in their application why their cause is in dire need of allocated resources,  
128 especially by:  
129
    - 130 i. Emphasizing the impact that funding can have;
    - 131 ii. Providing an outline of the direction of funds;
    - 132 iii. Ensuring the responsible management of funds;  
133
  - 134 b. Acknowledging that causes in need are most intimately known by the applicants from  
135 developing regions and will therefore review lengthy and thorough applications with a fair  
136 multilateral voting process;  
137
- 138 4. *Invites* Member States to encourage local NGOs and educational institutions to recall and utilize  
139 existing resources for technology and education highlighted on databases, such as the Climate  
140 Technology Centre and Network (CTCN);  
141
- 142 5. *Asks* that funds from voluntary members of the United Board will be advised by the Board in a report  
143 the COP to be allocated to capacity building initiatives in developing countries with regard to  
144 geographic disbursement, taking into consideration all applications and their areas of origin by:  
145
- 146 a. Disbursing funds via equitable distribution between regions of needs with need based equal  
147 weights put on number of projects undertaken per region;  
148
  - 149 b. Bringing forth geographical areas of critical current importance to be first and placed under  
150 higher consideration for approval, which will be voted like all other matters through majority  
151 and equal voting rights;  
152
- 153 6. *Advises* United Board members to undertake measures on routinely reviewing the previously  
154 approved uses of funds in the second half of each board meeting, where project data review will  
155 occur to ensure acceptable use of funds by:  
156
- 157 a. Advising on allocation of funds to organizations who will have agreed to report on fund usage  
158 through data at timely intervals of implementation;  
159
  - 160 b. Recommending approved projects of organizations to show the direct impacts of the funds  
161 that have been utilized;



162  
163  
164  
165  
166  
167  
168  
169

c. Releasing of funds will be in an installment-style manner and further installments will be dependent on satisfactory reporting;

7. *Recommends* Member States encourage interested parties to submit their application online to the United Board with the following information: previously discussed criteria, applicant information and mandate (Ensuring that the mandate aligns with the COP committee mandate), project information, project summary and compliance with SDGs and the 2030 agenda.



**Code:** COP/1/4

**Committee:** Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries

---

1 *The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*  
2  
3 *Commending* decision 1/CP.21 of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations  
4 Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP UNFCCC) of 2015 and the *Paris Agreement* (2015),  
5 addressing the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, finance, and adaptation starting in 2020,  
6 especially recalling Articles 9 to 11 of the Agreement, focusing on capacity building and the  
7 responsibilities of developed country parties to assist developing country parties in their mitigation and  
8 adaptation efforts,  
9  
10 *Recognizing* capacity building efforts by the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), the key factors identified in decision  
11 2/CP.11 for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate  
12 change,  
13  
14 *Bringing attention to* the importance of the 2030 Agenda, especially Sustainable Development Goal  
15 (SDG) 17 to enhance cooperation and knowledge sharing between Member States as well as SDG 13  
16 demanding Climate Action,  
17  
18 *Guided by* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Experts (SBSTA) and building upon its  
19 emphasis to encourage discussion and problem solving between experts from all Member States,  
20  
21 *Observing* that the present Durban Forum has made great strides to share expertise and ideas, to  
22 coordinate cooperation between Annex I countries and to Non-Annex I countries, and is crucial to assist  
23 thereof to reach 1/CP.21 goals by helping them to implement strategies and techniques which enhance  
24 the conference,  
25  
26 *Noting with concern* the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Special Report on  
27 the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C of 2018 that the impacts of climate change have a particularly  
28 negative effect on the economies of developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs),  
29  
30 *Stressing once again* the disproportionate vulnerability of LDCs in regard to the effects of climate change,  
31 despite their low contribution to GHGs, as affirmed in Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) resolution  
32 2018/5 of 2018,  
33  
34 *Further understanding* that developing countries make up about half of the global population, and that  
35 their economic standing limits their capacity to protect themselves from the consequences of natural  
36 disasters,  
37  
38 *Bearing in mind* that developing and LDCs require international support measures to overcome the  
39 structural challenges they face in order to achieve the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda as emphasized in  
40 subsection 8 of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) endorsed in General Assembly resolution 69/313  
41 2015,  
42  
43 *Recognizing* the potential for renewable energy to adequately provide reliable electricity to  
44 underdeveloped regions while simultaneously reducing GHG emissions in accordance with the 2030  
45 Agenda levels,  
46  
47 *Understanding* that climate change is a global challenge that will require investment from the UN,  
48 Member States, Non-Member States, national governments, local governments, non-governmental  
49 organizations (NGOs), businesses, and individuals,  
50

51 *Recognizing* the basic principles of capacity-building and the individualized needs of developing member  
52 states, as outlined in the Framework for Capacity-Building in Developing Countries, contained in the 2001  
53 *Marrakech Accords*, and highlighted by the *Cancun Agreement* (2010) that created the Technology  
54 Mechanism, especially the Climate Technology and Network,  
55

56 *Recognizing* the great work of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in protecting vulnerable  
57 communities in various Member States, of which an example would be India with the project 'Enhancing  
58 Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities' that helped building infrastructures that are more  
59 resistant to natural hazards,  
60

61 *Welcoming* the annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) at  
62 COP24 and the recommendations contained therein to address gaps regarding capacity-building,  
63

64 *Welcoming* goals set out by Member States in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under  
65 the *Paris Agreement* to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to the effects of Climate Change on a national  
66 level, while encouraging all Member States to increase their ambitions in the future,  
67

68 *Recognizing* that there are insufficiencies in reaching NDCs in developing countries and that states face  
69 difficulties mainstreaming those contributions in national policies,  
70

71 *Further supporting* the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as pursuant to Bali Action Plan,  
72

73 *Citing* COP 24 decision 3 of 2018 which addresses long-term climate finance and in session workshops  
74 on how to properly allocate and organize funding for programs, and the streamlining of the process it calls  
75 for,  
76

77 *Recognizing* the central role of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that aims to reduce GHG emissions and to  
78 fund climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, especially in developing countries,  
79

80 *Recognizing* that accessing existing funds requires information and resources developing countries often  
81 struggle to provide as stated by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation in their 2018 report  
82 "Implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,"  
83

84 *Understanding* that climate change exacerbates natural disasters and leads to destruction of  
85 infrastructure, homes, and loss of life, as noted by the World Meteorological Organization entitled, *Atlas of*  
86 *Mortality and Economic Losses from Weather, Climate and Water Extremes* (1970–2012),  
87

88 *Drawing attention* towards previously successful disaster relief initiatives which promote capacity building  
89 and increased cooperation between Member States within United Nations bodies such as, the UN  
90 Commission on Sustainable Development and the UN Alliance of Climate Change,  
91

92 *Acknowledging* the importance of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015) and its past  
93 efforts towards reducing global disaster mortality, investing in bolstering disaster preparedness systems,  
94 and understanding high-risk disaster Member States,  
95

96 *Recognizing* the necessity to effectively engage the youth in governmental and private-sector efforts to  
97 mitigate the effects of climate change, and thus as a means of capacity-building, as outlined in the  
98 *Cancun Agreement*, by the Youth NGO (YOUNGO) coalition and UNFCCC's annual Conference of Youth  
99 (COY), and in the UN 2030 Youth strategy,  
100

101 *Recalling* that involvement of youth plays a prevalent role in finding solutions to climate change-related  
102 problems as emphasized in the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 70/127 (2015), 71/228  
103 (2016) and 72/146 (2018),  
104

105 *Affirming* the need to consider the encouragement and the support of local eco-friendly companies in rural  
106 areas to retain youth in their local communities through job creation and livable wages,

107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159  
160  
161

*Taking into account* the key role of agriculture as both a driver of climate change and an important tool for mitigation strategies and future food security as acknowledged through the work of Brazil's Climate Action on Agriculture Program,

1. *Aims to strengthen* the current Durban Forum on capacity building to emphasize Developing Countries' needs in order to ensure that all Member States are equally able to reach the goals set out in the *Paris Agreement*, by:
  - a. Continuing to hold the conference on a regular and rotating basis;
  - b. Including all Member States in line with SDG 17;
  - c. Working with the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee which focuses on:
    - i. Funding towards developing infrastructure;
    - ii. Building infrastructures that can resist tsunamis and other natural disasters, specific to small island nations;
  - d. Collaborating with the multitude of organizations and Member States including:
    - i. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS);
    - ii. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);
2. *Proposes* to include the Conference on Best Practices for Climate Change Awareness Building (CBPCAB) in LDCs and Developing Countries as a panel of the 9th UNFCCC Durban Forum in 2020 that focuses on:
  - a. The effective provision of funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for awareness building through teachers and civil servants in LDCs and DCs;
  - b. Recommendations for best practice solutions with focus on the rural population, which accounts for a large share of the population, especially in LDCs;
3. *Further invites* all Member States to continue and to increase active participation in the SBSTA and attend the bi-annual conferences in order to:
  - a. Encourage productive cooperation from experts in various Member States, developing and developed alike;
  - b. Increase the flow of successful past programs and ideas from Member States in order to implement successful environmental and technological programs in developing Member States to address issues of capacity building;
  - c. Promote the training of government officials of Member States at a local and federal level by focusing on the discussion of solutions to major environmental issues such as:
    - i. Greener energy alternatives, to promote less dependence on nonrenewable resources such as coal, fossil fuels, natural gas, and oil;
    - ii. Sustainable development that incorporates the biodiversity in the natural ecosystems of Member States in order to avoid harm to the environment during capacity building;
    - iii. Agriculture and its contribution to GHG emissions, which cause negative effects, such as limitation of available food sources, reduction of clean water resources,

- 162 heightening of extreme poverty levels, and continuation of the perpetual increase of  
163 global warming;  
164
- 165 d. Increase mitigation and adaptation practices during natural disasters, especially in coastline  
166 and small island Member States by the implementation of technological systems and  
167 structural systems to strengthen infrastructure;  
168
- 169 4. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the UNDP and development funds, akin to the Green  
170 Climate Fund, to provide protection to vulnerable communities in ways such as:  
171
- 172 a. Developing future-oriented, climate resilient infrastructure by way of:  
173
- 174 i. Advanced agricultural systems such as irrigation canals;  
175 ii. Road systems able to withstand deterioration from natural hazards and disasters;  
176
- 177 b. Developing more effective early warning systems through:  
178
- 179 i. Intensive data collection;  
180 ii. Efficient and rapid communication networks;  
181
- 182 c. Promoting informed and strategic decision making to vulnerable citizens such as:  
183
- 184 i. Where or when to plant crops in a particular region to prevent food scarcity;  
185 ii. The risk associated with farming in a particular region;  
186
- 187 d. Publishing project reports for Member States for:  
188
- 189 i. Review related to continued funding;  
190 ii. Drawing attention toward the efforts taken to build capacity;  
191
- 192 5. *Recommends* that the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) is going to continue its work  
193 under its current terms of reference for another five year period from 2020 until 2025, as the work of  
194 this expert group to, inter alia, advise LDC parties and assist with the creation and implementation of  
195 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) has not been completed yet, emphasizing especially its work on  
196 helping LDCs:  
197
- 198 a. Access funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF);  
199
- 200 b. Improve their knowledge about the various support programs and funds available to them;  
201
- 202 c. Conserve the knowledge gained at LEG workshops by improving institutional memory  
203 through measures such as ensuring the existence of long-term staff at the Ministries for  
204 Environment;  
205
- 206 6. *Encourages* Member States to partner with regional funding programs, and extend existing programs  
207 like the Bank of South America to the Bank of South America for the Climate , after the Polish  
208 example of the Polish National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, in  
209 addition to utilizing the resources of the Green Climate Fund, to further address the needs of  
210 developing regions and nations, identifying projects that will:  
211
- 212 a. Mitigate the effects of future natural disasters amplified by climate change;  
213
- 214 b. Assist member states in developing sustainable means of production adapted to their  
215 particular needs;  
216

- 217 7. *Requests* the inclusion of human rights' issues and gender perspectives both in future as well as in  
218 existing projects in order to empower local communities and women in capacity building-processes  
219 and thus facilitate inclusive and sustainable development;  
220
- 221 8. *Aiming to* improve the coordination of existing funds by providing UNFCCC-directed workshops for  
222 government personnel to equip developing countries with the required institutional knowledge and  
223 capabilities on how to apply for funds and thus facilitating the access to them;  
224
- 225 9. *Suggests* to include a focus group of islands in the Talanoa dialogue platform, in order to permit  
226 islands to share their experiences on natural disasters and hazards and put information and  
227 resources in common, which will help them to:  
228
- 229 a. Build infrastructures that can resist tsunamis and other natural disasters;
  - 230
  - 231 b. Find funding to build these infrastructures;
  - 232
  - 233 c. Improve collaboration between islands and organizations within the United Nations, such as  
234 the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) or  
235 the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);  
236
- 237 10. *Invites* the World Bank to further intensify and expand its Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance  
238 Program focusing on agricultural consequences caused by growing natural disasters in order to  
239 strengthen resilience and infrastructural capacity by:  
240
- 241 a. Focusing on the most affected countries mentioned in the *Global Climate Risk Index* (2018);  
242
  - 243 b. Developing markets in largely agrarian communities to ensure financial resilience and  
244 stability in the case of natural disasters;  
245
  - 246 c. Creating other successful capacity building programs such as the Kiribati Adaptation Phase  
247 III (LDCF), which has made improvements to Kiribati's ability to address climate change  
248 impacts on freshwater and coastal infrastructure;  
249
- 250 11. *Encourages* the UNFCCC to ensure that all information set by the UNFCCC network documents  
251 concerning capacity-building are readily accessible by all populations through means of:  
252
- 253 a. Extending the capacity-building network launched on Facebook by the Capacity-building Hub  
254 of the PCCB at COP24 into a social media campaign to reach younger generations;  
255
  - 256 b. Endorsing the translation of the Action for Climate Empowerment guidelines into local  
257 languages to strengthen individual capacity-building;  
258
- 259 12. Strongly urges the UNFCCC to implement a universal version of Brazil's Climate Action on  
260 Agriculture Program, which will:  
261
- 262 a. Increase overall adaptation by constructing farmer-centered methods based on local bank  
263 loans and training programs to:  
264
  - 265 i. Allow farmers to have the financial means to invest in advanced farming technologies  
266 and gain the skills needed to effectively farm in climate change conditions;
  - 267 ii. Reduces the impacts agriculture makes to climate change;
  - 268
  - 269 a. Reduce GHG emissions from 2005 by 37% by 2025 and 43% by 2030;  
270

- 271           b. Encourage rural villages to adopt renewable energy such as solar energy as their main  
272           source of electricity having for goal to make them more self-sufficient aiming to make them  
273           more self-sufficient;  
274
- 275 13. Calls upon the GCF to add “projects to deal with climate change intensified disasters”, to its eight  
276           impact areas for major mitigation and adaptation, as for capacity-building among developing countries  
277           for dealing with disasters on their own;  
278
- 279 14. Asks the GCF to consider the following when allocating these aforementioned funds for capacity-  
280           building of institutions within developing countries to combat climate change intensified disasters by:  
281
- 282           a. Focusing on institutional capacity-building for dealing with climate change intensified  
283           disasters;  
284
- 285           b. Having the goal of helping developing countries and LDCs adapt quickly to the impact of  
286           disasters as a result of climate change upon the request of a Member State;  
287
- 288           c. Ensuring that recipient countries partners with other Member States, NGOs, local  
289           municipalities, and private sector organizations or businesses to stabilize regions adversely  
290           affected by natural disasters exacerbated by climate change;  
291
- 292 15. *Encourages* Member States who receive potential funding for their projects from these  
293           aforementioned designated monies to:  
294
- 295           a. Have a developed project concept focused on emergency response and prevention capacity-  
296           building;  
297
- 298           b. Ensure the projects use the Climate Technology and Network from the Technology  
299           Mechanism to have access to the latest technologies and science;  
300
- 301           c. Have a focus on NAMAs;  
302
- 303           d. Ensure the project be focused within an area that is in an LDC, but partnerships between  
304           LDCs and developed countries are appropriate and encouraged;  
305
- 306           e. Ensure that these projects have a focus on utilizing local resources, workers and, the youth;  
307
- 308           f. Further that these projects involve youth input in their creation and drafting;  
309
- 310           g. Encourages them to collaborate with local entrepreneurship projects to incentivize and  
311           facilitate links to renewable energy, specifically in rural, developing areas;  
312
- 313 16. Calls upon all Member States to create formal channels to permit citizens - and especially young  
314           people, to improve their knowledge on climate change, and to further integrate citizens in the political  
315           social and economical decisions related to climate change national, regional and international levels,  
316           by:  
317
- 318           a. Encouraging younger citizens to use their technological proficiency in digital platforms to  
319           share their visions with others, with projects such as “Cool Choice Initiative” created by the  
320           government of Japan;  
321
- 322           b. Further facilitate spaces for collaboration amongst youth throughout the Talanoa dialogue  
323           platform, to ensure fair and equal representation, regardless of people’s access to technology  
324           or economic status;  
325

- 326 c. Organizing, in partnership with organizations that are members of YOUNGO, national  
327 contests to select students from Member States to attend the Conference of the Youth, an  
328 experience that will allow them to enhance their comprehension of the *Paris Agreement* and  
329 its implementation;  
330
- 331 d. Allowing youth to attend as observers to the Durban Forum to allow them the opportunity to  
332 learn about implementation of capacity-building activities in developing countries;  
333
- 334 e. Encouraging the collaboration between local entrepreneurship to increase internships, jobs,  
335 and technical training in Green Energy and other environmentally friendly business to create  
336 a foundation for a future environmentally-friendly economy;  
337

338 17. Recommends Member States to support the *Sendai Framework for Disaster and Risk Reduction* that  
339 strengthens the actions of governments to manage disaster risks and that actively and preemptively  
340 implement disaster mitigation plans into the rural and urban development processes to correctly  
341 prepare on a national level in tandem with neighboring Member States, the UN, and the GEF.





**Code:** COP/1/5

**Committee:** Conference of the Parties to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Capacity-Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries

---

1 *The Conference of the Parties to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) that addresses gaps in capacity-building in  
4 developing countries with specific reference to the *Paris Agreement* (2015), including strengthening the  
5 global response to climate change by urging Member States to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions  
6 and technology pursuant the Emission Gap Report of 2017 to prevent global temperatures from rising  
7 above 1.5 degrees Celsius,  
8  
9 *Recalling* the second commitment period of the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) to the United Nations Framework  
10 Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to be fulfilled in the coming years,  
11  
12 *Reiterating* Article 26 (1) of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) on the right of education  
13 emphasizing equally accessible education to all,  
14  
15 *Re-affirming* the commitment to the capacity building frameworks set in Article 2 and 3 of the *Marrakesh*  
16 *Accords* (2001) aimed at empowering developing countries and economies in transition,  
17  
18 *Recalling* the importance to build up capacity, especially in developing countries, to combat climate  
19 change as stated in article 2 of the *Cancun Agreements* (2010),  
20  
21 *Building* on the work of Ad Hoc Working Group on the *Durban Platform for Enhanced Action* (2011),  
22  
23 *Recognizing* the unique challenges posed by the *Paris Agreement* to non-Annex I countries in addressing  
24 and completing sustainable agriculture goals, in regards to the lack of access to adequate funds for the  
25 creation of infrastructure and climate action on national and regional scales,  
26  
27 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 that created the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*  
28 *Development* and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that intends to mobilize a joint amount of  
29 \$100 billion annually by 2020 to facilitate climate action through the Green Climate Fund by integrating  
30 ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning,  
31  
32 *Appreciating* the work accomplished in developing countries through the World Farmers Organization  
33 (WFO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which promote food security and strengthen  
34 sustainable agricultural practices to stabilize local economies,  
35  
36 *Expressing* appreciation of the climate-smart agricultural approach through the establishment of Clean  
37 Development Mechanisms to establish local partnerships and increase access to technology in areas  
38 vulnerable to climate change,  
39  
40 *Acknowledging* the successful results of community-based adaptation programs, aimed towards local  
41 communities to contribute financially and technologically to their capacity-building efforts against climate  
42 change as mentioned in *Paris Agreement* Articles 9-11,  
43  
44 *Expressing* appreciation for the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the  
45 initiation of Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) by the cooperation of UN Environment and the  
46 Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which offer training for communities and consult countries in  
47 developing environmental and climate strategies,  
48

49 *Drawing* attention to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
50 Early Childhood Care and Development Program, emphasizing the importance of capacity-building in  
51 education to mitigate the effects of climate change,  
52

53 *Noting* the International Labor Organization's 2018 report reflecting the increase of youth unemployment  
54 rates from 2008 to 2018 across Member States due to lack of opportunities and the loss of youth,  
55 especially in rural or developing areas, as they move to seek work opportunities,  
56

57 *Inspired* by SDGs 2, 6, 12, 13 and 15 which are: zero hunger; clean water and sanitation; sustainable  
58 consumption and production patterns, climate action; and protecting and sustainably managing lands,  
59 ecosystems and forests respectively that are all connected to the urgency of implementing sustainable  
60 water management globally,  
61

62 *Inspired* by the PCCB, created in 2015, which addresses current and emerging gaps and needs in  
63 implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and with a special focus on  
64 the implementation of Nationally-Determined contributions (NDCs) from 2017 until 2019,  
65

66 *Mindful* of General Assembly resolutions 72/215 and 72/238 of 2017 encouraging Member States to  
67 implement sustainable agriculture and water,  
68

69 *Reaffirming* our appreciation of the *Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture* (2017) and our support to the  
70 work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for  
71 Implementation (SBI) on the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change,  
72

73 *Emphasizing* the importance of improving upon the SBI through promoting the transfer of information and  
74 technology necessary for LDCs to evaluate the sustainability of current agricultural practices,  
75

76 *Emphasizing* that, according to the FAO of the United Nations, in 2019, 69% of the world's freshwater is  
77 used by the agricultural industry,  
78

79 *Stressing* the fact that, according to the World Health Organization, water scarcity affects four out of every  
80 10 people,  
81

82 *Recognizing* how unsustainable agricultural practices and effects of climate change such as pollution and  
83 water insecurity negatively impact the viability of feeding everyone on the planet,  
84

85 *Calling* attention to UN-Water project on Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture (SUWA), as inadequate  
86 use of wastewater place enormous burdens on nature and even accelerate climate change,  
87

88 *Recalling* the FAO's main database on municipal wastewater (AQUASTAT) and the Global Wastewater  
89 Initiative (GW2I), which builds partnerships addressing wastewater management,  
90

91 *Noting* that the study "Urbanisation and water insecurity in the Hindu Kush Himalaya" is to secure support  
92 from Cross-Cutting Capacity Building (CCCB),  
93

94 *Looking forward* to the outcomes from the workshops hosted by the SBSTA and the SBI, in particular on  
95 the topic of water management and food security in June 2019,  
96

97 *Noting* with urgency that developing countries lack vital information and advanced technologies needed to  
98 build the capacity to combat climate change that developing countries currently have or are developing,  
99

100 *Affirming* the objectives of the Climate Change Capacity Development Network (C3D+) project launched  
101 in 2003 which include improving the capacities of developing countries to implement nationally  
102 appropriate actions towards climate change adaptation and mitigation,  
103

104 *Bearing in mind* the Action Impact Matrix that analyzes the linkages between climate change and  
105 sustainable development, and identifies social, economic and environmental factors specific to each  
106 country, and synthesizes these factors to national development goals,  
107  
108 *Emphasizing* the need for larger data collection capacity and information exchanges to allow for an open  
109 data system that augments the ability to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and satisfy reporting  
110 requirements as well as form a secondary monitoring checkpoint on the adoption of the *2030 Agenda*,  
111  
112 *Recognizing* the 2018 Technical Assistance to the African Union Infrastructure Support Mechanism  
113 Report that highlights that decreasing capacity gaps between developed and developing parties is key to  
114 climate action,  
115  
116 *Aware* of the existing methods of technology sharing that have been created by the Climate Technology  
117 Centre and Network (CTCN) for lowering carbon emissions,  
118  
119 *Acknowledging* the necessity to enable developing countries to undergo the transition into fully  
120 industrialized and developed economies in a low-emission manner,  
121  
122 *Defining* climate zones as follows but not limited to: Coastal zone, Arid zone, Temperate zone, Rainforest  
123 zone, subarctic zones, high elevation zones,  
124  
125 *Recognizing* smallholder farmers grow about 70% of the world's food supply,  
126  
127 *Noting* that machine learning can improve sustainable agricultural practices and combat malnutrition and  
128 poverty, while also fostering economic growth through technological progress,  
129  
130 *Recalling* the Lima Work Program (2014) on gender and climate change which addresses the importance  
131 of including women in capacity-building solutions such as technology transfer and knowledge sharing for  
132 climate change resilience,  
133  
134 *Recalling* principle 9 of *Agenda 21* (1992) in what concerns the exchange of scientific and technological  
135 knowledge,  
136  
137 *Reaffirming* the World Program of Action for Youth, particularly capacity building initiatives,  
138  
139 *Addressing* Target 13(B) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* that calls for raising capacity  
140 for effective climate change-related adaptation and mitigation in least-developed countries and small  
141 island developing States, with a focus on women, youth, local and marginalized communities mentioned  
142 in General Assembly resolution 69/237 of 2014,  
143  
144 *Recalling* the UNFCCC Conference of the Youth (COY) to allow youth leaders to discuss climate change  
145 adaptation measures,  
146  
147 1. *Calls* upon Annex I Parties to particularly focus their capacity-building activities on the renewable  
148 energy sector by supporting developing countries in:  
149  
150 a. Acquiring the required knowledge and expertise;  
151  
152 b. Accessing the relevant modern technologies;  
153  
154 c. Establishing the legal framework for their emerging renewable energy sectors;  
155  
156 d. Creating a climate favorable to foreign investments;  
157

- 158 2. *Invites* the international community and regional organizations to support developing countries lacking  
159 the capacity to set up a National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in developing national strategies to combat  
160 climate change in order to make global climate action more inclusive by:
- 161
- 162 a. Assisting with the establishment of national institutions to be entrusted with the development  
163 of the NAPs;
- 164
- 165 b. Training staff for the analysis of national adaptation needs and the identification of strategic  
166 solutions to address them;
- 167
- 168 3. *Suggests* improving upon the Capacity-building Hub through:
- 169
- 170 a. Supplying an accessible platform for countries to submit Biennial Update Reports (BURs)  
171 regarding statistics of national greenhouse gases, including a national inventory report and  
172 information on mitigation actions;
- 173
- 174 b. Hosting a biennial summit with an alternating location, through the UNFCCC funded by the  
175 Green Climate Fund (GCF) and inviting NGOs, experts, and all Member States to better  
176 discuss BURs reporting mechanisms;
- 177
- 178 c. Implementing regional conferences, specifically in rural and developing areas, to provide  
179 accurate training and education for the use of the Hub by Member States, and supplying  
180 them with the proper tools to report the quantification of climate change effects, serving as a  
181 foundation for reducing the challenges developing countries face when attempting to mitigate  
182 climate change;
- 183
- 184 4. *Recommends* collaboration between all parties and the Research Program on Climate Change,  
185 agriculture and food security in collaboration with COP subgroups like the SBI and accredited NGOs  
186 to develop a report and share knowledge about water preservation practices in order to avoid water  
187 mismanagement, as well as distribute funds and resources to facilitate the application of the  
188 outcomes of the research in scarce regions by:
- 189
- 190 a. Initiating research and a producing a report based on Member States with water scarcity to  
191 find the main problems and solutions such as best practices, techniques and technologies to  
192 preserve and sustain water in those regions;
- 193
- 194 b. Recommending collaboration with initiatives that are part of the Clean Development  
195 Mechanism Program of Activities to sustain clean water in water scare nations as they are  
196 already currently working with local populations;
- 197
- 198 c. Endorsing support from COP accredited NGOs to ensure the long-term success and eventual  
199 self-sufficiency of our initiatives, as well as provide ample funding and resources throughout  
200 the GCF in the same interest;
- 201
- 202 d. Encouraging the widening of the GEF and the GCF, with the priority of the funding going to  
203 states that have shown initiatives in what regards sustainability;
- 204
- 205 5. *Calls* for Member States to adopt the national research and training institutions carried out by the  
206 C3D+ in order to better advise their respective governments and policy makers in ways that translate  
207 international guidance on climate change to the local context;
- 208
- 209 6. *Suggests* that regional organizations perform a comprehensive analysis of technological barriers for  
210 developing States following the example of the AU's Africa ICT Sector Outlook 2030, its purpose  
211 being to provide recommendations of best practices from developed States;
- 212

- 213 7. *Encourages* the CTCN to work with developed and developing Parties to establish regional research  
214 networks through incubators and accelerator hubs that provide technical assistance to startups,  
215 entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises in developing new innovative technologies for  
216 climate adaptation and mitigation, focusing on outreach and inclusion of women-led and owned  
217 climate smart enterprises, smallholder farmers adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, and  
218 small and medium-sized enterprises working locally on establishing renewable energy and efficiency;  
219
- 220 8. *Invites* Non-Annex I Parties with similar renewable energy potentials and societal circumstances to  
221 enter into dialogue and collaboration with Annex I Parties in order to identify common guidelines to  
222 facilitate bilateral capacity-building efforts in the field of renewable energy by accounting for common  
223 needs and expectations;  
224
- 225 9. *Recommends* that Member States further strengthen the production of high-quality data and  
226 monitoring capacity through the development of a national statistical system;  
227
- 228 10. *Bearing in mind* that because the self-interests of every Member State vary, the construction of  
229 regional collaborations in order to combat region-specific concerns should be constructed in order to:  
230
- 231 a. Develop sustainable practices applicable to certain areas that will be most beneficial for that  
232 specific region;  
233
- 234 b. Facilitate the constant spread of invaluable and region-specific information;  
235
- 236 c. Report data regarding agriculture; targeting areas of improvement;  
237
- 238 d. Encourage cooperation between Member States, specifically between developed and  
239 developing countries;  
240
- 241 e. Ensure the implementation of sustainable agricultural and water practices;  
242
- 243 f. Build capacities for developing nations through mechanisms of regional support that facilitate  
244 funding, resources, and the sharing of information;  
245
- 246 11. *Reaffirms* the SBSTA and encourages the addition of a data center per geographical zone that  
247 analyses past natural disasters, and the best preventive and reactive measures that have been taken  
248 by holding annual conferences between developed and developing states that share the same  
249 climate zone in order to exchange sustainable agricultural practices, report challenges and  
250 successes, gather regional support, and ensure the implementation of proper agricultural and water  
251 practices;  
252
- 253 12. *Invites* Member States to adhere to the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management  
254 (2016) to implement capacity building through achieving more sustainable and effective methods to  
255 eradicate pests through environmentally responsible use, treatment, handling, research, and safe  
256 disposal of pesticides through the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management  
257 (SAICM) code of conduct and International Pest Management direct training programs;  
258
- 259 13. *Recommends* to the UNDP and GEF to consider adding a review stage to the CCCD Projects which:  
260
- 261 a. Encompasses the personnel that initially conducted the project to return after a period of 6  
262 months and assess the continuation of practices implemented during the projects;  
263
- 264 b. Acts on the basis of a requirement catalogue, created by the CCCD, in which indicators of  
265 continued implementation are explained (i.e. the implementation of the course material, the  
266 integration of strategies in national, economic, environmental policies, creation of jobs etc.);  
267

- 268 c. Could be connected to further receiving funds in order to incentivize a lasting and continuing  
269 implementation of the projects;  
270
- 271 14. *Supports* further involvement of the WFO in providing vocational training workshops in collaboration  
272 with FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Biodiversity  
273 International, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plant;  
274
- 275 15. *Asks* Working Group 1 of the PCCB (Linkages with existing bodies established under the Convention)  
276 to conduct an in-depth review of the efficiency of the existing CCCD projects, as well as already  
277 completed studies on these projects, in order to consider a future collaboration of the PCCB and the  
278 GEF in the CCCDs i.e. in the con and informational resources with the aim of increasing the  
279 sustainability and efficiency of the projects structure;  
280
- 281 16. Further asks the GEF to consider increasing the funding on the CCCDs in order to enable these  
282 changes financially;  
283
- 284 17. Encourages all Member States to collaborate with indigenous communities through the Local  
285 Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) to promote traditional farming techniques  
286 geared toward a more in-depth insight and connection between climate change and food systems by:  
287
- 288 a. Utilizing the COP's SBSTA in conjunction with FAO data on geographical vulnerability and  
289 victims of climate-related hardships;  
290
- 291 b. Creating partnerships with community-based NGO's in facilitating the distribution and  
292 knowledge of sustainable technology;  
293
- 294 18. *Invites* the expansion of the role of Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, who work to  
295 replace CO2 emitting energy sources with green energy, to welcome them into the COP discussions  
296 and promote low emission economies;  
297
- 298 19. *Encourages* Member States to expand upon the *International Solar Energy Alliance* Launched at  
299 COP 21, which increases the reliability and availability of solar and renewable energy sources into  
300 developing countries allowing for:  
301
- 302 a. Decreased use of non-renewable energy sources, further diminishing greenhouse gas  
303 emissions and pollution, ultimately working towards the 2030 Agenda;  
304
- 305 b. Increased capacity building through the development of rural schools and social centers by  
306 building on the Education for Rural People, which educates individuals on sustainable  
307 energy;  
308
- 309 20. *Endorses* the implementation of a follow-up program to build on existing Climate-Smart Agriculture  
310 profiles and National Adaptation Programmes of Action in least-developed countries (LDCs) by:  
311
- 312 a. Promoting the transfer of information and technology necessary for LDCs to evaluate the  
313 sustainability of current agricultural practices;  
314
- 315 b. Discouraging the harmful practice of deforestation for agricultural development;  
316
- 317 c. Employing a cooperative approach with the World Bank Group and the GEF in order to  
318 facilitate effective funding initiatives;  
319
- 320 21. *Encourages* the facilitation of the availability of sustainable agriculture methods to rural areas in order  
321 to provide smallholder farmers with clean and greener methods of farming;  
322

- 323 22. *Requests* the development of sustainable water practices in order to combat both regional and global  
324 agricultural concerns of water scarcity, pollution, and overconsumption via:  
325  
326 a. Developing and increasing financial assistance for climate vulnerable regions in order to  
327 establish infrastructure that ensure sustainable usage of water, namely irrigation systems  
328 from natural springs, advancing desalination and distillation plants, developing techniques to  
329 preserve water, and constructing water retainment facilities by:  
330  
331 i. Utilizing the Water Financing Program provided by the Green Climate Fund in order  
332 to fund the development of these facilities;  
333 ii. Encouraging both local and international bodies to adopt these practices and report  
334 data through online platforms similar to the Family Farming Knowledge Platform, in  
335 order to spread information applicable to regional interests; ensure transparency and  
336 efficiency; enhance regional cooperation; and target areas that need potential  
337 improvement or yield success;  
338  
339 b. Advocating for the implementation of region-specific policies that protect against the  
340 overconsumption of water; effectively manage urban pollution and planning to combat  
341 pollution and improper utilization of land space, and ensure the implementation of effective  
342 water sustainable practices;  
343  
344 c. Extending outreach programs to educate farmers on practical usage of water in order to  
345 combat overconsumption, detrimental agricultural runoffs to nearby water sources, erosion,  
346 and proper utilization of agricultural spaces;  
347  
348 d. Creating norm-based recommendations for industries and corporations to adhere to that  
349 prevents practices that pollute the air, land, and water; urging collaboration with the Climate  
350 and Clean Air Coalition and the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies for  
351 funding, resources, and additional help in ensuring the implementation of proper practices;  
352  
353 e. Construct effective waste treatment policies to mitigate pollutants coming from point sources  
354 by increasing investment in energy efficient technologies to ensure safe water practices with  
355 support from the financial framework laid out in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)*  
356 *(2015)* and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* which establish a holistic method  
357 to align financial flows and policies with economic, social, and environmental policies;  
358  
359 f. Endorsing and expanding training programs such as the UNFCCC Climate Action and  
360 Support Transparency Training (CASTT) to not only develop climate-conscious practices in  
361 governance, but in civil society as well;  
362  
363 g. Implementing CASTT training for industry specific roles such as in the agriculture or fishing  
364 sectors through dissemination of eco-friendly agricultural practices and establish a ground  
365 presence to foster sustainable development and innovations;  
366  
367 23. *Calls* to install a separate section within the GCF named United Nations Water for Agricultural Safe  
368 Treatment Endowment (UNWASTE), which promotes the use of treated wastewater in agriculture for  
369 irrigation to secure SDG 6, 12, and 13 and contribute to achieving the *Paris Agreement* by:  
370  
371 a. Stressing the importance of giving developing countries the missing financial catalyst to purify  
372 their wastewater for irrigation in agriculture as untreated wastewater contributes greatly to  
373 climate change by deteriorating soil quality;  
374  
375 b. Encouraging developing countries to request a loan with favorable conditions to install the  
376 respective technology to purify wastewater and use it for irrigation;  
377

- 378 c. Proposing GW2I as a platform to manage the fund and further work at building partnerships  
379 addressing wastewater management;  
380
- 381 d. Suggesting AQUASTAT to be used by respective authorities to determine which resources  
382 and technologies countries need to purify wastewater;  
383
- 384 e. Kindly asking the FAO to contribute to UNWASTE alongside the UNFCCC in addition to the  
385 contributions of the GCF;  
386
- 387 24. *Welcomes* Member States to implement the findings of the “Urbanisation and water insecurity in the  
388 Hindu Kush Himalaya” study in order to have clear and effective ecological definitions applicable for  
389 region specific policy in order to:  
390
- 391 a. Encourage the expansion of the definition of urban centers that implies that a region is  
392 impoverished to include climate sensitivity for regions exposed to climate inclined areas such  
393 as mountainous regions in order to create a greater understanding that these regions need  
394 capacity-building implementation;  
395
- 396 b. Changing the definition would extend the categorization of these regions to take into account  
397 higher elevations, water scarcity, and infertile soil thus creating an understanding of what is  
398 needed within these regions in place of the simple definition of an impoverished village which  
399 allows possible environment defragmentation;  
400
- 401 c. Implementing the change will put these regions susceptible to CCCB and thus create  
402 country-specific support within these nations;  
403
- 404 25. *Encourages* the establishment of a regional task force with Member States to hold fellow nations to  
405 implement imperative capacity-building and hold member states accountable for the goals set for the  
406 regional task force which:  
407
- 408 a. Urges Member States within the same region to create a task force that will convene once  
409 every year to create an overall goal that would be implied to be completed or acted upon;  
410
- 411 b. Recommends a holistic international assessment and review process for both developed and  
412 developing countries to ascertain progress on reduction targets;  
413
- 414 c. Encourages the use of the 2030 Agenda and pursuit of SDG 16 that implies for member  
415 nations to implement sustainable and capacity-building goals that can be used to set the  
416 agenda of this task force;  
417
- 418 26. *Encourages* the transfer of artificial intelligence technology between developed and developing  
419 nations in order to increase agricultural productivity and optimize crop yields, which shall:  
420
- 421 a. Build information and communications technology focused on artificial intelligence in order to  
422 support small scale farmers in geographical areas vulnerable to the impact of climate change;  
423
- 424 b. Support the UNFCCC secretariat in collaboration with the international communication union  
425 and Food and Agriculture Organization to emphasize the dissemination of information to  
426 smallholder farmers about sustainable agriculture methods through mobile applications;  
427
- 428 c. Utilize sustainable and climate-smart agriculture practices to mitigate further environmental  
429 harm and deforestation;  
430
- 431 d. Continue to acquire research to collate data to ensure farmers have accurate information to  
432 predict weather conditions and crop needs for their specific climate zone;  
433



- 434 e. Promote increased government investment in advanced technologies for smallholder  
435 farmers;  
436
- 437 27. *Endorses* mitigation projects in agriculture and the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry  
438 (LULUCF) including adoption of climate-smart agriculture practice that call for controlled grazing,  
439 sustainable crop production, and management of greenhouse gas emission (GHG) inventories;  
440
- 441 28. *Calls* upon Member States to actively include youth in the decision-making process internationally,  
442 regionally, and domestically accessing opportunities to participate in the United Nations Youth  
443 Delegate Program in order to broaden their platform on discussions and matters of capacity-building  
444 in their communities;  
445
- 446 29. *Endorses* Member States to enhance institutional capacity-building through the financing of programs  
447 designed by youth to mitigate the effects of climate change through mechanisms similar to the Polish  
448 National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management and the international transfer of  
449 aid towards sustainability Projects;  
450
- 451 30. *Proposes* the implementation of youth capacity building camps involved in developing countries  
452 targeting knowledge transfer on new sustainable development initiatives and waste and resource  
453 management that would:  
454
- 455 a. Help improve, on a national level, every country's livelihood through activities such as  
456 reforestation;  
457
- 458 b. Allow, on an international level youth to participate in the UNFCCC COY on an international  
459 level as well as youth forums for thematic sessions on capacity-building at the United Nations  
460 headquarters by:
- 461 i. Implementing Climate Change awareness days that are specifically geared youth and  
462 their geographic location and specific vulnerabilities;  
463
- 464 ii. Providing career opportunities to students who are confronted with a climate issue in  
465 their country and encouraging them to come up with effective solutions to tackle this  
466 issue;  
467
- 468 31. Invites the SBI to implement programs similar to the UNESCO initiative Technical and Vocational  
469 Education and Training (TVET) and expand UNFCCC's program Women4Climate beyond its current  
470 mandate to work within the private sectors and across national lines to tailor programs for rural  
471 women in developing countries by:  
472
- 473 a. Utilizing specific consultation with the private sector to share relevant industry and climate  
474 change mitigation knowledge and skills in the development of training programs;  
475
- 476 b. Consulting with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of  
477 Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
478 Organization (UNESCO) to better work with participating Member States in designing  
479 culturally appropriate and sensitive vocational and mentorship programs for rural women:  
480
- 481 i. Developing country strategic plans, on the design of TVET mentorship programs,  
482 aimed at customizing programs for participating Member States,  
483
- 484 ii. Provide an e-learning platform through the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
485 Technological Advice, managed by the COP, in order for climate change adaptation  
486 and sustainable agriculture information to be accessible across national lines for all  
487 women working on small farms,  
488
- 489 c. Funding will be provided by United Nations Technology Innovations Lab (UNTIL) in order to  
490 implement and manage these programs, especially in developing countries,

- 490  
491 32. Encourages Member States to implement similar initiatives that raise awareness for climate change  
492 adaptation and mitigation such as:  
493  
494 a. Facilitating youth's participation through programs like YOUNGO which provide a global  
495 platform for young people to network, debate, and organize themselves within UN climate  
496 negotiations,  
497 b. Creating Youth Coalitions that focus on regional climate adaptation measures such as  
498 disaster risk reduction, in accordance with the Sendai Framework to develop, periodically  
499 update and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information training to  
500 better prepare their communities for large scale disasters,  
501
- 502 33. *Further encourages* Member States to employ and envoy youth from developed areas that are  
503 involved in climate change NGOs that will educate their rural peers on sustainable agriculture by:  
504  
505 a. Working with the Early Childhood Care and Development Program to identify gaps and areas  
506 of need in rural areas;  
507  
508 b. Utilizing UNESCO's Early Childhood Care and Education Program that would be employed to  
509 establish and improve educational facilities through capacity building in education;  
510  
511 c. Working with NGOs that facilitate youth involvement within climate change action and  
512 incentivizing them by giving scholarships in specifically Green fields of higher education;  
513  
514 d. Facilitating cooperation and agreements with the Green Climate Fund;  
515
- 516 34. *Encourages* the strengthening of education for youth in all communities in developing countries by:  
517  
518 a. Spreading knowledge to the youth and establishing guidelines of LULUCF sector under the  
519 UNFCCC on reforestation methods;  
520  
521 b. Implementing education on city planning in accordance with the land's susceptibility to  
522 exacerbated natural disasters;  
523
- 524 35. *Calls Upon* Member states to work with NGOs and private businesses to create job training programs  
525 for green sector work focused on rural and developing areas as it pertains unto youth;  
526
- 527 36. *Supports* further involvement of the WFO in providing vocational training workshops in collaboration  
528 with FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Biodiversity  
529 International, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plant;  
530
- 531 37. *Encourages* Member States to implement initiatives that raise awareness for climate change  
532 adaptation and mitigation such as:  
533  
534 a. Programs similar to C4 Viet Nam which facilitates youth's participation in raising awareness  
535 of climate change adaptation and mitigation by utilizing creative measures such as; the use of  
536 web-based communication to reach a larger proportion of their communities for education on  
537 climate awareness and adaptation issues;  
538  
539 b. Youth Coalitions that focus on regional climate adaptation measures such as disaster risk  
540 reduction, in accordance with the Sendai Framework to develop, periodically update and  
541 disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information training to better  
542 prepare their communities for large scale disasters.



**Code:** COP/1/6

**Committee:** Conference to the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Topic:** Capacity-Building to Combat Climate Change In Developing Countries

---

1 *The Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change,*  
2  
3 *Reaffirming* the requirements set forth in the *Paris Agreement* (2015), which supports the Green Climate  
4 Fund (GCF) to accelerate climate action in developing countries by supporting transformational  
5 investments in adaptation and emissions reduction,  
6  
7 *Recognizing* the need to prioritize adaptive measures to capacity-building, due to the current and ongoing  
8 crisis regarding migrants from countries of origin facing irreversible damage from climate change, such as  
9 those in the Gambia, Mozambique, Kiribati, and elsewhere,  
10  
11 *Acknowledging* Member State commitments to nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs),  
12 REDD+, registry, and economic diversity plans within developing countries Party to the *Kyoto Protocol*,  
13  
14 *Reiterating* the success of the Bali Action Plan to enable full and sustained implementation of the  
15 Convention through long-term cooperative action to achieve a secure climate future,  
16  
17 *Noting* the importance of water and sustainable development in capacity building given the program  
18 Capacity Building on Water and Sustainable Development proposed by the United Nations Educational,  
19 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
20  
21 *Deeply concerned* that climate change institutions are often underfunded, understaffed, and lack  
22 adequate cooperation according to the 2017 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
23 (UNFCCC) report *Implementation of the Framework for Capacity Building in Developing Countries*,  
24  
25 *Referring* to the *Paris Agreement* Article 2.1.b, which states that adaptation and lower Greenhouse Gas  
26 Emission (GHG) development should be undertaken in a manner that does not threaten food production,  
27  
28 *Recalling* the decisions made by Member States in the *Cancún Agreement* (1/CP.16) (2010) and other  
29 relevant decisions, which requests developed country Parties to provide developing country Parties with  
30 finance, technology and capacity-building,  
31  
32 *Referring* to the work of the *Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research* (CGIAR),  
33 strengthening women in the agricultural sector in rural areas,  
34  
35 *Recalling* and underlining the importance of existing climate smart agriculture initiatives as outlined at the  
36 Global Science Conference on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) aiming for recommending policy makers  
37 on CSA at the 2018 workshop on CSA for the North East and North Africa (NENA) region organized by  
38 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and IsBD in Khartoum,  
39  
40 *Recognizing* the Moroccan National Human Development Initiative as a model for Member States to  
41 improve inclusiveness, transparency, and communication within sovereign borders to improve the  
42 decision making and implementation process alongside;  
43  
44 *Taking into consideration* the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular Goal 13,  
45 Climate Action, as key focuses of this body,  
46  
47 *Recognizing* the UN Volunteers (UNV), which works to integrate volunteers into development  
48 programming and promotes the value of volunteerism

49  
50 *Recalling* the statements presented by the Seventh Session of the COP, specifically the Marrakesh  
51 Accords, which established regular reviews on capacity building under the UNFCCC Secretariat,  
52  
53 *Praising* the Durban Forum for its efforts to advocate for the sharing of best practices between Member  
54 States on environmental and climate action,  
55  
56 *Reiterating* the work set out in the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB), including in particular  
57 the 2016-2020 work plan on capacity building, which comes to a close next year,  
58  
59 *Recognizing* the positive impacts of delegations such as the Seychelles Support Team (SST), in  
60 association with Youth Climate Lab (YCL) - a youth delegation that support the Seychelles delegation at  
61 COP and UNFCCC,  
62  
63 *Alluding to* General Assembly resolution 72/277 as efforts “Towards a Global Pact for the Environment”,  
64  
65 *Reaffirming* the necessity of clean, sustainable water practices in order to ensure agricultural prosperity,  
66  
67 *Recognizing* the Action for Climate Empowerment Youth Forum (ACE Youth Forum) to empower youth to  
68 discuss and seek viable solutions to the future of climate change,  
69  
70 *Further recognizing* the need for a significant increase in funding from developed Member states in order  
71 to enable the financial capabilities of the Trust Fund of the Core Budget of the UNFCCC and the Trust  
72 Fund for Supplementary Activities to ensure the continuation of the ideological practices of the COP,  
73  
74 *Noting*, according to United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, that we have less than two  
75 years to change our habits if we want to face climate change,  
76  
77 *Acknowledging* the efforts of General Assembly resolution 73/232 to promote the global unity in  
78 eliminating the issue of climate change,  
79  
80 *Taking* into consideration the measures adopted during the COP 24 meeting,  
81  
82 *Ensuring* the development of the African Youth Committee (AYC) through enhanced social programs and  
83 innovations,  
84  
85 *Recalling* the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol *to the United Nations Framework*  
86 *Convention on Climate Change* to be fulfilled in the coming years,  
87  
88 *Re-affirming* the commitment to the capacity building frameworks set in article 2 and 3 of the Marrakesh  
89 Accords (2001) aimed at empowering developing countries and economies in transition,  
90  
91 *Recalling* the importance to build up capacity, especially in developing countries, to combat climate  
92 change as stated in article 2 of the Cancun Agreements (2010),  
93  
94 *Building* on the work of Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (2011),  
95  
96 *Emphasizing* the decision 15/CP.18 from the Conference of the Parties report 8/Add.2 of 8 December  
97 2012 regarding the creation of the capacity-building portal to collect all capacity-building activities  
98 provided to developing countries,  
99  
100 *Re-stating* the commitment to facilitate cooperation between Member States to fulfill the targets set by the  
101 *Paris Agreement*,  
102  
103 *Inspired by* the Sustainable Development Goal 2, 6, 12, 13 and 15 which are: zero hunger; clean water  
104 and sanitation; sustainable consumption and production patterns, climate action; and protecting and

105 sustainably managing lands, ecosystems and forests respectively that are all connected to the urgency of  
106 implementing sustainable water management globally,

107  
108 *Guided by* clause 33 of the 2030 Agenda that stresses the need for international cooperation on water  
109 scarcity, as water shortage will increase significantly across borders due to climate change,

110  
111 *Inspired by* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), created in 2015, which addresses current  
112 and emerging gaps and needs in implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in developing  
113 countries and with a special focus on the implementation of nationally-determined contributions (NDCs)  
114 from 2017 until 2019,

115  
116 *Mindful of* General Assembly resolutions 72/215 and 72/238 2017, encouraging Member States to  
117 implement sustainable agriculture and water,

118  
119 *Reaffirming* our appreciation of the “Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture” (2017) and our support to the  
120 work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for  
121 Implementation (SBI) on the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change,

122  
123 *Appreciating* the work of the FAO to secure the world nutrition,

124  
125 *Emphasizing* that, according to the FAO of the United Nations, in 2019, 69% of the world’s freshwater is  
126 used by the agricultural industry,

127  
128 *Stressing* the fact that, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), water scarcity affects four out  
129 of every 10 people,

130  
131 *Recognizing* how unsustainable agricultural practices and effects of climate change such as pollution and  
132 water insecurity negatively impact the viability of feeding everyone on the planet,

133  
134 *Calling attention* to UN-Water project on Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture (SUWA), as inadequate  
135 use of wastewater place enormous burdens on nature and even accelerate climate change,

136  
137 *Recalling further* to the FAO’s main database on municipal wastewater AQUASTAT and the Global  
138 Wastewater Initiative (GW2I), which builds partnerships addressing wastewater management,

139  
140 *Noting that* the study ‘Urbanization and water insecurity in the Hindu Kush Himalaya’ is to secure support  
141 from Cross-Cutting Capacity Building (CCCB),

142  
143 *Looking forward to* the outcomes from the workshops hosted by the SBSTA and the SBI in particular on  
144 the topic of water management and food security in June 2019,

- 145  
146 1. *Encourages* all developing Member States to implement framework programs such as the  
147 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), a pan-African framework that  
148 provides a set of principles and strategies to help countries critically review their own situations and  
149 recognize optimal investment opportunities and returns, in order to identify investment opportunities  
150 that could maximize capacity building efforts;
- 151  
152 2. *Emphasizes* the need for research, innovation, and technology transfer to develop capacity building  
153 among the individual, institutional and societal levels in order to enhance developing member states  
154 ability to adapt and mitigate climate change through robust international partnerships by:
- 155  
156 a. Continuing the Community-Based Adaptation Programme to improve natural resource  
157 management through community adaptation on the local, national, and international levels;
- 158  
159 b. Calling upon the expansion of financial support of the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) as to  
160 facilitate increased collaboration between international institutions and developing Member

- 161 States who invest in resource efficiency, sustainable natural resource management, and  
162 clean energies including, but not limited to, solar, wind, and geothermal energy;  
163
- 164 3. *Provides* as a model for Member States, the Strengthening Institutional and Technical Macedonia  
165 Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement Program to assist in  
166 the development of upgraded and adequate transparency capabilities, which entails strengthening  
167 institutional and technical capacities for measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation and  
168 adaptation activities, and support received;  
169
- 170 4. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) to provide support accessing the existing  
171 climate funds such as but not limited to the GCF or the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in  
172 close cooperation between the funding bodies by:  
173
- 174 a. Clustering them by sub-topics;  
175
- 176 b. Determining a common format in order to lower access difficulties introducing the enhanced  
177 direct access modality to allow for a more long- term, sustainable, country-driven,  
178 programmatic and accountable approach;  
179
- 180 c. Set universal application, monitoring and implementation standards;  
181
- 182 d. Implementing the different funds into the UNFCCC capacity-building hub online portal;  
183
- 184 5. *Promotes* the incentivization of donations to the Secretariat via increased global understanding of  
185 mitigating climate change and benefiting from support of capacity building in developing nations;  
186
- 187 6. *Encourages* Member States to assist and participate with regional institutions in implementing  
188 programs designed to build adaptive capacity in agricultural sectors, such as:  
189
- 190 a. Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) to increase the capacity to combat  
191 climate change and keep populations food secure;  
192
- 193 b. Adapting to Irrigation to Climate Change (AICCA) in order to improve the sustainability,  
194 capacity, and adaptation of small-scale irrigations systems to climate change;  
195
- 196 c. Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS), which relies upon  
197 national and local innovation partnerships to develop sustainable growth and poverty  
198 reduction via means of agricultural systems that are socially inclusive and climate-smart;  
199
- 200 7. *Suggests* the expansion of UN Volunteers in order to enhance the development of capacity building  
201 and combat climate change by:  
202
- 203 a. Using the Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development Initiative (CCESD) from  
204 UNESCO as guidelines to train volunteer by using the Technical and Vocational Teachers  
205 and Trainers;  
206
- 207 b. Widely promoting the EduCycle Exchange program to support global climate education and  
208 better capacity building;  
209
- 210 c. Having volunteers work alongside Ministries of Education, with the purpose of utilizing the  
211 tools inside each educational programme;  
212
- 213 8. *Invites* Member States to participate in and improve United Nations Development Programme  
214 (UNDP) programs that and enable youth to both adapt and mitigate their Member States  
215 infrastructure to combat climate change by modeling off programs such as Youthbuild's Green

216 Building Initiative, which gives youth industry-recognized credentials and helps create green jobs in  
217 developing communities by:

- 218
- 219 a. Encouraging all Member State to have a youth delegation at the Action for Climate  
220 Empowerment Youth Forum;
  - 221
  - 222 b. Urging Member states to create a youth delegation to support the existing COP and  
223 UNFCCC delegations;
  - 224
  - 225 c. Promoting the inclusivity of more African Nations in them African Youth Committees;
  - 226

227 9. *Highly encourages* Member States to improve the Adaptation Knowledge Portal, a database of  
228 information, in order to streamline the exchange of information among Member States and the private  
229 sector and allow civil society to have access to the climate situation of every region by:

- 230
- 231 a. Working alongside the Regional Data Centers that already exist in the Arab region and other  
232 continents with the purpose of collecting and employing data from every region in a more  
233 specific way;
  - 234
  - 235 b. Calling upon Member States to collect and exchange the data through the Adaptation  
236 Knowledge Portal and improve the information by sharing the successful cases about  
237 capacity-building among the Member countries in line with the International Panel of Climate  
238 Change;
  - 239
  - 240 c. Inviting experts from the UNFCCC and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
241 (IPCC) to work alongside representatives in those countries that do not have professional  
242 tools for data spotting and local data centers about climate change;
  - 243

244 10. *Emphasizes* the value of Member States implementing Interdisciplinary Educational Programs (IEPs)  
245 with the purpose of expanding the reach of a climate change and sustainability message in regional  
246 communities to develop capacity by:

- 247
- 248 a. Creating outreach programs in social events including but not limited to sports, music, art,  
249 and theater with the purpose of increased awareness among citizens;
  - 250
  - 251 b. Encouraging Member States to incorporate UNFCCC and United Nations Environment  
252 Programme (UNEP) guidance while working with the private sector on IEP implementation;
  - 253
  - 254 c. Exhorting Member States to nuance IEP implementation with respective cultural institutions;
  - 255
  - 256 d. Further recommends the use of public-private partnerships available to educate citizens  
257 through:
    - 258
    - 259 i. Developing and supporting social organizations to foster environmental appreciation  
260 such as bird watching, tree planting or fishing;
    - 261 ii. Incentivizing youth populations to engineer effective, specialized climate solutions in  
262 their respective Member States;
    - 263

264 11. *Promoting* institutional capacity building by increasing local communities and governing bodies'  
265 involvement in combating the effects of climate change in developing countries by:

- 266
- 267 a. Introducing vocational and technical training for environmental awareness;
  - 268
  - 269 b. Participating in university exchange programs with classes specifically related to the causes  
270 and effects of climate change and ways of combating these;
  - 271

- 272 c. Establishing seminars hosted by local experts aimed towards improving the general public's  
273 skill sets in relations to combating climate change;  
274
- 275 d. Participating in sustainable farming and other eco-friendly occupations;  
276
- 277 e. Establishing community-based "Action" says in regard to educating and confronting the  
278 effects of climate change;  
279
- 280 f. Encouraging communication between communities by having on-site translators to ensure  
281 the access of information with the help of the United Nations Department of Global  
282 Communications (UNDGC);  
283
- 284 12. *Urges* Member States to empower populations and build capacity through education surrounding  
285 climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices for the population, that are applicable to their specific  
286 environmental needs, such as:  
287
- 288 a. Fostering regional collaboration through community-led workshops that encourage the  
289 adaptation of CSA practices that are accessible to those outside of the education system;  
290
- 291 b. Formal secondary and post-secondary education institutions with courses tailored to  
292 increasing education concerning CSA;  
293
- 294 c. The creation of workshops tailored to those already in the agricultural sector to increase  
295 adaptation and transfer of CSA principles into their pre-existing agricultural systems with the  
296 objective of formulating monitoring systems applicable to specific regions;  
297
- 298 13. *Endorses* means necessary to assist in mitigating or resisting damage to agricultural systems and  
299 economic systems from natural disasters associated with climate change, especially those related to  
300 water variability, and the development and improved maintenance of crucial water resource  
301 management systems and infrastructure;  
302
- 303 14. *Encourages* all Members States to actively participate in the Global Pact for Environment in order to  
304 reach consensus for future treaties or resolutions about the protection of the environment and the  
305 application of international conventions;  
306
- 307 15. *Recognizes* clean and accessible water as a staple of sustainable and productive agriculture, and  
308 thus, sustainable water practices must be developed and implemented through:  
309
- 310 a. Incorporating sustainable methods, such as; water irrigation systems from natural springs,  
311 distillation, and desalination to combat water insecurities and gather capacities for areas that  
312 are threatened by water scarcity;  
313
- 314 b. Combating excessive pollution of water sources in both developed and developing nations  
315 through methods of exterminating detrimental runoffs from farms into nearby water sources;  
316 properly disposing of agricultural wastes; controlling urbanization that causes pollution; and  
317 properly utilizing agricultural spaces;  
318
- 319 c. Constructing platforms for regions affected by drought and climate sensitivity to collaborate  
320 with other nations to enhance capabilities, facilitate funding and resources, and enhance  
321 global and regional cooperation; and  
322
- 323 d. Encouraging collaborations with NGOS, such as World Resources Institute (WRI), Food and  
324 Water Watch, and Greenpeace in order to secure funding, resources, and outreach.  
325
- 326 16. *Encourages* Member States to consider the utilization of innovative financial solutions such as:  
327



- 328 a. Green banks: public financial authorities that use limited public funding to leverage greater  
329 private funding for long-term mitigation and adaptation projections;  
330
- 331 b. Green bonds: tax-exempt bonds specially for climate change mitigation and adaptation  
332 funding;  
333
- 334 17. *Solemnly affirms* the role of microfinance in promoting stronger collaboration between developing and  
335 developed states, through grants provided by NGOs such as Oxfam and Ceres, as an avenue  
336 through which developing states can retain agency while striving towards creating new eco-friendly  
337 development projects;  
338
- 339 18. *Proclaims* the implementation of a global learning program, which aims to secure the participation of  
340 marginalized communities around the world to achieve the objectives set out by the Paris Agreement  
341 in order to:  
342
- 343 a. Educate marginalized populations such as youth, women, rural communities, and indigenous  
344 groups on climate awareness and relevant SDGs to mobilize the public toward climate  
345 mitigation as addressed in the Action for Climate Empowerment by:  
346
- 347 i. Encouraging women to engage in technical professions as a step towards the  
348 fulfillment of SDG 5, Target 5b as women play a key role in combating climate  
349 change and building local initiatives;  
350
- 351 ii. Including the SDG Target 4, specifically 4.7, in teacher training to make the content  
352 of the SDG known to students in all Member States;  
353
- 354 iii. Inviting Room to Read (RtR) to focus on climate change education, targeting  
355 developing nations, specifically in rural areas by partnering with Investing in Rural  
356 People (IRP) in order to focus on education in these areas, funded by the Green  
357 Environment Fund;  
358
- 359 iv. Promoting multilateral projects aimed at raising awareness for climate change among  
360 the population of developing countries through mass media, such as radio programs  
361 and tv programs, and through joint-held activities such as speech contests;  
362
- 363 v. Urging the translation and distribution of the manual Sandwatch: Adapting to climate  
364 change and educating for sustainable environment, to many languages to ensure  
365 accessibility to all peoples to bridge the gap between data analysts and educators;  
366
- 367 19. *Requests* that marginalized populations be trained on data collection and reporting regarding climate  
368 statistics per region such as carbon emissions, water scarcity, forestry, funneling such data through a  
369 central reporting database to create a holistic assessment of global climate emergencies, enabling  
370 more efficient international action by:  
371
- 372 a. Appointing researchers from the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice  
373 (SBSTA), funded by the GCF, and through its use of the Green Development and Climate  
374 Change Programme (CCP), to provide training opportunities designed to efficiently share  
375 institutional best practice based on the specific needs of each developing country to enable  
376 local personnel to collect and analyze data rather than only relying on foreign support;  
377
- 378 b. Widening coverage of the Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development (CCESD)  
379 initiative by including faculties of local secondary and tertiary educators in developing  
380 countries to assist in the training of climate data collectors;  
381
- 381 c. Training marginalized communities on how to record and report the pertinent information  
previously mentioned seasonally to the UNFCCC Capacity Building Portal so global  
discussion on climate change can more easily take place;

- 382 20. *Proposes* the expansion of the United Nations Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn)  
383 through the development of the Online Participation Tool for Initiating and Managing the Involvement  
384 of Students in Climate Change (OPTIMISTIC) which will:  
385  
386 a. Facilitate individual capacity-building by:  
387  
388 i. Allowing youths to share information about local climate change issues such as water  
389 management, recycling and renewable energy;  
390 ii. Enabling the immediate distribution of successful adaptation and mitigation practices;  
391 iii. Further develop the UN CC:Learn program by expanding the climate change related  
392 topics on offer;  
393  
394 b. Request funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for its implementation;  
395
- 396 21. *Requests* that all Member States to promote and raise public awareness of the World Environment  
397 Day on 5 June to promote climate action by running activities on climate protection in public schools  
398 appropriate to the age of the student in order to improve the building of capacities among the young  
399 population on an individual level by suggesting UN Environment to encourage their experts to work  
400 alongside scholars about capacity-building in developing countries to impart professional knowledge  
401 to developing countries whose citizens lack sufficient awareness about climate change;  
402
- 403 22. *Encourages* authorities in developing countries to develop training programs by inserting youth in the  
404 capacity building process of rural communities, by utilizing the aforementioned recollected existing  
405 data in order to strengthen capacities of educational authorities and civil society to adapt and mitigate  
406 the climate change effects, by sharing policy makers' knowledge by:  
407  
408 a. Further encouraging all Member States to submit their existing activities on capacity-building  
409 on the Capacity-building Portal;  
410  
411 b. Recommending the utilization of the Durban Forum to share information and further serve as  
412 a networking conference before the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) meeting;  
413  
414 c. Sharing to civil society the recollected data in the field, by:  
415  
416 i. Arranging mobile workshops carried out by existing relevant organizations such as  
417 the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Program (UNITAR) in order to  
418 reach civil society;  
419 ii. Promoting the recruitment and involvement of universities and other educational  
420 institutions in utilizing existing data to educate their students about mitigation and  
421 adaptation strategies that can be implemented in rural areas by arranging meetings  
422 between Ministers of Education and aforementioned educational institutions;  
423 iii. Promoting students of universities in developed and developing countries to utilize  
424 existing data to further build capacity of citizens in rural areas regarding mitigation  
425 and adaptation strategies to combat climate change and therefore build a community-  
426 based network;  
427 iv. Further encourage tax institutions of Members States of COP to reduce taxes in  
428 developing countries if they contribute in teaching the referred lessons of mitigation  
429 and adaptation strategies successfully as means to incentivize capacity building in  
430 vulnerable communities of developing countries;  
431
- 432 23. *Suggests* that Member States launch green municipality competitions aiming to promote the  
433 development of innovative initiatives by civil society in order to:  
434  
435 a. Encourage municipalities in developing countries to find local green solutions that could be  
436 awarded by national governments;  
437

- 438           b. Utilize the expertise provided by the Capacity-building Portal and therefore civil society builds  
439 their capacity in an independent manner;  
440
- 441           c. Facilitate the online exchange of information between developed and developing Member  
442 States, contributing to achieve each National Determined Contributions (NDCs);  
443
- 444 24. *Suggests* that the knowledge transfer between developed nations and least developed nations  
445 promotes the most advanced knowledge and technologies, leading to lower cost, higher efficiency  
446 and cleaner solutions that generate both environmental and socio-economic benefits for the member  
447 states so that developing nations are able to financially afford the implementation of such capacity  
448 building advancements by:  
449
- 450           a. *Recommending* that the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) allocates sufficient resources  
451 to properly cover any extra costs of these advanced technologies;  
452
- 453           b. *Stressing* that sustainable, clean energy capacities are prioritized in knowledge transfers;  
454
- 455 25. *Proposes* that mitigation strategies and relevant data gathered by organizations like the FAO and the  
456 World Food Programme (WFP) pertaining to climate sensitive sectors, such as agriculture, forestry  
457 and water sanitation, be prioritized in the knowledge transfer process between developed nations and  
458 least developed nations so as to direct resources to where they are most urgently needed;  
459
- 460 26. *Requests* regional research centers to make their collected data accessible to any political or societal  
461 representative willing to improve their community's environmental sustainability while recommending  
462 making the database available online and, if requested, in print;  
463
- 464 27. *Encourages* the development of programs such as those established under the implementation of the  
465 Framework for Capacity-building in Developing Countries (FCCC/SBI/2018/5) by the UNFCCC SBI  
466 which provide great recommendations to ameliorate the challenges faced by developing nations in  
467 order to improve their capacity-building;  
468
- 469 28. *Supports* the need for removing individual, institutional and systemic barriers in order to strengthen  
470 technical and scientific cooperation;  
471
- 472 29. *Invites* Parties and all relevant stakeholders working on climate action plans to consider the need for  
473 enhanced capacity-building for sustainable-development and for the strengthening of technical and  
474 scientific cooperation to remove individual, institutional and systemic barriers and stressing out the  
475 importance of institutional capacity-building;  
476
- 477 30. *Welcomes with appreciation* the increased engagement between the Subsidiary Body for Scientific  
478 and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the SBI on cross-cutting issues including the vulnerability of  
479 developing countries to climate change, response measures and promoting collaboration in the field  
480 of research and systematic observation of the climate system;  
481
- 482 31. *Recommends* the SBSTA to engage with the various relevant stakeholders and utilize a range of  
483 novel methodologies such as behavioral science and data analysis and the creation of visualizations  
484 of data, collected to draw the attention of decision-makers to help create evidence-based policy and  
485 build more accurate and up-to-date insights and do the following:  
486
- 487           a. Request that the SBSTA include a smarter management and harmonization of national  
488 measures and projects to find practical development solutions with the use of data and  
489 behavioral science by including an Innovative Lab in the subsidiary bodies already existing to  
490 maximize the systemic coordination for the achievement of the SDGs in developing countries;  
491
- 492           b. Invite the SBSTA and the SBI to continue enhancing cooperation noting the need for such  
493 engagement in supporting developing country Parties in building their capacity to prevent a

- 494 fragmentation and tackle the issue of climate change by staying on the track of the long-term  
495 goals of the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*;
- 496
- 497 32. *Calls on* the GEF and GCF to launch the Community-Based Adaptation project inviting to the  
498 cooperation the UNDP 2020 - 2025 to provide financial assistance to small communities of  
499 Developing Countries, including:
- 500
- 501 a. The elaboration of the project portfolio in order to assess the results of the project and adapt  
502 it to the needs of other developing countries;
- 503
- 504 b. Focusing on providing support to projects in the sphere of agriculture, water resources  
505 management, and disaster risk reduction:
- 506
- 507 i. The arrangement of the proper irrigation system;
- 508 ii. Water sanitation;
- 509
- 510 33. *Encourages* Member States to look into timely, far-reaching, and developed concessional financing  
511 programs such as the collaboration between IRENA and ADFD, as well as ACCF which enable  
512 affected Member States to adopt prevention programs for natural catastrophic warning such as but  
513 not limited to:
- 514
- 515 a. Building dams and other protection measures, especially in areas that are densely populated,  
516 closer to sea level, and vulnerable developing nations;
- 517
- 518 b. The objective of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) of accelerating and enhancing  
519 green technology through the transfer of information from member states that are well  
520 protected and developed;
- 521
- 522 c. Extension of GCF, which will be a valuable source of funding for developing nations to draw  
523 from;
- 524
- 525 34. *Recommends* the further development of 4PCCD in the national and international level to support  
526 new infrastructure in developing nations by:
- 527
- 528 a. Creating public-private partnerships by the individual government of Member States:
- 529
- 530 i. By negotiation and proposals from the government that offer a mutually beneficial  
531 relationship to facilitate easier and more affordable access of renewable energy  
532 technologies to developing nations;
- 533 ii. By construction of green power plants producing renewable energy;
- 534 iii. By funding infrastructure aims at protection against environmental disaster
- 535
- 536 b. Establishment of an international fund that supports susceptible countries mainly on the basis  
537 of Global Faculty of Disaster Reduction and Recovery in cooperation with the World Bank;
- 538
- 539 i. international Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);
- 540 ii. international Development Association (IDA);
- 541
- 542 35. *Invites* IAEA and the International Energy Agency (IEA) for an educational work session by for  
543 evaluation of cost-effective energy sources in the pursuit of understating on energy options under  
544 various threatening climate change scenarios and enabling a mechanism for transition into low-  
545 carbon options targeted at adapting to local geographical situation, specifically for LDCs;
- 546
- 547 36. *Calls for* a prolonged duration of the Least Developed Country Expert Group to 2025 in order to  
548 mitigate the effects of Climate Change in LDCs and support governments in self-sustainable Capacity  
549 Building, also shifting the focus of future given policymaker workshops by:

- 550  
551  
552  
553  
554  
555  
556  
557  
558  
559
- a. Teaching how to access financing through funds from the GCF and GEF in to order establish long-term partnerships and institutional collaboration between LDCs and international funds;
  - b. Training on the benefits of weather stations and weather balloons for disaster risk reduction by prediction of extreme weather phenomena;
  - c. Coaching efficient cooperation with NGOs and the PCCB in order to promote long-term partnerships between government and these organizations;
- 560 37. *Encourages* the 9th Durban Forum on Capacity Building Combating Climate Change to discuss  
561 knowledge transfer with special focus on utilizing it to build capacity in LDCs and calls for the  
562 UNFCCC SBI to adopt the agenda accordingly;  
563
- 564 38. *Further asks* UNITAR to consider establishing the Practice Translation Department (PTD) unit for the  
565 translation of already existing material on capacity building as provided by the Climate Change  
566 Capacity Development Network (C3D+) into local languages other than English and adapt the  
567 homepage accordingly, which:  
568
- 569 a. Is in charge of providing the translated best practice information for the general public for  
570 example through providing downloadable material on online platforms and freely available  
571 brochures;
  - 572
  - 573 b. Includes the two most spoken native languages or dialects according to the United Nations  
574 Statistical Division (UNSD) in countries that request translation;
  - 575
  - 576 c. Is comprised of a board of climate change experts composed of selected UNITAR employees and  
577 local language native speakers designated by countries that applied to participate in the PTD;  
578
- 579 39. *Invites* UN-Habitat to model other educational capacity building projects around the world after  
580 expand One Stop Youth Centres of Nigeria, an innovative learning format for rural areas which  
581 focuses on raising awareness of climate change to build individual's capacity to adapt to climate  
582 change.