

14-18 April 2019

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



Conference B

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

Committee Staff

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Rapporteur	Ryan Prieto
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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

Code	Topic	Vote
COP/1/1	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	121 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 3 abstentions
COP/1/2	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	86 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 17 abstentions
COP/1/3	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	121 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 3 abstentions
COP/1/4	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	118 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 2 abstentions
COP/1/5	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	118 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 5 abstentions
COP/1/6	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	115 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 4 abstentions
COP/1/7	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	121 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions
COP/1/8	Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries	121 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP) 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 125 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Capacity Building for Combating Climate Change in Developing Countries.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as: improving data collection around climate change reporting, information sharing, improvement of climate change national governance, and education and training on climate change. The tone of the committee was that of diplomacy and collaboration. By Tuesday evening, working papers with similar ideas merged to produce more robust and well-rounded papers.

On Wednesday, eight draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, four of which had amendments. The committee adopted all the resolutions by simple majority vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including providing financial and non-financial resources to developing countries, the strengthening of climate change infrastructure, as well as roadmaps towards alternative energy and technology solutions, and sustainable agricultural practices. The passion and diligence displayed by the delegates reflected the severity of climate change and the urgency required in responding to it in developing countries.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: COP/1/1

Committee: The 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* that the Earth's climate is shifting and that the adverse effects of global warming are a
4 common concern of humankind,
5
6 *Cognizant* of the value of dialogue to increase capacity-building for combating climate change,
7
8 *Emphasizing* the need for international collaboration amongst various groups to achieving the goals of the
9 *Paris Agreement* (2016),
10
11 *Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 13.b.1, which recognizes the importance of
12 capacity building for marginalized groups including women, youth, and those most affected by climate
13 change,
14
15 *Recalling* Article 3.2 of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, which emphasizes
16 the disproportionate burden climate change places on developing Member States,
17
18 *Directing attention* to the *Bali Action Plan* (2007), the *Copenhagen Accord* (2009), and *The Cancun*
19 *Agreements* (2010),
20
21 *Recognizing* the depth of cooperation and progress between developed and developing nations through
22 the work of conferences such as the Durban Forum,
23
24 *Desiring* increased specificity and individualization within Durban Forum dialogue as called for within the
25 *Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session* (2013), which discusses advancing the
26 specification of the Durban Forum's framework,
27
28 1. *Recommends* that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) increase the operational timeframe
29 of the Durban Forum on Capacity-Buildings' meetings from three-hour blocks to a three-day
30 conference, in order to further facilitate dialogue for the implementation of nationally determined
31 contributions in the context of the *Paris Agreement* (2016);
32
33 2. *Encourages* that the former "breakout groups" from the 5th, 6th and 7th Durban Forums become the
34 basis for the formation of permanent committees in order to deliberate the persistent and pervasive
35 issues for the progress of capacity building, which may include:
36
37 a. A committee facilitating discussion on the furtherance of cooperation between developed and
38 developing countries to adequately address the newly rising concerns of climate change,
39 including, but not limited to:
40
41 i. Discussions of the progress of expertise and technology sharing, through the use of
42 ICTs (Information and Communications Technology);
43 ii. Assessments of the needs of the developing countries to adapt climate change
44 measures accounting for regional variability for discussion;

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- iii. Requesting reports from the Green Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) on the financial capabilities of developed countries to adopt climate change measures, as well as the progress of their funding, in order to facilitate their discussions;
 - iv. Evaluating the effectiveness of human resource development through the transfer of knowledge and skills between countries in an effort to improve the ability of all states and their people to address climate change;
 - v. Discussions concerning the use of data to improve policies regarding climate change;
- b. A committee focused on sustainable agriculture in the face of climate change, which would discuss common goals and best practice solutions, including, but not limited to:
- i. Food productivity and security;
 - ii. Sustainable agriculture-ecosystem management;
 - iii. Climate-smart agriculture, water resource management, climate-smart resilient infrastructure and Renewable Energy;
 - iv. Integrated water resource management;
 - v. Community-based climate adaptation projects, evaluated by the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment, the Small Grants Programme Impact Assessment System, and the UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Indicator Framework;
- c. A committee focused on expanding greenhouse gas (GHG) emission trading systems (ETS), which could potentially discuss:
- i. Potential caps for businesses regarding their GHG emissions each year by increasing energy efficiency and creating domestic carbon offset projects;
 - ii. Discuss the possibility of rewarding nations in their endeavors to reducing their carbon footprint and attempting to utilize a carbon credit system;
 - iii. the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership which focuses and builds upon low-emissions and risk-resilient development, as a framework upon which dialogue can be initiated;
- d. A committee focused on facilitating communication and meaningful collaboration between NGOs, CSOs, IGOs, and Member States to:
- i. Grant Member States' access to relevant information provided by these domestic organizations in order to fill data gaps and overcome disparities in regard to developing nations' capacity to adapt to climate change and encourage mobilization of resources between developed and developing Member States;
 - ii. Strengthen interstate and inter-organizational relationships for the purpose of improving the capacity building process and increasing efficiency within the policy implementation process;
 - iii. Invite relevant speakers to breakout sessions and committee sessions in order to facilitate information sharing;
 - iv. Allow for local organizations to implement culturally relative solutions;
3. *Strongly endorses* further inclusion of underrepresented groups such as youth, women and indigenous people within this Forum by facilitating information exchange and training opportunities with existing groups such as UN Women, YOUNGO and regional organizations such as the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), following the model of the 7th Durban Forum's breakout group on "building capacities to integrate cross-cutting issues";
4. Invites parties of the Durban Forum to submit potential topics for breakout groups, permanent committees, and Ad Hoc working groups and to identify topics in need of urgent attention, including but not limited to:

- 101 a. Specific areas in which the Durban Forum could improve to further enhance dialogue and fill
102 information gaps;
103
104 b. Topics of special interest and expertise for the Parties;
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106 c. Requests for specific speakers and organizations to be brought to the Forum.



Code: COP/1/2

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

Topic: Capacity-Building for Combatting Climate Change in Developing Countries

- 1 *The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*
2
3 *Recalling* the obligations of States Parties to the *Paris Agreement* (2017), the Sustainable Development
4 Goals (SDGs), and *Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
5 (1997), and guided by the discussion of advanced energy sources at 2017's Conference of the Parties
6 (COP) in Bonn,
7
8 *Alarmed* by the possibility that climate change mitigation efforts may be used to infringe on the
9 sovereignty and norms of developing Member States,
10
11 *Emphasizing* the importance of sharing expertise on advanced energy technologies such as wind, next-
12 generation nuclear, and solar power in the fight to mitigate climate change as expressed in the
13 UNFCCC's 2016 report *Developing and Enhancing Endogenous Capacities and Technologies*,
14
15 *Notes with concern* the misconceptions around certain advanced energy sources and the infrastructural
16 and financial difficulties associated with transitioning to renewable energy sources in the short and
17 medium term,
18
19 1. *Strongly encourages* the use of information sharing and technical cooperation in achieving climate
20 goals, including:
21 a. The transmission of technical assistance and data relevant to the construction of advanced
22 power facilities from developed Member States to developing Member States;
23 b. The provision of technical and operational assistance from developed Member States on
24 integrating advanced energy technologies, such as wind, hydro and Generation IV nuclear
25 power, into the energy infrastructure of developing Member States through bodies such as
26 the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB);
27 c. The enhancement of robust safety protocols and mechanisms pertaining to advanced energy
28 technologies for developing Member States as desired;
29 d. The development of the mandate of regional technology-sharing partnerships;
30
31 2. *Calls for* the creation of an ad-hoc committee called the "Advanced Energy Committee", with the
32 primary goal of assisting developing countries in isolating opportunities for implementing advanced
33 energy technologies;
34
35 3. *Notes* the importance for developing Member States to continue to incorporate mature renewable
36 energies, such as wind, next-generation nuclear or hydro power, within national energy frameworks
37 wherever possible in an efficient and effective manner, in recognition of the potential that these have
38 for providing clean energy in the short and medium term;
39
40 4. *Reiterates* the benefits of a more diversified energy infrastructure in developing countries, including
41 renewable energies such as nuclear, wind, and hydro-power, as permitted by the needs and
42 capacities of each Member State;
43
44 5. *Determines* that any international legislation on Climate Change should fully respect national
45 sovereignty and be avoidant of undue or inefficient reporting mechanisms.



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Code: COP/1/3

Committee: The 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 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the UNFCCC,*
4
5 *Remembering the General Assembly resolution 44/228 on “United Nations Conference on Environment*
6 *and Development” and the body of work previously established on the climate agenda,*
7
8 *Aware of the importance of utilizing Public-Private Partnerships towards sustainable development,*
9
10 *Taking into account that not all countries and regions may have access to the internet and that a gap*
11 *exists in information and telecommunication technology between developed and developing states,*
12
13 *Acknowledging the crucial role of young people in developing innovative ideas and solutions in adapting*
14 *to new circumstances and in networking across the globe acting as agents of sustainable ways of living,*
15
16 *Recognizing the progressive capabilities of the Conference of the Parties (COP) UNFCCC in cooperating*
17 *with other United Nations organs and their respective task forces,*
18
19 *Supporting fully initiatives like United Nations Children’s Funds (UNICEF) Innovative Climate Change and*
20 *Environmental Education (CCEE) program,*
21
22 *Acknowledging the key role women play in family planning and the effect that family growth can in turn*
23 *have on carbon dioxide emissions,*
24
25 *Recalling existing youth exchange programs of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to*
26 *promote knowledge sharing practices across borders,*
27
28 *Reaffirming the crucial work of the COP Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) (1997-2019) and the*
29 *Durban Forum,*
30
31 *Re-emphasizing the COP 16 Project Cancun to give young people a platform on climate change*
32 *awareness and action,*
33
34 *Taking further note of Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focusing on combating*
35 *climate change and its impacts,*
36
37 *Acknowledging the urgent need to strengthen cooperation between Member States, in order to increase*
38 *education and awareness in the field of climate change, as mentioned in Article 12 of the Paris*
39 *Agreement (2015),*
40

41 *Recalling* further the Action for Climate Empowerment Guidelines, a partnership between United Nations
42 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNFCCC to enhance strategic planning
43 for climate,
44

45 *Understanding* the importance of taking proper measures that enhance climate change education, public
46 awareness, participation, and access to information, as stressed in the *Johannesburg Declaration on*
47 *Sustainable Development* (2002),
48

- 49 1. *Strongly* encourages a specific subset of UNESCO and UNFCCC's joint initiative "The Action for
50 Climate Empowerment: Guidelines" to address the unique needs of developing countries through
51 strategies such as Adaptation Learning Methods (ALM) and strategize for sustainable
52 development, educational empowerment, and economic self-sufficiency;
53
 - 54 2. *Requests* to work with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Umbrella program for
55 National Communication alongside the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Capacity-Building
56 Initiative for Transparency to give access to financial resources and educational and knowledge
57 sharing opportunities between non-Annex 1 parties and Annex 1 parties;
58
 - 59 3. *Affirms* reorienting education and learning in developing Member States to ensure those most
60 affected by climate change have the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, values, and
61 attitudes that empower them to contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation through
62 measures such as:
 - 63 a. Accessible family planning education to ensure people understand their
64 reproductive options and how population growth affects emissions;
65
 - 66 b. Strengthened education and learning with age-appropriate curriculum across all
67 agendas, programmes and activities that promote capacity building;
68
 - 69 4. *Encourages* Member States to make climate awareness a central priority in long-term national
70 strategies in particular through campaigns in order to inform people about climate change and
71 necessary steps to mitigate it:
 - 72 a. Carried out in an easily comprehensive way in local languages, thus addressing
73 local communities and promoting simple behaviour changes such as reducing
74 the use of plastic bags;
75
 - 76 b. Funded by non-government organizations (NGOs) and Annex I countries;
77
 - 78 c. Publicized by means of social media and public advertisements in order to
79 especially reach out to young people in developing countries;
80
 - 81 5. *Encourages* Public-Private Partnerships' role in climate change mitigation capacity-building in
82 developing Member States by creating institutions and programs such as:
 - 83 a. Organizations to facilitate cooperation between developing and developed
84 Member States on capacity-building;
85
 - 86 b. Companies in developed Member States providing internships and scholarships
87 to students from developing Member States;
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 - 89 c. Institutions to research the potential of green economy and low-carbon
90 technologies in developing Member States;
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6. *Strongly* advises collaboration with the UNESCO International Task Force on Teachers for Education in collaboration with developing Member States to expand access to climate-related education and expert knowledge;
 7. *Strongly* encourages that young people are given a greater voice within national governments around environmental policies through the creation or strengthening of youth parliaments in Member States and encouraging the participation to regional, national and international conferences;
 8. *Strongly* proposes annual assessments of both Annex I and non-Annex I countries regarding progress, challenges, strategies and cooperation.



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Code: COP/1/4

Committee: The 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 for Climate Change,*
2
3 *Recalling* Article 1 of the United Nations Charter and the responsibility of the Conference of Parties (COP)
4 to do its part to assess the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the progress made in achieving
5 the ultimate objective of the Convention,
6
7 *Deeply alarmed* by the state of the climate and the consequences of climate change, and understanding
8 the need for a greater level of participation considering the nearness to a climate emergency,
9
10 *Noting* with regret the underdevelopment of infrastructure that facilitates adaptation against Climate
11 Change and the need for developed nations to transfer aid in helping build said infrastructure in
12 developing nations,
13
14 *Deeply concerned* by disparities between developed and developing nations in terms of technological
15 advancement,
16
17 *Understanding* the distinction between Annex 1 and Non-Annex 1 countries, and their differentiated
18 needs in regard to capacity-building for climate change,
19
20 *Further* recalling the importance of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB), which is
21 responsible for addressing the gaps in capacity-building in developing countries, with specific reference to
22 the objectives of the Paris Agreement,
23
24 *Recalling* the inextricable linkage between capacity-building and sustainable agriculture in order to
25 combat climate change in developing nations, as 17% of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are caused by
26 unsustainable agricultural practices and land use changes makes up for an additional 14% of GHGs
27 annually and globally,
28
29 *Acknowledges* the importance of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and the Intergovernmental Panel on
30 Climate Change (IPCC)'s warning of the need to limit temperature to 1.5 degrees celsius, and how
31 developing nations are in need of help from developed nations in order to achieve this,
32
33 *Viewing with appreciation* the steps taken by the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) in
34 partnership with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary
35 Body for Implementation (SBI) to define agriculture technology as crucial to climate change mitigation and
36 adaptation,
37
38 *Recognizing* the work of the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) which enhances data sharing and
39 knowledge between Annex I and Annex II countries regarding climate adaptation especially in rural and
40 agricultural areas,
41
42 *Recalling* the importance of building the capacities of small farm holders to adopt sustainable strategies to
43 aid in reducing GHG emissions from their crops lowering agricultural contribution to climate change as
44 laid out by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP),
45

46 *Emphasizing* the importance of education, training, public access to information, public participation,
47 international cooperation, and public awareness for all citizens, particularly women, children, and the
48 most vulnerable and marginalized people,
49

50 *Further* recalling the efforts of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Conference of
51 the Party (COP) 22 in establishing the Adaptation for African Agriculture initiative which addresses
52 capacity building in African Member States,
53

54 *Viewing* with appreciation paragraph A.7 of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) established at the twenty-third
55 session of the Conference of the Parties which aims to strengthen the role of women in capacity building
56 for combating climate change with a specific focus to empower women's role in agriculture,
57

- 58 1. *Encourages* the PCCB, in collaboration with the SBI and the Global Observing System (GOS), to
59 continue its 2018 focus area of capacity-building activities for the implementation of National
60 Determined Contributions (NDCs), with a specific focus towards strengthening the development of
61 sustainable agricultural initiatives;
62
- 63 2. *Encourages* the expansion of public-private partnerships by systematically reaching out to larger and
64 smaller industries alike;
65
- 66 3. *Calls for* the continued focus towards creating agricultural policies which encourage sustainable
67 farming practices;
68
- 69 4. *Suggests* the provision of opportunities for agricultural groups and small-to-large farm owners in the
70 agricultural business, working in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agricultural
71 Organization (FAO), to aid in the progression and implementation of research regarding sustainable
72 agricultural practices in rural areas;
73
- 74 5. *Recommends* the implementation of the GAP in rural areas by States Parties, through educating
75 women on agricultural capacity building;
76
- 77 6. *Calls upon* Member States to act and share innovative strategies and best practices regionally to
78 address agricultural issues and reducing greenhouse gas emissions that would cater to each region's
79 respective climate conditions;
80
- 81 7. *Invites* the KJWA, in collaboration with the SBSTA and the SBI, to include carbon footprint monitoring
82 and raising awareness of GHG emissions in their discussions of advanced technologies as a key tool
83 for addressing the causal relationship between climate change and agriculture;
84
- 85 8. *Endorses* the implementation of Rural Development Programs provided by development agencies,
86 such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and national institutions, into Less Economically
87 Developed Member States, with a further focus on indigenous people.



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Code: COP/1/5

Committee: The 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 *Affirming* international norms and values expressed by the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) and in the
4 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*
5
6 *Realizing* the need for reliable funding for capacity building in developing states allocated through the
7 Green Climate Fund (GCF) to combat climate change,
8
9 *Acknowledging* climate change as a national security issue, and the need for developing nations to
10 participate in ambitious climate action to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to net zero
11 emissions before 2050, as recognized in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Global
12 Warming of 1.5°C special report,
13
14 *Reaffirming* that developed Country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide
15 absolute emission reduction targets, as stated in Article 4.4 of the *Paris Agreement (2015),*
16
17 *Bearing* in mind Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with special attention to Goal 13 to combat
18 climate change and its impacts, and Goal 17 which strengthens multilateral partnerships to do so,
19
20 *Recalling* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2012 *Capacity Development in Conflict*
21 *and Fragile Contexts Report* which suggested an increase in knowledge sharing, and the education and
22 empowerment of citizens,
23
24 *Deeply* concerned about the effects of climate change particularly in calamity-prone rural and urban areas
25 which makes them vulnerable to land degradation, flooding, and extreme weather patterns as mentioned
26 in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030),*
27
28 *Highlighting* Article 2 Section 17 of the *Sendai Framework* which recommends the enhancement of
29 environmental assessment and implementation of early warning systems in least developed countries,
30 small islands, landlocked nations, and African countries to better mitigate the effects of climate change-
31 induced natural disasters,
32
33 *Concerned* of the report by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office stating that National Adaptation
34 Plans (NAPs), used to create a roadmap for climate adaptation projects in developing Member Nations,
35 need to be reinforced by tangible and effective projects,
36
37 *Taking* note of the importance of the United Nations *Internet and Technology for Equitable Development:*
38 *Creating Oases Arounds States for Tomorrow's Security Framework* (UNITED-COASTS Framework) to
39 enable developing states to receive, transmit, and communicate in global climate change practices,
40
41 *Recognizing* the past actions of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and
42 article 7.5 of the *Paris Agreement* which focused on improving communication with indigenous peoples
43 and increasing their capacity to combat climate change,
44

45 *Noting* the General Assembly resolution 70/125 on “Outcome Document of the High-Level Meeting of the
46 General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on
47 the Information Society” which emphasizes the importance of technology sharing and transfer by means
48 of North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation,
49

- 50 1. *Encourages* national institutions and governments to provide systematic means of ensuring the
51 participation of the youth in developing Member States through international programs, such as
52 YOUNGO working under supervision of the UNFCCC and the Youth Programme by the United
53 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
54
- 55 2. *Recommends* Member States to streamline climate finance for developing Member States to invest in
56 capacity-building to combat climate change by considering carbon pricing as additional voluntary
57 contribution to the GCF and its subsequent funds;
58
- 59 3. *Supports* strengthening the GCF Private Sector Facility efforts towards reducing the risks for local
60 and global investors through the utilization of climate-themed and catastrophe bonds (cat bonds),
61 under the supervision of the Executive Committee and the Standing Committee on Finance, by
62 Parties to the Convention (COP) and especially by developing Member States, in order to finance
63 mitigation, adaptation, risk reduction efforts and ensure appropriate funding in the case of a disaster;
64
- 65 4. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to create an initiative to direct existing voluntary
66 funds towards community empowerment for bottom-up capacity development for climate resilient
67 cities through:
68
 - 69 a. Encouraging participation of community stakeholders and vulnerable populations in
70 consultative round tables to garner input on local GEF initiatives;
71
 - 72 b. Implementing training and workshops to educate community members on and raise
73 awareness of climate change issues, and further encourage citizen participation in political
74 processes and grassroots change to ensure different stakeholder input in local and state-
75 level policies;
76
- 77 5. *Suggests* Member States to work with regional non-government organizations (NGOs) that are aimed
78 at increasing Information Technology (IT) literacy at the individual, local and regional levels, in order
79 to create a specific focus on the education and enabling of government personnel in the use of green
80 technologies;
81
- 82 6. *Urges* the UN Environmental Programme to recommend programs to strengthen data collection for
83 the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) of Member States, in order to come up with short and long-term
84 recommendations to increase climate-induced disaster management using appropriate assessment
85 technologies by developing Member States, such as Aerial Laser Scanning (ALS) and Drone Terrain
86 Analysis (DTA);
87
- 88 7. *Expresses* the body’s anticipation for the bi-annual capacity-building evaluations through the COP
89 which provide country-specific support within governments to strengthen national responses to
90 capacity building inefficiencies;
91
- 92 8. *Requests* the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) to form a task force of developing
93 Member States around the world to specifically focus on the evaluation and expansion of current
94 data-sharing infrastructure;
95
- 96 9. *Encourages* developing Member States to work towards improving risk knowledge through
97 identification and analysis of risks in close collaboration with National Meteorological and Hydrological
98 Services;
99

- 100 10. *Invites* Member States to support the UNITED-COASTS Framework to achieve SDG 9 and 13, by
101 fostering global connectivity through the establishment of information and communication
102 technologies (ICTs) to coastal and landlocked Member States with the purpose to promote global
103 knowledge transfer, participation in climate change and capacity-building programs;
104
- 105 11. *Calls upon* developed Member States to assist developing Member States in establishing and
106 optimizing Early Warning Systems (EWS) in vulnerable areas, which are susceptible to the risks of
107 future climate change and transmit data as well as information through the UNITED-COASTS
108 framework;
109
- 110 12. *Suggests* Member States to involve indigenous groups and other communities in a transparent
111 bottom-up consultation process to streamline and improve NAPs with a particular focus on enhancing
112 climate-linked risk reduction and management;
113
- 114 13. *Recommends* that the SBI's *Durban Forum* collaborates with UNDP's Cross-Cutting Capacity
115 Development (CCCD) initiative to implement best practices within developing Member States, in
116 order to provide country-specific support to strengthen national responses.



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Code: COP/1/6

Committee: The 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 *Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations that aims to maintain international peace and*
4 *security and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,*
5
6 *Fulfilling the main objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*
7 *to guarantee that Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are stabilized in order to mitigate the effects of climate*
8 *change,*
9
10 *Emphasizing the importance of Article 9 in the Paris Agreement (2015) which illicitly explains the*
11 *preferred relationship between the developed and developing countries,*
12
13 *Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on making cities and human settlements*
14 *inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,*
15
16 *Recognizing SDG 5, in empowering women especially in indigenous communities to contribute to*
17 *combating climate change and deeply conscious of Member States' Nationally Determined contributions*
18 *and lack of inclusivity in incorporating marginalized groups such as (but not limited to) indigenous peoples*
19 *and women,*
20
21 *Affirming SDG 13, which calls upon all Member States to be active in the fight against climate change and*
22 *recalling SDG 17 that encourages the creation of public-private partnerships to share knowledge,*
23 *technologies, and financial resources,*
24
25 *Mindful that climate change impacts all Member States, but considering that developing countries often*
26 *have specific challenges relative to their more fragile ecosystems, relatively weaker economies, and*
27 *underdeveloped infrastructure,*
28
29 *Considering Member States' own sovereign action plans that define procedures to reduce greenhouse*
30 *gas emissions (GHG), increase adaptation and mitigation efforts, and decrease the country's vulnerability*
31 *to climate change,*
32
33 *Recognizing the work of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*
34 *and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) towards inclusivity in capacity-building*
35 *and educational training programs,*
36
37 *Taking into consideration the work of the Conference of the Youth (COY) that harnesses the potential and*
38 *engagement of the younger generations while empowering them with experiences, knowledge, and best*
39 *practices,*
40
41 *Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030) that underlined the direct*
42 *impacts of climate change, as climate-based disasters threatens food, economic and financial security of*
43 *750 million people living from agriculture,*
44

45 *Fully aware* that past global interventions haven't succeeded in the long term due to the lack of inclusion
46 of the citizens living in unprotected and disconnected areas and confirming the lack of international
47 contribution from Member States toward the allocation of sustainable practices and efficient technology,
48

49 *Noting* the work of Human Rights Council resolution 38/4 on "Human Rights and Climate Change" which
50 raises awareness on the issue that climate change poses an existential threat for some countries, and
51 that climate change has already started to affect human rights from being enjoyed to the fullest extent,
52

53 *Concerned* with the absence of a space provided to marginalized groups such as women, youth, and
54 indigenous communities in combating climate change and the importance of integrating these groups into
55 any and all discourse regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation,
56

57 *Disturbed* with the lack of a long-term strategy developed by the Local Communities and Indigenous
58 Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and keeping in mind that many indigenous groups heavily
59 rely on the government for survival,
60

61 *Defines* "vulnerable communities" as those populations who are susceptible to coping with the adverse
62 effects of climate change, and have little to no access to resources that allow them to survive or rebuild,
63 especially Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are susceptible to natural disasters and fragile
64 environments and have large indigenous communities,
65

- 66 1. *Emphasizes* the importance of involving and including vulnerable groups to create sustainability, self-
67 sufficiency, and independence from other nations, focusing on enabling vulnerable groups to:
 - 68 a. Gain access to technology that improves the efficiency of agriculture;
 - 69 b. Create tools and technology from resources found in the target country itself;
- 70
71 2. *Further* recommends Member States to revise their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to
72 reflect marginalized indigenous communities and to make sure that they are not left especially
73 vulnerable to climate change:
 - 74 a. By encouraging the creation of public forums in which citizens can give direct feedback to
75 officials in order to help steer the direction and intent of NDCs in a way that is beneficial to
76 them and other marginalized people,
 - 77 b. By including policy proposals created by citizens, and incorporating local grassroots
78 movements, helping capacity-building initiatives on the individual scale;
- 79
80 3. *Endorses* collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) alongside voluntary local and
81 regional governments that are aimed at facilitating indigenous peoples to ease transition into the use
82 of advanced smart informational technology, focusing specifically on green technologies by:
 - 83 a. Creating a specific focus on education and enabling of marginalized groups with the use of
84 green technologies;
 - 85 b. Working with specialized ECOSOC NGOs that are aimed at increasing informational
86 technology literacy at the individual, local, and regional levels;
- 87
88 4. *Moves* to strengthen the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UNFCCC which enables
89 developed countries to earn Certified Emission Reduction (CER) points by investing in emission-
90 reduction companies within developing countries;
- 91
92 5. *Suggests* a revitalized and streamlined procedure for evaluating capacity-building in developing
93 Member States as set forth by the Marrakech Accords (2001) through amongst other:
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- 101 a. Increasing the frequency with which Member States continually assess developing states
102 capacity for combating climate change as established by the Kyoto Protocol in order to
103 include further depth and analysis;
104
- 105 b. Remaining cognizant of the vast diversity of Member States and their methods in collecting
106 data to properly assess capacity deficits and capabilities;
107
- 108 c. Implementing revitalized training and resource initiatives which correspond with Member
109 States' assessed needs to foster systemic bodies for adaptive procedure and encourage
110 multilateral approaches to capacity development;
111
- 112 6. *Calls* for a public outreach through UNESCO, UNITAR's Green Development and Climate Change
113 Program, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research tactics to be implemented as
114 laws:
115
- 116 a. Equip the local community with climate change knowledge and tools necessary to reduce,
117 reuse, recycle waste products, and enhance public health;
118
- 119 b. Focuses on community climate change effects, adaptation to mitigation plans, and practices
120 of reducing toxic emissions;
121
- 122 c. Utilize professionals with qualified experience to assist local, vulnerable communities in
123 managing their individual, agricultural, and climate conditions by;
124
- 125 d. Encouraging Member States to conduct educational programs on training rural small farmers
126 with mitigation and creating mobilized groups to implement learned clean practices and
127 sustainable technologies;
128
- 129 e. Providing educational training on how to utilize the newly implemented technologies in the
130 community;
131
- 132 7. *Expands* public outreach initiatives through United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
133 Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with greater focus on
134 empowering marginalized groups in climate change efforts in:
135
- 136 a. Continuing the work established by the Green Development and Climate Change Program in
137 holding training projects and online education opportunities to facilitate climate change
138 literacy and sustainable practice skills;
139
- 140 b. Equipping local community organizers and leaders, especially marginalized persons, with
141 necessary climate change knowledge for building lasting leadership structures;
142
- 143 c. Creating mobilized groups consisting of marginalized peoples to implement learned clean
144 practices and sustainable technologies;
145
- 146 d. Utilizing trained professionals with qualified experience to help local vulnerable communities
147 manage their individual agricultural and climate conditions in achieving further sustainable
148 solutions to tackle their own individual climate challenges by:
149
- 150 i. Providing educational training aiming at fostering community awareness of climate
151 change effects, new adaptation plans, mitigation strategies, and preventative action
152 throughout the population;
153
- 154 ii. Informing Member States in conducting educational programs on training rural
155 farmers with sustainable agricultural practices and climate change mitigation efforts;

- 156 8. *Encourages* the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to
157 discuss, draft, and publish a fifteen-year plan that:
158
- 159 a. Centralizes the voices of marginalized individuals such as, but not limited to, women, youth,
160 elderly, pre-existing condition, ethnic minorities;
 - 161
 - 162 b. Contributes to states' abilities to achieve the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement;
163
- 164 9. *Advocates* for Member States support the voluntary establishment of a twinning program called the
165 Unity Solution (US) between sustainable communities and unsustainable communities willing to be
166 more involved in the fight against climate change and needing technical help from other communities
167 facing the same type of issue by:
168
- 169 a. Sharing knowledge in local municipality for better practices to improve unsustainable
170 communities, internally and with other municipality governments;
 - 171
 - 172 b. Promoting effective local institutional management and improving energy efficiency thanks to
173 the development of responsible energy-usage and favoring clean means of transportation;
174
 - 175 c. Strengthening risk evaluation on local policies due to the implementation of training
176 professionals such as architects and also managing natural resources;
177
- 178 10. *Prompts* cities to voluntarily develop a "Green Participatory Budget" under the supervision of UN
179 Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order to promote participation from local communities
180 in the proposal of solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation by:
181
- 182 a. Giving the possibility to citizens to propose projects linked to the preservation of the
183 environment;
 - 184
 - 185 b. Having reliable aid granted by the local council to be dedicated to this "Green Participatory
186 Budget";
 - 187
 - 188 c. Organizing a vote for the town citizens so as to elect projects in their favorite order;
189
 - 190 d. Implementing the elected projects in the definite order until the budget at disposal is fully
191 used;
192
- 193 11. *Considers* the needs for indigenous people and women for the access of sustainable agriculture
194 knowledge and techniques to combat climate change to:
195
- 196 a. Encourage indigenous people to teach non-indigenous citizens of developing countries about
197 sustainable agriculture in order to spread knowledge amongst countries, decrease negative
198 effects from agriculture emissions that highly affect vulnerable groups, and to bridge the gap
199 between all citizens;
200
 - 201 b. Supports greater representation of women and indigenous people in the public and
202 sustainable agricultural educational sector through spreading ideas;
203
 - 204 c. Suggests best practice techniques through the Us program by adopting sustainable
205 agriculture techniques to maintain crop yield while minimizing harmful effects of agriculture on
206 the atmosphere and surrounding ecosystems;
207
- 208 12. *Recommends* all Member States to incorporate eco-friendly waste management policies into their
209 national legislative agendas;
210

- 211 13. *Welcoming* guidelines from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for Member
212 States to include marginalized groups such as indigenous communities, racial minorities, women, and
213 youth in rural communities to ensure their active involvement in the development of climate change
214 related policies:
- 215
 - 216 a. Encourages more representation of vulnerable groups, in the public sector for example, in
217 order to empower them;
 - 218
 - 219 b. Open greater green job opportunities and ensure their economic independence from
220 governments;
 - 221
 - 222 c. Include these groups in sustainable agricultural planning and the discussion about capacity
223 building within their country and on an international platform, and;
 - 224
 - 225 d. Allow for greater protection from climate change for those groups.



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Code: COP/1/7

Committee: The 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 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*
4
5 *Keeping in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) and its commitment to people*
6 *of all origins living a dignified life,*
7
8 *Reaffirming the efforts made by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to monitor and review the*
9 *implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol (1992), Paris Agreement (2015) and other*
10 *Climate Frameworks through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions*
11 *(NDCs),*
12
13 *Noting with appreciation the compliance of Parties to the Paris Agreement (2015), specifically Article 7,*
14 *and Decision 1/CP.21, as well as the most recent recommendations of the Paris Committee on Capacity*
15 *Building 15/CP.24 on combating climate change,*
16
17 *Emphasizing the paramount importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically goals*
18 *7, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 17's commitment to conserve and sustainably utilize the planet's oceans, lands, and*
19 *resources through capacity building,*
20
21 *Recognizing the need for a review of development aid and evaluating climate vulnerability of developing*
22 *States Parties and the significant efforts made in the establishment of a State Center aiming to bridge*
23 *developing and developed states through providing aid and a forum to share such information,*
24
25 *Reaffirming UNFCCC/CP/2012/Add.1 (2013), which calls for regional cooperation in building capacity,*
26
27 *Guided by the framework established in the United Nations' Group of Governmental Experts (GGE),*
28
29 *Acknowledging the role of the Durban Forum as a powerful tool for sharing information on climate-related*
30 *capacity-building initiatives,*
31
32 *Also bearing in mind the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and its progress in lowering the international communities*
33 *carbon footprint,*
34
35 *Noting with appreciation the compliance of Parties to the Paris Agreement (2015), specifically Article 7, as*
36 *well as the most recent recommendations of the UNFCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.2 (2019),*
37
38 *Acknowledging the need for fulfilled technological development and sharing in resiliency and emission*
39 *reduction across States Parties as expressed by Article 10 of the Paris Agreement (2015),*
40
41 *Referring to the work of the Annual Technical Progress Report of the PCA on Capacity-Building and their*
42 *work thus far in implementing safeguards to reduce the effects of carbon emissions,*

43
44 *Alarmed by the inefficiency posed by the multitude of financial and implementation bodies in capacity-*
45 *building as well as the lack of unified processes, seen in points A and B of the *Paris Committee on**
46 *Capacity-Building 2016-2020 Workplan,*
47
48 *Acknowledging the efforts of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in building climate resilience and its crucial*
49 *role in climate change response, which enables States Parties to effectively protect themselves against*
50 *the severe impacts of climate change and strong weather events, and the importance of developed*
51 *States Parties supporting the GCF,*
52
53 *Endorsing the definition of capacity building, particularly that is relevant to Non-Annex Parties, as*
54 *espoused within Article 9 of the *Marrakesh Declaration (2001)* especially *Decision 2/CP.*, empowering this*
55 *body to regulate capacity building and the mandatory report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation*
56 *after each session to the Conference of the Party,*
57
58 *Observing the underutilized potential of climate finance institutions in bridging the capacity gap in*
59 *sustainable development between More Economically Developed Countries (MEDC) and Less*
60 *Economically Developed Countries (LEDC),*
61
62 *Emphasizing the need to work with NGOs in order to build technological solutions to climate change and*
63 *its impacts,*
64
65 *Conscious of the Caribbean Communities (CARICOM) work towards building capacity to fight climate*
66 *change through monitoring networks that build databases for information sharing, communication*
67 *networks, and opportunities for disaster risk reduction assessments,*
68
69 *Having considered the impact of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage in*
70 *addressing the externalities of climate change across the globe,*
71
72 *Mindful of the *Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, with its role*
73 *towards building reciprocity through intergovernmental relationships and disaster risk reduction*
74 *processes,*
75
76 *Conscious of the *Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Action Plan* in improving coastal environments in*
77 *efforts to ensure sustainability and prepare for natural disasters,*
78
79 *Understanding that a movement toward alternative energy sources is beneficial to both economic growth*
80 *and laying the groundwork in Non-Annex I nations for greater capacity building, but that Non-Annex I*
81 *states often lack the infrastructure to create pathways to renewable energy frameworks,*
82
83 *Congratulating States Parties on their work and adoption of the *Copenhagen Protocol* which provides*
84 *Non-Annex Parties with aid and resources for renewable energy capacity building projects,*
85
86 *Notes with satisfaction the work of Parties from the Europe and the Asia-Pacific region that serve as*
87 *members of an oversight committee to facilitate open dialogue pertaining to climate change mitigation*
88 *strategies within the international community through the Paris Committee for Capacity Building (PCCB),*
89
90 *Fully aware of the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)* and its commitment to*
91 *multilateralism in the realm of sustainable development and renewable energy,*
92
93 *Disturbed by the 2017 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, *State of Food and Agriculture*,*
94 *that predicts over 122 million people will fall into abject poverty by 2030 due to climate change related*
95 *effects on agriculture and land,*

96
97 *Reconfirming* the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture in improving the maintenance of agriculture through
98 the use of technology to adapt to the effects of climate change,

99
100 *Congratulating* the efforts of the *Colombo Declaration on Youth* (2014) that prioritizes the role of youth in
101 discussion and implementation surrounding climate-related issues,

102
103 *Guided by* the spirit of the *Talanoa Dialogue's* (2018) emphasis on the principles of inclusivity,
104 responsibility, and burden-sharing,

105
106 *Bearing in mind* that financial resources dedicated to climate action are today very diverse and significant,
107 but that the lack of clear criteria for the allocation of funds and of coordination between these funds
108 reduces their potential benefits,

- 109
- 110 1. *Recommends* the creation of a regional Ad Hoc Working Group, titled, "Information Sharing for
111 Capacity Building," aiming to represent each State Party equally and bridge the gap between
112 developed and developing nations, which is:
 - 113 a. Mandated to conduct comprehensive research through modern technologies, and traditional
114 and cultural collaboration of governmental experts of developing and developed State
115 Parties;
 - 116 b. Reporting to the COP's annual session on developments and associated press, assembled
117 by the aforementioned governmental experts;
 - 118 c. Funded from the financial support channels used for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and
119 National Communications to supplementary funds coming from voluntary contributions from
120 donors;
 - 121 2. *Invites* all State Parties to put in place a voluntary peer-reviewing mechanism in which a panel of
122 climate finance experts from Annex I Parties would, on a partnership basis, analyze the NDCs
123 and other sustainable development policy proposals nominated by developing countries and
124 identify opportunities for effectively utilizing existing climate finance mechanisms, such as the
125 GCF and GEF;
 - 126 3. *Encourages* the establishment of shared research programs in national and regional levels on
127 smart water management between Annex I and Non-Annex I Parties;
 - 128 4. *Establishes* the goal of Non-Annex States Parties to transition to a heightened dependence on a
129 variety of decarbonized energy sources;
 - 130 5. *Encourages* States Parties to work through Regional Collaborative Centers to improve local
131 governance as a means to improve capacity building among localities by facilitating problem-
132 solving in common problem areas, and further suggests the expansion of the Group of
133 Governmental Experts' mandate to include the facilitation of cooperation through:
 - 134 a. Receiving reports from regional entities on best-practice methods;
 - 135 b. Analyzing received reports;
 - 136 c. Sharing best-practice methods with regional entities based on similarities with reports from
137 different regions encountering similar problems;
 - 138 6. *Requests* further systemic cooperation between States Parties in regard to building a foundation
139 for successful climate change negotiations by:
 - 140 a. Receiving reports from regional entities on best-practice methods;
 - 141 b. Analyzing received reports;
 - 142 c. Sharing best-practice methods with regional entities based on similarities with reports from
143 different regions encountering similar problems;
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- a. Developing cross-country negotiating trainings to ensure Non-Annex Parties I have a representative voice in global climate change discussions;
 - b. Strengthening governance trainings with less developed States Parties to ensure climate change legislation is being both legislated and implemented in States Parties;
7. *Notes* the importance of the creation of a forum through the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) of Party States to discuss the efficient adoption and utilization of mature decarbonized energy sources in developing nations.
 8. *Endorses* further cooperation between Annex I, and Non-Annex I Parties through technical and administrative training that promotes climate adaptation policy formation at the regional and international levels;
 9. *Encourages* the expansion of the Least Developed Countries' Expert Group (LEG), through hosting monthly forums on a rotating basis between a nominated State Party in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, for technical guidance on the preparation and implementation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the Implementation of the LDC Work Programme, and the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) into legislative frameworks, in addition to maintaining all other existing LEG functions;
 10. *Further calls* on the LEG to oversee the GEF's Capacity Initiative for Transparency, to provide support to national governments for building legislative transparency in the areas of climate finance;
 11. *Calling on* the LEG to provide assistance to LDC and Non-Annex Parties in the areas of applying and accessing funding within the GCF and Least Developed Countries fund;
 12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), the GCF, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to continue to fund and expand capacity building projects such as CARICOMs monitoring networks to employ strong emergency response systems, communication networks, data sharing capacities, and vulnerability assessment for building capacity to fight climate change;
 13. *Draws attention to* work within the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB), Durban Forum, and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) addressing the importance of synchronizing their work, especially pertaining to:
 - a. Ensuring all Non-Annex I Parties capacity-building needs are comprehensively included to equip all States Parties to properly combat climate change;
 - b. Eliminating all redundancies that inefficiently use United Nations resources in the climate change fight that most requires time, personnel, capital, and physical resources;
 14. *Urges* the international community that in the medium term, all goals are revisited by the Annual Technical Progress Report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building to measure the progress of all aforementioned recommendations, and reviewed annually by the Conference of Parties;
 15. *Recommends* the expansion of the Clean Development Mechanism, in which Annex I Parties earn Certified Emission Reduction (CER) points by investing in emission-reduction programs;
 16. *Promotes* the creation of a forum discussing bioenergy within UN-Energy to create reports on the sustainability and accessibility of transition pathways to bioenergy within Non-Annex nations with the help of the international community;

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17. *Supports* all Non-Annex I Parties in evaluating their existing infrastructure to determine which decarbonized energy sources are best suited for adoption, and recommends increased involvement between non-annex parties and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to efficiently allocate the proper resources and tools to implement these sources;
 18. *Encourages* the creation of more efficient partnerships developed and developing countries, focused on enhancing their regional strengths in climate-conscious energy initiatives, using data sharing methods to create a strengthened global technological network of databases using organizations such as the Global Technology Transfer and Knowledge Management Partnership;
 19. *Encourages* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to promote transparency in their work, and to provide open access to all IPCC databases to all Member States and Observers;
 20. *Suggests* cooperation between Member States and observers with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and their development sector (ITU-D) to maximize the reach of information regarding climate change;
 21. *Encourages* increased access to risk management tools for agricultural workers affected by adverse climate events to ensure a recovery platform for agriculturalists, reducing the propensity for poverty levels to aggravate within Non-Annex I Parties as a result of a lack of food security and economical production by stabilizing access to the food supply;
 22. *Invites* incentivizing sustainable agricultural practices, giving the opportunity for both local farmers and global economies to benefit from and develop lasting environmental and economical habits upon the recognition of high agricultural imports due to the low level of agricultural sustainability will help reduce the dependency of foreign reliance on agricultural imports;
 23. *Recommends* partnership between the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
 24. *Strongly encourages* that youth and young people are given a greater voice within national governments around environmental policies through the creation or strengthening of youth parliaments in Parties and encouraging the participation to regional, national and international conferences;
 25. *Strongly welcomes* Non-Annex Parties financially incentivizing the involvement of private organizations as they see fit, in conjunction with the GCF and GEF, to achieve greater use of alternative sources of energy in countries that are not otherwise able to do so;
 26. *Implores* Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC to meet the \$100 billion USD resource mobilization target in order to support Non-Annex I Parties in submitting their National Communications and Biennial Reports to the UNFCCC in order to support greater transparency in climate-change response by all States Parties support the capacity of all States;
 27. *Encouraging* Annex I Parties to aid in training and assistance in Non-Annex I Parties to ensure a cohesive, transparent framework for capacity building through initiatives such as the *Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency* (CBIT),
 28. *Emphasizes* the importance of all willing and able States Parties expanding contributions to the GCF.



Code: COP/1/8

Committee: The 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 *Bearing in mind* the current climate crisis that has a direct impact on all Member States worldwide, and
4 the potential that developing nations have to participate in climate action,
5
6 *Recognizing* that developing countries, especially least developed countries, often lack the ability to put in
7 place the necessary infrastructure in order to support long-term capacity-building efforts,
8
9 *Affirming the Paris Agreement (2015),* which emphasizes the enhancement of capacity-building activities
10 through appropriate institutional arrangements, as well as underlining the importance of the Conference
11 of Parties UNFCCC/CP/2018/10 (2019) that focuses on the importance of efficiency in governments by
12 avoiding duplication of work,
13
14 *Recognizing* the aspirations of articles 9 through 11 of the *Paris Agreement* which outline the need for
15 developed countries to financially and technologically contribute to capacity building in developing
16 countries,
17
18 *Understanding* the need to provide sufficient financing for sustainable development and resilience
19 projects in developing Member States, and the commitments of Member States outlined within the *Addis*
20 *Ababa Action Agenda (2015),*
21
22 *Highlighting* the duty of Annex I State Parties to provide financing and technological resources to non-
23 Annex State Parties, as outlined by the *Kyoto Protocol (1997),*
24
25 *Taking into consideration* that the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Cross-cutting Capacity
26 Development (CCCD) promotes alliances between international leaders and governments that are
27 mandatory to create cooperation between developed and developing countries,
28
29 *Taking into account* that not all countries and regions may not have access to the internetwork with
30 United Nations Environment Programme Umbrella program along with funding from the Global
31 Environment Funds' Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency program,
32
33 *Highlighting* that the lack of technical capacity in undertaking data collection and risk assessment has
34 impeded developing countries' capacity to adapt to climate change crises,
35
36 *Acknowledging* that climate change mitigation is an issue which intertwines the creation and research of
37 sustainable green technologies as addressed in the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP),
38
39 *Keeping in mind* the need for more energy efficient industries within developing Member States by
40 encouraging the exports of carbon offsets, as stated in General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2012),
41
42 *Reaffirming* the outcomes of the 2005 World Summit, which states that information technology within
43 multilateral systems, in accordance with international law, is the most successful method in encouraging
44 developing countries to invest in sustainable green technology that can transform global energy systems
45 and stimulate economic growth,
46
47 *Acknowledging* that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 notes water security is integral to the
48 success of capacity building against climate change,

49
50 *Emphasizing* SDG 17, which aims to strengthen global partnerships and includes various forms of
51 partnerships between the public and private sector, civil society actors, ministries and business leaders,
52
53 *Commends* the efforts of private organizations of the United Nations Private Sector Forum for their
54 motions to encourage global responsibility,
55
56 *Recalling* organizations such as UN-Water and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as viable
57 mechanisms to monitor the development of climate-resilient infrastructure,
58
59 *Notes* the effectiveness of private investment and the development of infrastructure through the private
60 sectors in developing Member States by lifting national and international tariffs between Member States,
61 on a case-by-case basis, that hinder sustainable development projects and sustainable infrastructure
62 development to reduce the marginal cost of sustainable development initiatives;
63
64 *Recognizing* that developing countries need a forum to regulate international NGOs and businesses that
65 desire to contribute with research and invest in the private industries,
66
67 *Noting* the importance of global climate funds, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green
68 Climate Fund, as well as the need to ensure equitable access to these financial mechanisms for all
69 developing Member States,
70
71 *Recalling* that the UNFCCC foretells investment in sustainable development to be between 1.1 and 1.7%
72 of global investments by 2030,
73
74 *Noting* with approval the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as expressed in
75 the 2009 Capacity Development (CDG) Primer Report, which affirms the role of development practitioners
76 both within and beyond the United Nations (UN),
77
78 *Guided by* regional agreements such as the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa
79 Regional Development (STEWARD) program and the National Secretariat for Climate Change (NSCC),
80
81 *Noting* the effectiveness of private investment and the development of infrastructure through the private
82 sectors in developing Member States by lifting national and international tariffs between Member States,
83 on a case-by-case basis, that hinder sustainable development projects and sustainable infrastructure
84 development to reduce the marginal cost of sustainable development initiatives,
85
86
87 1. *Supports* the increased allocation of climate financing within the COP's Financial Mechanism to non-
88 Annex I countries, specifically those without additional sources of climate financing such as middle-
89 income countries in order to provide more reliable and sustainable financing to these developing
90 regions;
91
92 2. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to follow through with their commitments to contribute
93 0.7% of their Gross National Income for financing for development, as this financial assistance is
94 essential for capacity building for sustainable development in developing countries;
95
96 3. *Welcomes* the SBI's assistance to NGOs and regional organizations in their work to build climate
97 resistant infrastructure such as:
98
99 a. Water security infrastructure in developing nations as a preliminary step to the
100 implementation of capacity-building initiatives;
101
102 b. Roads and transportation to ensure evacuation routes in the event of climate change brought
103 disaster;
104

- 105 4. *Endorses* North-South Cooperation to provide guidance and support to developing Member States in
106 the implementation of national policies created specifically for developing Member States whose
107 economies heavily rely on carbon-based exports by:
108
- 109 a. Implementing incentives for Member States' industries and their products, such as vehicles,
110 to become more energy-efficient to reduce their carbon footprint while implementing
111 environmentally friendly policies to aid developing nations in their adaptation to climate
112 change;
 - 113
 - 114 b. Increasing the export of verified NGO-based carbon offsets to promote social, environmental,
115 and other Corporate Social Responsibility goals to directly impact regional communities'
116 environmental standard of living;
 - 117
- 118 5. *Encourages* national ownership of capacity building projects and transparency for sustainable
119 development through:
120
- 121 a. The promotion of collaboration and advising with the Standing Committee on Finance and the
122 utilization of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment;
 - 123
 - 124 b. Recommending the advisement of the Standing Committee on Finance to developing
125 Member States on the clear and transparent payment of loans;
 - 126
- 127 6. *Encourages* the adoption of a Global Investment framework on enhancing education in climate
128 change and its impacts through:
129
- 130 a. Grass root formation education through integration of environmental courses in school
131 curriculum;
 - 132
 - 133 b. Creation of institutional programs mainly on training the people in charge of overseeing
134 capacity building initiatives;
 - 135
 - 136 c. Information and knowledge sharing through the use of technology;
 - 137
 - 138 d. The utilization of the Action for Climate Empowerment Guidelines with the addition of
139 imitative Education Directive Under COP Achieving Technological Efforts EDUCATE;
 - 140
- 141 7. *Recommends* Member States to improve the reliability of the National Adaption Plans (NAPs) through
142 forums such as the COP's Capacity-Building Hub to facilitate best practices of mitigation and
143 adaptation efforts to address the current state of sustainable industry, renewable energy efforts and
144 educational opportunities for jobs in the green economy, by means of:
145
- 146 a. Allowing for technology and data-sharing amongst neighboring State Parties for the
147 improvement of adaptation plans in a case-by-case manner; such as in Niger's Sector
148 Program and Initiative Training (SPET);
 - 149
 - 150 b. Encouraging the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) to make aware of the
151 technical needs of developing countries in agriculture adaptation, such as the vital data
152 collection and for the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);
 - 153
- 154 8. *Encourages* the transfer of information technology between technologically advanced States Parties
155 and developing countries by improving internet connectivity through the development of green
156 information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, incentivizing green climate jobs with
157 scholarships to the youth, and allocating internships to those engaged in climate policy-making
158 bodies and companies;
- 159

- 160 9. *Recommends* the formation of training programs for government officials regarding the
161 implementation of climate change adaptation strategies with a focus on:
162
- 163 a. Data analysis to maximize the utility of resources and government spending for climate
164 change mitigation;
 - 165
 - 166 b. The benefits provided by the development of private consultancies;
 - 167
 - 168 c. The utilization of NGOs and their services;
 - 169
- 170 10. *Suggests* greater investment and implementation of the capacity-building portal that exists within the
171 Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
- 172
- 173 11. *Recommends* knowledge sharing and training programs for professionals in climate sciences within
174 non-Annex I parties by programmes funded and supported by Annex I parties and climate science
175 professionals by means of offering training in local communities of non-Annex I parties to increase the
176 capacity of those developing Member States to develop climate data collection;
- 177
- 178 12. *Urges* the strengthening of partnership between the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)
179 and developing Member States in the implementation and capacity building to effectively utilize
180 emerging green technologies in order to foster the development of more sustainable energy
181 infrastructure;
- 182
- 183 13. *Endorses* the phasing out fossil-fuel-intensive sources with assistance from the CTCN and the
184 Subsidiary Body of Implementation through the implementing of cutting-edge renewable energy
185 through the Global Environmental Facility;
- 186
- 187 14. *Calls for* the strengthening of government structures in developing nations at national level and their
188 jurisdiction to ensure effective response to climate change following the release of National
189 Adaptation Plans by:
- 190
 - 191 a. Assessing the functionality of all relevant governmental departments in order to effectively
192 approach climate change response and adaptation to ensure that:
 - 193
 - 194 i. The integration of capacity building is a priority for building resilience and response;
 - 195 ii. Each subsidiary part of the government fully understands the extent of its roles, the
196 targets it wishes to meet regarding sustainable development, its specific goals, and is
197 actively working on them;
 - 198 iii. National governments encourage local and regional governments, whenever
199 possible, to effectively fight climate change collectively;
 - 200
 - 201 b. Encouraging Member States to address the effectiveness of systems, institutions, and their
202 funds while addressing climate change and capacity building with the further utilization of the
203 CTCN;
 - 204
- 205 15. *Invites* developed Member States to cooperate with developing nations in the implementation of
206 capacity technologies of Aerial Laser Scanning (ALS) and Drone Terrain Scouting (DTS), as utilized
207 by the FAO, technologies in order to assess the quality of soil, stability, security, and resilience to
208 climate change-related disasters;
- 209
- 210 16. *Recommends* the establishment of panels on capacity building awareness for post-disaster regions,
211 as stated in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) developed by the UN Development:
212
- 213 a. Including the education of disaster preparedness in underdeveloped rural areas that are most
214 susceptible to flooding, hurricanes, earthquakes, drought, and other natural disasters;
 - 215

- 216 b. Authorizing the intervention of health, food, and other aid that might be assessed as
217 necessary after natural disasters;
218
- 219 c. Encouraging the development of natural disaster relief program through public and private
220 partnership in the rebuilding of disaster areas by fostering technology exchange and
221 education for adults in technical training;
222
- 223 17. *Invites* Member States, NGOs, and the private sector to reinforce the already established Sustainable
224 Development Knowledge Platform to facilitate discussion between developed and developing
225 countries in their respective private and public sectors where they can develop common objectives on
226 capacity-building;
227
- 228 18. *Suggests* Member States to streamline climate finance for developing states to invest in capacity
229 building to combat climate change by considering carbon pricing as additional voluntary contributions
230 to the GCF and its subsequent funds;
231
- 232 19. *Further invites* the further development of South-South relationships to decrease dependency on
233 developed Member States and encourage self-sufficient capacity-building climate finance by to
234 increase the amount of joint renewable energy infrastructure capacity-building projects such as the
235 hydro-power project between Lao PDR and Thailand;
236
- 237 20. *Recommends* that the SBI's Durban Forum collaborates with UNDP's Cross-Cutting Capacity
238 Development (CCCD) initiative to implement best practices within developing States in order to
239 provide country-specific support to strengthen national responses;
240
- 241 21. *Further recommends* Member States to streamline climate finance for developing states to invest in
242 capacity building to combat climate change by considering carbon pricing as additional voluntary
243 contributions to the GCF and its subsequent funds.