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United Nations Development Program Background Guide 2023

Written by Karla Paola Chávez and Nada Nassereddin



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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2023 National Model United Nations New York Conference (NMUN•NY)! We are pleased to introduce you to our committee, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The topics under discussion are:

1. Investing in Safe Migration Pathways
2. Climate Change Adaptation

Members of our dais this year include:



Karla Paola Chávez, Director, holds a Bachelor's of International Relations and is currently pursuing a Master's focused on Sustainable Development.

This guide was also authored by:



Nada Nassereddin recently earned her Master's of Public Policy at the University of Central Florida and is currently working at a non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C.

This Background Guide serves as an introduction to the topics for this committee. However, it is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to explore your Member State's policies in depth and use the Annotated Bibliography and Bibliography to further your knowledge on these topics. In preparation for the Conference, each delegation will submit a Position Paper by 11:59 p.m. (Eastern Time) on 1 March 2023 in accordance with the guidelines in the [Position Paper Guide](#) and the NMUN•NY [Position Papers website](#).

Two resources, available to download from the [NMUN website](#), serve as essential instruments in preparing for the Conference and as a reference during committee sessions:

1. [NMUN Delegate Preparation Guide](#) - explains each step in the delegate process, from pre-Conference research to the committee debate and resolution drafting processes. Please take note of the information on plagiarism, and the prohibition on pre-written working papers and resolutions. Delegates should not start discussion on the topics with other members of their committee until the first committee session.
2. [NMUN Rules of Procedure](#) - include the long and short form of the rules, as well as an explanatory narrative and example script of the flow of procedure.

In addition, please review the mandatory [NMUN Conduct Expectations](#) on the NMUN website. They include the Conference dress code and other expectations of all attendees. We want to emphasize that any instances of sexual harassment or discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, or disability will not be tolerated. If you have any questions concerning your preparation for this committee, please contact the Development & Human Rights Department, Tiffany Dao (Conference A), at usg.dhr@nmun.org.

We wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

Karla Paola Chávez, Director
Conference A

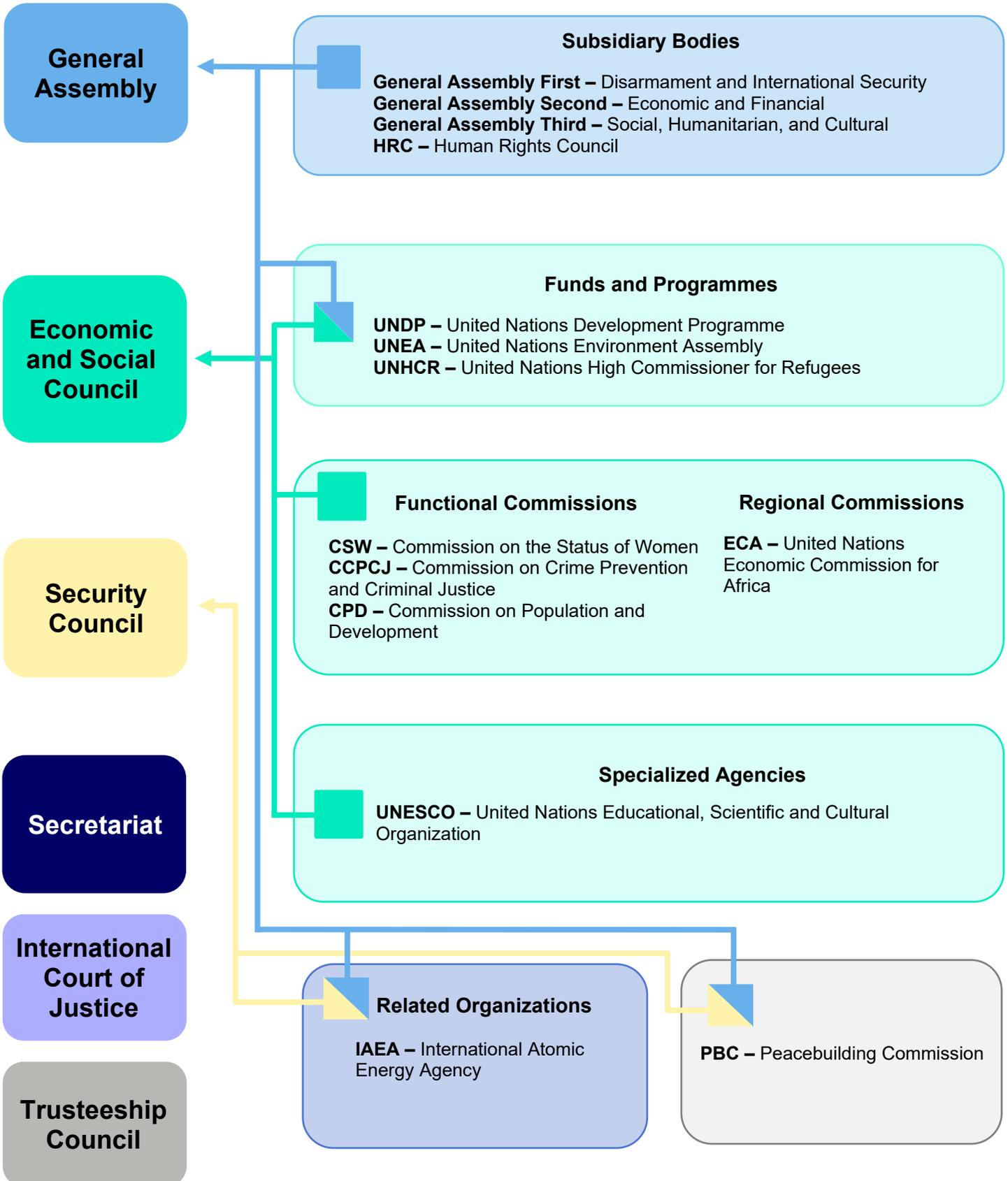


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United Nations System at NMUN•NY

This diagram illustrates the UN system simulated at NMUN•NY. It shows where each committee “sits” within the system to demonstrate the reportage and relationships between entities. Examine the diagram alongside the Committee Overview to gain a clear picture of the committee’s position, purpose, and powers within the UN system.



Committee Overview

Introduction

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) embodies Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which outlines the organization’s responsibility to promote “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,” as prerequisites to peace.¹ UNDP is the leading United Nations (UN) agency on sustainable development and assists Member States with achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and implementing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015).²

We simulate the **Executive Board** in terms of composition and size; however, delegates are not limited to the strict mandate of the Executive Board. For the purposes of NMUN•NY, the committee can make programmatic and policy decisions on issues within the mandate of UNDP in line with the overall function of the organization.

Mandate, Functions, and Powers

As the lead UN agency on international development, UNDP’s core mandate is to “end poverty, build democratic governance, rule of law, and inclusive institutions.”³ As articulated in its *Strategic Plan 2022-2025* (2021), UNDP now structures its work through a “3 x 6 x 3” framework, comprised of three areas of focus, six signature solutions it can provide to partners, and three enablers to allow these solutions to be effective.⁴ The areas of focus are structural transformation, leaving no one behind, and resilience.⁵ Its signature solutions are poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, and gender equality.⁶ These are predicated on three enablers, which are development financing, strategic innovation, and digitalization.⁷

Whilst the following list is not exhaustive, UNDP’s mandate can be summarized as:

- **UNDP will generally:** support country-led efforts to achieve the SDGs; work with governments to identify funding, investment, and partnership opportunities for programs focused on development; support Member States with developing their governance structures, institutional capacities, and legislative approaches; provide data and analysis to Member States; develop and foster partnerships between local, national, and international actors.⁸
- **UNDP will not generally:** unilaterally direct Member States, NGOs, other UN agencies and stakeholders to carry out an action; make recommendations to the broader UN system on development policy priorities.⁹

¹ United Nations Development Programme. *About us. 2022*; United Nations Conference on International Organization. *Charter of the United Nations*. 1945. art. 55.

² United Nations Development Programme. *The SDGs in Action. 2022*; United Nations Development Programme. *About Us. 2022*.

³ United Nations Development Programme. *About Us. 2022*.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *United Nations Development Programme Annual Report 2021. 2021*.

⁵ United Nations Development Programme. *United Nations Development Programme Strategic Plan 2022-2025. 2021. p. 7*.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 7.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 7.

⁸ *Ibid.*; Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services. *UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 (DP/2021/28). 2021*.

⁹ *Ibid.*

Governance, Funding, and Structure

UNDP reports annually to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).¹⁰ Its leadership is comprised of an Administrator and an Executive Board.¹¹ The Administrator leads a team of five Regional Bureaus and provides support to other Bureaus, such as the Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy and the Crisis Bureau, to carry out UNDP's programs.¹²

The Executive Board oversees all of UNDP's projects, approves budgets, and ensures that projects adapt to changing situations and the unique needs of each Member State.¹³ The Executive Board consists of 36 rotating Member States from five geographic groups: eight from the group of African states, seven from the group of Asian and Pacific states, four from the group of Eastern European states, five from the group of Latin America and the Caribbean states, and 12 from the group of Western European and other states.¹⁴ Generally, Member States of the Executive Board are elected by ECOSOC each year for three-year terms.¹⁵ Only the group of Western European and other states decides on its rotation internally.¹⁶ The Executive Board holds three sessions each year: one annual session and two regular sessions, typically held in New York City.¹⁷

UNDP's work is carried out by its offices in different Member States, which are focused on helping governments develop policies, institutional abilities, leadership skills, and resilience to achieve poverty eradication and the reduction of inequalities.¹⁸ UNDP also administers and utilizes the UN Volunteers program and the UN Capital Development Fund.¹⁹ Likewise, partnerships are crucial to the work of UNDP to finance its various activities and implement projects around the world.²⁰ UNDP also works with prominent individuals as Goodwill Ambassadors and Advocates to raise awareness on important issues in global development.²¹

To achieve its mandate, UNDP relies completely on voluntary contributions from Member States, multilateral organizations, the private sector, and other sources.²² In 2021, the total annual contributions to UNDP decreased moderately to \$5.3 billion from \$5.5 billion the year before.²³ The top contributors in 2021 were multilateral organizations and Member State governments.²⁴

Annotated Bibliography

United Nations Development Programme. *United Nations Development Programme Annual Report 2021*. 2021. Retrieved 23 October 2022 from: <https://annualreport.undp.org/assets/UNDP-Annual-Report-2021-en.pdf>

UNDP publishes an annual report each year to update on the progress of its work and how it is meeting its strategic plans. This report provides an overview of key

¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *Information Note About The Executive Board Of UNDP, UNFPA And UNOPS*. 2022.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² United Nations Development Programme. *Leadership*. 2022; United Nations Development Programme. *2021 Organizational Chart*. 2021.

¹³ United Nations Development Programme. *Information Note About The Executive Board Of UNDP, UNFPA And UNOPS*. 2022; United Nations Development Programme. *Executive Board*. 2022.

¹⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *Executive Board*. 2022; United Nations Development Programme. *Members of the Executive Board*. 2022.

¹⁵ United Nations Development Programme. *Executive Board*. 2022.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ United Nations Development Programme. *Reports on Sessions*. 2022.

¹⁸ United Nations Development Programme. *About Us*. 2022.

¹⁹ New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. *United Nations Handbook 2022-2023*. 2022.

²⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *Our partners*. 2022.

²¹ United Nations Development Programme. *Goodwill Ambassadors and Advocates*. 2022.

²² United Nations Development Programme. *Funding*. 2022.

²³ United Nations Development Programme. *Funding Compendium 2021*. 2022.

²⁴ Ibid.

achievements and challenges in 2021, structured through the “3 x 6 x 3” framework of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Delegates will find this source useful in providing specific examples of UNDP’s work and what it highlights as key priorities in the short and medium term.

United Nations Development Programme. *United Nations Development Programme Strategic Plan 2022-2025*. 2021. Retrieved 29 September 2022 from: <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2021-09/UNDP-Strategic-Plan-2022-2025.pdf>

This document presents the current strategic plan of UNDP, which covers the period from 2022-2025. This source is crucial in articulating how UNDP structures its work via its focus areas, signature solutions, and enablers. It is highly recommended that delegates utilize this source to understand the nature of UNDP’s work on sustainable development, how it engages with partners, and what practical steps the organization will be taking to become more agile and forward-thinking.

United Nations Development Programme. *The SDGs in Action*. 2022. Retrieved 29 September 2022 from: <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>

This online resource provides delegates with a look at each of the SDGs, contextualizes the need to achieve the SDGs, a brief overview of targets, and links to the work that UNDP is undertaking in support of each of the SDGs. Understanding how the committee engages in the work needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda will be vital for delegates to propose new actionable policy ideas. This resource will be an important first step in understanding the work of UNDP and its current priorities as it relates to the 2030 Agenda.

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New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. *United Nations Handbook 2022-2023*. 2022. Retrieved 23 October 2022 from: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Peace-Rights-and-Security/Our-work-with-the-UN/UN-Handbook-2022-23.pdf>

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United Nations, General Assembly. *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*. 2015. Retrieved 29 September 2022 from: <http://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1>

1. Investing in Safe Migration Pathways

“Fulfilling the commitment to expanding and diversifying pathways for safe, orderly, and regular migration is critical for preventing and addressing vulnerabilities throughout the migration journey.”²⁵

Introduction

Migration is the movement of people either within a state or across an international border.²⁶ Reasons behind migration include searching for economic and social opportunities, academic mobility, pursuing education, and joining family.²⁷ People also migrate in response to adverse environmental effects and others are forced to flee conflicts and human rights violations.²⁸ While many individuals migrate out of choice, many others migrate out of necessity.²⁹ According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) *World Migration Report 2022*, in 2020, there were 281 million international migrants globally, accounting for 3.6% of the world’s population.³⁰ Migration levels are expected to increase.³¹ The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) states that as migration increases, coordinated action is necessary to decrease vulnerabilities encountered by migrants worldwide.³²

Although there is no internationally accepted legal definition, IOM defines a migrant as “any person who moves away from their place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.”³³ It is common for “migrant” to be used as an umbrella term by international organizations, including IOM, to include refugees and internally displaced persons.³⁴ Based on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, migrants and refugees are different groups governed by separate legal frameworks.³⁵ Migration implies a voluntary process which is not the case for refugees, who are unable to return home safely and require specific legal protections.³⁶ It should, however, be noted that migrants are still susceptible to vulnerable situations and abuses of their human rights, even if they may not specifically be categorized as a refugee.³⁷ The United Nations does not use the terms “migrant” and “refugees” interchangeably.³⁸ This guide will address safe migration pathways in regards to those who are specifically considered “migrants” by the United Nations.³⁹

Regular migration pathways are legal, policy, and administrative mechanisms that provide for regular travel, admission, and stay in a Member State’s territory.⁴⁰ They ensure that migrant’s rights are protected, particularly migrants in situations of vulnerability.⁴¹ Examples of regular migration pathways

²⁵ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Pathways To Migrant Protection: A Mapping of National Practice for Admission and Stay on Human Rights and Humanitarian Grounds in Asia and the Pacific*. 2022.

²⁶ International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019. p. 137.

²⁷ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Migration*. n.d.

²⁸ United Nations Population Fund. *Migration*. 2022; United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Migration*. n.d.

²⁹ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Migration*. n.d.

³⁰ International Organization for Migration. *World Migration Report 2022*. 2021. p. 2.

³¹ Ibid.; United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019.

³² United Nations Development Programme. *With migration numbers set to rise globally, investing in safe migration pathways is key, says UNDP*. 2022.

³³ International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019. p. 132.

³⁴ Ibid. p. 132.

³⁵ United Nations, General Assembly. *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)*. 2019.

³⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. *‘Refugees’ and ‘Migrants’ - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)*. 2016.

³⁷ International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021.

⁴¹ International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019.

include the issuing of visas prior to and upon arrival at a port of entry and granting residence or work permits for migrants in irregular situations.⁴² Other regular migration pathways include: maintaining family unity; guaranteeing the best interests of the child; upholding the rights of survivors of violence and harassment; and, ensuring that loss of employment does not automatically result in loss of regular migration status.⁴³ Irregular migration refers to the movement of migrants outside of formal, legal channels.⁴⁴ This exposes migrants to increased risk, including the possibility of human trafficking and the degradation of their human rights.⁴⁵ Under international law, the fact that a migrant has travelled via irregular pathways does not immediately remove the obligation of Member States to provide some form of protection.⁴⁶

International and Regional Framework

Migration contributes to positive development outcomes and, ultimately, to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015).⁴⁷ The 2030 Agenda calls for Member States to invest in regular migration pathways to safeguard the rights of migrants and reduce the negative repercussions of irregular migration.⁴⁸ 11 out of the 17 SDGs address migration or mobility in their targets and indicators.⁴⁹ Target 10.7 specifically aims to facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility.⁵⁰ Other targets connect to migration topics, such as target 4.b on international student mobility, target 8.7 and 8.8 on labour migration, target 10.c on remittances, and target 17.8 on migration data.⁵¹ Migration is also addressed in SDGs that address basic health, human trafficking, and public, private, and civil society partnerships.⁵²

The *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (New York Declaration), adopted in 2016, is the first political commitment at an international level to protect the safety, dignity, human rights, and fundamental freedoms of all people on the move and specifies a set of rights for migrants.⁵³ It commits Member States to strengthening emergency responses to refugee and migrant movements and reaffirms their obligations to protect the human rights of migrants.⁵⁴ Key recommendations of the New York Declaration include improved capacity-building for Member States that receive large movements of migrants, eliminating restrictions on entry of people on the basis of their HIV status, and training law enforcement officers who work in border areas to uphold the human rights of migrants.⁵⁵ In support of Member States' commitments in the New York Declaration, UNDP committed to mainstreaming migration and displacement into national development plans, analyzing and addressing root drivers of migration, and preparing for migration through humanitarian-development cooperation.⁵⁶

As a follow-up to the New York Declaration, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (GCM) in 2018, the first global cooperation framework

⁴² United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019.

⁴⁵ United Nations, General Assembly. *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)*. 2019.

⁴⁶ International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019. pp. 116-117.

⁴⁷ International Organization for Migration. *Migration in the world*. 2022.

⁴⁸ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020.

⁴⁹ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Migration*. n.d.

⁵⁰ International Organization for Migration. *Migration Data and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. 2022.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² United Nations, General Assembly. *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*. 2015.

⁵³ United Nations, General Assembly. *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1)*. 2016.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019.

for sharing responsibility to protect all migrants worldwide.⁵⁷ The GCM is underpinned on the principles of core international human rights treaties including the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1976).⁵⁸ It outlines 23 objectives for better managing migration at local, national, regional and global levels.⁵⁹ These objectives include the enhancement in availability of pathways for regular migration, the strengthening of coordinated responses to the smuggling of migrants, the improvement of certainty and predictability in migration procedures, and the strengthening of international coordination on building safe, orderly migration.⁶⁰

Role of the International System

Through research and data collection, UNDP is scaling up its work to address the negative factors that force people to migrate and to determine how focused interventions can affect a person's decision to migrate.⁶¹ Migration influences the achievement of development goals through the transfer of knowledge, strengthening the labor force, increasing investments, and cultural diversity.⁶² Acknowledging the linkages between migration and development, UNDP has taken a commitment to advocate for safe migration and has emphasized that migration rests on eradicating poverty in all its forms, accelerating structural transformations, and building resilience to crises and shocks.⁶³

For example, UNDP's report *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead* (2020) describes the reality of migration today and recommends expanding legal pathways and fostering integration and social cohesion.⁶⁴ UNDP aims to further strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration and capacity-building to increase the data and evidence base on the development impact of migration and to inform migration policies.⁶⁵

Another way UNDP responds to migration issues is by strengthening its international partnerships.⁶⁶ One of these partners include IOM, which contributes to the GCM and regular migration through its International Dialogue on Migration (IDM).⁶⁷ IDM is IOM's principal forum for migration policy dialogue that brings together Member States, migration policymakers, and other stakeholders twice a year to support vulnerable migrants.⁶⁸ The latest IDM session in March 2022 emphasized that with the

⁵⁷ United Nations, General Assembly. *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)*. 2019; United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *World Leaders Adopt First-Ever Global Compact on Migration, Outlining Framework to Protect Millions of Migrants, Support Countries Accommodating Them*. 2018.

⁵⁸ United Nations, General Assembly. *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)*. 2019.

⁵⁹ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *World Leaders Adopt First-Ever Global Compact on Migration, Outlining Framework to Protect Millions of Migrants, Support Countries Accommodating Them*. 2018.

⁶⁰ United Nations, General Assembly. *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)*. 2019. pp. 6-7.

⁶¹ United Nations Development Programme. *With migration numbers set to rise globally, investing in safe migration pathways is key, says UNDP*. 2022; United Nations Development Programme. *International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)*. 2022.

⁶² United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP-IOM Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Strategies*. n.d.; International Organization for Migration. *Migration, Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda*. 2022.

⁶³ Executive Board of the United Nations Development Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services. *UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021 (DP/2017/38)*. 2017. p. 2; United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019.

⁶⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020.

⁶⁵ United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ International Organization for Migration. *Strengthening international cooperation on and governance of migration towards the adoption of a global compact migration in 2018*. 2022.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

inequitable access to vaccines globally, Member States should not request proof of COVID-19 vaccination as the only pathway to enter a country.⁶⁹ Furthermore, Member States need to work across borders to enhance cross-border mobility by lifting international traffic bans, especially blanket travel bans.⁷⁰ Additionally, through the UNDP-IOM Joint Global Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Strategies, UNDP and IOM have supported eight Member States in mitigating vulnerabilities for migrants and families in their new destination and consolidating coordination migration mechanisms.⁷¹ For example, in Moldova, two training curricula and course materials on migration and development for master students were developed and piloted in two universities.⁷² Furthermore, a system for transfer of remittances between the Moldovan National Post Office in partnership with foreign counterparts in destination countries of Moldovan migrants were developed.⁷³

Other UN entities acting on this topic include the International Labour Organization, which provides a global training course titled “Negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements” for Member States to better create migration pathways.⁷⁴ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also assists in creating complementary pathways for refugees, where it maps relevant laws and policies on safe pathways for migrant entry in vulnerable situations across 17 countries in the Asia Pacific region.⁷⁵ The UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants also urges Member States to end wide-spread pushbacks in migration and calls for an individual assessment of migrants’ human rights protection needs before being forced back to their country.⁷⁶ Moreover, through the GCM, the United Nations General Assembly renamed the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF). IMRF serves as the main platform for improving policies on migration, taking place every four years, beginning in May 2022.⁷⁷ The most recent IMRF encouraged Member States to create accessible, rights-based, and gender-responsive pathways for migration to prevent migrant smuggling and exploitation.⁷⁸ Developing rights-based bilateral and regional labor migration agreements through dialogue between Member States and stakeholders is an example of an effort to create such pathways.⁷⁹

An example of a non-governmental organization (NGO) that expands legal pathways for migrants is the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).⁸⁰ Through its Reunification Pathways for Integration project, IFRC enables safe and legal family reunification throughout the European Union by providing assistance to migrants receiving international protection and their family members before, during, and after arrival.⁸¹ Another NGO is the Center for Global Development (CGD), which is dedicated to the creation of a legal pathways database to determine what pathways work and

⁶⁹ International Organization for Migration. *Global Compact for Migration Implementation in Practice: Successes, Challenges and Innovative Approaches*. 2022.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ International Organization for Migration. *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies*. 2022.

⁷² United Nations Development Programme. *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development (Phase I-II)*. 2022.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ International Labour Organization. *Revisiting the plan of action on labour migration governance in consideration of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*. 2019.

⁷⁵ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Upholding the human rights guiding principle in the Global Compact for Migration*. 2022.

⁷⁶ European Council of Refugees and Exiles. *OHCHR: Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants Urges States to End Wide-Spread Pushbacks*. 2021.

⁷⁷ United Nations, General Assembly. *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)*. 2019; United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *World Leaders Adopt First-Ever Global Compact on Migration, Outlining Framework to Protect Millions of Migrants, Support Countries Accommodating Them*. 2018.

⁷⁸ United Nations Network on Migration. *IMRF- Summaries of the Plenary, Round Tables, and Policy Debate*. 2022.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. *Red Cross extends support to families separated by violence and conflict*. 2022.

⁸¹ Ibid.

how pathways can be improved.⁸² After analyzing 57 legal migration pathways, CGD explored new findings on which Member States are leading the way in pathway creation and which sectors and skills help migrants receive the most investment.⁸³ One key finding by the CGD is that mobility channels for high-skilled workers provide permanent pathways to the receiving countries, while channels for low-skilled migrants are temporary and restrictive.⁸⁴ For instance, migrants working in sectors such as agriculture and construction are limited to temporary contracts, while migrants in sectors such as information and communications technology are granted longer periods of stay, and sometimes a pathway to citizenship.⁸⁵

Increasing Safe Migration Pathways to Protect Vulnerable Persons

UNDP emphasizes that investing in safe migration pathways helps protect vulnerable groups of migrants, especially women, children, and climate migrants.⁸⁶ Women fleeing conflict, unaccompanied children, and undocumented migrants, are at a high risk against modern slavery, forced labor, and human trafficking.⁸⁷ Due to gender stereotypes, female migrants are likely to be concentrated in the service sector, which includes child and elder care, domestic work, and sexual services.⁸⁸ Such sectors have higher levels of unofficial employment, limiting women's access to social and legal systems.⁸⁹ Hence, UNDP highlights the importance of incorporating a gender perspective that helps guide the appropriate formulation of policies regarding legal pathway systems.⁹⁰

Laws and practices governing the rights of women and migrants in receiving countries can either positively or negatively affect migrant women.⁹¹ Based on their country of destination, women may have no protection from abuse or they may face gender inequality in the society of their destination.⁹² For instance, women migrant workers in domestic work and care-giving may not be protected by the destination country's labor legislation, leading to high levels of exploitation and abuse.⁹³ These abuses include withholding of wages, withdrawal of passports and other identity documents, excessive daily working shifts, as well as poor living conditions.⁹⁴ There remain significant gaps regarding the coverage and implementation of migrant laws, such as the lack of policies intended to protect migrant workers from abuse, leaving many women and their children at risk.⁹⁵ To exemplify, migrants who are working in the informal economy, such as working in private homes or at sea, are often not protected by labor laws.⁹⁶

As Member States are committed to GCM objective 5 (adapt pathways for regular migration to facilitate labor mobility and decent work), Member States need to implement mechanisms for identification of

⁸² Dempster et al. Center for Global Development. *We Analyzed 57 Legal Migration Pathways. Here's What We Found*. 2021.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020.

⁸⁷ Ibid.; International Organization for Migration. *Safe Migration Pathways Key to Tackling Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery, Forced Labour*. 2019.

⁸⁸ International Organization for Migration. *Safe Migration Pathways Key to Tackling Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery, Forced Labour*. 2019.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *Women and International Migration*. n.d.

⁹¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *Women and International Migration*. n.d.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ International Labour Organization. *Women and men migrant workers: Moving towards equal rights and opportunities*. 2008.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ International Organization for Migration. *Safe Migration Pathways Key to Tackling Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery, Forced Labour*. 2019.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

women migrant workers in vulnerable situations; provide accessible information and advice in a language that migrants can understand; and enable women to access information independently and not depend on their partners who might be abusive.⁹⁷

As per the GCM, disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation are main drivers that compel people to move.⁹⁸ With the number of climate-induced international migrants increasing, it is also necessary to examine legal migration pathways that make it safer for climate migrants.⁹⁹ Out of the 38 million new internal displacements registered in 2021, 23.7 million were triggered by natural disasters.¹⁰⁰ By the year 2050, the number of persons displaced by climate change and natural disasters is expected to reach up to one billion.¹⁰¹ The GCM reaffirms that climate change mitigation is necessary to decrease the number of climate migrants.¹⁰² The GCM further outlines the need for Member States to cooperate to strengthen solutions for people migrating in the context of slow-onset environmental degradation and disasters.¹⁰³ Some measures that have been applied by Member States to facilitate admission and stay of climate migrants include the use of regular migration categories, providing humanitarian visas and temporary protection status, and the relaxing of visa requirements and fees.¹⁰⁴ Investing in pathways like planned relocation and the provision visa options can also form part of migration management tools.¹⁰⁵ With that, the expansion of labor migration pathways is a promising alternative for both migrants and their destination countries and they act as a tool of climate adaptation.¹⁰⁶

Safe Migration Pathways for COVID-19 Response and Recovery

The mobility restrictions enforced to control the transmission of COVID-19 deprived many migrants of their livelihoods and left many stranded in dangerous situations.¹⁰⁷ Between March 2020 and February 2022, 122,823 movement restrictions by different Member States were implemented around the world.¹⁰⁸ Furthermore, as many organizations had to cut down on costs, many migrant workers lost their jobs, and, by extension their access to income and legal status.¹⁰⁹

According to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, a 1% increase in the migrant share of the population could lead to a per capita income increase of 2% in high-income countries.¹¹⁰ Similarly, many low-income countries depend significantly on remittances that migrant workers send back home.¹¹¹ During the COVID-19 response and recovery, migrants played fundamental roles in supporting their respective economies as they brought their knowledge, support, networks, and skills to support

⁹⁷ United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019.

¹⁰⁰ Migration Data Portal. *Environmental Migration*. 2022.

¹⁰¹ Relief Web. *Climate Migrants Might Reach One Billion by 2050*. 2017.

¹⁰² International Organization for Migration. *10 Key Takeaways from the GCM on Environmental Migration*. 2022.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021.

¹⁰⁵ International Organization for Migration. *10 Key Takeaways from the GCM on Environmental Migration*. 2022.

¹⁰⁶ Migration Policy Institute. *With Millions Displaced by Climate Change or Extreme Weather, Is There a Role for Labor Migration Pathways?* 2017.

¹⁰⁷ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020.

¹⁰⁸ Migration Data Portal. *Migration data relevant for the COVID-19 pandemic*. 2022.

¹⁰⁹ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020.

¹¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *Migrants essential to recovery of global development post COVID-19*. 2020.

¹¹¹ Engler et al. International Monetary Fund. *Migration to Advanced Economies Can Raise Growth*. 2020.

development in countries of origin, transit, and destination.¹¹² With their high economic and labor contributions in both low and high-skilled occupations, COVID-19 recovery efforts must include migrants and their potential for contribution should not be ignored.¹¹³

Hence, it is necessary to invest in sustainable migration structures that safeguard the well-being of migrants, boost economic recovery, and foster environmental sustainability.¹¹⁴ This includes concrete efforts to integrate migrants by expanding migration pathways and paving the way for technology to ease migrant integration.¹¹⁵ Digital innovations provide an opportunity for migrants to secure financial gains even when they are in transit and can simplify the procedures of extending visas by moving them online.¹¹⁶ Member States have been taking measures to address procedural challenges regarding migration pathways associated with the pandemic, such as Thailand, which provided medium term visa extensions to almost 1 million migrant workers to ease potential labor shortages.¹¹⁷ In Zimbabwe, migrants without status, especially due to COVID-19, were granted special exemption permits and an online platform has been established for migrant applications.¹¹⁸ Further cooperation is required from Member States in reducing transaction costs, waiving fines, easing immigration requirements, loosening work restrictions, and ensuring proper social integration of migrants.¹¹⁹

Conclusion

UNDP is committed to supporting Member States translate GCM objectives, including the investment in safe pathways, into policies and interventions that help countries, societies, and migrants.¹²⁰ Providing migrants with access to entry and residence through regular channels reduces the risks on migrants becoming vulnerable to violence, exploitation and exclusion, and ensures the protection of their human rights.¹²¹ As demonstrated from the role of migrants in the COVID-19 recovery response, investing in pathways for regular migration also benefits Member States, helping them to build strong communities, contributing to sustainable development, and responding to labor market needs.¹²² With that, to ensure that migrants, their families, and host countries are benefiting from migration, safe and legal migration pathways need to be set in place by Member States.¹²³

Further Research

As delegates begin their research, the following questions should be considered: How can Member States be better equipped to respond to the inevitable increase in migration in the coming months? How can UNDP encourage Member States to research and invest in safe migration pathways? How can UNDP address the lack of legal pathway protections for migrants fleeing climate change issues? How can UNDP strengthen the relationship between migrant communities and governments to improve protections and services for vulnerable migrants, especially women and children? How can UNDP assist Member

¹¹² United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020; International Labour Organization. *Including migrants in post-COVID-19 recovery*. 2022.

¹¹³ United Nations Development Programme. *Migrants essential to recovery of global development post COVID-19*. 2020.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ United Nations Development Programme. *Human Mobility, Shared Opportunities: A Review of the 2009 Human Development Report and the Way Ahead*. 2020.

¹¹⁷ United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021. p. 15.

¹¹⁸ Ibid. p. 15.

¹¹⁹ United Nations Development Programme. *Migrants essential to recovery of global development post COVID-19*. 2020.

¹²⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019.

¹²¹ United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ International Organization for Migration. *World Migration Report 2022*. 2021.

States, stakeholders, citizens, and civil society organizations in further achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration?

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International Organization for Migration. *Glossary on Migration*. 2019. Retrieved 24 June 2022 from: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

This glossary acts as a useful source that defines many terms of which are widely agreed upon in the international sphere. It is imperative that delegates review this to gain a greater understanding of the relevant terminology for this topic. The purpose of the glossary is to help develop a common understanding of migration-related terms. It also provides insights on regional and national practices regarding migration. Whether it is to learn about the difference between a migrant or a refugee, to better understand what makes a person a climate migrant, or to learn about vulnerable situations of migrants, this document is bound to be helpful for delegates to clarify aspects of migration.

International Organization for Migration. *World Migration Report 2022*. 2021. Retrieved 24 June 2022 from: <https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2022>

This report is a very useful resource for delegates to learn about the latest updates with regards to migration, such as IOM's advancements with regards migration, data on technological, geopolitical, and environmental transformations shaping migration and mobility futures. Delegates will also find this document useful when learning about how access to safe migration pathways connects to the SDGs. Furthermore, delegates can find statistics on migration and other relevant topics like climate changes and human trafficking.

United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Position Paper on the Global Compact for Migration*. 2019. Retrieved 24 June 2022 from: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-position-paper-global-compact-migration>

Delegates will use this position paper published by UNDP to learn about UNDP's position on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and its role in supporting Member States to deliver the specific objectives of GCM. These objectives include creating conditions for migrants to contribute to sustainable development and facilitating safe, dignified, return, and readmission. As delegates discuss recommendations for creating safe migration pathways, especially for climate change and women migrants, this will be useful to understand UNDP's commitments and actions as they implement GCM.

United Nations, General Assembly. *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1)*. 2016. Retrieved 26 June 2022 from: <http://undocs.org/en/A/RES/71/1>

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants is the first political commitment at an international level to protect the safety, dignity, human rights, and fundamental freedoms of all people on the move and specifies a set of rights of migrants and obligations of Member States towards them. Annex II of the New York Declaration initiated the process of consultations towards the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration at an intergovernmental conference on international migration in 2018. This groundbreaking document is useful for delegates because it shapes global migration policy within different topics, including safe migration pathways. Furthermore, the New York Declaration will help delegates understand how migrants and refugees are separate groups governed by different legal frameworks.

United Nations Network on Migration. *Regular Pathways for Admission and Stay for Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability*. 2021. Retrieved 3 August 2022 from:

https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd1416/files/resources_files/guidance_note-regular_pathways_for_admission_and_stay_for_migrants_in_situations_of_vulnerability_final.pdf

This source is useful for delegates as it provides them with a better understanding of what defines and constitutes a safe and legal pathway. The document also provides

examples of regular pathways, such as family reunification and non-humanitarian pathways, such as education-related admissions. The source also presents measures introduced by some Member States in the context of COVID-19, which provides delegates with supportive data to create predictable solutions and systems that improve pathways of refugees. Delegates will find this website useful in their preliminary stages of research as they try learning about specific actions taken by Member States and UN organizations regarding the creation of safe pathways.

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2. Climate Change Adaptation

“[...] we simply cannot achieve our shared climate goals – nor achieve hope for lasting peace and security – if resilience and adaptation continue to be the forgotten half of the climate equation.”¹²⁴

Introduction

The United Nations (UN) defines climate change as the long-term changes in weather and temperature patterns.¹²⁵ These changes may be natural but are more prominently caused and exacerbated by human activities, such as fossil fuel consumption, greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and production patterns.¹²⁶ Climate change poses a grave threat to the international community, as rising sea levels and extreme weather events are happening more frequently.¹²⁷ Thus, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1992) determined that mitigation and adaptation are the two pillars of battling climate change.¹²⁸ Mitigation focuses on the causes of climate change, drastically reducing greenhouse gases and CO₂ emissions by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.¹²⁹ Adaptation refers to changes made to ecological, social, or economic systems in response to existing or anticipated climate-related impacts.¹³⁰ Successful adaptation requires a thorough assessment of the risks posed by climate change and the adoption of steps to mitigate those risks.¹³¹ Adaptation must be addressed together with mitigation to effectively reduce harm since many adaptation measures become less effective as global warming increases.¹³² The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acknowledges that adaptation and the need to build resilience is just as critical as achieving net-zero emissions.¹³³ Resilience itself refers to a system, community, or society's capacity to withstand, adapt to, transform, and recover from these threats in a timely and effective manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its fundamental basic structures and functions.¹³⁴

In 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), outlining the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹³⁵ The SDGs emphasize how development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability.¹³⁶ SDG 13 (climate action), in particular, recognizes the importance of taking immediate steps to address climate change and its impacts.¹³⁷ Growing environmental concerns and shortage of natural resources have gone hand in hand with the rapid and uneven social advancement and economic growth over the past few decades.¹³⁸ The UN predicts that by 2030, 100 million more people will live in poverty due to climate change.¹³⁹ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recognizes that human activity is primarily responsible for the causes of environmental degradation and climate change, undermining

¹²⁴ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Statement by António Guterres at Security Council Debate on Climate and Security*. 2021.

¹²⁵ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *What Is Climate Change?* n.d.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts*. n.d.

¹²⁸ Klein et al. *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. 2007.

¹²⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Introduction to Mitigation*. 2022.

¹³⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *What do Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Resilience Mean?* 2022.

¹³¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *FAQ 4: 4. How are People Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change and What Are the Known Limits to Adaptation?* n.d.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ United Nations Development Programme. *Adaptation & Resilience*. 2022.

¹³⁴ United Nations, Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. *Resilience*. 2022.

¹³⁵ United Nations Development Programme. *What are the Sustainable Development Goals?* 2022.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.; United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts*. n.d.

¹³⁸ United Nations Development Programme et al. *Global Trends*. 2017. p. 37.

¹³⁹ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *The Trillion Dollar Climate Finance Challenge*. 2021.

development.¹⁴⁰ In contrast to mitigation, climate change adaptation is projected to have more significant synergies with sustainable development, because of its positive impacts on health, poverty alleviation, the preservation of arable land, and protection from natural disasters.¹⁴¹ The implementation of adaptation through synergies refers to the cooperation achieved between various governance framework, programs, or strategies.¹⁴² UNDP continues to promote adaptation to climate change among Member States by encouraging them to incorporate this approach into policy, planning, and investments at national and local levels through National Adaptation Planning (NAP) and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).¹⁴³ NAP and NAPAs give least developed countries (LDCs), in particular, a method to identify the most critical tasks that will address their immediate needs for climate change adaptation.¹⁴⁴ UNDP additionally promotes the inclusion of climate risks into national planning and budgeting processes and Ecosystem-based Adaptation strategies.¹⁴⁵ Ecosystem-based Adaptation refers to a general adaptation technique that uses biodiversity and ecosystem services to assist people in coping with the adverse effects of climate change.¹⁴⁶

International and Regional Framework

The UN system sees the adaptation process as a cycle that involves assessing vulnerabilities, impacts, and risks, planning, implementing, and monitoring for adaptation.¹⁴⁷ The UN climate regime encourages Member States to foster socio-economic and environmental policies that include adaptation-related actions and pursue a country-driven, gender-responsive, cooperative, and transparent approach that considers vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems.¹⁴⁸

The UNFCCC, adopted in 1992, is the fundamental framework through which the efforts of the international community to mitigate and adapt to climate change are predicated on.¹⁴⁹ It articulated specific but differentiated responsibilities for States parties to respond to the threat of climate change, recognizing that LDCs are often disproportionately impacted by climate change whilst possessing the least capacity to adapt to it.¹⁵⁰ It commits States parties to coordinate on measures to adapt to climate change, and calls upon developed States parties to assist developing States parties in putting these adaptations into place.¹⁵¹

Over the last decade, several key documents have further built upon these efforts, including the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and the *Glasgow Climate Pact* (2021).¹⁵² These agreements contain comprehensive commitments by States parties to assist LDCs in coping with climate change.¹⁵³ These agreements broadly discuss funding, technology, and capacity-building assistance to support LDCs in meeting their urgent climate change adaptation needs and promoting better planning and implementation of adaptation

¹⁴⁰ United Nations Development Programme et al. *Global Trends*. 2017. p. 37.

¹⁴¹ Michaelowa et al. University of Zurich. *Climate or Development: Is ODA Diverted from its Original Purpose?* 2007.

¹⁴² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Regional synergy in addressing adaptation through the national adaptation programmes of action and the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans in the least developed countries*. 2015.

¹⁴³ United Nations Development Programme. *Policy Brief – Climate Security*. 2020; United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Climate Change Adaptation*. 2022.

¹⁴⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *National Adaptation Programmes of Action*. 2022.

¹⁴⁵ United Nations Development Programme. *Climate Change Adaptation*. 2022.

¹⁴⁶ United Nations Development Programme et al. *Ecosystem-based Adaptation*. 2014.

¹⁴⁷ United Nations Development Programme. *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY II)*. 2022.

¹⁴⁸ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *What do Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Resilience Mean?* 2022.

¹⁴⁹ United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. 1992.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Ibid. p. 8.

¹⁵² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Intro to Cancun Agreements*. 2022.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

measures.¹⁵⁴ The *Paris Agreement* holds the primary objective to strengthen the global response to the risks related to climate change and efforts to eradicate poverty through sustainable development.¹⁵⁵ Under this agreement, each nation submits an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) every five years to track its progress.¹⁵⁶

In 2021, nations adopted the *Glasgow Climate Pact* at the 26th UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) on climate change, which highlights eight work pillars, including “finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for mitigation and adaptation.”¹⁵⁷ The *Glasgow Climate Pact* also encouraged the development of the Global Goal on Adaptation in 2021.¹⁵⁸ This goal facilitates a worldwide agreement on a finance objective for adaptation, specifically aimed at reducing vulnerability, boosting resilience, and improving peoples' and the planet's capacity for adaptation.¹⁵⁹

The importance of financing for development, specifically in climate change adaptation, is reflected in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development* (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) adopted in 2015 by the General Assembly.¹⁶⁰ It encourages Member States to adopt and implement integrated policies and strategies for resource efficiency, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster resilience.¹⁶¹ The agenda further considers various facets of financing for sustainable development, including the need for public-private partnerships and innovation, while highlighting the significance of domestic public resources to finance sustainable development initiatives including climate change adaptation of local policies.¹⁶²

Some regional frameworks include the *Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for The Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas*, endorsed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2017.¹⁶³ Its primary goal is to establish a regional strategic approach to adaptation by strengthening the resilience of the Mediterranean marine while preserving the integrity of natural and socio-economic spheres.¹⁶⁴ It also promotes the identification of strategic objectives and priorities that encourage the leveraging of essential financing and the interchange and access to data, information, evaluations, and tools for adaptation.¹⁶⁵

Role of the International System

UNDP assists Member States in protecting and restoring their natural ecosystems through cost-effective defense strategies against the dangers of climate change.¹⁶⁶ According to UNDP studies, an average of 14 million people are displaced annually due to climate change-related disasters.¹⁶⁷ Ultimately, UNDP's mandate includes climate change adaptation and disaster resilience.¹⁶⁸ UNDP has worked with 75 Member States to develop and implement NDCs, prioritizing those that have had adverse consequences

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Paris Agreement*. 2015. pp. 2-4.

¹⁵⁶ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *The Paris Agreement*. n.d.

¹⁵⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *The Glasgow Climate Pact – Key Outcomes from COP26*. 2022.

¹⁵⁸ Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *The Glasgow Climate Pact*. 2021. pp. 2-4; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *COP26 The Glasgow Climate Pact*. 2021.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ United Nations, General Assembly. *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) (A/RES/69/313)*. 2015. pp. 10-17.

¹⁶¹ Ibid. pp. 10-17.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ United Nations Development Programme. *Ecosystem-Based Adaptation*. 2022.

¹⁶⁷ United Nations Development Programme. *Development Challenges and Solutions*. 2022.

¹⁶⁸ United Nations Development Programme. *About Us*. 2022.

due to climate change.¹⁶⁹ These NDCs, include the commitments and plans states must adapt to the challenges of climate change.¹⁷⁰ In collaboration with Member States, UNDP launched the NDC Support Programme to carry out the targets outlined in NDCs.¹⁷¹ In response to climate change, UNDP works around seven focus areas, such as food security and agriculture, mainstreaming adaptation, and urban resilience.¹⁷² In addition, UNDP assists with mainstream adaptation, which refers to nations' ability to access climate finance channels and establish and enhance institutions, knowledge, and transformative change necessary to further climate change mitigation.¹⁷³

On environmental matters, UNEP has created knowledge-sharing and capacity-building programs, such as the World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP), which provides relevant scientific data and analytics on climate adaptation for policy reinforcement and helps Member States adopt strategies to combat disaster risk vulnerabilities.¹⁷⁴ WASP's *Science for Adaptation Policy Briefs*, presented in 2020, offer evidence-based policy suggestions, including Adaptation Decision-Support Tools and Platforms.¹⁷⁵ Another program under UNEP's guidance is the Global Adaptation Network (GAN), which shares information about adaptation, and fosters a culture of learning and collaboration at an international and regional level by assisting in the global development of climate change resilience.¹⁷⁶ GAN works towards these objectives through its regional networks, such as the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).¹⁷⁷ APAN is a regional program that supports governments and other groups working on adaptation, focusing on knowledge management and capacity-building.¹⁷⁸ In addition, since 2014, UNEP has issued the *Adaptation Gap Report* in response to the demand for global perspectives on adaptation grounded in research.¹⁷⁹ The most recent report, *The Gathering Storm: Adapting to climate change in a post-pandemic world (2021)*, has two main objectives: first, to give in-depth insights to Member States, civil society, and other stakeholders through assessments of the worldwide adaptation gaps, and second, to provide details on the status and outcomes of ongoing global adaptation initiatives.¹⁸⁰

The Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP) is responsible for reviewing progress made towards the UNFCCC and its subsequent frameworks and articulating the global strategy for their achievement.¹⁸¹ COP's efforts can also be seen through the *Glasgow Climate Pact*, where some States parties have pledged to expand their financial support for adaptation.¹⁸² One of these initiatives is the £100 million pledge made by the United Kingdom and Canada to create the Climate Adaptation & Resilience research framework programme (CLARE).¹⁸³ CLARE focuses on developing creative solutions to help five million of the most disadvantaged people adapt to the impacts of climate change.¹⁸⁴ In 2010, the UNFCCC established the Adaptation Committee (AC), which strives for a shared vision of adaptation for the international community.¹⁸⁵ The AC's mission is to increase knowledge-sharing, foster synergy among various stakeholders, and encourage more decisive adaptation action.¹⁸⁶ Its commitments include offering

¹⁶⁹ United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Support for Climate Change Adaptation*. 2022; United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Climate Change Adaptation*. 2022.

¹⁷⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *About NDC Support Programme*. 2022.

¹⁷¹ United Nations Development Programme. *Five Years on; What are the NDCs and Why are They Important?* 2020.

¹⁷² United Nations Development Programme. *Development Challenges and Solutions*. 2022.

¹⁷³ United Nations Development Programme. *Mainstreaming Adaptation*. 2022.

¹⁷⁴ United Nations Environment Programme. *World Adaptation Science Programme*. n.d.

¹⁷⁵ World Adaptation Science Programme. *WASP Science for Adaptation Policy Briefs*. 2022.

¹⁷⁶ United Nations Environment Programme. *Global Adaptation Network: Who We Are*. n.d.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Asia Pacific Adaptation Network. *About APAN*. n.d.

¹⁷⁹ United Nations Environment Programme. *Adaptation Gap Report 2021*. 2021. pp. 2-4.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid. pp. 2-4.

¹⁸¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *About the Secretariat*. 2022.

¹⁸² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *COP26 The Glasgow Climate Pact*. 2021.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Adaptation Committee*. 2022.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

technical support and counseling and reviewing information its members share about monitoring and evaluating adaptation measures.¹⁸⁷

Furthermore, IPCC is responsible for evaluating climate change science.¹⁸⁸ The IPCC Working Group II evaluates the possible threats of climate change and provides an in-depth global and regional assessment for ecosystem adaptation through reports such as the *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (2022)*.¹⁸⁹ This report analyzes adaptation capabilities and limits of human society and the natural environment.¹⁹⁰ It also identifies significant gaps between regions' climate change needs and adaptation measures, including deficits in urgency, funding, political commitment, and accurate information.¹⁹¹ Furthermore, the report identifies that most existing adaptation-related actions are short-term precautions across regions involving minimal changes for dealing with extreme weather occurrences, frequently permitting narrowly contained risk reductions.¹⁹² For instance, short-term coastal protection can be provided by built barriers such as sea walls, but their construction can harm coastal ecosystems like coral reefs in the long-term.¹⁹³ While this might be sufficient in the near term, more significant changes in infrastructure and behavior may be necessary to address the long-term threats.¹⁹⁴

Regional efforts include the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action (REGATTA) for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), which encourages knowledge exchange of climate change technology and promotes dialogues and experience sharing of NAPs.¹⁹⁵ In accordance with this mission, REGATTA conducted the four analyses on climate change vulnerability, impact, and adaptation in each sub-region of LAC that serve as a tool to close the knowledge gap regarding the most vulnerable areas, populations, sectors, and ecosystems to the climate change-related impacts and strengthen climate change adaptation planning.¹⁹⁶

Financing for Climate Change Adaptation

Significant expenditures are necessary to adjust to the adverse effects of climate change.¹⁹⁷ However, many nations lack the financial means necessary to stop the worst effects of climate change.¹⁹⁸ According to the 2020 report, *Delivering on the \$100 Billion Climate Finance Commitment and Transforming Climate Finance*, the current financing pledge established by the *Paris Agreement* has not been met.¹⁹⁹

Climate change adaptation measures require funding from entities in the public and private sector and alternative sources, such as the accredited Green Climate Fund, at the national, regional, and international levels.²⁰⁰ The distribution of these resources should work toward balancing mitigation and adaptation initiatives.²⁰¹ According to the UN, this climate finance balance is imperative, since investing only in mitigation will result in long-term costs that are even higher.²⁰² Some challenges the international

¹⁸⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *What do Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Resilience Mean? 2022*.

¹⁸⁸ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *About IPCC. 2022*.

¹⁸⁹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *Working Group II Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. 2022*.

¹⁹⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *FAQ 4: 4. How are People Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change and What are the Known Limits to Adaptation? n.d.*

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ United Nations Environment Programme. *All about REGATTA. 2022*.

¹⁹⁶ United Nations Environment Programme. *Vulnerability, Impact and Adaptation. 2022*.

¹⁹⁷ United Nations Environment Programme. *Changing the Finance, Financing the Change. n.d.*

¹⁹⁸ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *The Trillion Dollar Climate Finance Challenge. 2021*.

¹⁹⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Climate Finance and the USD 100 Billion Goal. n.d.*

²⁰⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Introduction to Climate Finance. 2022*; United Nations Environment Programme. *Changing the Finance, Financing the Change. n.d.*

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *The Trillion Dollar Climate Finance Challenge. 2021*.

community faces regarding financing for adaptation include the diverse effects of climate change across countries, the fluctuating nature of a country's ability to finance, and the uncertainty around the force and magnitude of climate change that makes it difficult to estimate the costs of tackling climate change.²⁰³

UNDP developed the *Budgeting for Climate Change Guidance Note (2021)*, which guides adaptation financing for governments.²⁰⁴ It incorporates rising global trends, ideas, and steps, drawing on the experiences of Asia Pacific nations with climate budgeting.²⁰⁵ Additionally, it seeks to systematically give policymakers and practitioners the information they need to develop better climate policy planning.²⁰⁶ According to the principles of Public Finance Management (PFM), the guide offers a step-by-step process for incorporating climate change into the budget planning and approval stage.²⁰⁷ The guide lays out guiding principles that consider strengthening PFM reforms throughout the various budget cycle stages, among other key work areas.²⁰⁸ The guidance note concentrates on three phases of the budget cycle.²⁰⁹ First, "the macro-fiscal framework" helps governments create appropriate use of resources.²¹⁰ Second, governments perform macroeconomic forecasts and sensitivity analyses to create a budget strategy.²¹¹ Third, the budget is approved by the appropriate entity in the Member State.²¹² An example of the experience on budget creation through this guide includes the Indonesian focus on adaptation, where the national Ministry of Finance gives guidelines/manual books on climate budget tagging, where eight ministries now include climate adaptation strategies.²¹³

UNDP has also facilitated access to grants for approximately \$1.02 billion in adaptation projects, including supporting integrated climate change strategies such as the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI).²¹⁴ The AAI seeks to strengthen collaboration on adaptation across the continent through high-level regional discussions.²¹⁵ It aims to considerably increase the number of initiatives and programs to widen financial access and mobilize more assistance to improve adaptation and deal with loss and damage in Africa.²¹⁶ Moreover, in Asia, through the Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) program, 11 nations received assistance with capacity-building training.²¹⁷ ECA is a decision-support tool that combines economic and sustainability environmental assessments with evaluations of climate vulnerability and risk to create a portfolio of the best adaptation strategies for various climate risks.²¹⁸ ECA helps policy and decision-makers choose the investments that will increase their resilience to the effects and repercussions of the existing and anticipated future climatic circumstances.²¹⁹

However, measures taken by the international community to finance climate change adaptation still face many challenges as policymakers, investors, businesses, and project developers continue to

²⁰³ Derviş et al. *Responding to a Changing Climate: Challenges in Financing Climate-resilient Development Assistance*. 2016. pp. 37-39.

²⁰⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *Budgeting for Climate Change: A Guidance Note for Governments to Integrate Climate Change into Budgeting*. 2021.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ United Nations Development Programme. *Budgeting for Climate Change: A Guidance Note for Governments to Integrate Climate Change into Budgeting*. 2021.

²⁰⁹ Ibid. pp. 22-37.

²¹⁰ Ibid. pp. 22-37.

²¹¹ Ibid. pp. 22-37.

²¹² Ibid. pp. 22-37.

²¹³ Ibid. pp. 22-37.

²¹⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *Scaling Up Climate Action to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. 2016. pp. 8-10.

²¹⁵ Africa Adaptation Initiative. *About Us*. 2022.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ International Institute for Sustainable Development. *Economics of Climate Adaptation: Identifying Cost-effective Adaptation Measures to Climate Change*. 2020.

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

underestimate and underreact to climate risk due to their reliance on short-term choices.²²⁰ The Global Adaptation Commission identified and grouped obstacles to financing climate change adaptation into five categories.²²¹ These include inadequate support for adaptation investment and developing applications of climate risk management practices.²²²

Adaptative Food Security and Agriculture

UNDP identifies adaptative food security as measures taken to alleviate threats associated with climate change throughout the value chain, particularly on agricultural products crucial to food and nutrition.²²³ The effects of previously damaged ecosystems have been amplified by higher incidences of unpredictable rainy seasons, droughts, landslides, and floods.²²⁴ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that by 2050, food production must expand by 60% to meet the rising demand brought on by population growth.²²⁵ As identified by the IPCC, climate change magnifies livelihood risks for the most vulnerable populations, such as loss of income in rural areas, food insecurity, and the collapse of food systems.²²⁶

However, such losses can be prevented by incorporating climate risks and adaptation measures during program planning, design, and implementation to prevent maladaptation.²²⁷ Maladaptation refers to any modifications to natural or human systems that unintentionally make them more susceptible to climatic stimuli, an adaptation that fails to reduce vulnerability to climate change.²²⁸ As a method to address climate change and maladaptation, ecosystem-based approaches provide resilient means of subsistence, safeguard water and food supplies, and promote healthier habitats.²²⁹ Furthermore, ecosystem-based approaches help Member States reduce inequalities by increasing the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to adapt, especially women, the elderly, and children.²³⁰

UNDP's goal is to reform food and agriculture so that it is more resilient, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable based on the environment, society, and the economy.²³¹ Its strategy boosts sustainability, profitability, and productivity.²³² More than 4.8 million smallholder farmers have received assistance from UNDP climate change adaptation projects in developing climate-smart agriculture, including new water harvesting methods, crop and income diversification, and creating markets for crops resistant to climate change.²³³ Adaptation is crucial to the international response by promoting actions to improve systems, methods, and structures.²³⁴ One way UNDP puts this into practice is through adaptation projects that center on "resilient livelihoods, agriculture and food security," such as the Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY II), which fosters cooperation of the nation with several entities, such as the International Labor Organization.²³⁵ ERRY II's goal is to help Yemen's crisis-affected communities become less vulnerable

²²⁰ The Global Commission on Adaptation. *Driving Finance Today for the Climate Resilient Society of Tomorrow*. 2019. pp. 31-32.

²²¹ *Ibid.* pp. 31-32.

²²² *Ibid.* pp. 31-32.

²²³ United Nations Development Programme. *Fostering Resilience for Food Security*. 2022.

²²⁴ United Nations Development Programme. *Agriculture/Food Security*. 2022.

²²⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Responses*. 2015. pp. ix-x.

²²⁶ *Ibid.* pp. ix-x.

²²⁷ United Nations Development Programme. *Agriculture/Food Security*. 2022

²²⁸ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *Glossary of Key Terms*. n.d.

²²⁹ United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Issues Brief on Nature-Based Climate Solutions*. 2020.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*

²³¹ United Nations Development Programme. *Transforming Food and Agriculture*. 2022.

²³² *Ibid.*

²³³ *Ibid.*

²³⁴ United Nations, Department of Global Communications. *Climate Adaptation*. n.d.; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *What do Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Resilience Mean?* 2022.

²³⁵ United Nations Development Programme. *What are the Sustainable Development Goals?* 2022.

and more resilient.²³⁶ It has, for example, renovated 27 community markets, helping nearly 6,800 women and young people increase their incomes and food security.²³⁷

FAO and UNDP are also collaborating to coordinate the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) program, which works with 11 countries to identify and incorporate adaptation efforts into national planning and budgeting processes.²³⁸ To build on its successes and continue to support nations through various initiatives, a new program called Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA) was launched in 2019.²³⁹ With the involvement of numerous stakeholders, SCALA assists 12 states in converting their NDCs and NAPs into implementable climate solutions around land use and agriculture.²⁴⁰ It also works to strengthen national and sectoral plans and budgets to incorporate the climate-related priorities of the agriculture and land use sectors.²⁴¹

The international community still faces many challenges to the effects of drought, heatwaves, accelerated glacier retreat, and increased hurricane strength that are frequently outside the realm of experience for many communities worldwide.²⁴² These include limitations in technology, finance, cognition and behavior, social and cultural norms, and natural systems' inability to adapt to the rate and scale of climate change.²⁴³

Conclusion

Increasing occurrences of rising sea levels, heatwaves, storms, droughts, and floods heighten the urgency of the global need for climate change adaptation.²⁴⁴ LDCs are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and therefore need assistance to secure their needs and reduce the risk of vulnerabilities caused by climate change.²⁴⁵ Investing in adaptation initiatives can help secure livelihoods, boost agricultural output, provide food security, protect human health and well-being, and shield people from the effects of climate change.²⁴⁶ However, finance for adaptation presents complex fairness concerns, such as the distribution of impacts and the ability to pay.²⁴⁷

Further Research

Delegates should consider further investigating the following: What is the possibility that current adaptation efforts could have unforeseen repercussions or adverse side effects (also known as maladaptation)? How do Member States contribute to adaptation measures to reduce the risk of humanitarian crises and take advantage of current adaptation-related funds to further NAPs? How can the private sector and civil society influence adaptation strategies to deal with food shortages?

²³⁶ United Nations Development Programme. *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY II)*. 2022.

²³⁷ Ibid.

²³⁸ United Nations Development Programme. *Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)*. 2022.

²³⁹ Ibid.

²⁴⁰ United Nations Development Programme. *Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture (SCALA)*. 2022.

²⁴¹ Ibid.

²⁴² Ibid. pp. 719-736.

²⁴³ Ibid. pp. 719-736.

²⁴⁴ United Nations Environment Programme. *Adaptation Gap Report 2021*. 2021. pp. 2-4.

²⁴⁵ The Global Environment Facility. *Least Developed Countries Fund*. 2022.

²⁴⁶ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *FAQ 1: What are the New Insights on Climate Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation from IPCC?* n.d.

²⁴⁷ Ackerman. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. *Financing the Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Measures in Developing Countries*. 2009. pp. 4-6.

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http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Delegates must be familiar with the specifics and goals of the Paris Agreement, which is the cornerstone of the current global response to climate change and will serve as the leading international framework for climate change. The Paris Agreement outlines ambitious aims to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It provides great insights on mitigation versus adaptation measures and defines the Nationally Determined Contributions from all States parties to the agreement.

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *The Glasgow Climate Pact*. 2021. Retrieved 19 July 2022 from:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf

Delegates can better understand the international community's most recent action-based adaptation commitments through this resource. The Glasgow Climate Pact adjusts and builds on the commitments of the Paris Agreement to better suit the needs worldwide and, more specifically, those of LDCs. Delegates should evaluate this document to understand current adaptation commitments and seek new strategies going forward.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. 1992. Retrieved 18 July 2022 from:

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf

The UNFCCC is the foundational framework upon which later developments, including the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Climate Pact, are built upon. It is a primary source in recognizing the need for adaptation efforts against climate change, and how they interact with mitigation. As the guiding framework for international efforts to combat climate change, delegates should understand the UNFCCC and its continued relevance in debates on climate change today.

United Nations Development Programme. *Budgeting for Climate Change: A Guidance Note for Governments to Integrate Climate Change into Budgeting*. 2021. Retrieved 26 June 2022 from:

<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2021-10/UNDP-RBAP-Budgeting-for-Climate-Change-Guidance-Note-2021.pdf>

This source is a comprehensive guide provided by UNDP for governments to further acknowledge and implement climate financing into their budget planning. Delegates should read this article to understand the numerous factors affecting practitioners and policymakers while enhancing climate policy budgeting with an emphasis on integrating climate change into budgets. In addition, delegates will find this helpful document while finding the relationship between the SDGs and the topic of financing for climate change adaptation.

United Nations Development Programme. *Development Challenges and Solutions*. 2022. Retrieved 24 June 2022 from: <https://www.undp.org/development-challenges-and-solutions>

This website comprehensively explains the historical work of the UNDP's efforts toward climate change mitigation and adaptation. Delegates should monitor how these discussions develop and how the subsidiary organs and UN system overall interacts with UNDP. It offers a useful perspective on the venues for important debates on themes like adaptive agriculture and climate change adaptation, among others. This source is notably useful to delegates for its detailed analysis of the current global efforts and deficiencies in the path toward sustainable development.

United Nations Development Programme. *United Nations Development Programme Climate Change Adaptation Home*. 2022. Retrieved 24 June 2022 from: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/>

This website reflects select case studies highlighting the impact of UNDP-supported programmes in climate change adaptation. It gives an overview of its work at an

international and national level, country activities, a knowledge tank, case studies, and much more. Delegates will find this source helpful in familiarizing the significant factors shaping climate change adaptation practices and streams of knowledge during these defining decades.

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Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. *The Glasgow Climate Pact*. 2021. Retrieved 19 July 2022 from: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf

Derviş et al. *Responding to a Changing Climate: Challenges in Financing Climate-resilient Development Assistance*. 2016. Retrieved 1 August 2022 from: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/09_development_aid_dervis.pdf

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