



Documentation of the work of the **United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)** NMUN simulation\*



**Radical** empathy,  
—  
**Peace** reimagined

**NMUN•NY 2023**  
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# United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

## Committee Staff

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<b>Chairs</b>	Ariana Chin & Annelie Tänzer

## Agenda

1. Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks
2. Strengthening Action to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
<b>UNEA/1/1</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	127 in favor, 12 against, 20 abstentions
<b>UNEA/1/2</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	117 in favor, 23 against, 19 abstentions
<b>UNEA/1/3</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	131 in favor, 13 against, 15 abstentions
<b>UNEA/1/4</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	126 in favor, 8 against, 25 abstentions
<b>UNEA/1/5</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	129 in favor, 11 against, 19 abstentions
<b>UNEA/1/6</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	114 in favor, 25 against, 20 abstentions
<b>UNEA/1/7</b>	Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks	132 in favor, 12 against, 15 abstentions

# Summary Report

The United Nations Environment Assembly held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Strengthening Action to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14
- II. Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks

The session was attended by representatives of 157 Member States and 2 Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 11 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including educational and data sharing initiatives, gender-responsive approaches to climate-fragility risks, programs for the sustainable use of marine resources and agriculture, technological development for climate risk assessment and forecasting, as well as the creation of funding schemes. The atmosphere in the committee was one of engagement and collaboration. By the end of the session on Wednesday morning, multiple working papers merged into 7 proposals.

On Wednesday afternoon, 7 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 7 draft resolutions, all by simple majority vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the development of sustainable infrastructure, gender-inclusive peacebuilding efforts, and the creation of a program promoting multilateral and bilateral cooperation to assist Member States affected by climate-fragility risks. Open-mindedness, mutual respect, and a willingness to compromise characterized the work of the body throughout its approach to addressing climate-fragility risks.



**Code:** UNEA/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Recognizing A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks*, a 2015 report commissioned by the G7 members, which recognizes that agriculture, marine life, and biodiversity impact climate-fragility risks such as resource competition, livelihood insecurity and migration, extreme weather events, volatility in food prices and availability, water management, sea level rise and coastal degradation, and the unintended effects of climate policies,

*Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially SDG 2, which works toward achieving zero hunger in accordance with achieving food security; SDG 11, which works toward developing sustainable cities and communities; SDG 12, tackling responsible consumption and production; and SDG 13, which urges for climate action,

*Taking into account* the previous work of the UNEA, especially EA.4/Res.1, “Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production” (2019), which incentivizes sustainable production and consumption to promote sustainable development of technologies to reduce the depletion of natural resources,

*Emphasizing* the necessity of investing in sustainable development to reduce livelihood insecurity and migration through the creation of sustainable infrastructure systems, outlined by the United Nations Environmental Program’s (UNEP) 2018 Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP),

*Reaffirming* the work done since 2015 in the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) to improve the management of shared coastal resources and reduce the natural and man-made risks affecting coastal communities and creating resource competition,

*Aware of* the annual report titled *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2021)*, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO), which utilized the FAO’s Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) to identify that over 828 million people suffer from food insecurity, primarily within developing Member States,

*Appreciating* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), who drives industrial policies, investment, and technological improvement, all of which contribute to advanced infrastructure in sectors such as agriculture and combat vulnerability to climate change,

*Noting* the importance of programs administered by the FAO’s Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) to maintain the progress of achieving agricultural stability to reduce food insecurity and *emphasizing* data on agricultural developments,

*Recognizing* the FAO report *State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (2019)* which acknowledges the importance of the diversity of plants, animals, and microorganisms at genetic, species, and ecosystems levels for the production of crops, livestock, forest, and aquatic systems, which when lacking can cause land degradation and coastal erosion,

*Reaffirming* the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)’s previous work, such as sustainable bond partnerships with Member States to increase investments which will help rural farmers deal with the brunt of climate change impacts and better adapt, which tackles food insecurity in rural areas by sharing funds and technical resources,

*Acknowledging* the importance of funding local environmental initiatives to ensure livelihood security and prosperity, and that the financial flow to developing Member States is 5 to 10 times lower than is needed to act on climate change adaptation as reported by UNEP’s *Adaptation Gap Report 2022*,

*Referencing* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division (UNDESA) for Sustainable Development's Food and Agriculture: *Report on the Future of Sustainability* (2012), which links education to effective implementation of sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate the seven climate-fragility risks outlined by the G7's *A New Climate for Peace Report*, to stabilize food production and allow resistant prices to rapid climate changes,

*Connecting* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report *Climate Change and Land* (2019) on sustainable agriculture to the achievement of food and livelihood security,

*Deeply concerned* by climate risks like coastal flooding and extreme weather events along extensive lowland and ecologically sensitive coastlines that combine to threaten food security, relocation, and development efforts, which increases the poverty rate and destabilization of Member States,

*Emphasizing* the need for a global effort to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission rate of 43 percent, in order to reach the 2030 climate and energy targets as mentioned in the Paris Agreement,

*Appreciating* the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) creation of the Global Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Infrastructure, which measures climate-warming pollution to better protect livelihood security,

*Recalling* the *Forests and United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030* (UNSPF) and 2014 New York Declaration on Forests which emphasize the essential capacity of forests to reduce climate-fragility risks relating to desertification, forest conservation, and access to forest resources,

*Underlining* the 23 targets, specifically Targets 2 and 3 relating to goal B, of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) during the COP 15 meeting in December 2022, focusing on the sustainable management of biodiversity and the sharing of information regarding biodiversity threats to stabilize ecosystems and their economic contributions,

*Considering* the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) adopted by the UN Statistical Commission (2021) and the UNDP's Funding Windows funding mechanism, which uses multilateral funding to increase cooperation to achieve SDGs and to better understand the financial impacts of the environment and its ecosystem services,

*Reinforcing* the collective effort via Global Environment Monitoring Systems (GEMS) of Member States to gather data to reduce resource competition and the negative impacts of extreme weather events and disasters,

*Further emphasizing* the continued use of the FAO's Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) to ensure further monitoring and measuring of data collected at the far and community level to ensure agro-ecological sustainability systems are functioning as intended,

*Deeply appreciative* of the work of the WMO in fostering collaboration between Member States for the sharing of climate and atmospheric data, which mitigates the effects of severe weather related to climate fragility,

*Expressing* appreciation for programs such as the UNEP's Global Program of Action for the Protection of Marine Environment and Land Based Activities (GPA), which help monitor and decrease land based activities that cause unintended effects of marine pollution,

*Desiring* to recognize the World Youth Report 2020 *Youth Social Entrepreneurship and the 2030 Agenda* that by 2030, which states that nearly 1.3 billion people will be between the ages of 15 and 24 worldwide and that youth is the population most susceptible to climate fragility risks,

1. *Calls* for the implementation of educational programs which aim to improve the resilience and the agricultural knowledge of the local population to address effectively climate-fragility risks, such as desertification, deforestation, and food shortage through UNEP, while also promoting the need for autonomy of Member States through the promotion of agricultural education by supporting self-sustaining educational programs which help Least Developing Countries (LDCs) to become financially independent and self-sufficient in modern economy by:

- a. Fostering academic collaboration between domestic experts and international professionals that contributes to the sustainable development of Member States, with the goal of raising the level of expertise in maintaining and healing ecosystems while promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between Member States, as well as education from local leaders to peers;
  - b. Training local leaders in sustainable agricultural practices to promote conservation agriculture, as noted in the IPCC special report *Climate Change and Land* (2019), such as minimal soil disturbance, crop rotation, efficient irrigation, and permanent soil organic cover, in which the traditions and cultures of each Member State with the implementation of agricultural education;
  - c. Emphasizing the education of women and youth in the agricultural sector by:
    - i. Prioritizing the equal educational opportunities of women in both rural and more developed regions;
    - ii. Facilitating women's transition from school to the workforce through vocational and financial training programs;
    - iii. Recognizing the importance of including youth to continue sustainable agricultural practices;
  - d. Promoting more hands-on and intensive programs like WACA, which:
    - i. Enhance the transfer of knowledge;
    - ii. Foster political dialogue among Member States;
    - iii. Mobilize public and private finance to tackle coastal erosion, flooding, pollution and climate change adaptation;
    - iv. Supports and educates local fisheries to enable sustainable fishing and ensure food safety for economies depending on marine agriculture;
    - v. Consists of country projects, regional integration and support activities, and a WACA Platform;
2. *Encourages* Member States to preserve biodiversity by creating dedicated areas protected from agricultural and industrial expansion such as:
- a. A national park system, conservation areas, or reserves in which land is preserved for protecting natural ecosystems and from land degradation;
  - b. Marine Protected Areas in which fishing and harvesting of other marine life forms are limited in order to prevent coastal land degradation, and therefore, extreme weather events such as tsunamis;
3. *Promotes* the expansion of protected national forests, and accompanying monitoring programs in order to ensure the difficult position of rural communities is not worsened by fires, landslides, flooding, windstorms and pest outbreaks by:
- a. Protecting the livelihood of rural forest communities and their access to forest resources such as timber for construction and animals for a food source;
  - b. Preventing land degradation, leading to the displacement of people and destruction of livelihood security;

- c. Analyzing the percent-area of forestlands and changes in dissolved oxygen;
  - d. Encouraging the preservation of protected areas of forestland with environmental legislation;
  - e. Gathering financial resources from NGO partnerships and improved distribution of the UN Climate Fund to developing Member States with the greatest endangered forestland percentage area;
4. *Recommends* that Member States establish or delegate local authorities tasked with addressing climate fragility related to resource competition, water management, and livelihood insecurity by:
- a. Moderating disputes between farmers regarding land and water rights;
  - b. Reimbursing farmers for losses of livestock or crops that have been destroyed or consumed by endangered species at the discretion of the Member State;
  - c. Collaborating with local populations to receive practical information regarding sustainable and useful practices for use in the community;
  - d. Further imploring Member States to cooperate with NGOs focused on biodiversity
5. *Further encourages* the consideration of long-term strategies to ensure consistency between Member States' climate and development plans to mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events and disasters by:
- a. Advocating for the continued use of the SIP to promote investment in sustainable and climate-resistant infrastructure projects within Member States;
  - b. Recommending Member States invest in alternative sources of renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gasses or pollutants in the air;
  - c. Continuing to monitor climate-warming gasses using the WMO Global Gas Monitoring Infrastructure to limit climate fragility risks related to sea level rise;
  - d. Reducing resource depletion and GHG emissions to preserve biodiversity and reduce extreme weather disasters;
6. *Invites* the review of the Environment Fund administered by the UNEP and provided by Member States, in order to finance actions such as the implementation of programs originating from new resolutions or aid for aftermath events coming from climate-fragility risks, especially in the developing Member States that:
- a. Fund technological climate monitoring programs to predict and help plan for disasters to minimize climate fragility risks, as well as measure current risk levels, such as:
    - i. Monitoring increased displacement due to sea-level rise;
    - ii. Changing fishing stocks through the implementation of accessible funds
  - b. Allow Member States in need to request additional funds to address climate fragility risks and be able to be given aid by accessing programs that are currently in effect;
  - c. Urge concerned Member States to respect the \$100 billion per year promise made at the COP 15 Copenhagen Summit that was supposed to take effect in 2020;

- d. Encourage regional organizations to strengthen their pre-existing economic bonds and foster new ones in order to finance more regional efforts and activities for improving tailored responses to disasters on a local level;
7. *Suggests* that UNDP and UNEA collaborate to facilitate the effective distribution of monetary aid within the Funding Windows funding mechanism, directed towards programs that would reduce climate fragility risks by forming a working group that is:
  - a. Accountable for assessing the need and allocation of funds with respect to data-based justification including risk assessments, population, migration, GDP and income gross of the receiver;
  - b. Respectful towards the Member State's sovereignty that receives the funding, establishing a relationship of equality between the donor and the receiver
  - c. Cognizant of the short-term nature of financial support in such programs, aiming to reach self-sustainability;
8. *Recommends* Member States focus on monitoring existing operations and on enhancing the stability of agricultural production and enriching environmental health, guaranteeing food security of local populations which can be endangered by extreme weather events through:
  - a. Urging Member States to utilize the SEEA EA to expand the use of ecosystem accounting and monitoring;
  - b. Maintaining programs such as TAPE for continued data collection at the farm and community level to measure the performance of agroecological sustainability systems;
  - c. Inviting expert groups from the FAO to conduct investigations to determine the crop productivity in the field of the Member States in need of agriculture enhancement and therefore follow the development of the precedent points;
  - d. Studying the impacts of the 8 trillion National Agricultural Transformation Strategy 2019-2023 to ensure it is working effectively and consider implementing strategies that work in other agricultural solutions;
  - e. Emphasizing other similar monitoring programs, like the WMO, which facilitate and promotes research and monitoring of weather, climate, and weather related systems to reduce the impact of severe weather as a result of climate fragility;
9. *Supports* the continued and improved use of strategies to decrease food insecurity which can cause conflicts due to a lack of needed resources throughout the world, by cooperating with United Nations bodies such as the FAO and UNIDO to:
  - a. Promote the sustainable agricultural mechanization of Member States through the funding of the IFAD, while considering environmental impacts, with the goal of enhancing the productivity of farmers and their living conditions, by:
    - i. Taking into account local farming traditions and culture;
    - ii. Producing more crops from the land already dedicated to agriculture;
  - b. Establish farmers' cooperatives in local regions which aid farmers in selling their products to promote the agricultural economy;



- c. Continue the work of UN programs such as the IFAD, which aims to provide funding and resources to small-scale farms to develop food chains in low-income Member States;
- 10. *Endorses* economic and monitoring advancements regarding sustainable ocean improvements due to the sea-level rise and coastal degradation for Member States directly affected by this resource to:
  - a. Further invite accelerated investments for sustainable monitoring for Member States that are more susceptible to poverty due to climate fragility risks such as natural disasters;
  - b. Recommend programs that focus on conservation and oceanic resources by monitoring the sea-level rise and coastal degradation including recommending that Member States plant beach-friendly vegetation along shorelines;
  - c. Promote access to the resources of coastal regions for affected Member States to mitigate natural resource conflicts which have been 40% of interstate conflicts in the past 60 years.



**Code:** UNEA/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA),*

*Reaffirming* UNEA's mandate as the leading global authority on the environment,

*Strongly acknowledging* the significant contributions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the fight against all climate change related issues including the problem of climate-fragility risks,

*Building upon* the *Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan for the Human Environment (1972)* during the United Nations Conference on the Environment in order to better address issues of climate-fragility,

*Reaffirming* the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)* to further encourage Member States to emphasize environmental protection alongside the pursuit of economic development,

*Deeply stresses* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2015)*, which urges Member States to self-regulate activities in order to stabilize greenhouse gases to avoid further damage to the ozone layer,

*Recognizing* the most recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations called *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability (2022)* that addresses the interconnectedness of climate, ecosystems, biodiversity, and human society while highlighting specific geographic areas that have an increased risk and fragility,

*Reaffirming* the Group of 7 (G7) report *A New Climate for Peace (2015)* that identifies climate fragility risks, resource competition, livelihood insecurity and migration, extreme weather events, volatility in food prices and availability, water management, sea level rise and coastal degradation, and the unintended effects of climate policies, which then suggests work across three key policy sectors to address these risks: climate change adaptation programs, development and humanitarian aid programs to build resilience, and peacebuilding and conflict prevention programs centered on climate-resilience peacebuilding,

*Reaffirming* the recent adoption of UNEA resolution 5/14 entitled "End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument" to develop the first international legally binding agreement against plastic pollution,

*Highlighting* the General Assembly resolution 64/292 entitled "The Human Right To Water and Sanitation" in 2010 that recognizes the importance of the global issue of difficult access to clean water,

*Further highlighting* the multilateral cooperation in protecting the global environment demonstrated in the United Nations High Seas Treaty,

*Deeply conscious* of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* which established the 17 *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* which aim at providing peace and prosperity to the world while tackling climate change, particularly SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, *SDG 7*, which ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and *SDG 13*, which seeks to combat climate change and its impacts,

*Deeply stressing* the importance of SDG 14.1 highlighting the need to limit toxic chemicals use in agricultural practices leading to the degradation of clean water sources and the loss of fisheries creating volatility in food price,

*Recognizing* the success of the guidance note titled *Addressing Climate-Related Security Risks (2019)* by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which introduces a two-step approach to build resilience to climate-fragility risks within individual communities and Member States,

*Determined* to see women as actors towards a greener future and their active involvement in the development and implementation of sustainable innovations and practices in accordance to UNEA resolution 17,

*Emphasizing* the conclusions of the UNEP report on “Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel”, which highlights the impact of climate change on livelihood,

*Deeply alarmed* by the effects of drought on rivers, marshes and peatlands, which could potentially release huge stocks of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere, and recognizing the work already done with the *Brazzaville Declaration (1944)*, which recognizes the need for good land use and infrastructure planning that takes into consideration the nature of peatlands,

*Aware of* the technological vulnerability of developing countries and the importance of technological innovation and transfer for the prevention and reduction of climate related risks according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Technology and Innovation Report 2030,

*Alarmed* by the particular susceptibility of women in regards to livelihood insecurity and food availability,

*Further recognizing* the work that has already been done by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in supporting the implementation of the *Paris Agreement (2016)* on areas relating to climate technology development and transfer such as but not limited to climate technology financing, national systems of innovations, making use of the global expertise network and technologies for adaptation and mitigation,

*Concerned* with the risks that migration brought about by food insecurity, political instability, and the lack of arable land pose to women as established by the March 2003 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

*Further recognizing* that allotting women agricultural resources creates an increase in food productivity and children’s health, reducing food volatility, inflated prices, and chances of migration, in addition to decreased rates of violence on women and an elevated status in society, as evidenced by the outcomes from Nepal in the 2011 37th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome,

*Further recognizing* the need to supplement economies through the creation of employment opportunities through flagship programs such as the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Jobs for Peace and Resilience (JPR) initiative in order to reduce the risk of climate change events,

*Acknowledging* the urgency of establishing a comprehensive framework to find a solution to the threat of water insecurity, a factor that further accentuates climate fragility risks by increasing the levels of resource competition and price shocks leading to further societal conflict and political unrest as highlighted by the 2023 UN Water Conference,

*Promoting* the creation of floodplains which are green areas that surround a river so as to be able, with their own vegetation, to retain and absorb the water, mitigating the urban area from the effects of strong and intense rainfall,

*Stressing* the need to recognize the interconnectedness of economic and food development, to improve economic conditions on a global scale and create a stable foundation for food security and accessibility for developing states,

*Further promoting* financial support and expertise in developing offshore energy for less developed Member States,

*Noting with concern* the risk that certain international sanctions may unintentionally intensify climate-related instability in states already facing climate-fragility risks,

*Further recognizing* the need to protect coastal areas for the preservation of biodiversity as mentioned at the Conference of the Parties (COP) 15,

*Further recognizing* the need for a more comprehensive network of warning infrastructure in high-risk areas for natural catastrophes according to the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*,

*Affirming* the Early Warning Systems for All (EW4ALL) Initiative as agreed upon at the COP27,

*Distressed* at the fact that the most climate fragile Member States receive only 4.5% of all climate funding as reported by the World Economic Forum,

*Emphasizing* the importance of enhancing of technology development, innovation, and transfer to Low Income Countries (LICs), Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs), and Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) for the prevention and reduction of climate related risks, thereby acknowledging the work of the Technology Mechanism established by the Conference of the Parties in 2010,

*Further noting* other Technology Transfer Initiatives such as, but not limited to, the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer,

*Reaffirming* international and global cooperation and the importance of training experts in countries with technological deficits so that sustainable progress can be achieved for the future,

*Recognizing* UNEP's and the UN Development Program's (UNDP) ongoing participation and funding of multiple climate initiatives such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, and the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA), which supports innovative approaches to adapt to climate change,

*Noting with satisfaction* the success of the climate fragility risks monitoring platform, Strata, in identifying, mapping, and monitoring existing environmental and climate stressors,

1. *Promotes* the further implementation of the 2019 UNEP Guidance Note suggesting Member States use the two-step assessment program, with step one being to assess the link between climate change, fragility, and conflict with existing climate-fragility risks and step two being used to translate the assessment into responses that link with peacebuilding, climate change adaptation, and development;
2. *Strongly invites* Member States to participate in green funds, such as the Green Climate Fund, to better anticipate, prevent and mitigate climate crisis, as funding is a key way to facilitate support to Member States affected by climate fragility risks and which can be done by:
  - a. Reinstating that the participation in such funds are made on a voluntary basis;
  - b. Demanding a better division of the funding to better address current and future climate-fragility crisis;
  - c. Calling for multi-stakeholders to contribute more to climate fund to expand climate change adaptation programs in the agriculture sector;
  - d. Encouraging UNEP and UNDP to continue funding of the AFCIA by encouraging those who have contributed the most carbon emissions per the Net Zero coalition to provide reparations to the degree they are able to, asking to account for the structural advantage of further developed Member States;
3. *Further invites* increased participation in Strata of all LICs and Member States that are willing to cooperate in data sharing and early warning systems, whilst still acknowledging and respecting the sovereignty of each state and the extent of data they are willing to share, by:

- a. Expanding the knowledge base from previous implementations in Africa, through the creation and deployment of special research teams for data collection and data analysis, as to achieve a faster roll-out;
  - b. Aiming for a successful implementation of the program within two years and within the budget of the UNEA;
4. *Calls for* the international community to increase cooperation in regards to water monitoring bodies by:
  - a. Utilizing the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS) to protect and secure existing populations around the world that are dependent on marine environments in order to ensure the stability of their economies;
  - b. *Recommends* the creation of the Coastal Protection Project for Sea and Rivers (CPPSR), which aims to implement sea and river biodiversity defense alongside risk management assessments in order to protect coastal shores and river beds from erosion caused by rising sea levels and climate disasters seeing as such climate emergencies greatly halt the lives of many and additionally affect the level of food availability;
5. *Promotes* the development of sustainable practices in marine food production in order to reduce climate fragility risks, specifically focusing on food prices and heightened competition and conflict over food insecurity by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to regulate fisheries and other aquaculture to ensure more environmentally friendly practices by utilizing existing legal frameworks in territorial and international waters, following the framework established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which includes a Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries as a basis;
  - b. Recommending redirecting subsidies for unsustainable fishing and agricultural industries toward sustainable fisheries and aquacultures;
  - c. Acknowledging the importance of blue economy and its role in food prices and livelihood stability as unsustainable practices can cause major fluctuations in food prices and job availability;
6. *Strongly encourages* increased international cooperation aimed at the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their resources in order to limit further climate degradation and its consequences which can accentuate the vulnerability of some communities who depend on their protection by:
  - a. Establishing regional monitoring programs;
  - b. Endorsing inter-border protected areas as to protect natural spaces beyond human made borders;
  - c. Emphasizing the need by Member States to acknowledge the importance of rare ecosystems such as peatlands, valuable rainforests, coastal mangroves and any other significant habitat;
  - d. Promoting joint regional knowledge sharing about reforestation, preservation techniques and sustainable agriculture through governmental environmental entities that would help communities strengthen and maintain biodiversity that ensures

cohabitation with their surroundings and subsequently the stability of the population that occupy them;

- e. Acknowledging that coastal degradation and sea level rise is an important risk for coastal communities;
7. *Endorses* the increased allotment of productive agricultural resources to women, which has proven that such a move could increase agricultural output and relieve some of the food insecurity caused by climate change as well as improve livelihood insecurity, which is a climate fragility risk;
8. *Encourages* further intervention from UNEP to work towards the promotion and increased awareness of women's access to their rights in regards to food, clean water, and housing with consideration to the growing lack of accessibility due to climate fragility risks such as food price volatility and lack of availability given the particularly vulnerable position women are in;
9. *Stresses* the importance of UNEP in training women towards greener economies, involvement in innovation, and decision making process regarding environmental policies as well as leadership roles in sustainable development so as to ensure livelihood security to women, especially those in areas that do not allow women to work without the consent of their husbands;
10. *Invites* Member States to initiate programs that promote financial independence for women to ensure their firm stance against outcomes of climate fragility, such as resource competition, livelihood insecurity, and the volatility of food prices and availability as a result of poor crop yields, by:
  - a. Ensuring they have their own income to compete for resources when they did not have the opportunity or means to do so before;
  - b. Adding their own income to their household for a stronger foundation for children, their own well-being and ensuring livelihood security;
11. *Requests* Member States to incentivize the creation of green jobs in partnership with ILO's Jobs for Peace and Resilience flagship programme, which would lead to employment opportunities in Member States threatened by climate fragility to alleviate their potential economic vulnerability;
12. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Regional Commission collaborate alongside the UNEP and pre-existing organizations to create regional plans to make vulnerable areas, particularly rural ones, more resilient to climate change by:
  - a. Calling for deepened cooperation between regional groups and national governments to adopt cohesive regional policies and national legislation on water management;
  - b. Encouraging the ECOSOC Regional Commission to improve water management by negotiating water pricing cap treaty with national governments for their specific regions, ensuring that everyone has an equal access to clean and safe drinking water according to their regional specifications because without accessible drinking water major stress is imposed on populations and leads to resources management conflicts;
  - c. *Suggesting that* Member States donate funds towards building water infrastructure in remote areas in order to improve water management and reduce the chance of resource competition in states facing water scarcity;

- d. Implementing preventative measures and technologies that have been proven to be effective against the effects of climate change in areas of similar biosphere, in collaboration with UNDRR, such as successful anti desertification planting methods, hurricane and earthquake protection technologies, forest fire prevention methods and much more as provided under the regional programmes of action for the implementation of the Sendai Framework;
13. *Calls* for the expansion of sustainable agricultural practices by Member States to better counter the threat of famine in climate fragile regions through mechanisms such as:
  - a. The development of modern agricultural practices in collaboration with local farmers to enhance yield production in battling food insecurity in collaboration with the Climate Smart Agriculture program of the World Bank, with the purpose of increasing productivity, enhancing resilience and reducing emissions;
  - b. The creation of a sustainable food development program, to promote and share modern technologies across borders, and monitor food production yield as preferred by said state, given the fact that food insecurity is a major issue of climate fragility;
14. *Recommends* a case-by-case study programme of willing Member States' natural biosphere and available resources in order to identify potential renewable energy sources and effectively direct available funds, alongside economic development of said energy sources, tackling *SDG 7* and *SDG 8* to ensure that populations do not suffer from instability related to scarcity of energy resources that directly contribute to livelihood security and relieve those already affected;
15. *Urges* the Executive Director of the UNEP to:
  - a. Identify Member States which are currently experiencing or are especially vulnerable to the development of climate-related armed conflicts, to allow for better targeting of water and other climate-related aid;
  - b. Prepare a report analyzing how international sanctions impact climate-fragility risks;
  - c. Encourage Member States to bear climate-fragility risks in mind when deciding upon and implementing sanctions programs;
  - d. Encourage sanction-implementing actors to consider the possibility of creating targeted exemptions within sanctions programs to ensure that they do not impede climate-relief efforts;
16. *Recommends* the expansion of the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Current Awareness Bulletin (CAB) to include a specific annual publication entitled "Save the Water: Building Sustainable Development," which should publish reports on ocean temperature and salt levels and how they are able to indicate upcoming natural disasters, as well as their corresponding implications on civilian livelihoods that can be used in order to improve government capacity building and disaster risk reduction, with the specific intention of providing information to sea level rise and coastal degradation as well as its effects on livelihood security;
17. *Further recommends* expanding the Climate Sensitive Programming for Sustaining Peace which is a UNEP backed course that provides tools needed to figure out localized climate risk assessments and incorporate them into a peacebuilding programme life-cycle;

18. *Calls* for strengthening programs such as the UNEP's Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to build up climate resilient communities, economies, and food systems through catastrophe management training programs and by facilitating the transfer and implementation of green technology while reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which would allow for the mitigation of climate change and its effects and allow us to predict the probability of climate change related migration, livelihood insecurity and extreme weather events and disasters as to better manage them;
19. *Inviting* all Member States to participate in the joint work programme of the United Nations Technology Facility Mechanism (TFM), which is a collaborative multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs for the consideration of how developing countries can be supported in updating their technology needs assessments, with the specific intention on reducing livelihood insecurity and increasing food availability by:
  - a. Expanding the countries of operation across the globe, especially to areas that are largely affected by the consequences of climate change like extreme weather events and livelihood insecurity;
  - b. Conducting capacity-building and development of national policies and measures to create conditions that enable better coping with the effects brought upon by climate change;
  - c. Providing technical assistance for achieving sustainable mitigation and adaptation by contributing to making livelihoods more climate resilient, and thus more resistant to climate-induced damages;
  - d. Undertaking analytical work to address challenges and develop solutions related to technology development and transfer, to enhance the knowledge base in this area and to support parties in making the transformational changes envisioned in the *Paris Agreement* (2016).





**Code:** UNEA/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the urgency of anthropogenic climate change and the reemphasis of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and with the understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), which address many aspects of climate fragility response measures,

*Noting with deep concern* the devastating effects of climate change on international security as discussed in the Climate Security Mechanism Toolbox,

*Expressing* its appreciation for the Euroclima+ Initiative which engages in technology sharing of environmentally friendly technologies between Member States,

*Further recognizing* the serious threat posed by climate fragility risks and their potential impact on global stability and prosperity as highlighted in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2023 report and the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP) *Addressing Climate Related Security Risks Report* (2019) and realizing that these risks can be mitigated with a shift towards environmentally friendly energy sources,

*Acknowledging* the important role of technology in mitigating the impacts of climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions as established by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1994),

*Considering* the expanding reach of and further utilizing the United Nations Statistics Division and its importance on tracking and compiling data from statistics agencies at a local, regional, national, and international level,

*Emphasizing* the need for increased cooperation and support among nations to promote the development and deployment of technologies, and expressing its appreciation for General Assembly resolution A/75/L.120 (2021) on "Impact of Rapid Technological Change on Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals", which promotes the use of technology sharing between Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

*Expressing its interest* in creating accessible and open-source technology databases with climate-related information to address the consequences of climate changes such as water scarcity, drought, flood, and other natural disasters as highlighted in UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2021/30 (2021) on "Open-Source Technologies for Sustainable Development" and the UNEP report *Options for Decoupling Economic Growth from Water Use and Water Pollution* (2015),

*Believing* that the creation of new avenues through which to share green technology and best practices for implementing said technology, to reduce the effects of climate fragility, as was referenced in the UNCTAD's *Technology and Innovation Report* (2023) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF),

*Highlighting* the importance of exporting technological expertise while taking into account each state's individual challenges as was referenced in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) report *The Role of Productive and Technological Capabilities on Export Dynamics in Developing Countries* (2018),

*Taking into consideration* the UNDP's programme Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change that highlights the importance of early warning systems (EWS), a tool designed to monitor, detect and

notify individuals and communities of impending or ongoing natural disasters, and other technological tools in reducing the risks and impacts of natural disasters and environmental emergencies,

*Further recalling* the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) engagement towards the *Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)* initiative (2015), which boosts the capacity of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

*Bearing in mind* the power of reliable and innovative forecasts to mitigate the effect of climate catastrophes, as underlined by the WMO's report on *Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Risk Reduction: Opportunities, Challenges, and Prospects* (2022), which highlights the potential of state-of-the-art analytical approaches such as Artificial Intelligence (AI),

*Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to reduce disaster risk in accordance with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*,

*Encouraging* cooperation between economic funding initiatives and funds such as the Environment Fund, Green Climate Fund, and International Development Association to facilitate grants for LDC, Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to introduce and further continue the development of their transitions to renewable energy assisted by organizations,

*Acknowledging* the progress made during the 2023 Water Conference to respond to the global water crisis with attention given to adoption of the *Water Action Agenda*,

*Guided by* the use of programs through the UN's SDG student website National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and Center for Sustainable Development (CDS) as an important tool for educating people on climate fragility technology, based around water conservation and hydroelectricity,

*Further recommending* pre-existing regional, national, and international agreements and partnerships to act as a vector for logistical coordination to facilitate cooperation for economic development,

*Cognizant of* the potential in employing improved technologies and in the discovery of new ideas on water management in unstable regions as explored in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development report, *Ensuring Safe Water and Sanitation for All* (2023),

*Expressing appreciation* toward existing UN programs, such as the UNEP Development Fund, the Sanitation and Hygiene Fund (SHF), the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply (JMP), and the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), that provide resources to regions in need of enhanced water management,

*Further noting* the great potential of partnerships between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Member States in regards to technological innovations,

*Determined* to address the root causes of climate change and identifying low carbon energy sources as essential to the goal of fulfilling the Nationally Determined Contributions of the *Paris Agreement* (2015) that is legally binding,

*Fully aware of* economic restructuring issues that may arise with transitions to new energies and being prepared to work with domestic organizations and NGOs to aid and facilitate the post-transition period as discussed in UNEP's *Green Industrial Policy Report* (2018),

*Further reemphasizing* the need for rapid developments and changes within the energy sector as outlined in the *Paris Agreement* (2015) under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1994),

*Highlighting* the increased energy efficiency, reduced carbon emissions, and improved energy grid reliability in developing countries associated with the Digital Demand-Driven Electricity Networks Initiatives (3DEN) as a successful pilot program in low carbon energy sources,

*Further stressing* the need to reliably develop forms of low carbon energy sources at an international level and to better educate populations as successfully done by the International Renewable Energy Agency,

*Calling attention* to the work already done by the World Bank's Just Transition for All initiative in working with local communities to establish renewable energy,

*Noting the great success* of the UN Interagency Task Team Workstream 6 as a forum for sharing information to enable a more seamless transition to low carbon energy sources in developing member states,

*Conscious of* the global struggle of food security and climate change addressed by the Climate-Smart Agriculture of the World Bank (CSA) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) working together to achieve sustainable growth and resilience,

1. *Recommends* that UNEP develops new forums to share knowledge and innovative ideas, to ensure availability of best practices to all and to become more accessible to all Member States to amplify national impacts through:
  - a. The creation of an annual report detailing developments and research on green energy technology done in developed Member States to act as a guide for other Member States that wish to develop and transition to green energy technologies;
  - b. The hosting of global workshops, on best practice for implementation of green technology, to be led by developed Member States with experience in the successful implementation of renewable energy to happen bi-annually;
  - c. The promotion of green energy pilot programs, such as the Digital Demand-Driven Electricity Networks Initiatives, which will allow developing economies to determine which source of renewable energy works best in their Member State;
  - d. Encouraging the use of statistics provided by the National Statistic Office to track data related to climate change, including but not limited to historic maps of weather disasters, change in water levels, rainfall, and further statistics that are relevant to climate fragility and overlook the progression of the implemented green technologies and solutions;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to begin negotiations, within the UNEA, on a Roadmap for the Use of Climate-related Technologies which shall aim to encourage technological assistance between most affected States and developed States in order to further strengthen the use of technologies for risk assessment and impact modeling;
3. *Endorses* movement towards renewable energy in all Member States through partnerships with NGOs and facilitating new and reinforcing pre-existing bilateral and multilateral agreements through:
  - a. Recommending Member States partner with initiatives such as the World Bank's Just Transition for All Initiative and work with local communities to create plans, policies and reforms that allow for the needed transition to renewable energy;
  - b. Supports international information sharing cooperation by having UNEP produce general recommendations relating to education and awareness to achieve broader support among Member States' populations by developing an exchange programme for experts from relevant and local organizations, NGOs, and requesting expertise from the UN Industrial Development Organization to address climate disasters and continue climate research;

- c. Facilitating capacity building initiatives through the *UN Interagency Task Team Workstream 6* such as the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to allow the transition to low-carbon energy sources;
  - d. Establishing expected accountability from both ends inside the bilateral agreement, meaning commitment to transparency in financial accounts, activity, progress and setbacks;
- 4. *Encourages* partnerships between all Member States to prioritize the development and deployment of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and other technological tools to increase resilience and reduce the risks and impacts of natural disasters and environmental emergencies by:
  - a. Inviting Member States, specialized agencies, and other stakeholders to provide financial and technical support to Member States with lower resources to improve their capacity to develop, deploy, and utilize EWS, and further implement the WMO Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative (2015);
  - b. Paying particular attention to partnerships with vulnerable communities being exposed to extreme weather events to maintain continuous support and further develop existing projects;
  - c. Calling upon Member States to support the development of innovative EWS technologies through information sharing and best practices related to EWS and other technological tools for reducing the risks and impacts of natural disasters and environmental emergencies;
- 5. *Strongly supports* research efforts to leverage the latest technical developments with the aim of improving natural forecasting performances, in particular regarding weather and natural hazards, by:
  - a. Discussing the development of a digital map of high-risk areas to track the development of fires, flood, desertification in near real-time through climate risks algorithms, informing optimal resource allocation and long-term strategies for environment management;
  - b. Identifying the potential application for AI in addressing climate-fragility risks and leveraging AI to improve hazard forecasting for regionalized long-term events such as hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons, and empowering stakeholders to take more data-driven approach to climate adaptation;
- 6. *Recommends* the continued need for investment to developing Member States, from willing Member States with the capacity to do so, in climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure including but not limited to:
  - a. The construction of desalination plants such as explained SDG Target 14.7 to secure drinking water supplies in water areas with a lack of fresh-water access but not limited to coastal and marine environments;
  - b. Updating and ameliorating current infrastructure, such as pipelines and aqueducts, to improve water distribution efficiency in Member States that are not able to finance environmental national projects fully themselves;
  - c. Collaborating with United Nations programs such as the SHF, the (JMP), and the (SWA) to assist with funding and the implementation of water sanitation, waste-

management technologies, menstrual health resources, and infrastructure to prevent and mitigate poor hygiene, droughts, and flooding, such as: canals, waste receptacles, sewer systems, carbon filtration systems, waste-treatment plants, and reverse osmosis treatment centres;

7. *Calls upon* UNEP to expand their Environment Fund to include funding for innovation in water technology to allow novel ideas concerning water security, including but not limited to energy efficient desalination technology and plant-based waste water treatment, to grow into employable technology and to ensure their implementation in water scarce areas;
8. *Seeks* to utilize funding through the Environment Fund, Green Climate Fund, and the World Bank's International Development Association in the form of grants as to encourage the rebuilding, prevention, and mitigation of climate fragility risks in LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS through, funds can be gathered with earmarked contribution, which, through the action of UNEP, will be used to expand the programs in the less developed countries, or in those which do not possess the necessary resources through:
  - a. The recommendation of increased investment to the Green Climate Fund, International Development Association by voluntary Member States up to 0.0001% of their Gross Domestic Product;
  - b. Emphasis on pre-existing bilateral and multilateral trade and economic development agreements between North-South and South-South Member States such as the Asia Pacific Climate Finance Fund, EAF-Nansen Programme, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, among others;
  - c. Grant funding allocation based on Member State-specific exposure to climate fragility risks, national sensitivity to its effects, and the adaptive capacity to cope with its effects determined by an ad-hoc committee of Member States who have increased contribution into the Environment Fund, Green Climate Fund, or International Development Association consisting of no more than one third of donors chosen at random;
9. *Suggests* furthering research in alternatives to sources of high carbon energy as was suggested in the Climate Security Mechanism Toolbox by:
  - a. Furthering research and education of hydroelectricity and water conservation by educating students through the UN SDGs website and educating the general public through various research facilities including but not limited to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and the Center for Sustainable Development, as well as to educate and to expand education around Sustainability including water conservation and hydropower to further the knowledge sharing and expanding future research of Water conservation between Member States;
  - b. Encouraging Member States through universities and privately funded research institutes to share innovations and advancements in technology around water conservation and hydroelectricity following the collaborative framework established by the International Renewable Energy Agency;
10. *Proposes* the further implementation of the CSA of the World Bank and the UN FAO through the partnering of Member States with this program to allow a collaborative adoption of climate-adaptable systems that ensure food security while protecting the land by:

- a. Researching ways to reduce vulnerability to droughts, pests, diseases and different factors that could tarnish crops in different ways while improving the resilience capacity to climate change;
- b. Taking under special consideration the need to tutor and teach farmers around the world how to use these technologies for them to be able to adapt and improve their production capacity using:
  - i. Educational programs implemented on a local community level, with specific guidance for geographic region;
  - ii. Programs organized by respective governmental agricultural leadership bodies within Member States;
  - iii. Annual reporting of program efficacy and impact by Member States to both CSA and FAO to ensure accurate and productive programming is implemented.



**Code:** UNEA/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the goal of all Member States to achieve higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress as stated in Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

*Re-emphasizing* the importance of Articles 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 of the *Charter of the United Nations* for individual state sovereignty of Member States,

*Firmly convinced* of the dignity of all persons and their rights to life, liberty, and security, especially in the context of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation),

*Keeping in mind* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which sets tangible target points for Member States, and specifically emphasizes SDGs 2 (zero hunger), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), and 14 (life below water),

*Reaffirming* the obligations outlined in Article 9.4 of the *Paris Agreement* for developed Member States to provide adequate support to developing Member States to cope with and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change,

*Acknowledging* the dependence of several Member States on oceanic wildlife as a source of food and the importance of sustainable fisheries to achieve food security in the face of deteriorating ecosystems as a result of climate change,

*Having considered* that climate change exacerbates existing threats and compromises vulnerable communities, including climate-related violent conflict as recognized by *A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks*, an independent report commissioned by G7 members,

*Cognizant* of the 2021 annual United Nations (UN) Environment Program (UNEP) report highlighting the increase of inequalities due to environmental challenges,

*Fully aware* of the achievements of UNEP's Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) in preventing and sustaining peace in a climate-changing world through its support to advocacy, international partnerships, and capacity building, all of which are stated in the annual progress reports of 2021,

*Deeply concerned* with the increasing negative impacts of climate change on climate-fragility risks and its impact on the quality of water globally, as 1.1 billion people do not have access to drinkable and safe water, food, and infrastructures,

*Recognizing* that 53.2 million people were internally displaced in 2022 alone due to climate-related issues, as reported by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UNHCR's strict relation with peacebuilding efforts,

*Acknowledging* the UN Ethics Office that reinforces cooperation, accountability, and transparency through the Standard of Conduct for the International Civil Service and Articles 3 and 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which are vital for addressing these sustainable long-term goals, climate change action, and policies, which include peacebuilding, global security, and refugee assistance,

*Deeply alarmed* that the World Bank in the *Groundswell* report, 2021, estimates that as many as 216 million people could be displaced as a consequence of climate-fragility risks by 2050,

*Recognizing* the 2021 Finance Delivery Plan based on the *Paris Agreement* as a guide for Member States and organizations' voluntary financial aid toward mitigating climate-fragility risks,

*Reiterating* the potential for fast-paced technological developments in the areas of data science and artificial intelligence to be used in the early detection of climate-related risks and warning systems, such as the UN's Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (SCIEWS) project,

*Cognizant* of the need for international support towards Member States who lack the resources to address climate-fragility risks on their own,

*Applauding* the previous efforts of Member States through programs such as the Modeling Systems for Agricultural Impact of Climate Change (MOSAICC) looked over by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

*Considering* the significant impact of climate-fragility risks on food security, particularly in small and developing Member States, as reported on by the UNAI's Food Security and Climate Change articles, and the need to address the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture and food production,

*Noting* the importance of crop diversification as a means of enhancing food security and building resilience against climate-fragility risks, as presented in the FAO's *Agricultural Development Economics Policy Brief 8*, 2018,

*Bearing in mind* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) may initiate studies concerning environmental and other related issues as well as make recommendations on any such matters to the General Assembly as stated in Article 62 and Article 66 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

*Fully aware* of the importance of third-party actors' ability to aid climate-fragility risk mitigation through funds such as the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Project of the World Bank Group and the Innovative Global Public Goods Solutions,

*Acknowledging* the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) and the fact that local and indigenous communities have firsthand knowledge of potential issues arising in the area and should hold a part in the solution,

*Bearing in mind* that the UN Development Programme (UNDP) supports Member States in developing and implementing financially sustainable development strategies that consider the vulnerabilities of communities within Member States including climate-fragility risks,

*Considering* the importance of including Regional Governmental bodies to ensure the Human Rights of the population in times of environmental crises,

*Seriously concerned* that according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), acidification and temperature rises in marine ecosystems negatively impact security in coastal nations,

*Recognizing* the importance of the results in the UNDP report *Climate Finance for Sustainable Peace* which addresses the importance of regional implementation of climate finance projects, the co-benefits of said projects, and the causal link between climate change and global security,

*Observing* that the UNEP is a global entity that includes the Green Climate Fund (GCF) which is essential to funding projects dedicated to fighting climate change and its effects,

1. *Directs* the UNEP to integrate regional adaptive initiatives into its governing framework through the implementation of a new committee that will be dubbed the Climate Adaptive Regional Programme (CARP);
2. *Further proclaims* the parameters of the Governing Guidelines for the CARP Committee to:
  - a. Solely be a subsidiary body for the participating Member States of the UNEP;
  - b. Be a committee encouraging the sharing of knowledge on solutions addressing climate-fragility risks between participating states of the UNEP;



- c. Establish an approach which will treat each applicable region with equitable action, with the scope being conducted by the will of the assembly;
  - d. Provide regional-specific approaches for dealing with climate-fragility risks;
  - e. Have the ability to offer suggestions to Member States as a subcommittee and act within the confines of the charter of the UNEP;
  - f. Meet in caucus every two years with a location under the decision of the committee to decide on the allocations of funds;
3. *Calls upon* a collective effort to promote the goals of CARP as:
- a. Protecting vulnerable populations that are more likely to be adversely affected by severe climate change through financial and resource exportation and distribution;
  - b. Amplifying a global relationship that builds upon and emphasizes a community effort in strengthening the addressing of climate-fragility risks;
  - c. Ensuring parameters to achieve feasible solutions to address food security issues that come as a direct result of climate-fragility and establish partnerships among Member States;
  - d. Providing suggestions to pre-existing regional governmental organizations to allow the collaboration of other regional non-members to address climate-fragility risks;
  - e. Promoting accountability for Member States who have entered into global climate agreements aimed at decreasing emissions to facilitate reaching the goals of those agreements, and encouraging Member States who have not yet entered one to fulfill their international duty by working towards those same goals;
  - f. Advocating for a seamless transition toward a net-zero, circular economy through the promotion of green energy and low-carbon building materials;
  - g. Encouraging the ideas of data sharing between Member States, which will increase stabilization and therefore strengthen many vulnerable communities with more effective solutions for natural disasters;
4. *Encourages* international financial collaboration through a multi-source financial initiative funding CARP to provide resources to regions identified as vulnerable by climate-fragility risk indicators and data collection facilitated and provided by CARP by:
- a. Coordinating with existing funds, such as the GCF, the Innovative Global Public Goods Solutions (GPG fund) from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Project (FCV Project) run by the World Bank Group, to promote the effective distribution of funds to address climate-fragility protection;
  - b. Promoting voluntary actors, including but not limited to Member States, private individuals, and NGOs, in contributing donations and/or subsidies as monetary aid to support CARP's budget for climate policy guided by the structural model for donation-based fundraising similar to the 2021 Climate Finance Delivery Plan;
  - c. Utilizing established CARP information and knowledge-sharing systems to identify vulnerable regions and subsequently direct resources on a needs-based basis;

- d. Encouraging the promotion of financial transparency regarding the funding sources, the reallocation, and the usage of monetary aid through knowledge sharing and individual Member States' regulatory frameworks;
5. *Urges* for close cooperation of the UN and regional governmental organizations within the framework of CARP to:
- a. Build upon the achievements of the UNEP's CSM to prevent future climate risks by implementing its tools and structures in CARPs cooperation with regional governmental organizations;
  - b. Confirm all communities of the population get access to the information through:
    - i. Down-scaling climate information to the relevant project areas;
    - ii. Providing nearer-term projections;
    - iii. Engaging with stakeholders from the beginning;
    - iv. Tailoring climate information to fit end-users' needs;
    - v. Communicating that information as clearly and effectively as possible;
  - c. Strengthen the cooperation between the UN and regional governmental organizations to improve the fair and sustainable distribution of information, resources and personnel to tackle and prevent climate-fragility risks, by:
    - i. Mitigating natural disasters, such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods, and droughts by including but not limiting measures to flood barriers and saltwater barriers;
    - ii. Using the distribution of information provided by Member States to predict upcoming disasters and anticipate larger needs of extra electricity, medical, and humanitarian aid;
    - iii. Calculating the amount of internally displaced people so Member States would be able to properly react;
6. *Recommends* the utilization of the CARP committee to strengthen water management in agricultural areas at risk by:
- a. Reinforcing collaboration between developing and developed Member States with:
    - i. The support of global partners committed to sustainable agriculture;
    - ii. International informative workshops on improving the efficiency of water use in agriculture with developing Member States through UNEP in collaboration with FAO;
  - b. Suggesting Member States allocate debt relief based on the development of efficient water practices in agriculture with standards defined by the CARP committee to:
    - i. Promote a continual effort to improve practices without the burden of debt;
    - ii. Create an equitable future for all Member States;

- c. Publishing an annual report reviewed by the UNEP on the advancements made concerning the efficient use of water in agriculture by developing Member States and their possible areas of improvement;
7. *Endorses* investment in renewable energy which boosts economies and supports Member States who are affected by economic crises by creating jobs and markets more reliant on green energy, while simultaneously mitigating the effects caused by climate change risks by:
  - a. Encouraging the transition from non-renewable and the continued investment in green energy to support developing Member States;
  - b. Seeking support for green and renewable energy in developing Member States, through both increased funding and the exchange of knowledge provided by CARP;
  - c. Emphasizing the principle that all Member States shall remain sovereign and have ultimate control over energy development within their borders;
  - d. Increasing the production of electricity from solar power, wind power, and hydroelectric power with the assistance of financial incentives provided by CARP;
  - e. Investing in emissions-free transportation such as public transportation infrastructure and alternative energy vehicles;
8. *Recommends* the CARP Committee to encourage Member States to engage in public-private partnerships with the private sector to utilize data and research presented at international forums that cover topics based on climate-fragility, such as World Bank's Fragility Forum, and other relevant conferences to coordinate activities focused on:
  - a. Facilitating the construction of sustainable infrastructure designed to increase climate resilience in the Member States, especially those with climate-fragile communities and marginalized groups;
  - b. Providing information on regional climate-fragility issues and vulnerabilities to advance the formation of guidelines under the jurisdiction of the CARP Committee for future green innovation and technology utilized by the private sector;
  - c. Encouraging the cooperation and voluntary sharing of information with other UN bodies, such as FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), specialized and actively involved in combating food insecurity caused by the climate crisis to streamline the advancement of sustainable agricultural infrastructure and green technology;
  - d. Fostering gender-inclusive climate-friendly collaboration in the private sector by bolstering the leadership roles of women in climate-fragile communities to create a more sustainable system of production and resource use in vulnerable areas;
  - e. Promoting improved working conditions in occupational fields that are at risk due to climate change, such as agricultural labor and transportation, with initiatives such as providing protective equipment and tailoring working hours, that address weather conditions altered by the climate crisis;
  - f. Establishing bilateral cooperation with regional climate change mitigation initiatives, NGOs, and charity organizations, who are working with climate-fragile communities and handle the topic of climate change mitigation;

9. *Encourages* all Member States to engage in sustainable use of natural resources and highlights the importance of creating regulations that limit and prevent unnecessary pollution and maximize resources by:
  - a. Overseeing the use of fertilizers that are causing soil acidification, altering the pH of the soil, and leading to the release of greenhouse gasses, creating a real threat to food security;
  - b. Implementing progressive agrarian practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and agricultural pollution, such as planting cover crops, rotating crops, and embracing diversity in order to create more resource efficient methods of farming;
  - c. Emphasizing the importance of reforestation, encouraging each Member State to assign protected green areas destined to afforestation to mitigate the impact of climate disasters and resource loss that come as a result;
10. *Suggests* the CARP committee to continue the UNEP's work in international initiatives like the CSM to continue the work on the reduction of climate-induced violent conflict of Member States by:
  - a. Encouraging multilateral agreements to work together to protect resources imperative to regions affected by climate-fragility;
  - b. Improving regional education initiatives through information-sharing process to better understand the importance of regional cooperation to protect the region's agricultural economy and reduce the monopolization of resources to better ensure stability;
  - c. Acknowledging that Member States who are vulnerable to climate change are more likely to be subject to the consequences of climate-induced conflict, as established by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA);
11. *Stresses* the need to ensure that Member States remain sovereign, allowing for them to deal with climate-related risks through ownership of their natural resources and energy sectors as a facet of the CARP framework, accomplished through:
  - a. Providing support for Member States who are facing the corporate and national pressure so that they are capable of maintaining strength from within;
  - b. Proclaiming that international security in the area of economics and ecology has to stay the main priority for Member States;
  - c. Recommending the UNFCCC to use funds from UN entities such as the Green Climate Fund to invest in Member States so that they can move toward green and renewable energy, without compromising national integrity;
12. *Suggests* the ECOSOC conduct a regional focused study to be implemented into CARP to:
  - a. Find applicable solutions for food insecurity in developing Member States that has been worsened by a changing climate and altered weather conditions affecting agricultural fields;
  - b. Acknowledge the crucial role of regional-level coordination that is a catalyst to proactive decision-making and climate action in the Member States;

- c. Create regional mechanisms for addressing the conservation and reduction of climate-fragility risks, specifically in the protection of livelihoods, armed conflicts, and natural disasters;
  - d. Interpret research gathered by Member States and regional NGOs to provide recommendations on the most efficient policies to implement across ecosystems;
13. *Encourages* Member States of CARP to partner with the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Climate initiative to better serve vulnerable populations by:
- a. Advocating to model WMO's Severe Weather Forecasting Programme (SWFP), which strengthens National Meteorological and Hydrological services in developing Member States as a guide in disaster preparedness for vulnerable communities;
  - b. Incorporating the coordination of meteorological, hydrological, and related activities within specific regions into addressing climate-fragility risks;
  - c. Protecting extremely vulnerable Member States by identifying meteorological patterns that would take into consideration existing climate instabilities;
14. *Calls for* widespread utilization of international institutes for climate data analysis and collection databases to support Member States advocating for climate resilient solutions in the decision-making process of risk mitigation within the CARP structure:
- a. Utilizing UNEA-4, Ministerial Declaration (UNEP/EA.4/L.1), *Commitment to Global Environmental Data Strategy*, which outlines measures to improve the quality of life of people in highly polluted areas which have a high risk of falling prey to climate disasters;
  - b. Promoting information sharing among experts from diverse fields and regions to share best practices, knowledge, and research on climate-related risks and solutions;
  - c. Developing early warning systems and monitoring tools to track the progress and effectiveness of climate adaptation measures;
  - d. Supporting research on the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and the populations nutritionally and economically reliant on these ecosystems;
  - e. Encouraging Members States to conduct routine climate risk assessments following a general structure of:
    - i. Assessing priority risk in key domains such as governance, economy, human, built environment, and national environment;
    - ii. Determining the severity of consequences resulting from climate-fragility in multiple timeframes such as currently, by 2050, and by 2100;
  - f. Preventing hesitations to share data to protect a country's security by securing that data would be secured and used only to predict, analyze, and preemptively protect against Climate-fragility risks;
15. *Promotes* the usage of CARP to protect coastal communities most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate-fragility such as temperature rises, the acidification of ocean waters, sea-level rises, coastal degradation as well as food insecurity by:

- a. Bringing together groups of experts to share knowledge and research to determine which areas are most vulnerable to acidification and temperature rises, such as, but not limited to, ecologically vulnerable areas like coral reefs and breeding grounds of temperature-sensitive species;
- b. Using said knowledge to help Member States in rejuvenating and restoring areas damaged by temperature rises and acidification to counteract their negative impact on biodiversity and thus on food security;
- c. Encouraging Member States to protect and support coastal communities from sea-level rise by implementing measures to counteract coastal degradation such as planting or restoring mangrove forests along coastlines;
- d. Encouraging the Group of Experts within the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea to:
  - i. Address the restoration and protection of seagrass ecosystems as they capture nearly 14% of total carbon emissions sequestered by oceans and thus reduce the impacts of acidification on fisheries and the food security of coastal Member States;
  - ii. Discuss innovative solutions to plant and cultivate seagrass in large amounts;
- e. Encouraging sustainable fishing practices in ecosystems vulnerable to acidification and temperature rises to secure sustainable food sources for coastal communities, such as by encouraging industrial fishing in those areas only on specific years in rotation;

16. *Recommends* that CARP willing member states work towards limiting environmental degradation, such as coastal erosion and water acidification, which increases global pressures on ecosystems and wildlife, to mitigate climate-fragility's threat by:

- a. Encouraging the protection of maritime boundaries and ocean resources as conflict may increase due to the extinction of necessary wildlife or other climate-fragility threats;
- b. Minimizing pollution of the marine ecosystems already affected, as the pollutants exacerbate temperature rises, increase acidification through leaching and poison the food chains, by:
  - i. Localizing and recovering ghost nets through the installment of GPS devices on new nets for a more sustainable fishery and a reduction of plastic pollution;
  - ii. Building barriers strategically placed to impede plastic pollution and garbage from reaching and destroying the fragile areas mentioned prior;
  - iii. Strongly encouraging Member States to regulate their practices of chemical dumpings;
- c. Supporting reforestation efforts, as forests are an integral part of reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;
- d. Encouraging the implementation of regulations regarding air pollution, such as carbon trading systems, in order to achieve SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy);

- e. Urging every Member State to adopt the international labeling system for seafood to help at-risk marine ecosystems recover and regulate the acidification and temperature rates;
17. *Recommends* the development of international and regional frameworks for more sustainable agricultural practices to become resilient to climate change under the direction of UNEP and the financial administration of CARP by:
- a. Building, on the foundations of the Modeling Systems for Agriculture Impact of Climate Change (MOSAICC) of the FAO with a particular interest in the Community Supported Alliance (CSA) approach, networks to connect agricultural communities, promoting mutual aid, especially during climate emergencies;
  - b. Controlling the use of fertilizers that are causing soil acidification, altering the pH of the soil, and leading to the release of greenhouse gasses, creating a real threat to food security;
  - c. Helping developing Member States, which suffer from natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts with long-term sustainable agricultural practices and the diversification of crops with the financial support of CARP, creating enough surplus to mitigate the consequences of food scarcity;
  - d. Working with local entities to understand the concerns of farmers that are exposed to high risks of climate-induced field destruction, including but not limited to industrial farmers and indigenous farmers;
  - e. Promoting the sharing of knowledge with indigenous and traditional local producers to ease the process of adapting to the harshest environmental conditions resulting from climate risks, to the void aggravation of food scarcity;
  - f. Supporting communities which rely on subsistence farming under the watch of UNEA, addressing said matter with the FAO, and tackling the urgency faced by vulnerable groups of individuals by:
    - i. Establishing a safety net, under the regulation of the FAO and the CARP administration, utilizing the CARP budget, to provide financial relief during poorer harvests;
    - ii. Encouraging the transformation of aforementioned styles of farming into other long-lasting profitable plans such as multi-regional production deals, to ease tensions during climate-related challenging times;
18. *Recommends* through the CARP committee for Member States to share communication mechanisms in order to address the fast evacuations of rural and vulnerable communities to help fellow Member States in:
- a. Sending updates of catastrophic environmental eventualities using multiple communication platforms to warn citizens of immediate incoming natural disasters;
  - b. Suggesting an SMS/text advisory system that would contact all registered numbers in a region to warn residents of future regional challenge and communicating through social media;
  - c. Installing alarm systems such as sirens in rural areas where there are no cellular lines and installing strategic Early Warning Systems, especially in hard-to-reach rural and tribal areas, allowing timely evacuation of citizens;

- d. Creating regional information campaigns in coordination with UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and funded by the CARP committee, utilizing the UN's integrated multi-hazard handbook, *Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at a Local Level* (APELL), to engage the public in training for emergency responses and educate the public on evacuation protocols;
19. *Encourages* the implementation of technology through CARP with the support of UNHCR by establishing a UN application to help refugees overcome the obstacles of forced internal displacement during climate crises as promoted by the UNDP, UNHCR, and NGOs for the establishment of aid by:
- a. Facilitating the sharing of technological resources with references to digital phones by guaranteeing more independence through accessing information about their asylum process regarding rural refugees;
  - b. Requesting Member States to track movement of refugees between borders through the UNHCR database to assess the needs of incoming refugees and implement proportionate responses from Member States and NGOs;
  - c. Integrating access to online navigation tools, legal information on rights and status, and available assistance through mobile devices;
  - a. Guaranteeing the integrity and privacy of technological identification information to enable a more secure recognition approach for climate-displaced and vulnerable people;
20. *Proposes* that the General Assembly request an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the protection of human rights of vulnerable communities during environmental crises to advise Member States on how to take action on protections affected by climate-fragility, with support of the established opinion by:
- a. Coordinating with international and regional NGOs alongside UN organizations, such as UNEP and UNESCO, to organize proactive plans based on the UN Charter;
  - b. Establishing a Commission integrated by five Member States per each continent to draft the exact question that would be presented to the ICJ to further request the Advisory Opinion.





**Code:** UNEA/1/5

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA),*

*Stressing* that climate fragility risks require a holistic and integrated approach that addresses both the underlying causes of conflict and fragility and the impacts of climate change,

*Deeply concerned* with the impacts of climate-driven conflict on marginalized groups and the displacement that follows,

*Focusing* on the unique experience of the 388 million women and children who were impoverished in 2022, making them the most vulnerable to suffering as a result of climate-disasters, recognizing their struggles and keeping them central in tackling climate change,

*Urging* the need for the UN and all Member States to acknowledge the precarious situation of land-locked Member States, and their lacking access to either fresh or saltwater,

*Further recalling* that access to adequate infrastructure is essential for sustainable development, poverty reduction, and the achievement of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to help combat climate fragility risks,

*Considering* the vital role that the private sector plays in developing necessary climate resilient infrastructure, and that access to adequate infrastructure is essential for sustainable development, poverty reduction, and the achievement of the SDGs,

*Recognizing* that infrastructure deficits remain a major challenge for many Member States, particularly those in the emerging states, where limited access to financing and technical expertise can hinder efforts to build and maintain infrastructure, keeping it fragile and compromising communities during climate-disasters common in displaced people,

*Acknowledging* that coastal countries depend on the fishing industry and a healthy marine ecosystem and that deteriorating ocean health can cause significant economic strain on communities already threatened by climate fragility through rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events,

*Underscoring* the *Report of Online Discussion* (2007), directed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for the Advancement of Women, stating that women's leadership in the public sector is critical for increasing the capacity of public institutions to create climate policies and laws that respond to the different situations and needs of women,

*Re-emphasizing* the *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) on the legal obligations for states to implement gender equality in every fields, including education,

*Recognizing* the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and how it supports Member States through funds around the mitigation and the adaptation for climate change and climate fragility risks,

*Remembering* the 2020 RISE2030 community-led initiative, allowing women to discover the solar sector and challenging the gender stereotypes in the male-dominated construction sector,

*Reminding* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Convention Against Discrimination in Education* (CADE), states the right of women to access comprehensive quality education and emphasizes the prohibition of any discrimination based on gender,

*Acknowledging* that the participation of women in natural resource management is associated with better resource governance and conservation outcomes according to the 2019 *Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change on Women and Men* conducted by UN Women,

*Underlining* the need for the international community to work with existing frameworks and organizations such as the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), which has already implemented a structure for Member States in order to respond to the emerging needs of women affected by climate fragility risks, thus creating a more efficient tracking and response systems to support women displaced by climate change,

*Deeply appreciative* of women-centered research programs and websites such as the UN Women Data Hub and UNESCO efforts to promote digital empowerment amongst the underrepresented group,

*Paying tribute* to climate tracking research websites such as Climate Trace, independently researching greenhouse gas emissions, to monitor specific climate trends which will promote social awareness of the current climate fragility risks,

*Highlighting* the significance of the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) and initiatives within it such as the *Denarau Action Plan* as it provides funding for a plethora of Member States regarding multiple social aspects such as education and agriculture,

*Pointing out* that climate fragility mitigation must be a collaborative effort between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member States, and UN bodies integrating the expertise of many for impact assessment as well as for strategies mitigating these risks,

*Recognizing* the importance of transparency for regional climate tracking data collecting systems to encourage international knowledge exchange to better inform mitigation efforts in regards to climate fragility risks,

*Cognizant* of the environmental issues facing communities' such as the Caribbean, North and South American, Asian, African, Middle Eastern, and European regions the importance of informing the public on how citizens can help use local organizations and NGOs to increase public awareness regionally,

*Fully aware* that worldwide, women make up 43% of the workforce in agriculture and are disproportionately affected by climate related disasters, which affects their livelihood according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change rapid response assessment Women at the Frontline of Climate Change and Gender Risks and Hopes (2011),

*Taking into consideration* the Global Infrastructure Outlook report (2017) on global infrastructure investment trends claiming \$94 trillion USD is needed by 2040, suggesting that alternative sustainable infrastructure approaches must be considered,

*Emphasizing* that 90% of Earth's topsoil will be at risk by 2050 according to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2022, which contributes to insecurity in agriculture,

*Reaffirming* the UN Environment Programme's (UNEP) *National Climate Change Adaptation Plan* in order to better equip global institutions to ensure adequate nutritional resource preparation,

*Alarmed* by a report from FAO that women around the world own less than 20% of the land, even though they contribute 60% to 80% of the labor in food production globally, and aware that promoting gender equality in environmental decision-making can help prepare women to tackle the impacts of climate change,

*Bearing in mind* that at least 40% of all intrastate conflicts over the past 60 years are linked to competition over natural resources as reported by UNEP,

*Reaffirming* that climate change influence such as shifting patterns and large variations in weather inhibit natural resource management and play a pivotal role in the progress of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs): 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, and 17 which prioritize zero hunger, gender equality, clean water, reducing inequalities, peace-building, responsible consumption and production, and partnership for goals,

*Recognizing* the overlap between the mission of the FAO and the practices of the UNEA to provide regular access to high-quality food in light of the fact that an expected 345.2 million people are

projected to be food insecure in 2023 according to the World Food Program Operational Response Plan 2022,

*Highlighting* that according to the FAO when provided the same resources as men, women can increase agricultural yields by 20% to 30%, reducing hunger by 12% to 17%,

*Noting with regret* that certain Member States are acutely more prone to the effects of water scarcity and food insecurity, with 2.2 billion people still lacking access to safe drinking water according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2019,

*Reaffirming* the critical importance of actions to support SDG 14: Life Below Water, and noting the urgent need for accelerated action to achieve its targets and ensure the health and resilience of marine ecosystems as well the economic sustainability of Member States reliant on marine life for food security, jobs, and livelihood as an unstable marine ecosystem can lead to an increase in climate related conflict due to lack of access to water resources including fish which creates hunger,

*Fully supporting* General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010) as well as Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) based programmes to ensure human rights, access to safe and clean drinking water, adequate sanitation despite climate-fragility risks, and foster women's leadership and capacity building of sustainable resource management,

*Understanding* cultural and societal differences within Member States while still taking substantive steps toward progress on climate fragility risks,

1. *Suggests* the growth of local peacebuilding initiatives overseen and provided by the United Nations Development Program, working on the mitigation of climate-conflict causes in certain areas while aiding with non-lethal aid and humanitarian relief to create a livable condition to the population;
2. *Recommends* considerations for the inclusion and roles of women and other marginalized groups be built into the peacebuilding process which is needed when post climate disaster conflicts occur, particularly by:
  - a. Educating vulnerable peoples on resource allocation management and cross-border violence prevention, both with an emphasis on negotiation;
  - b. Increasing protections, both within individual Member States and international frameworks, for the vulnerable communities most at risk due to climate-fragility risks;
  - c. Developing a framework for the safe inclusion, specifically a path to guaranteeing safety of vulnerable individuals or marginalized groups who volunteer to participate in resource negotiations;
  - d. Investigating the role of vulnerable groups, specifically women and the impoverished, in combating climate change and in the processes exacerbated by climate change, including the collection of water, farming or gathering food, and others;
  - e. Seeking the design of mechanisms to support women who may otherwise participate in these peace processes financially, through childcare, and other means;
3. *Urges* the necessity to keep funding plans, such as the basic framework of UNESCO L'Oréal's Program that provides women in adverse climate situations such as displacement useful platforms and grants to complete their studies and investigations related to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) progress including through finance associations that already exist in order to provide for necessary funds and Implementation of new programs intended to address particular needs of women pursuing their studies where the basic requirement is identifying as a woman;

4. *Expresses* hope for supplementary education programs promoting the inclusion of women in leadership roles to act as models for success in the face of hardships due to climate-fragility by:
  - a. Focusing on developing a foundational model for the education of women and children in regions predisposed to climate-fragility risks;
  - b. Introducing basic financial security preparations and networks providing frameworks for future success and resilience when impacted by resource competition and/or livelihood insecurity and migration;
  - c. Initiating frameworks that encourage women to engage in leadership roles and develop policies intended to address the unique circumstances of women and children;
  - d. Devoting monetary resources and guidance mechanisms to ensure the recognition and promotion of women in roles of leadership;
5. *Strongly advises* Member States, specifically Least Developed Countries (LDCs) where women and children are affected by livelihood insecurity, to work closely with the Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) in order to establish productive education programs guided by a collaboration between UNESCO and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to slowly introduce remote learning mechanisms into developing Member States' school curriculum; furthering stable education and leading to gender equality;
6. *Encourages* the expansion of programmes like UN Habitat's Rise Up: Resilient Settlements for Urban Poor, which focuses on communities' capacity building to respond to effects of climate change on vulnerable groups through coordinating adaptation measures in cities and schools, to Member States in need;
7. *Suggests* the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) begin diversifying their funds concerning climate fragility risks towards adaptation more than mitigation by:
  - a. Providing additional financial support to women to encourage their entry into climate related programs, especially targeting major risks such as human livelihood insecurity, resources competition and migration;
  - b. Creating engineering and leadership frameworks and programs focused on agriculture and access to resources, allowing women to develop their management skills in order to address climate fragility risks and formulate specific and applicable solutions;
  - c. Contributing adaptive funding to the Conference of Parties' Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture Seminar of clause 16;
8. *Further recommends* expanding courses and programs led by UN experts, specifically through the "Women's Empowerment for Resilience and Adaptation Against Climate Change" community established by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to help women prepare for natural disasters resulting from climate change by:
  - a. Creating educational programs for women in Least Developed Countries and encouraging them to pursue alternative work sectors beyond agriculture for addressing climate and fragility risks. This provides knowledge and skills for sustainable resource management, reducing waste and pollution, and promoting ecosystem resilience by:

- i. Providing education on natural disaster preparedness to empower women to take an active role in protecting themselves and their communities;
    - ii. Encouraging women to explore alternative work sectors to provide them with a more diverse range of income sources that are less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change;
  - b. Establishing programs that empower women and conducting research to identify region-specific sustainable resources can build more resilient communities in several ways, such as environmental management and leadership to build their capacity to participate in decision-making, and can lead to more effective and sustainable solutions to climate-fragility risks;
  - c. Collaborating with local organizations and communities to promote awareness and understanding of the benefits of promoting women empowerment in environmental decision-making and resilience-building efforts;
- 9. *Requests*, based on the model of RISE2030 and the integration of women into the solar-system sector, to incorporate them in male dominating sectors, more specifically the implementation of climate related infrastructure through:
  - a. Creating working groups overseen and financed by willing Member States, allowing women to participate in key conversations concerning infrastructure to mitigate future livelihood and housing insecurities resulting from climate disasters;
  - b. Promoting such working groups on a national and international scale to help women access information on climate-related topics and allow them to understand the climate fragility risks the population are facing;
  - c. Including young girls in the promoted working groups in order to favorite youth participation;
- 10. *Calls* for a human-centric approach with a consideration of different levels of sensitivity to climate fragility related disasters by location susceptibility and adhering to internationally recognized standards that provide safe and sustainable transport and infrastructure that is resilient, durable, and functional in order to strengthen disaster resilience in the face of climate change through local professionals that center on sustainable design;
- 11. *Urges* for climate neutrality through urban design that adopts creative solutions to reduce pollution and further land degradation by phasing out unsustainable systems and integrating green energy in building design by:
  - a. Supporting the link between urban and rural areas by strengthening respective national development and appealing to the link between housing and the quality of human life;
  - b. Aiming to build infrastructure that centers around green urban development, increasing the quality of urban life, and preserving historical heritage such as solar panels and green roofs to prevent the over consumption of natural resources and combating high levels of heat absorption;
- 12. *Recommends* Member States engage in multilateral partnerships to promote investments in Member States in environmentally friendly technology, such as solar and wind, especially developing Member States and their localized NGOs, in order to improve living conditions by maintaining a viable supply of renewable energy and closing the energy gap by:

- a. Promoting the use of new technology, like agro voltaic technology, which enables crops and solar cells to coexist in the same field, in order to produce food and energy at the same time, which will allow Member States to provide better quality crops and satisfy more people's needs;
  - b. Encouraging the Member States to promote the continuing research of photovoltaic energy, that can provide affordable and accessible light to least developed Member States who may not have continuous supply;
  - c. Recommending the production of drinking water from the air by solar energy, through a photovoltaic module combined to two hydropanels capable of generating energy and absorbing the humidity present in the atmosphere, initiating a cycle of condensation and evaporation of the water;
13. *Encourages* Member States to implement domestic mechanisms such as treaties to create public-private-partnerships aimed at ensuring that regulations relating to the development of infrastructure within Member States are cognizant of the needs of both citizens and private corporations while maintaining the necessary standards to guarantee resilience to climate and weather disasters;
14. *Invites* improved and localized women's data platforms, similar to the UN Women Database, with the intention of educating women on the following climate fragility risks identified by A New Climate for Peace by emphasizing resource competition regionally, declaring livelihood insecurity and migration warnings and recommended action steps, praising consistent updates on extreme weather events, authorizing records of volatility in food prices and availability daily and previous trends, directing attention to water management resources, goals, and saving tactics applicable, repeating sea level rise warnings daily, and fully supporting quarterly coastal degradation updates;
15. *Encourages* the implementation of early warning systems to help farmers prepare for extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, to prevent crop loss resulting from climate fragility-related disasters by:
  - a. Bringing attention to projects such as Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (SCIEWS) that aim to replace outdated meteorological stations with updated systems and technology;
  - b. Using tracking systems to provide real-time monitoring for forthcoming storm risks;
  - c. Promoting transparency for regional climate tracking data collected by these systems to encourage international knowledge exchange to better inform mitigation efforts in regards to climate fragility risks;
16. *Strongly Advises* all Member States to work more closely with the Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN) to launch awareness initiatives that protect women and children from starvation, homelessness, and malnutrition as a consequence of extreme weather events and climate fragility risks, and duly recommends that the committee addresses these issues and establishes a multi-year discussion for a comprehensive review;
17. *Recommends* that gender-responsive approaches are incorporated into climate-fragility assessments and programming and thus:
  - a. Recognizing NGOs as powerful and significant actors for aiding in collecting sex-disaggregated data within extreme weather events such as center for Systemic Peace and international Rescue Committee, this data is important for understanding

the vulnerability of women in climate affected areas and for finding solutions to integrate women in climate fragility solutions;

- b. Encouraging Member States to use the collected data to develop targeted interventions that are sensitive to gender and social dynamics in which women can play a vital role in finding measures to combat climate change;
18. *Praises* the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) efforts towards the Global Climate Observing System, and asserting the urgent need to ensure their work is complete, easily accessible, and useful for those who rely on it most, especially as it allows for the:
  - a. Advocation of more precise and reliable meteorological information on the manifestations of climate disasters in areas prone to environmental disasters, while finding solutions to affected agriculture land;
  - b. Active prevention of new developments or intensifications of climate change and the exchange of information between Member States and international institutions;
19. *Requests* local NGOs, universities, and governments in coordination with UNEP and the UNFCCC finance to share environmental studies on regional-specific environmental information on sustainable use of resources to prevent further degradation of agricultural land affecting citizens by:
  - a. Inviting growth of current digital and non-digital media through Member State governments and collaboration with NGOs;
  - b. Ensuring to spread information to be accessible to citizens so that everyone has updated information through studies from NGOs, universities, and governments to help themselves and their community through the services provided by the governments or alternative resources;
20. *Encourages* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to expand their mission by organizing an international annual conference inviting scientists from every Member States to discuss the specific matter of current risk management related to climate change fragility by:
  - a. Encouraging scientists from all Member States to share their reports, studies, and results on climate fragility risks to improve and create strategies to limit climate risks;
  - b. Ensuring that Member States equally have access to new knowledge and are able to better make decisions, therefore increasing the effectiveness of climate change risk management efforts, and allowing them to actively create solutions in order to resolve issues related to these discussions;
  - c. Urging UNEP to facilitate dialogue between similarly affected stakeholders, giving them the opportunity to share successful approaches in dealing with climate change challenges, such as the effects of drought on agriculture, the loss of living space due to rising sea-levels, irregular flooding, and other negative impacts;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to enable local stakeholders such as city governments, local affected communities, or marginalized people to gain access to shared knowledge and collaborate on making an action plan for infrastructure development;
21. *Stresses* the importance of protecting populations that are directly affected by natural disasters such as floods and cyclones and suggests all affected Member States to attend training courses on Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), that already

implemented these warning systems to help develop the knowledge and skills needed to effectively plan and respond to climate-related events;

22. *Encourages* the sharing and implementation of culturally and regionally relevant knowledge, meaning the environmental knowledge held by regional indigenous groups, into policies addressing environmental management with respect to climate fragility risks such as the unintended consequences of climate policies, specifically the exclusion of women from implementation efforts, by:
  - a. Suggesting the review of existing policies by Member State governments biannually to inform the formulation of action plans including traditional knowledge at different government levels;
  - b. Recommending the organization and training of local resource users in management techniques, ensuring equitable opportunity for women's participation in the environmental management sector;
  - c. Following the example of the Food and Agricultural Organization's Aquastat, which will assist in data management for the implementation of sustainable practices;
23. *Urges* the formulation of a jobs program for outcasted and disadvantaged women globally to work in sustainable agricultural, waste, water, and air management in regions where climate fragility risks, specifically livelihood vulnerability of women, are an imminent problem by:
  - a. Encouraging locally based NGOs in partnership with UN Women to establish modes of data collection specifically to understand the barriers women face in the agricultural, waste, air, and water management sector in localities;
  - b. Utilizing said data to implement specific practices to the job training programs that would address the unique barriers to each locality faces women;
24. *Strongly suggests* implementing projects inspired by One Earth and She is the Answer, that strive to empower local women and work to critically address and help replant mangrove forests along shores and restore seawalls and agricultural land that have been affected by pollution or weather related events;
25. *Reaffirms* the importance of green and sustainable infrastructure methods of arable land towards a strategic, sustainable, long-term planning, and implementation of natural resource management to enable active female participation in bioengineering by:
  - a. Recommending building upon existing projects, including the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) and International Centre for Environmental Management (ICEM), to specifically identify land susceptible to Climate-Fragility to address the conditions of women and children at the earliest stage of project planning;
  - b. Engaging with low-cost geotechnical investigation procedures such as soil sampling, groundwater and rock examinations to determine the viability of suitable foundations;
  - c. Integration of plants to protect soil surfaces, control erosion, and stabilize stream banks;
26. *Emphasizes*, with regards to the individual Member State's level of development, the importance of the implementation of programmes such as the WASH-based programme which mitigates competition over natural resources that will lead to conflicts through:
  - a. Providing hygienic tap water to rural households in order to guarantee clean water



supply even under the unexpected climate change influence;

- b. Improving water pipeline systems to reduce non-revenue water loss and secure access to clean water for their population;
  - c. Assisting in the capacity building of women in rural communities regarding appropriate natural resource management which is scarce due to climate change by providing community guidelines;
  - d. Empowering women's active involvement in a climate change adaptation with a mandate of at least 50% women representation in Local Self Government and its sub-committee of villages;
  - e. Testing water sanitation with the collaboration of public and private research institution;
27. *Welcomes* developing financially feasible business models to support resource management and projects including water management in order to increase private sector investment through:
- a. Enhancing focus on WASH-based adaptation projects and water management that have mitigation co-benefits;
  - b. Incorporating elements of sewage recycling and sludge-to-energy in sewage collection and treatment projects;
  - c. Promoting and developing targeted research to develop methodologies for measuring the impact of climate adaptation programmes;
28. *Insists* that Member States redouble their efforts to achieve SDG 14 in order to prevent the degradation in quality of life of populations dependent on oceans as their primary food source or primary source of economic activity, which ultimately could lead to humanitarian crises and social instability, and to promote women's participation in business while also addressing environmental challenges, such as reducing pollution, recycling plastic, and restoring the health of the marine ecosystem is vital, and to this end:
- a. Urges Member States to strengthen their cooperation and collaboration at the regional and international levels to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, and to support developing Member States, particularly Small Island Developing States, in their efforts to achieve SDG 14 targets;
  - b. Recommends all Member States to prioritize the implementation of SDG 14 and take concrete measures to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development to ensure that communities reliant on these resources may continue to benefit from them, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement;
  - c. Encourages Member States to intensify their efforts to reduce marine pollution, including through the development and implementation of effective policies, regulations, and initiatives, through the creation of partnerships with the private sector to promote job creation in industries related to prevention and reduction of plastic pollution, and the preservation of marine protected areas to reduce conflict over access to water resources;
  - d. Requests the UN and other international organizations to support Member States in their efforts to achieve SDG 14 targets through the provision of technical assistance,

capacity-building, and financing, and to promote global partnerships and cooperation to advance the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, to prevent irreversible damages to the marine ecosystem;

29. *Recommends* the further expansion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) guidelines and practices initiated by the FAO which also overlap with the UNEA mandate, in light of resource competition as a result of crop loss due to weather related events, which focuses on encouraging sustainable agriculture by:
- a. Recommending the expansion of the FAO Food Coalition through financial and political support of Member States;
  - b. Promoting investment in sustainable agriculture technology, in alignment with the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agri-food systems, including:
    - i. Expanding regionally specific crop diversification which entails the addition of new crops or cropping systems to target resource scarcity;
    - ii. Emphasizing soil conservation practices as recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization to avoid biodiversity loss;
    - iii. Reiterating the importance of sustainable agroforestry practices such as mixed agricultural systems to develop extreme weather resistant operations;
    - iv. Noting the importance of irrigation infrastructure and water management practices can help address water scarcity and improve crop yields;
    - v. Initiating a Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture program focused on female farmers and stakeholders to act as a means to strengthen resilience for climate-vulnerable group;
  - c. *Inviting* drought-prone nations globally to collaborate on sustainable agriculture goals, collaboration, and initiatives; additionally with, the mediation of several UN groups, such as the FAO and UNICEF to combat depleting resources by:
    - i. Emphasizing the need to ease the burden of water scarcity and facilitate the efficient movement of resources between states, by water desalination, wastewater recycling, and raising awareness in the affected Member States involving governments and policy maker, improving livelihood options and decreasing scarcity-related regional insecurity;
    - ii. Solemnly affirming the needs of the production of the Global Soil Salinity Map led by Global Soil Partnership (GSP) with the saline water desalination, with collaboration of the Global Framework on Water Scarcity In Agriculture (WASAG);
    - iii. Encouraging increased membership in the Hand-in-Hand (HIH) Initiative to promote partnership-building towards progress on SDGs 1, 2, and 10;
30. *Urges* the creation of national educational campaigns in cooperation with UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women that identify and address gender inequality while simultaneously streaming gender perspectives into national policies specifically how climate crisis disproportionately impacts women.



**Code:** UNEA/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Keeping in mind* the Group of Seven (G7) report, *A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks*, which identified seven climate fragility risks: resource competition, livelihood insecurity and migration, extreme weather events, volatility in food prices and availability, water management, sea level rise and coastal degradation, and the unintended effects of climate policies, which suggest three policy sectors to tackle these issues: climate change adaptation programs, development and humanitarian aid programs, and peacebuilding and conflict prevention programs,

*Conscious* of the 2007 report from the United Nations (UN) Department of Global Communications, *Green Our World!*, which states that developing countries have contributed the least to the problem but, are expected to bear the brunt of the impact of climate change,

*Taking note* of the potential benefits of green vertical farming, an agricultural method that grows crops in stacked layers using artificial lighting and controlled environment technology, in reducing carbon emissions, land use, and water consumption compared to open field agriculture,

*Recognizing* the past efforts of the UN in addressing the pressing issue of climate change, specifically, the *Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (2015), which aims to limit global warming to below 1.5°C and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Annual Report 2012/1 that explores the link between human development, environment, and security in the context of resource availability,

*Highlighting* the reports on gender-related killings of women and girls by the Generation Equality Forum action coalitions, United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) suggesting that climate change disasters exacerbate femicides due to existing stereotyped gender roles, cultural norms, and unequal gender-based access to resource,

*Emphasizing* the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5) Ministerial's declaration, as well as the work of UN-Women and the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their efforts towards strengthening gender equality as climate change reinforces gender inequality since women often have to shoulder more responsibilities during and after disasters because they are often expected to be the prime caretaker for their household and their family and simultaneously have to work their jobs while dealing with the aftermath of a disaster,

*Emphasizing* the importance of taking immediate and effective action to develop new technologies and solutions to tackle coastal degradation by plastic pollution in the ocean and to prevent further damage to the environment,

*Alarmed* by the loss of food to drought-related agriculture affected by desertification and emerging drylands which increases food insecurity and poverty and poses a threat to social, environmental, and economic stability,

*Taking note* of the Recovery Units of Degraded Areas and Reduction of Climate Vulnerability (URAD) project launched in 2016 which successfully addresses and reverses the main drivers of land degradation and its effects,

*Emphasizing* the support for the transition to green energy from fossil fuel reliance to mitigate the consumption of resources across Member States encompassed in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy),

*Underlining* General Assembly resolution 71/285 (2017), the *UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030*, the Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/4 (2017), the *UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030*, and quadrennial programme of work of the UN Forum on Forests for the period 2017-2020, and Report of the Special Session of the UN Forum on Forests (E/CN.18/SS2017/2), which advocates for a three percent increase of forest area by 2030 to counterbalance resource competition and prevent extreme weather events such as droughts in heavily deforested areas,

*Expressing* concern about the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees *1951 Refugee Convention's* definition of refugees which includes reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion as reasons to seek refugee status in another country, but neglects displaced peoples impacted by climate fragility risks, limiting their access to disaster relief and the security of political asylum,

*Applauding* regional law frameworks like the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the *Cartagena Declaration on Refugees* (1984) in recognizing displacement due to environment degradation,

*Reaffirming* the Voluntary Indicative Scale of Contributions (VISC) in which Member States are requested to contribute to the budget of UNEA and UNEP based upon their financial capabilities,

*Highlighting* the General Assembly resolution 71/312 (2017), *Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action*, which states that oceans are one of the most important natural ecosystems every time they cover a large amount of space on earth large amount of space on earth and also they contain different marine bodies that are necessary which are necessary for the planet,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities' objectives to combat land based water pollutants that contaminate international and regional bodies of water,

*Noting with concern* the link between climate change and extreme weather events as explained in the Sixth Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and accordingly the link between gender-based violence including femicides and domestic violence and extreme weather events caused by climate change as indicated in the 2022 study *Extreme Events and Gender-Based Violence: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review*,

*Acknowledging* the importance of Member States' contributions to the VISC as the UNEA and UNEP are reliant to these donations,

1. *Encourages* the creation of the Climate Fragility Research Task Force (CFRTF) by the means of a multilateral approach due to the current lack of research at a global level through:
  - a. Requesting the creation of a hands-on program that provides fellow Member States an alternative to allow experts from the CFRTF to conduct country-specific climate fragility assessments;
  - b. Encouraging collaboration between the CFRTF, Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to share knowledge;
  - c. Supporting the global database will provide accessible information from willing Member States on climate-fragility risks, therefore allowing climate trends to be visible and monitored acting as a climate-fragility trend tracker to record the current climate situation and detect impending risks, by:
    - i. Allowing access to Member States and relevant stakeholders to develop and update accurate and comprehensive maps of climate-affected agriculture, including information on the impacts of climate change on soil, water, crops, livestock, and other key natural resources;

- ii. Collaborating with The World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal in sharing global climate-fragility information to assist in the creation of a climate-fragility trend tracker;
  - d. Suggesting the creation of the New-Era Green Promise Fund through the CFRTF to collaborate with willing Member States and nongovernmental organizations that:
    - i. Provides investments of the New-Era Green Promise Fund to Member States for research, construction and green energy projects and sustainability;
    - ii. Suggests the creation of initiative programs that promote the fund by engaging the key stakeholders such as government officials, private sector leaders and civil society organization through targeted outreach efforts, such as briefings, workshops and public events;
    - iii. Supports initiative programs such as tax breaks, subsidies or preferential treatment to encourage companies to invest in renewable energy sources to inhibit the effects of climate-fragility;
- 2. *Emphasizes* working with the UNEP Youth, education, and environment program to educate students and employed persons to provide access to knowledge in environmental economics to encourage investments in industries, products, and projects that would have otherwise been seen as unprofitable in standard economic analysis systems and further:
  - a. Encourage an understanding of the benefits of environment to the economy without ecological damages that businesses can apply in their business models without financial detriment;
  - b. Provide technical support through global volunteers and experts to participate in educational programs in order to mitigate financial constraints;
  - c. Utilize cost-benefit analysis to expand the construction of green energy facilities and green economy;
  - d. Apply the environmental economy theory of externalities to understand and calculate a proper cost-benefit analysis;
  - e. Implement the cost-benefit analysis to accurately measure the damages that may be caused by human development from green energy construction;
- 3. *Encourages* the creation of a Climate Catastrophies Emergency Plan overseen by the UNEP, which would be divided into four steps that would focus on:
  - a. Detecting the regions and communities most vulnerable and affected by climate-fragility risks by:
    - i. Using the CFRTF expertise to share data on the national situation of every willing Member States;
    - ii. Creating a new yearly global report to gather information;
    - iii. Modeling the evolution of the Member States' internal situations within a real-time updated interactive map;
  - b. Preparing the vulnerable regions for a potential climate disaster by:

- i. Creating a road map that would promote a more adapted and targeted application of existing frameworks and initiative;
    - ii. Implementing infrastructures built with new sustainable and climate-related technologies;
  - c. Responding to climate disasters affecting the most vulnerable populations on several levels by:
    - i. Relocating temporarily the population facing the loss of their home within the national border;
    - ii. Ensuring food and water security to the relocated population;
    - iii. Collaborating with local and international emergency healthcare NGOs to provide them with first aid kits, medical assistance and necessary supplies;
  - d. Recovering from the disaster through the adoption of a long-term rehabilitation program by:
    - i. Offering professional and social reintegration perspectives for the affected population;
    - ii. Facilitating them the acquisition of a new and sustainable housing located in a place that is less vulnerable to climate catastrophes;
- 4. *Recommends* the implementation of the initiative Vertical Farming for Addressing climate-fragility Risks and Management to reduce land use, carbon emissions, and water waste through:
  - a. Assessing the viability of vertical farming using the CFRTF, which considers resource availability, economic feasibility, and regional climate;
  - b. Advocating for financial incentives like tax breaks and subsidies to incentivize farmers to use vertical farming practices;
  - c. Calling for the promotion of research into the development of this new technology;
  - d. Promoting partnerships with relevant NGOs;
  - e. Encouraging regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this program to encourage efficiency and maximum sustainability;
- 5. *Emphasizes* the necessity of protecting water sources in an effort to prevent climate-fragility risks and poor water management and rising sea levels through:
  - a. Encouraging greater environmental collaboration among all Member States to minimize carbon emissions and global heat absorption through similar agreements such as the Paris Agreement (2015), which pledged all participants in limiting the usage of greenhouse gasses for a decrease in carbon concentrations;
  - b. Hosting global workshops, in collaboration with the UNEP, twice a year to be led by countries who have previous experiences in dealing and solving Climate Fragility Risks, meanwhile providing additional knowledge through presenting and producing a handbook with information about the best implemented practices from Member States who wish to share the knowledge with others and inform individual Member States about possible fields of action;

- c. Supporting financially each Member States in its quest to protect the oceans in order to reduce the potential food insecurity and competition over oceanic resources around the world;
- 6. *Promoting* sustainable practices like recycling to help decrease the effects of coastal degradation through actions such as:
  - a. Negotiating the New-Era Recycling Pledge to reduce plastic waste through funding and support provided from participating governments by promoting and incentivizing recycling programs and encouraging the public to use them properly to prevent plastic from ending up in the ocean, seas, and other bodies of water;
  - b. Educating the public with campaigns from participating governments and UN bodies, such as UNEP and the International Monetary Organization about the environmental impact of plastic pollution and encouraging people to adopt sustainable behaviors by increasing their awareness through social media and community events;
  - c. Establishing stricter regulation on plastic use by promoting the importance of reducing single-use plastics with businesses being encouraged to adopt sustainable practices by reducing plastic packaging and using recycled materials;
- 7. *Suggests* the promotion of resources, techniques, and training to communities residing in areas that are and will be affected by desertification to recover and restore watersheds guided within the framework of the URAD project which:
  - a. Prevents desertification by cooperating with international programs that aim at promoting efficient water circulation systems;
  - b. Encourages local communities to restore their watersheds by sustainable practices such as using ecological stoves as a way of reducing wood consumption;
  - c. Re-enables agriculture in affected areas by collaborating with CFRTF experts on the field to identify and assess recovery areas and work towards land degradation neutrality;
  - d. Finances itself through domestically generated budgets such as environmental fines;
- 8. *Recommends* the adoption of the Drought Resistant Innovation initiative, a collaborative research team in charge of developing super-plants which will allow farmers in regions vulnerable to droughts to continue producing food needed to survive, which involves:
  - a. Collaborating across the globe by scientists and biological experts to research the durability of crops in dry conditions;
  - b. Increasing the resilience of crops in dry regions to guarantee a source of income to those who rely on subsistence farming on a daily basis, therefore reducing the number of displaced people by climate change;
  - c. Encouraging the planting of native crop species to support ecological biodiversity;
  - d. Developing new drought resistant crops, which will be shared with developing nations that are regularly under threat of droughts or extreme temperature;
  - e. Defining the term super-plants as crops that are naturally adapted to water scarcity or plants that have been crossbred to make them more tolerant to droughts;

- f. Experimenting with Genetically Modified Organisms is an optional possibility for the Member States interested in this program;
9. *Supports* the development of renewable energies to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and continual extensive emissions of greenhouse gasses that amplify the effects of climate fragility risks by:
  - a. Using investments on these energies based on policies of sponsors and signatories on green energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investing in green energy to reduce emissions created from electricity generation to transition away from fossil fuels;
  - b. Recognizing the need for funding into unrealized economic resources of renewable energy to reduce reliance on coal, oil, and natural gas from fossil fuel reliant nations;
  - c. Exchanging experts and technology sharing for green energy technology and products through the New-Era Green Promise Fund by promoting higher paying jobs for livelihood security;
10. *Further invites* the international community to ask Member States to take part in an action plan where they can follow a substructure of mitigating, implementing, supporting, and addressing in order to promote a gender responsive approach climate fragility risks while simultaneously relieving tension within their local communities by:
  - a. Expanding on the UNEA-5 Ministerial's Declaration, which recognizes the inherent relationship between environment and gender security to effectively combat climate change and facilitate sustainable development;
  - b. Collaborating with UN-Women through their Economic Empowerment plan to provide education on the mitigation on the impact of women and girls due to foreseen impacts from climate fragility risks;
  - c. Stressing the importance of women-led initiatives that are crucial in tackling fragilities while also bringing unique perspectives;
11. *Asks* the Executive Director of UNEP to establish a temporary working group called Worldwide Operable and Necessary Disaster and Emergency Responses for Women to identify existing and potential gender issues in natural disaster management and to address the specific needs, problems and priorities of women and girls during and after natural disasters as women experience greater exposure to climate-fragility risks in the event of a natural disaster by:
  - a. Gathering information from existing research and conducts interviews with female victims of natural disasters in cooperation with the UN-Women Women's Resilience to Disaster Expert Register and NGOs;
  - b. Formulating best practices regarding gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction in a report to serve as a base for Member States, as desired, to implement those into their national policies;
  - c. Utilizing the UN Environment Fund and the Green Climate Fund;
12. *Proposes* that the General Assembly reassesses the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 Protocol to:



- a. Include internally-displaced persons unable to return to their country of origin due to being exposed to the danger of climate-fragility risks and thereby protecting their right to political asylum;
  - b. Address the UN Internal Displacement refugee agency average of 21.5 million people expected to be displaced annually due to climate fragility;
  - c. Conduct a conference funded by the UN Regular Budget and the UN Environment Fund;
13. *Requests* UNEP create a database on femicides and gender based violence exacerbated by climate change including domestic violence as observed in the 2022 study in extreme events and gender-based violence: mixed-methods systematic review in cooperation with the Generation Equality Action Coalitions, the UNODC, and UN-Women by:
  - a. Focusing on migration background, pregnancy, and gender as for example approximately 80 percentage of refugees are reported to be female by the International Migration Organization and due to harsh working conditions in the agriculture sector resulting from climate disaster are more susceptible to a harmful work environment;
  - b. Collecting and providing best domestic practices to encourage regional commentary of international humanitarian law adapting to climate change;
  - c. Utilizing the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation and the UN Environment Fund;
14. *Further recommending* fellow Member States to focus on mitigating the widespread use of harmful pollutants like pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer runoff found within existing practices to combat marine contamination affecting vulnerable coastal regions and Small Island Developing States, and encourages:
  - a. National legislative assemblies to work with municipal and local levels of government to implement new policies and regulation on the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;
  - b. Policymakers to focus on highly applicable industries like the agricultural and public sectors, that are the most prevalent in the use of these pollutants;
15. *Calls upon* UNEP's Executive Director to create a working group to examine the extent of deforestation and desertification in Member States and create a large database for Member States to assess their issues, with the following guidelines that:
  - a. Confirms that working group should enter a country only if the country allows it, and only take actions approved by said country;
  - b. Asks databases to include, but not limited to, deforestation rates and future risks, and desertification rate;
  - c. Takes special consideration to address countries with endangered or otherwise culturally significant tree populations;
  - d. Stresses the importance of involving local communities and indigenous peoples in their mapping process, to ensure that their knowledge and perspectives are reflected in the maps and to enhance their ownership and use of resulting information;

16. *Suggests* that voluntary experts from existing international groups, such as the Centre for International Forestry Research, assist Member States in implementing measures for reforestation and water desalination through hands on assistance and teaching by:

- a. Focusing on working with indigenous peoples and communities to teach and assist these communities in becoming independent in their ability to help their environment;
- b. Fully supporting efforts to incorporate environmental protection into communities and emphasizing the importance of land management and other humanitarian work related to environmental protection will be encompassed by the working group created by the UNEP.



**Code:** UNEA/1/7

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Addressing Climate Fragility Risks

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Recalling* the urgent need to address the adverse impacts of climate change, which are exacerbating fragility and contributing to conflict and instability in many parts of the world as stated in the report commissioned by the *Group of Seven (G7) members A New Climate for Peace, Preparatory Meeting of the 2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14*, which highlights the importance of coastal preservation and the increased impact of oceanic natural disasters which are caused by coastal degradation,

*Recognizing* the significance of the first United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) synthesis report, *Making Peace With Nature (2021)*, and its utilization of worldwide environmental assessments to convey concise, easily comprehensible, evidence-based messages, which can be effectively comprehended and acted upon by the relevant bodies and the international community,

*Acknowledging* UNEP's research on the *Green Finance Progress Report (2016)* with the assessment of the performance of green finance that promotes a sustainable future while mitigating climate-fragility risks,

*Noting* the potential utility of the United Nations Strategic Communications Division and other international organizations, in facilitating knowledge sharing with the public and between Member States regarding climate-fragility mitigations strategies and disaster response,

*Having considered* the urgent need to address the escalating risks posed by climate-fragility, which threatens global security, sustainable development, and human rights,

*Recognizing* the value of youth education, as exemplified in the United Nations Youth and Education Alliance (YEA), which fosters partnerships with schools to educate children and young adults about environmental issues,

*Appreciating* previous UNEP's publication *Addressing Climate-Fragility Risks: Guidance Note (2019)*, which outlines an approach to building resilience to climate-fragility risks,

*Believing* in the *Paris Agreement (2015)*, which established a global framework for emission reductions with the goal of limiting climate change,

*Guided by* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* containing the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are critical for tackling climate-fragility risks,

*Deeply concerned* about the effects of climate change, especially on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other developing states who have limited resources to tackle climate change,

*Reiterating* the report of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights *Panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by people in vulnerable situations (2015)*, the 2020 report *Gender, climate and security: Sustaining Inclusive*

*Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change* by UN Women, and the Special Representative's *2022 Annual Report to the United Nations General Assembly*, which state that vulnerable groups like women, children, the elderly and displaced people are disproportionately affected by climate fragility because of existing inequalities,

*Bearing in mind* the devastating impacts of climate change on vulnerable regions and especially marginalized communities heavily affected by severe flooding, prolonged drought, desertification, heat waves, or other extreme weather events worsened by climate change, and the urgent need to

strengthen resilience and adaptation measures to reduce their vulnerability as stated in the *Doha Declaration* (2001),

*Affirming* the 2015 General Assembly resolution 70/1, in which the General Assembly adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

*Expresses* deep concern about the accelerated rate of inequalities worldwide caused by climate change, such as the displacement of communities, unemployment, poverty, and the increased incidence of social conflicts,

*Reaffirming* several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related directly to addressing climate-fragility risks, such as SDG 5 (Gender Equality), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

*Acknowledging* the significant contribution made by the UN Climate Security Mechanism, a collaborative effort between the Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in enhancing the ability of the United Nations to assess and tackle the negative effects of climate change on global peace and security,

*Emphasizing* the importance of Member States adhering to the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) set by the UNFCCC to drive transformational change in how climate change is addressed,

*Recognizing* the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) framework as an effective climate-oriented initiative that provide access to forms of advanced technologies, which reinforce sustainable practices within the forestry sector that signifies the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks while providing financial assistance to LDCs and SIDs through different financial instruments,

*Deeply concerned* with emergency response and risk-reduction in the aftermath of climate disasters as emphasized in the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR),

*Also affirming* the need for Member States to review and adopt the 2021 Climate Finance Delivery Plan,

*Recognizes* the Climate Resilient Debt Clauses (CRDC) which defer debt repayments of developing Members States under the circumstances of climate disasters,

*Highlighting* the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination program (UNDAC) as a best-practice tool for efficient disaster-mitigation measures,

*Finding* the targets and priorities set in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risks Reduction 2015-2030*, especially with respect to the "Build Back Better" strategy and investments in resilient disaster reduction,

*Taking into consideration* the creation of the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) by the World Health Organization to directly help the citizens of areas affected by catastrophes,

*Keeping in mind* the Voluntary Indicative Scale of Contributions (VISIC) mechanism that helps determine the funding responsibility of each Member State,

*Stressing* the need to promote carbon-neutral economies and offset carbon emissions, with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from oil increasing by 2.5% as reported by the International Energy Agency (IEA),

*Guided by* the Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility and the Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP-EU) Natural Disaster Risk Program as a framework for resilient disaster risk management processes and economic inequity,

*Appreciating* the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)'s actions in providing climate-specific information to both Least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

*Further recalling* the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio 20 Conference (2012) which calls upon green resilient disaster recovery post-COVID-19,

*Recalling* the 2021 collaborative report between FAO, UNDP, and UNEP on *A Multi-Billion-Dollar Opportunity*, which recommends repurposing agricultural support to optimize scarce public resourcing, transforming food systems,

*Acknowledging* the detrimental effects of climate fragility on farming performance, food supply, and the livelihoods of rural communities,

1. *Strongly recommends* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to initiate a global cooperation group that will help address climate fragility risks regarding water availability, with the aims of:
  - a. Redirecting off-paced overrunning water from floods to the soil for agricultural purposes, diverts the impetuosity of floods into creating hydroelectric energy; develops a rainwater harvesting system;
  - b. *Expanding* the use of Aquatic Biological Integrated Systems (ABIS) to include strategic wastewater runoff management plans that procure low-cost methods for wastewater treatment by using aquatic plants, especially their roots, floating on wastewater to allow the system to sequester heavy metals while oxygenating the water, capturing CO<sub>2</sub>, and destroying pathogens, as this pertains to the procurement of freshwater availability in fragile communities in the event of droughts, as well as other long-term climate-fragility risk scenarios;
2. *Prioritizing* international cooperation and collaboration concerning climate-fragility risks in each Member State's environmental policy through the implementation mechanisms such as the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM);
3. *Promotes* the implementation of climate disaster-resistant and sustainable regional infrastructures by:
  - a. Building structures with foundations possessing the capacity of resisting soil erosion;
  - b. Developing sea walls and buildings made of steel for coastal protection and gradually rising sea-levels;
  - c. Creating physical basins, especially in less resourced areas, will help control flooding and create additional water sources in times of drought;
  - d. Promoting the usage of earthquake-resistant materials;
4. *Further requests* Member States to report on progress on the work of the negotiating committee to the Environmental Assembly next session;
5. *Urges* each Member State to implement sustainable agricultural and fishing practices to promote a Green Economy resulting in food security in conjunction with the de-escalation of possible conflicts to decrease climate-fragility risks by:
  - a. Avoiding overfishing to maintain a sustainable aqua-oriented food supply;
  - b. Focusing on combating ocean pollution, such as microplastics, on maintaining the health of the surrounding aquatic ecosystems;

6. *Suggests* that Member States, based on their capacity to do so, establish government jobs for preserving as well as re-establishing coastal forests and marshes through management or native vegetation planting groups, amongst other approaches and decreasing the initial impact of oceanic disasters such as tidal waves and cyclones, aligning with the importance of decreasing the effects of such disasters as highlighted in the UNEP's publication, "*Contributions to the Secretary-General's background note for the preparatory meeting of the 2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14*" (2019);
7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt ocean-based adaptation measures through the biannual Knowledge Hub meeting, upscaling multilateral cross-regional collaboration, particularly among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs), to implement nature-based coastal adaptation projects and research initiatives to tackle short-term climate-fragility risks related to coastal resilience;
8. *Endorses* the creation of the Drought Resistant Innovation (DRI) initiative, a collaborative research team in charge of developing drought-resistant plants, which will allow farmers in regions increasingly vulnerable to droughts, accelerated by climate change, to continue crops needed to survive by having:
  - a. Scientists and biologists from across the globe will collaborate to research the durability of crops in dry conditions;
  - b. New drought-resilient superplants, which will be shared with developing nations that are regularly under threat of droughts;
  - c. Superplants are plants that are naturally adapted to water scarcity or plants that have been crossbred to make them more tolerant to droughts;
  - d. Regions that are vulnerable to drought become more livable for farmers and all people;
9. *Requests* the *International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)* fund research on sustainable agriculture to reduce the number of agricultural lands lost to drought, desertification and other climate-change catastrophes by:
  - a. Developing superplants that can survive in harsh environments;
  - b. Supporting sustainable agriculture by financing research projects to make agriculture more sustainable and climate resistant;
  - c. Fostering the incorporation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) with agricultural and climate science solutions through a science database;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to adhere to the contribution outlined in the Voluntary Indicative Scale of Contributions (VISC);
  - e. Recommending that through the UN Capital Development Fund and partnerships with local small-to-medium-sized enterprises, the flow of financial resources will be encouraged to be put towards developing Member States that require developmental aid, especially regarding agriculture and related foreign direct investments, to enable developing nations to build more adaptive societies regarding climate change;
10. *Recommends* UNEP create an educational work group called *Green Thumb*, consisting of agricultural experts to teach communities how to use superplants, with the objectives to:

- a. Teach marginalized and vulnerable communities how to implement the usage of superplants, allowing them to continue using their land despite complicating environmental circumstances;
  - b. Expand the workforce by expanding the agricultural sector in nations that implement them, fueling economic growth;
11. *Strongly promotes* Member States to raise awareness on environmental issues and their impacts on humanity through education in order to incorporate many different sectors to reduce the climate-fragility risks globally;
12. *Requests* ECOSOC to work collaboratively with the Security Council in developing an Emergency Climate Disaster Peace Building Conference (ECDPBC) with the aim of being prepared for, and deployed in time of a global climate crisis to mitigate climate-fragility risks; this is to be implemented through:
  - a. Developing a logistical plan for the initiation and maintenance of the conference under disastrous circumstances;
  - b. Developing an annual climate risk report on the detection of possible issues and conflicts;
  - c. Setting an agenda within the contents of the report for the ECDPBC;
  - d. Encouraging the implementation of an international debt-deferral payment policy to be used during the time of climate disaster;
  - e. Using the ECDPBC for risk assessment to inform debtors and creditors of possible climate risks and payment plans to be agreed upon by parties;
  - f. Creating a guidebook for debtors to inform them of the new payment structure of debts under climate-related disasters;
13. *Suggests* that the UNDP, UNFCCC and UN Women collaborate to implement an intersectional analysis in areas that are considered at risk for natural disasters and severe climate change impacts that would:
  - a. Consider the range of factors, including disability, age, gender identities, sexual orientations, ethnicity, poverty, geographical location/remoteness, social marginalization, and conflict;
  - b. Be used by each Member State to have an intersectional approach to disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience by:
    - i. Offering free or low-cost enrichment programs to cultivate hard skills and leadership for minority communities and hence increasing their participation in sustainable development;
    - ii. Providing local subsidies to climate-friendly businesses that take initiatives to bring more engagement from marginalized groups;
14. *Urges* all Member States to strengthen their efforts in sharing knowledge and professional expertise to develop better resilience, especially amongst vulnerable Member States through:

- a. Encouraging Member States to share their experiences, and best practices and work bilaterally, in adherence to the International *Good Practices Principles for Sustainable Infrastructure 2022* to:
    - i. Reuse resources for disaster management purposes and to learn from each other in order to build a global knowledge base on the topic;
    - ii. Promote cleaner development practices on climate-resilient that is able to withstand extreme weather events;
  - b. Creating an intergovernmental forum wherein Member States can share about those effects and learn strategies for damage management and risks by providing:
    - i. Useful knowledge about natural disasters and ways to foresee them in advance;
    - ii. Information about access to natural disaster warning systems;
  - c. Ensuring safer environments that respond better to climate-fragility risks by publishing a guidebook on climate risk-resistant infrastructure for SIDS and developing Members States through using a panel of sustainable building experts;
15. *Calls upon* Member States to create an international group of experts in order to achieve the development of resilient infrastructure following the steps or mechanisms of the Roman concrete with the objective of designing infrastructure capable of reusing and adapting to natural disaster phenomena that climate change brings up by:
- a. Researching the main applications of Roman concrete in today's world and architecture considering the advantages that it promises;
  - b. Stating a yearly report from the group in order for Members States all around the world to be able to implement them as soon as possible, following their best interests;
  - c. Creating local NGOs that would help local people in assuring food, water and basic needs while providing them tools to deal with such events through the developed knowledge;
16. *Recommends* UNDP and UNEP to collaborate with Member States to create community-based organizations to develop the Communities Against Climate Fragility program, with the goal of addressing climate fragility at the local level by:
- a. Establishing assistance centers in areas known for adversity provoked by climate change to promote the conformation of local community-based organizations to address climate;
  - b. Building fragility assistance areas that report back to the UNDP on the latest developed technologies for them to be implemented worldwide;
  - c. Monitoring and providing support to the activities conducted by the newly integrated community-based organizations through the joint efforts of UNEP and UNDP;
  - d. Submitting a yearly report before the UNEA detailing all activities conducted by community-based organizations to address climate fragility in their respective contexts;



17. *Stresses* the effective utilization of information channels multilaterally and bilaterally to provide relevant information to all Member States regarding climate patterns and other types of climate-focused information;
18. *Providing* information to these LDCs and SIDs is important in combating early-onset climate-fragility issues by:
  - a. Utilizing this information can create and help develop sustainable practices and mechanisms that will support a green future;
  - b. Establishing that the REDD and REDD+ programs are carbon-emissions focused in general, they can still provide relevant access and information to LDCs and SIDs;
  - c. Integrating training and educational programs at both a local and regional level with strategies based on capacity development, partnerships and field-testing of specific mechanisms will lead to a sustainable future as these LDCs will learn unique practices that they can adopt successfully;
19. *Fully supports* the creation of a global-scale multimedia climate literacy campaign called *Unsinkable*, overseen by UNEA, which brings attention to the impacts of recent climate catastrophes, including economic and societal consequences, culture loss, and the disproportionate toll taken by marginalized peoples that have been:
  - a. Initiated by a UNESCO-organized conference focused on raising awareness for the needs of vulnerable groups, such as basic education and training for climate-smart technologies and sustainable living; Engaging young people to raise awareness of the catastrophes caused by climate fragility;
  - b. Facilitating the exchange of ideas and solutions for climate fragility between local communities;
  - c. Expressing the belief that in order to prevent great losses of life due to extreme climate events, national and regional information on weather patterns and climate should be shared through the Knowledge on Climate Events Hub, enabling all Members States to profit from the data they receive through the cooperation of UNEP and UNDP with sub-regional facilities collecting data on the Oceans and using World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Global Information System Center (GISC) as part of the WMO Global Telecommunication System (GTS);
  - d. Urging the WMO to supervise the platform and provide a yearly overview of the status of the oceans with a special emphasis on the acidification levels as they cause a mass extinction of calcifying organisms and propagate dangerous and invasive species which heavily impact fishing industries, worsening food insecurities;
  - e. Encouraging a new biannual *Knowledge Hub* meeting of the supervisors of relevant institutions and NGOs;
  - f. Urging Member States to increase reporting and transparency through effective communication and collaboration to reduce plastic waste and microplastics in major water sources;
20. *Encourages* Member States to incentivize businesses and NGOs to collaborate in projects in order to allocate funds towards local projects that aid those recently affected by climate catastrophes like droughts, flooding, fires, or other extreme climate events, preventing the displacement of peoples due to climate;

21. *Considering* the possibility of expanding the World Health Organisation Contingency Fund For Emergency's mandate to include a more substantial funding framework to assist Members States directly after disasters or catastrophes and to develop the necessary infrastructure to face climate change and peace security-related problems such as wars, natural disasters, water access, migration capacity and rising sea levels from an international perspective through:
  - a. Creating a first fund, open for contributions from all Member States, which will distribute its capital to Members States in need of resources and infrastructures, which would be handled by a neutral entity;
  - b. Encouraging Members States with larger GDPs per capita and substantial annual carbon emissions per capita to donate to the fund proportionally;
  - c. Determining a fixed fund that should be received yearly with different Member States contributing by share;
  - d. Soliciting the World Bank or any specialized neutral entity to contribute its expertise with regard to building a realistic and viable fiscal framework for this fund;
  - e. Allowing Member States to receive funding which will require a prepared report showing what has been achieved with the capital to avoid corruption and misappropriation of funds;
  - f. Evaluating the current needs of every participating Member States concerning infrastructure development relating to climate change;
  - g. Encouraging every country to select climate experts along with their representatives to present their case;
  - h. Creating a second fund that can be financed by every Member State which will address emergencies that are related to natural disasters where human lives are at risk;
22. *Invites* relevant international organizations, such as the environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Member States and local communities in the implementation of mitigation strategies in the context of natural hazards caused by climate change;
23. *Promotes* the use of UN bodies such as UNEP and the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) to open conversations with this assembly to produce a framework for disaster prevention named the Disaster Mitigation Framework (DMF) to provide Member States with resilient and sustainable climate disaster mitigation strategies by:
  - a. Researching innovative and sustainable practices to determine how to prevent and reduce the impact of climate disasters;
  - b. Using scientific data and the forum to enrich the framework to make it resilient and sustainable while taking into account the best interests of diverse nations that participate in the conversations;
  - c. Building capacity of immediate response according to regions through international cooperation in the development of the said framework and the interest of each locality, customs and culture;

- d. Recommending the allocation of resources and technical assistance to strengthen Early Warning Systems (EWS) as a measure to mitigate the impacts of climate change by implementing integrated communication systems to enhance community preparedness for hazardous climate-related events, thereby promoting successful EWS, saving lives, preserving jobs, protecting land and infrastructure, supporting long-term sustainability, and aiding public officials and administrators in their planning efforts to protect economies and save costs in the long run;
  - e. Recommending strong developments of early warning systems to detect climate-related information and provide accurate, live information for areas at risk keeping in mind the UNDP's Signature Programme;
24. *Recommends* the implementation of circular and sustainable economies in order to mitigate climate fragility and economic poverty through:
- a. Encouraging the use of debt-based instruments, such as green bonds and long-term credits, to eliminate waste and pollution from the beginning of the production cycle, which aims to maintain products and materials in use while regenerating natural systems;
  - b. Recommending circular economy indicators with environmental, social, and government (ESGs) frameworks and decarbonization agendas in compliance with the Paris Agreement, which will ensure that the circular economy will uphold the 2030 agenda;
  - c. Establishing the promotion of natural capital, such as carbon credits to corporations, governments, and foreign investors to reduce emissions and regenerate the environment;
25. *Requests* that Member States review and increase their voluntary contributions towards the Environment Fund budget, with a recommendation of increasing their current contribution to the fund by 2% every year, or at their discretion, possibly guided by the Voluntary Indicative Scale of Contributions (VISIC) to evaluate their current contributions and their potential increased contributions, until the achievement of the 2030 Agenda;
26. *Calls upon* Member States to participate more in green financial activities through:
- a. Clarifying standards and guidelines on green finance to help Member States establish their own regional or localized systems to align their financial structure with the SDGs;
  - b. Establishing more regionally-funded initiatives to further encourage the collaboration between Members States on green investment;
  - c. Providing more incentives for private-public partnerships in financing sectors;
27. *Suggests* that the Green Climate Fund provide financial assistance to Least Developing Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with:
- a. Programs such as the REDD and REDD+ programs specifically focus on establishing sustainable environmental-oriented practices throughout different forestry sectors around the world through financial incentives;
  - b. Programs which can also provide access to advanced technologies that will provide information regarding different forest biomes through different monitoring forms such as satellite imaging, forest management, and forest conservation;

- c. Engaged with local and Indigenous communities within LDCs and SIDs to ensure that they are directly involved with the direct implementation of these programs;
28. *Encourages* UNEA to collaborate with the IMF and the World Bank to prioritize climate resilience and adaptation projects, particularly in vulnerable Member States, through their existing lending and grant programs to:
  - a. Implement increased support for adaptation funding as supported by the G7 in developing nations and as mentioned in Article 9.4 of the Paris Agreement;
  - b. Address barriers face Member States when trying to access climate finance to ensure that all nations are receiving the support and help they require without delay or difficulty;
  - c. Invite the private sector, civil society, and international organizations to collaborate in identifying and implementing climate resilience and adaptation projects, leveraging their expertise and resources;
  - d. Improve the review policy from annual to quarterly, establishing a better monitoring and evaluation mechanism within the United Nations Environmental Assembly providing the progress and effectiveness of climate fragility funding initiatives under the auspices of the IMF and the World Bank;
29. *Promotes* an informational exchange forum at the international level on climate-catalyzed disasters, past cases and any new prevention innovations in order to find the best practices to reduce the damages from a flood for each Member State;
30. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting the objectives, policies, and guidelines of the proposed Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility by:
  - a. Investing in sustainable infrastructure for green buildings, renewable energy, and sustainable transportation to reduce the likelihood of high impact for communities vulnerable to natural disasters;
  - b. Promoting social equity through addressing underlying issues such as discrimination, racism and poverty, and ensuring that vulnerable communities have access to resources in times of crisis;
  - c. Fostering public-private sector relationships to leverage expertise and innovation to implement effective Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies and also mobilize financial resources, potentially from the European Union, to support sustainable recovery;
31. *Recommends* that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) focuses more on the topic of building sustainable and resilient infrastructures, as the *International Good Practice Principles for Sustainable Infrastructure* suggests, in order to assist vulnerable communities and help least developed Member States to face climate-change fragility risks;
32. *Advises* the expansion of the mandate of the Central Emergency Relief Fund to include an allocated amount for climate disaster relief that would be focused on investing in strategies, policies, and projects that seek to build resilience by linking climate change adaptation, peacebuilding, and sustainable livelihoods;
33. *Suggests* that UNEP partners with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and strengthen the partnership with the World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF) to assist UNIDO in expanding its Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme by co-

hosting a virtual public forum on the benefits of developing the blue and circular economy in order to better ensure sustainable economic development to mitigate the economic impact of climate-fragility risks.