



Documentation of the Simulation of the
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Director | Jessie Luévano |
| Assistant Director | Kathryn Slotterback |
| Chair | Aayush Shrestha |

Agenda

1. Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems
2. Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention) |
|-------------|---|---|
| ECOSOC/1/1 | Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems | Adopted without vote |
| ECOSOC/1/2 | Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems | 37 in favor, 6 against, 7 abstentions |
| ECOSOC/1/3 | Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems | 34 in favor, 4 against, 12 abstentions |
| ECOSOC/1/4 | Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems | 34 in favor, 3 against, 13 abstentions |

Summary Report for the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems
2. Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities

The session was attended by representatives of 47 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1 followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems.”

By Monday evening, the Dais received a total of 5 working papers. By Tuesday, 4 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including reporting mechanisms, policy recommendations for financing structures, blended finance, grants and loans, policy toolkits, and improvements in data collection technologies were received by the Dais. Further discussion of the topic showed that delegates focused in particular on strengthening existing frameworks, enhancing transparency, and ensuring fair and equitable participation among all Member States. The committee maintained a collaborative atmosphere and, by the end of the Tuesday evening session, 2 working papers had begun to merge around complementary and closely aligned themes.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including financing innovation, public–private partnerships, and support for developing states. The body displayed transparency, understanding, and efficiency in their approach to resolution writing and their commitment to effective finance for climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems was illustrated through their rigor and eagerness for rational compromise.



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

The Economic and Social Council,

Appreciating the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which emphasizes international cooperation in solving economic, social, and humanitarian problems,

Welcoming the important contributions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), including through policy support, capacity-building, and operational project delivery in financing for climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems,

Affirming the Paris Agreement (2015), which establishes a global framework to combat climate change, underscoring that its implementation directly affects and is affected by the objectives of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), including SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land),

Reaffirming the importance of universal participation in the Paris Agreement as the foundation for financial integrity across all Member States, and recognizing the report principle of the 3R's mechanism as a framework for restoring trust within the global political economy, allowing all Member States to commit to the initiatives being implemented to combat ongoing environmental issues within climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems,

Welcoming the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) agreed at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP29), which sets a core goal of mobilizing USD \$300 billion annually for developing countries by 2035 from public sources and up to USD \$1.3 trillion annually from all sources, while noting that implementation of this goal remains critically underfunded,

Recalling the commitment of the international community to long-term sustainable development financing as articulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), in particular Goal 17.4, which calls for developed countries to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies and financial assistance directed toward low-carbon, resilient development,

Appreciating General Assembly resolution 71/313 (2017) on the Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), by which the Statistical Commission is mandated to implement the global SDG indicator framework,

Recognizing the work of the Joint SDG Fund, the UNDP Funds, and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF),

Underlining the central role of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in follow-up and review of Financing for Development (FfD) commitments,

Affirming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022), which guides Member States to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, with specific recognition of target 1 on planning and managing all areas to reduce biodiversity loss, target 3 on conserving 30% of land, waters, and seas, and target 7 on reducing pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity,

Recalling targets 18 and 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022), which call for the mobilization of at least USD \$200 billion annually for biodiversity from all sources by 2030, the elimination or reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity, and a significant increase in international financial flows to developing countries for biodiversity protection,

Emphasizing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992), which states that developed Member States have a responsibility to take immediate action to address climate change and provide financial aid to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for climate adaptation and resilience building,

Observing the pressing need for comprehensive education and awareness surrounding the multifaceted effects of the changing climate and its consequences to all Member States and the global economy, in accordance with UNFCCC Article 6 and SDG 13, specifically target 13.3 (Climate Action),

Noting also General Assembly resolution 44/228 (1989) on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recognizing developed Member States as the main contributors to global environmental damage,

Recognizing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) and its emphasis on building financial resilience and reducing disaster-related economic losses, particularly for the most vulnerable Member States, including through investment in adaptation and ecosystem-based recovery mechanisms,

Keeping in mind the persistent gap between existing financial mechanisms and the needs of climate-vulnerable developing countries, as highlighted in reports by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Concerned that insufficient knowledge and coordination in the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) result in disorganized institutional structures and the ineffective application of measures,

Recognizing that the diversity of climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem challenges across Member States requires differentiated financial responses, and underscoring the importance of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) framework in addressing these varying needs,

Acknowledging the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund at COP27 through the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (2022), while recognizing the continued gap between existing financial mechanisms and the needs of climate-vulnerable developing countries,

Disturbed by the estimated annual financing gap of USD \$700 billion for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as identified in the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (2024),

Alarmed by the fact that subsidies and tax incentives directed toward activities fueling climate change, environmental degradation, and biodiversity loss amount to at least USD \$2.6 trillion annually, as documented by Earth Track, Inc. (2024) and UNEP,

Deeply concerned about the lack of agreed methodologies causing scarce estimates of the volume of negative finance flows that harm ecosystems, as noted by the State of Finance for Nature (2026) report, which examines how global finance flows are shaping the health of ecosystems and the economies that depend on them,

Affirming the need for market-driven systems to incentivize sustainable investment, while recognizing that private finance must complement rather than substitute for developed countries' public climate finance obligations under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (2015),

Calling attention to the disproportionate contributions of certain Member States to climate change compared to those most directly impacted by its effects,

Reaffirming the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, as enshrined in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and reflected in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement (2015),

Recalling the safeguards adopted at COP29 requiring that Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) identified with significant or persistent inconsistencies shall not be used toward Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA), or the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM),

Recognizing that Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) play a central role in mobilizing climate and biodiversity finance, yet remain constrained by risk-averse institutional structures, complex application processes, and insufficient blended finance instruments, as acknowledged in the G20 Roadmap towards Better, Bigger, and More Effective MDBs (2024),

Underscoring the importance of transparency in the reporting and international alignment of reporting standards of both public and private actors, in conjunction with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (2015), in securing progress by sustaining trust among public and private stakeholders,

Keeping in mind the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Climate Transition Finance Handbook, which provides guidance for credibly financing the transition of carbon-intensive issuers toward lower greenhouse gas emissions,

Noting that the term “Global South” is defined in Chapter IV of the UNCTAD “Trade and finance: Reshaping the global South amid uncertainty”,

1. *Proposes* the implementation of the Revise, Report, and Reinforce (3R’s) mechanism, which calls for revising the current general criteria used by funding institutions to decide on funding allocation and disbursement to better support Member States in the Global South, reporting on the progress of Member States towards nature-positive outcomes on a yearly basis to promote transparency, and reinforcing nature-positive practices by facilitating greater allocation of financing to ongoing green initiatives that demonstrate the capability to make meaningful progress towards nature-positive outcomes guided by the SDGs using the reporting aspect as a tool to guide investment and funding decisions, with ensuring that:
 - a. Measures such GHG reduction, documented appropriate allocation of funding, usage or successful transition to nature-positive practices or alternatives, and SDG completion or progress levels are used in funding and investment eligibility evaluation is in line with the revising aspect of the mechanism;
 - b. Reporting progress for environmentally supportive goals will be achieved through the Voluntary Annual Report of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which shall:
 - i. Contain information presenting the progress of Member States towards nature-positive outcomes;
 - ii. Serve as a guide to public and private investors and funding institutions, with key financial indicators that can aid in decisions regarding funding allocation and disbursement for Member States, businesses, NGOs, and other institutions relevant to the global fight against climate change;
 - iii. Collect information from willing Member States on the technology basis of the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) and disclosing the data on a single platform;

- c. The reinforcement aspect is elaborated through the Financing for Landscapes, Oceans, Waters and Sustainable Ecosystems (FLOWS) toolkit, which operationalizes the allocation of financing toward green initiatives guided by the SDGs;
2. *Recommends* that the international community scale up climate finance to at least USD \$100 billion annually, with a progressive increase of no less than USD \$10 billion per year after 2030, through a combination of public funding, multilateral development banks such as the World Bank Group, international climate funds including the Adaptation Fund, and private sector mobilization including blended finance and public-private partnerships, in accordance with the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), adopting equitable burden-sharing frameworks for climate finance contributions determined by historical emissions, economic capacity, and current levels of development, in order to ensure predictable and sufficient financial flows to climate-vulnerable countries and to meet significantly underfunded targets such as the estimated USD \$3.48 billion required compared to the USD \$1.4 billion currently provided, thereby alleviating the disproportionate costs borne by countries most impacted by climate change;
3. *Calls for* revising the general funding allocation and disbursement criteria of multilateral climate finance institutions, including the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, in order to strengthen their effectiveness and equity across climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem financing, by:
 - a. Incorporating measurable criteria including, but not limited to, greenhouse gas emission reductions, documented appropriate allocation of funding, usage of or successful transition to nature-positive practices or alternatives, progress toward biodiversity protection and ecosystem restoration targets under the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, and SDG completion or progress levels;
 - b. Endorsing the framework of the Green Climate Fund, which oversees climate solutions in 134 states across various financing models and mitigatory and adaptation approaches, and within this framework, shall:
 - i. Prioritize financial assistance to disproportionately affected Member States of the Global South, including through concessional loans and grants, with particular attention to Least Developed Member States, Small Island Developing Member States, African Member States;
 - ii. Allocate an equitable proportion of financing as determined by a Member State's annual GDP;
 - iii. Aim for a 50/50 balance between adaptation and mitigation financing for particularly vulnerable Member States, while ensuring that biodiversity protection and ecosystem restoration are recognized as eligible project categories alongside climate mitigation and adaptation;
 - c. Solicit meaningful input from Member States of the Global South, as defined in Chapter IV of the UNCTAD Trade and Finance: Reshaping the Global South Amid Uncertainty report, to ensure that revised criteria reflect national concerns and development priorities, drawing on the transparency principles of the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) and disclosed through a single accessible platform;

- d. Reform funding allocation criteria applied by Multilateral Development Banks to similarly prioritize disproportionately impacted Member States, incorporating structured input from Member States of the Global South to ensure coherence across multilateral financing channels;
4. *Recommends* further cooperation between Multilateral Development Banks to strengthen their capacity to mobilize private climate and biodiversity finance and address structural misalignments in financial incentives and risk perceptions, including by:
 - a. Expanding the use of blended finance instruments, including first-loss guarantees and concessional co-financing mechanisms, to reduce perceived investment risk and de-risk private investment in sustainable industries, particularly in emerging markets and developing economies;
 - b. Establishing fast-track approval mechanisms and simplified project approval processes to streamline access for highly indebted Member States, reduce administrative barriers, and accelerate the deployment of capital, alongside improving standardized data availability and disclosure on financial products through common and widely accessible platforms, in alignment with International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) guidelines and the transparency principles advanced by the OECD Blended Finance Principles, to reduce information asymmetries, enhance transparency, and strengthen investor confidence;
5. *Urges* Member States to strengthen participation in cooperative mechanisms established under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate the international transfer of verified carbon credits and support the achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions, including by supporting the bilateral transfer of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6.2 and the crediting mechanism under Article 6.4, noting that Article 6.4 requires participants to contribute a Share of Proceeds (SOP) to the Adaptation Fund and to the Overall Mitigation of Global Emissions (OMGE), ensuring that a portion of credits contributes to net global emission reductions;
6. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international financial institutions to adopt and strengthen market-based financial instruments and risk-sharing mechanisms to mobilize private and public capital toward sustainable development and close the annual USD \$700 billion nature finance gap, including by:
 - a. Expanding Member State-level risk-sharing instruments, including blended finance facilities, first-loss tranche mechanisms, and public guarantees, to de-risk private investment in sustainable industries in emerging markets and developing economies, while emphasizing that private finance complements rather than replaces public climate finance obligations;
 - b. Endorsing international cap-and-trade frameworks to reduce emissions free-riding and strengthen accountability across regional carbon markets;
 - c. Promoting debt-for-nature and debt-for-climate swap agreements negotiated between creditor and debtor Member States, wherein a portion of sovereign debt is forgiven in exchange for verified and measurable national commitments to climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem protection, following the 3R's mechanism;
 - d. Recommending the review of carbon pricing mechanisms to internalize environmental costs and redirect investment incentives toward low-carbon industries, alongside expanding public subsidies directed at environmentally sustainable industries and redirecting nature-negative subsidies toward biodiversity protection and ecosystem restoration in line with targets 18 and 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

7. *Encourages* Member States to develop and adopt internationally harmonized standards for green, climate, and biodiversity-linked bonds, and to convene relevant stakeholders including Member States, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and regional development banks to exchange best practices on sovereign green bond issuance and strengthen technical assistance for developing Member States seeking to access sustainable capital markets, including by:
 - a. Drawing on the ICMA Transition Finance Handbook, which seeks to set clear guidelines for disclosures, practices, and actions, and endorsing the use of financial instruments including proceeds instruments aligned with the Green Bond Principles, Sustainability Bond Guidelines, and Climate Transition Bond Guidelines, as well as instruments linked to the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles;
 - b. Issuing green bonds that offer incentives such as lower interest rates than regular loans while guaranteeing transparency and accountability, thereby prioritizing sustainability, efficiency, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
8. *Urges* Member States and relevant international financial institutions to strengthen dedicated financing mechanisms for climate-vulnerable communities and developing countries, in order to prevent financial collapse, support adaptation, and build long-term resilience, in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), including through:
 - a. Funding reimbursement programs for vulnerable communities through agricultural aid, by partnering with relief programs including the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, focusing on adaptation projects in developing countries through grants and private financing;
 - b. Addressing financial barriers in underdeveloped countries by expanding concessional and grant-based financing instruments to ensure that the least financially equipped Member States can access and utilize climate finance effectively;
 - c. Implementing climate vulnerability debt suspension clauses, enabling the automatic and immediate suspension of debt repayments for countries affected by severe climate-related disasters, through:
 - i. Defining specific critical thresholds to ensure that suspension is activated automatically based on objective data;
 - ii. Establishing a standard grace period during which all principal and interest payments are frozen, allowing the affected nation to prioritize immediate humanitarian and reconstruction needs;
 - iii. Creating a Global Debt-Climate Registry to monitor these clauses and ensure that the liquidity freed up is transparently reinvested into climate-resilient infrastructure and community protection;
9. *Recommends* that Member States, in coordination with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and international financial institutions, enhance transparency by strengthening public and private reporting frameworks and improving oversight of public sovereign debt to align capital flows with sustainable development and climate objectives, including through:
 - a. The adoption of standardized sustainability disclosure requirements aligned with IFRS S1 and S2 Standards of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), to ensure transparency and comparability across financial markets;

- b. The voluntary establishment of a public sovereign debt register, enabling both citizens and creditors to monitor the effect of debt on social priorities by publicly listing information on the usage of bonds and payment plans, including through promoting the standardization of disclosure requirements and reporting frameworks;
 - c. The expansion of technical capacity-building initiatives in developing countries to improve debt management systems and facilitate the consistent disclosure of all public loan agreements;
 - d. The rigorous follow-up and full implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement as the foundational framework for transparency in financing for climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems;
10. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to the establishment of the FLOWS two-pillar policy toolkit, and to reinforce nature-positive practices by aligning financial flows with climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem priorities, including through:
- a. Establishing the first policy guidance pillar on alternatives to nature-negative subsidies, by reviewing subsidies for negative climate and biodiversity impacts and repurposing financing toward nature-based and resilient solutions through targeted incentives, in support of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030);
 - b. Forming the second policy guidance pillar on inclusive and climate-resilient recovery finance, by identifying priority needs and vulnerable areas early after disasters and promoting inclusive recovery financing that strengthens long-term resilience;
 - c. Implementing an operational annex in the form of a voluntary self-applied structured assessment, enabling Member States to reflect on and track their progress and alignment of financial decisions with climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem priorities, with the aim of informing Financing for Development (FfD) discussions;
 - d. Facilitating greater allocation of financing to ongoing green initiatives that demonstrate the capability and reliability to make meaningful progress toward nature-positive outcomes guided by the SDGs, in reinforcement of the 3R's mechanism;
 - e. Calling upon UNDP, UNEP, UNCDF, and the Joint SDG Fund to provide coordinated technical support for Member States when applying the FLOWS toolkit, through midstream and downstream approaches including reducing project risks to improve financial viability and facilitating blended finance mobilization, supported through voluntary contributions from implementing Member States' national budgets;
11. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen human and institutional capacity for climate finance implementation and climate literacy, under ECOSOC's oversight and in collaboration with relevant subsidiary bodies including UNESCO and its Education for Sustainable Development Programme, including by:
- a. Enhancing coordination among Member States, United Nations entities, and relevant stakeholders to strengthen capacity-building initiatives and support the development of clear implementation guidelines for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);
 - b. Formulating a Global Green Capacity Training programme, drawing on voluntarily shared financial and environmental data, that aims to:

- i. Ensure a global common vocabulary regarding climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem issues and increase climate change literacy to support efficient communications among all Member States;
 - ii. Maintain transparency between governmental systems and citizens on funding and climate financing, utilizing voluntarily shared system data to ensure full financial comprehension of stated policies;
 - c. Strengthening collaboration with the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and the UNDP Climate Promise to help Member States quantify their biodiversity finance needs, design fundable projects, and integrate climate and biodiversity action into their national development plans;
12. *Calls for* the core features of the Paris Agreement to be furthered through increased and universally promoted participation of Member States, ensuring financial integrity across all Member States and the full implementation of the transparency provisions of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in order to restore trust within the global political economy and allow all Member States to commit to the initiatives being implemented to combat ongoing environmental challenges within climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

The Economic and Social Council,

Adhering to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), and aware of the role that the private sector plays in financing disaster relief from more developed nations, as stated in Section 39 of the Means of Implementation,

Acknowledging the necessity to repair climate damage without undermining biodiversity to effectively break the cycle between environmental degradation and extreme poverty, as emphasized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Keeping in mind the importance of data acquisition and usage towards increasing sustainable financing, as documented in the Climate Policy Initiative's Global Landscape of Climate Finance Report 2024, which mentioned annual climate finance doubling to \$1.3 trillion by 2022, while still requiring a fivefold increase to meet 2030 targets,

Welcoming the discussions on disaster relief by the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR), which prioritize the management of climate induced risks, especially in the case of Least Developed Countries (LDC),

Understanding that National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) serve as an instrument for implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) (2022),

Reiterating the importance of non-governmental organizations and their important contributions to the defence of the most vulnerable actors in the world, such as LDCs and the Global South,

Recalling the actions made by the United Nations Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) to provide technology solutions, capacity building, and advice tailored to the needs of individual countries,

Deeply disturbed by the International Displacement Monitoring Centre's 2024 report recording more than 45 million weather-related disaster displacements,

Considering that only the 31% of the Earth's surface is covered by forests, significantly increasing CO2 emissions,

Recognizing the research of the Global Zero Emission Research Center (GZR), which shows innovative technologies designed to achieve global carbon neutrality, such as carbon recycling and hydrogen production, are essential drivers of energy transition,

Acknowledging that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has committed USD \$19.3 billion to over 300 projects since 2015,

Calling attention to the United Nations Environment Programme's Adaptation Gap Report 2025, indicating that international adaptation finance flowing to LDCs is 12 to 14 times below estimated needs, and noting that the adaptation financing needs of developing nations amount up to \$365 billion per year, with actual contributions of \$26 billion,

Further recalling the extreme funding gap for climate related investment of certain developing countries such as the significantly underfunded Pakistani targets which require an estimated USD \$348 Billion but are currently only provided with USD \$1.4 Billion,

Considering developing countries only contribute to 10% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions yet are far more likely to face poverty, conflict, deforestation, and food insecurity caused by GHG,

Recalling the creation of the *Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage* (FRLD), operationalized at *2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference* (COP28), responding to the increasing needs of vulnerable communities in developing countries facing the irreversible impacts of climate change,

Emphasizing the ability of LDCs to pull money from FRLD through a grant based process that provides fast and direct support post-disaster, as well as acknowledging that FRLD explicitly includes relocation, displacement, and migration in its scope,

Considering the principles and framework of the Paris Agreement (2015), including its five-year cycle while emphasizing the importance of stakeholder engagement that includes the use of local communities knowledge in the implementation of climate finance mechanisms,

Acknowledging that Article 13 of the Paris Agreement identifies transparency as necessary to effectively finance for climate through its establishment of the *Enhanced Transparency Framework* (ETF) and associated requirements to participate in *Biennial Transparency Reports*,

Recognizing the importance of the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) for equitable climate finance contributions as outlined in the Paris Agreement,

Reminding of the *Sevilla Commitment* (2025) to recognize the burden that loans for climate financing place on developing countries by further exploiting their limited financial resources for essential projects, and that concessional grants that reduce or eliminate repayments can better help finance climate projects in developing countries,

Bearing in mind Oxfam International's *Climate Finance Shadow Report 2025* suggestion of direct-access mechanisms to meet adaptation funding needs of local communities through the *GCF Enhancing Direct Access Guidelines*,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 76/300 (2022), which recognized the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, and emphasizing the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches in advancing this right,

Recognizing the importance of the *Climate Finance Report 2024* produced by the *Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund*, which documents the Fund's climate finance accounting, grants activity for nature and adaptation, and identifies financing barriers in partner Member States,

1. *Endorses* Member States to adopt methods to strengthen their existing national program funds that target biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, as mentioned in the Global Biodiversity Fund, the use of the Science, Technology, and Innovation Forum led by ECOSOC to connect the CTCN with different Member States with the idea of:
 - a. Preserving the sovereignty of Member States on the question of financing for climate to build self-sustaining programs to further reduce financing gaps in Member States' national funds for biodiversity conservation;

- b. Allowing better national adaptation to the effects of climate change with a boosted national budget to protect the ecosystem as well as the local and vulnerable populations;
 - c. Proposing additional guidance of local communities and their knowledge, on ecosystems and the land to develop sustainable financial instruments to acknowledge the value of nature;
 2. *Invites* Member States to bolster the FRLD to expand its resources, reach, and the ability to address needs that existing multilateral frameworks do not adequately address, such as Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in mountainous regions, droughts in the African and South American continents, and recurrent wildfires and hurricanes in the Mediterranean, by LDCs that experience a variety of climate calamities to effectively provide LDCs with resources for disaster recovery, prevention, and mitigation without further indebting these LDCs by:
 - a. Utilizing the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to recruit and manage a portion of FRLD funding that would focus on the specialized needs of agricultural land restoration post-disaster;
 - b. Providing mitigative infrastructure via the CTCN to limit the harmful effects of climate calamities on vulnerable regions through both green and gray infrastructure by suggesting that Developed Member States redirect up to ten percent and at least three percent of their \$100 billion USD annual commitment to climate finance into FRLD;
 - c. Advocating for prioritization backing from the *GCF* towards FRLD to further resources in their pledged fifty percent contribution to adaptation that allows states to recuperate quickly from disasters and avoid getting stuck in a cycle of constant recovery;
 - d. Encouraging Developed Member States to provide financial assistance for disaster relief from the private sector in accordance with sections 43 and 44 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
 3. *Encourages* the *High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development* (HLPF) and the annual *Conference of Parties*, to promote the sharing of innovations in the ICT and infrastructure sectors of Member States that make it possible to counter the challenges caused by natural disasters resulting from climate change in order to create active collaboration between Member States having disparities in the consequences of these disasters;
 4. *Encourages* developed Member States to adopt equitable burden sharing frameworks for climate finance contributions determined by the *Paris Agreement's* reports on historical greenhouse gas emissions, economic capacity, and current levels of development, in order to ensure predictable and sufficient financial flows to climate investment of vulnerable Member States, and further invites International Finance Institutions, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the New Development Bank to operationalize these commitments to lighten financial burden on LDCs by:
 - a. Endorsing streamlined access for vulnerable Member States to the *GCF*, with particular attention to reducing bureaucratic barriers, and utilizing *COP29's* Article 6, which mandates that developed countries provide financial resources to assist developing nations, in line with the "polluter pays" principle;
 - b. Fully supporting increasing predictable, long-term, and grant-based financing for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in LDCs to support infrastructure and nature restoration without increasing national debt;

- c. Promoting the systematic integration of Climate-Resilient Debt Clauses to allow for the automatic suspension of debt payments during climate-related states of emergency;
- 5. *Recommends* increased attention from Member States to encourage long-term focused efforts dedicated to preserving biodiversity through pre-existing self-sustaining local initiatives that focus on climate and previously disparaged regions such as:
 - a. Allowing broader access to the Restoring Nature and Biodiversity Initiative in North America, brought by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the FAO of the United Nations in the perspective of:
 - i. Continuing the efforts of finding solutions aiming to finance nature for nature, allowing to halt, reverse, and protect against the effects of climate change in vulnerable areas;
 - ii. Broadening this initiative to include all other willing Member States outside of North America, regardless of where they are situated, to allow this initiative to further reach apposite regions;
 - b. Strengthening the Biodiversity Finance Initiative through the UNDP to incorporate modernized global techniques in order to develop nationwide strategies designed for local communities to ensure inclusivity and long-term access to sustainable infrastructure to reach the goal of climate resilience;
 - c. Supporting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ability to:
 - i. Encourage research on how to protect the biodiversity and ecosystems on already existing Natural world heritage sites;
 - ii. Consider the inclusion of other Natural World Heritage sites to promote the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems and to further protect important natural elements and zones;
- 6. *Encourages* Member States to integrate NBSAPs into their national climate finance strategies, linking biodiversity planning to the broader climate financial architecture, and strengthen eligibility for multilateral biodiversity financing through:
 - a. Asking developed countries and multilateral funding mechanisms, including the mentioned funds, to support developing nations in updating, costing, and operationalizing their NBSAPs by providing capacity building workshops on biodiversity accounting methodologies, technology transfer for ecosystem monitoring such as remote sensing and geographic information systems, and mentioned funds amongst grant based financing that prioritize NBSAP aligned projects, in accordance with Target 19 of the GBF to:
 - i. Facilitate technology transfer for ecosystem monitoring, including remote sensing and geographic information systems, with priority given to the developing countries first;
 - ii. Establish multilateral grant-based funding from, but not limited to, the *Multilateral Fund* and GEF, while prioritizing developing countries, ensuring that funding flows in order to avoid compound loan debt;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to create and promote programs that remove invasive species through frameworks implemented by NBSAPs and reintroduce native species to dedicated

regions, such as the *United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration* and *Global Invasive Species Programme*, with the intent of repairing damaged ecosystems;

7. *Encourages* Member States to build capacity for facilitation of climate investment data through:
 - a. Cooperating with NGOs like the Ocean Science Centre Mindelo, civil society, and universities, which work to create permanent modern research hubs to provide multifunctional basis for long-term observation of marine ecosystems and fisheries;
 - b. Promoting domestic programs, such as the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program, that enhance data collection methods through consultation with indigenous communities;
 - c. Encouraging Developed Member States via technology sharing to help LDCs monitor the progression of their ecosystems by establishing Regional Technological Innovation Hubs which alleviate the cost of technological development;
 - d. Recommending the increase of involvement of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), allowing better regional data collection to prevent future disasters such as wildfires, floods, and others, focusing on helping equal access to strategic information for all;
8. *Advocates for* enhanced climate finance cooperation regarding vocational development via training, transfer, and investment amongst Member States to promote equity through different initiatives, such as:
 - a. Financing regional technological training opportunities in partnership with the International Labour Organization and United Nations Industrial Development Organization, targeting workers displaced by fossil fuel phase-out, through structured programmes of at least six months;
 - b. Including the transfer of green technologies, notably those proposed by the GZR, and technical insight at preferential royalty rates for LDCs, aligned with national climate priorities under ECOSOC oversight;
 - c. Investing in the global deployment of affordable renewable energies through blended finance mechanisms, integrating renewable energy education into employment programmes in cooperation with UNESCO;
9. *Invites* Member States to promote local economic development and strengthen climate resilience by:
 - a. Supporting carbon credit frameworks that convert ecosystem conservation into economic assets directly benefiting local communities, in line with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
 - b. Encouraging public-private partnerships to secure funding for the *Global Bio-Diversity Framework* and accelerate inclusive economic recovery in climate-vulnerable nations;
 - c. Increasing ECOSOCs engagement with United Nations Satellite Center to expand climate data sharing among Member States, reducing information inequalities for landlocked developing countries in climate risk assessment and disaster preparedness;
10. *Encouraging* Member States with access to bodies of water, such as seas and oceans, to increase the amount of data collectible shared with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in order to help prevent climate disasters and increase the available data for landlocked Member States to reduce inequalities and provide more information.



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the technical and fiscal challenges faced by many Member States in protecting biodiversity and ecosystems, as highlighted in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reports and the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992),

Acknowledging that climate finance, as emphasized under Article 9 of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), should be primarily grant-based, accessible, responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable nations, and complemented by low-interest loans when necessary,

Reaffirming commitments under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992)(UNFCCC) and the *Paris Agreement*, specifically Article 9 on climate finance and Article 13 on transparency,

Emphasizing the need to fulfill previously agreed financial obligations under the *Paris Agreement* and commitments established under the UNFCCC, in order to avoid increasing national debt in developing countries,

Affirming that climate and biodiversity financing remains a global priority as outlined in the Green Climate Fund and the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (2022), which stress the importance of strong multilateral cooperation and scaled financial support,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/228 (1989), which affirms the primary responsibility of Member States in mobilizing financial resources for environmental protection, and further acknowledging subsequent financing commitments established through the UNFCCC financial mechanism,

Encouraging technology transfer and knowledge sharing, as outlined in Article 10 of the *Paris Agreement* and facilitated by the UNFCCC technology mechanism, including the *Climate Technology Centre and Network*, in order to reduce research and development costs and improve access to environmentally sound technologies for developing countries,

Emphasizing that the transition to climate-neutral energy, as reinforced by reports, presents significant economic challenges and must be implemented in a manner consistent with sustainable development priorities, as outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Recognizing that sustainable development, resilient ecosystems, and equitable access to climate finance are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 13 (climate change), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Recommending that international financial support should be linked to verified progress toward biodiversity targets, as outlined in the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*,

1. *Supports* all Member States in scaling up climate and biodiversity financing by strengthening and enhancing access to existing international financial mechanisms, particularly for the most vulnerable Member States, through entities including the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Reducing

Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation mechanisms, Biodiversity Finance Initiative, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative, and the World Bank by:

- a. Encouraging the voluntary use of drone-assisted ecosystem monitoring conducted by national environmental agencies and research partners, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to support local biodiversity evaluation;
 - b. Supporting satellite-based environmental monitoring systems in cooperation with United Nations and international space agencies, such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, to strengthen national reporting data concerned with biodiversity protection and climate action;
 - c. Encouraging the use of voluntary AI-assisted precision agriculture technologies to reduce pesticide use and support pollinators in order to support wildlife, stabilize soil, and maintain healthy ecosystems;
2. *Encourages* Member States to voluntarily adopt monitoring and data technologies aligned with the United Nations Biodiversity Lab and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to improve transparency, reporting capacity, and eligibility for these funding mechanisms;
 3. *Endorses* voluntary knowledge-sharing, training workshops, and technology transfer between Member States to support an equitable and sustainable transition, including the dissemination of climate-neutral technologies by:
 - a. Stressing that technological barriers should be minimized in order to prevent unnecessary increases in transition costs and duplication of research and development efforts;
 - b. Calling for voluntary technology transfers, particularly of knowledge from publicly funded research, such as taxpayer-financed universities, while allowing countries to opt out of transferring technologies from private institutions in order to respect intellectual property and private property rights;
 4. *Invites* sponsoring Member States to provide these technologies at competitive prices to the Global South, while further expressing its hope for the incorporation of voluntary social and economic safeguards into the financing process to protect local communities;
 5. *Suggests* that climate and biodiversity financing within voluntary Member States incorporate social and economic safeguards from the SDG 15 (life on land) to identify communities most exposed to transition and adaptation costs, particularly fossil-fuel-dependent regions and communities lacking;
 6. *Recommends* that Member States develop an analysis system that allows the evaluation of the urgency of all Member States in order to allocate funds more efficiently and fairly by:
 - a. Requesting that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in collaboration with UNDP, design and implement a standardized assessment framework, based on biodiversity conservation needs and ecosystem risk;
 - b. Endorsing a standardized, science-based urgency index that incorporates climate vulnerability, biodiversity loss rates, ecosystem fragility, socioeconomic exposure, and adaptive capacity;
 - c. Advocating for a multi-stakeholder review panel, composed of expert driven bodies within the United Nations designed to address sustainable development, such as government officials, civil

- society, academic experts, private sector representatives, and regional organizations, to validate urgency assessments and prevent political bias;
- d. Linking urgency scores to differentiated levels of concessional finance, including grants, low-interest loans, and results-based financing, to ensure that the most climate and biodiversity-vulnerable countries receive prioritized support;
7. *Supports* all voluntary Member States to improve transparency in climate-related biodiversity and ecosystem reporting, in line with Article 13 of the *Paris Agreement*, by regularly submitting comprehensive and verifiable data on climate and biodiversity-related international loans, concessional financing, grant allocations, debt instruments, and carbon market revenues through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans by:
- a. Recommending establishing harmonized national reporting standards that clearly disclose funding sources, financial terms, disbursement schedules, and beneficiary sectors to improve comparability and accountability through the creation of a national coordination mechanism, including an inter-ministerial task force responsible for defining uniform reporting rules and consolidating data across ministries, public banks, and implementing agencies;
 - b. Looking favourably upon the development of unified reporting templates for international climate finance flows, including concessional loans, grants, and carbon revenues, through the constitution of an international working group under the UNFCCC and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, including a coalition of climate-finance providers, to co-design the templates with both donor and recipient Member States;
8. *Suggests* UNEP's report *Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Change Mitigation (2021)* and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change findings stating that increased investment in nature-based projects to consider merging for the purpose of specifying transparent climate indicators by:
- a. Implementing ecosystem restoration projects, including initiatives like the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration implemented worldwide, and expanding wetland restoration efforts under the *Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)*;
 - b. Financing and expanding sustainable land management initiatives like the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund, while supporting concrete actions such as restoration of degraded forests and wetlands, and the protection and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves and coral reefs;
9. *Further recommends* Member States to expand access to predictable concessional finance through public-private partnerships for ecosystems, supported by financing instruments under the Green Climate Fund and the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, which highlight the mobilization of both public and private capital to scale up sustainable investment in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

The Economic and Social Council,

Expressing its deep concern for the continued rise in global average temperatures driven by CO² from fossil fuel use, in addition to the projected overshoot of the 1.5° C warming target as shown in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR6, a 2023 Synthesis Report on Climate Change,

Recalling the launch of the Belém Declaration on the Just Transition Away from Fossil Fuels at the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) COP 30 2025, which provides for the 2026 Conference on the Just Transition Away from Fossil Fuels that facilitates dialogue on the reduction of fossil fuel as well as the reduction of fossil fuel production subsidies,

Acknowledging the lack of international informatics systems and accessibility for Member States regarding agricultural infrastructure, disproportionately affecting rural and marginalized communities,

Noting with approval the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Deeply conscious of the need for agricultural sustainability to remain at the forefront of climate strategies, as to not create deeper inequalities,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement, including the need for a combination of local knowledge, not just scientific knowledge, to improve climate reporting,

Fully aware of how much education plays a role in marginalised communities to expand greater access for participation in sustainability, because it bridges information gaps,

Considering marginalised communities, specifically women, children, people with disabilities, and rural communities, are the most affected by the inequalities of climate change,

Bringing attention to the impacts of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Diversity Framework* alongside the Global Support System for Biodiversity (GKSSB), allowing incentives for partnerships that both support climate, finance, and information sharing,

Encouraging the expansion of access to predictable concessional finance for ecosystem-rich developing countries through grants, highly concessional loans, and results-based financing, with priority given to climate adaptation, ecosystem restoration, and resilience projects,

Reiterating that Member States must uphold Section 32 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* for transparency of climate action and financial support to achieve target 13a of the Agenda,

Recognising the need to introduce sustainable development in the energy sector and promoting the local workforce,

Aware of the impact of climate change effects on the ecosystem and biodiversity of the countries,

Deeply concerned with the decline in international public adaptation finance from \$28 billion in 2022 to \$26 billion in 2023, even though multilateral commitments repeatedly mention increasing climate finance for developing nations,

Mindful of the collaboration between the international community and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to further expand the integration of ECOSOC resolution 1989/112 on the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development,

Guided by the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQGC)'s target for developed nations to mobilize at least \$300 billion annually by 2035 to support developing countries,

1. *Supports* Member States that choose to implement the *UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation 2026* that works with domestic and transnational companies to publish annual reports to relevant government agencies regarding current company practices, active/planned implementation of sustainable company practices, and domestic tax policy adherence, so that wasteful tax loopholes are closed and all businesses are in compliance with domestic resource policy to prevent illegal resource extraction and improper disposal of industrial waste;
2. *Invites* Member States to make allowances for the reduction of government subsidies of fossil fuels, and newly cleared funds could be reallocated to support contributions to the UNFCCC so that Parties of the Convention may allocate these resources to domestic educational programs within Member States in climate change and ecosystems through:
 - a. Ensuring price increases that are phased-in, along with measures to protect financially vulnerable groups via targeted cash or near-cash transfers;
 - b. Facilitating transparent and extensive communication with relevant stakeholders such as the domestic industry and consumer representative groups, including information on the size of subsidies, production, consumer, and export subsidies, the effect on the public budget, and data on projected price changes;
3. *Suggests* Member States to enhance further the ECOSOC resolution 2000/28 in regards to optimal utilization and accessibility of informational systems for the international community as well as ECOSOC Resolution 1992/32 on Agriculture development, food security, and nutrition, specifically aiming to promote financial development for biodiversity, climate, and ecosystems which ultimately enhances food security through access to credit, grants, and funding via the International Fund for Agriculture Development, and the Food and Agriculture Organization to secure appropriate funding;
4. *Supports* financing energy efficiency and investments through the UN Energy Compacts Team to introduce renewable energy for Member States, as begun in General Assembly resolution 79/211 on "Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all";
5. *Draws attention* towards donating and supporting non-profit organisations such as Barefoot College International to enhance their goals of raising financial awareness among Member States and providing education for marginalized communities about essential skills, such as the *One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UNCC: Learn)*, on the topic of climate change and biodiversity;
6. *Encourages* international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to consider providing concessional and upfront transition financing through reduced interest rates, extended grace periods and longer maturities to developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and climate-vulnerable middle-income countries, drawing on existing practices of the *International Development Association and*

the Resilience and Sustainability Trust to enhance accessibility, affordability and timely disbursement of financial resources;

7. *Further invites* Member States to receive UNEP financial support for continuing cooperation concerning Article 14 of the *Paris Agreement*, by publicising biennial transparency reports detailing CO² emissions, national inventory reports, policies, and measures taken towards reducing carbon emissions, and areas of improvement;
8. *Considers* the Green Skills Accelerator Program (GSAP) that empowers underdeveloped island nations to break the charcoal-driven “poverty trap” by replacing environmental destruction with sustainable livelihoods in solar energy, climate-smart agriculture, and waste management: key initiatives under GSAP include \$22.4M for flood management and sustainable land use, the expansion of solar-powered microgrids to provide 24/7 electricity, and replacing diesel generators;
9. *Draws attention to* the UNEP to facilitate a shared knowledge system and resources towards scientific institutions, provided by the GKSSB 2050 Vision, to support Member States with research and Development for their ecosystem by reviewing incoming scientific research and conservation-focused NGOs;
10. *Recalls to* the adoption of SDG 15 (life on land) promoted by the United Nations to propose the production of "Green Charcoal" made from agricultural waste, which stops deforestation by providing a cheaper, smoke-free fuel that works in existing stoves; this follows a path to break the charcoal "poverty trap": in fact, with 90% of households forced to burn their own forests to survive, this desperate hunt for fuel is now exhausting domestic resources and sparking international border tensions;
11. *Encourages* increased funding for the Nature-Based Solutions Innovation Accelerator (NBS-IA) for NGOs to help the NCQGC meet its goal of funnelling funds to developing nations to build infrastructure for climate change;
12. *Recommends* that the Green Climate Fund (GCF), established in 2010, and the Adaptation Fund:
 - a. Investigate and expand accreditation pathways, such as the National Climate Change Accreditation (NCCA), established in 2023, or the Adaptation Climate Accreditation Programme (ACAP), established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol;
 - b. Facilitate NGOs, particularly those based in LDCs, to acquire direct access to climate finance, strengthen locally-led adaptation initiatives, and reduce reliance on intermediary institutions;
 - c. Congratulate the GCF for having built the principle of country ownership into all its activities to ensure that climate solutions are implemented according to the priorities of the States themselves;
 - d. Approve the investment framework, which is structured into: Investment policies, Investment targets, and Portfolio targets.