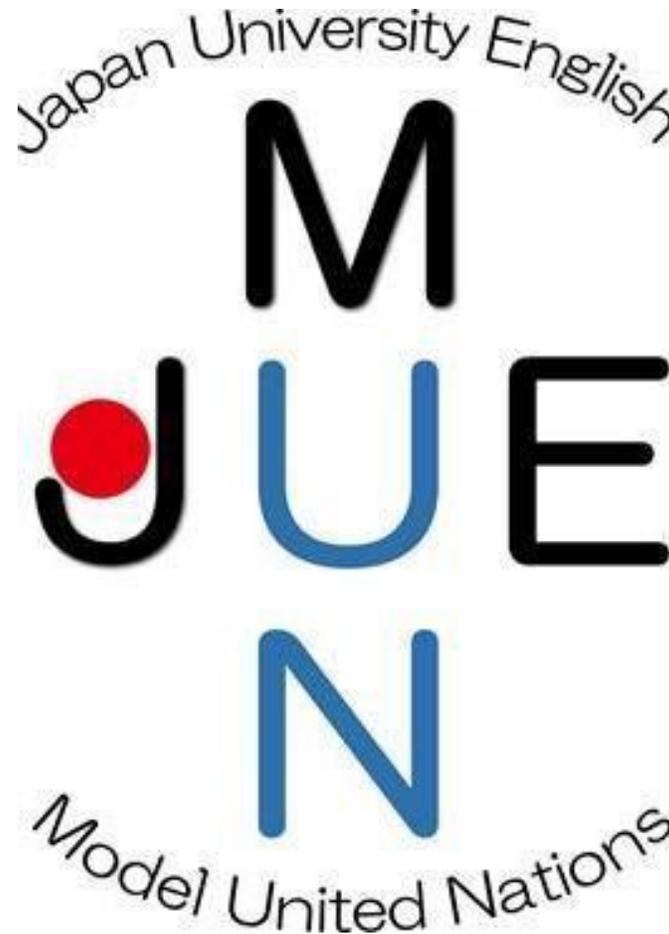


Japanese University English Model United Nations 2021

Appropriate and Resilient Development for Environmental Sustainability



Background Guide for Meeting 3: Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

Written and updated by: **JUEMUN Substantive Staff, 2020 & 2021**

JUEMUN 2021: Appropriate and Resilient Development for Environmental Sustainability

Meeting 1: Appropriate Infrastructure Innovation and Industry for Sustainable Development (SDG9)

Committee A: Increase access and use of communication technologies for sustainable development

Committee B: Develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure

Committee C: Strengthen small scale enterprises in developing countries

Committee D: Facilitate financial support to least developed countries and small island states

Meeting 2: Reasonable Consumption and Production for a Sustainable Economy (SDG12)

Committee A: Reasonable consumption and production of clean energy

Committee B: Reduction of food waste

Committee C: Reduction of industrial waste

Committee D: Supporting economic opportunities and job creation by promoting local culture and products through sustainable tourism

Meeting 3: Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG13)

Committee A: Strengthening resilience to climate related natural disasters

Committee B: Integrating climate change measures into policies and planning

Committee C: Building knowledge and capacity to address climate change

Committee D: Managing climate action programmes for least developed countries and small island states

Members of the JUEMUN 2021 Secretariat that serve as the “Bureau” in each Meeting:

JUEMUN 2021	Meeting 1	Meeting 2	Meeting 3
Secretary Generals	Niklaus Weigelt (KUFS), Hibiki Maeda (KUFS)		
Under Secretary Generals	Chiaki Tsujikoa (KCUFS)	Maya Fujii (NDSU)	Keisha Loraine Hikita (KCUFS)
Chairs	Naru Kosugi (KUFS)	Momoka Kirihata (KUFS)	Maho Kawai (NDSU)
Chairs	Mami Kumei (NDSU)	Hoki Matsuo (KCUFS)	Takeo Hagi (KCUFS)

Assistant Chairs	Hiroko Ozaki (KCUFS)	Miho Kaizaki (NDSU)	Ayane Maekawa (KUFS)
------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------

Table of Contents

Part 1. The Guiding Structure for our JUEMUN 2021 Meetings	4
1.1 The JUEMUN 2021 Theme and SDGs	4
1.2 Number of Delegates	4
1.3 JUEMUN 2021 Member States	4
1.4 The United Nations General Assembly - Functions.....	5
1.5 Tasks of the Committees and Regional Blocs	8
Part 2. JUEMUN Guidelines	8
2.1 Guidelines for Committee and Regional Bloc Discussions	8
2.2 The Global Citizenship Generation	9
Part 3. Your Research: Sharing Responsibility for JUEMUN Success	10
3.1 Research Areas	10
3.2 Research Guidelines	10
3.3 JUEMUN Connections with your University Studies now, and with your Future	11
Part 4. Sources of Information for Meeting 3	12
4.1 Agenda & Committee Topics	12
4.2 Targets of SDG 13	12
4.3 Committee Aims	13
4.4 Committee Suggestions for Meeting 3	13
4.5 Committee Background Information	14
Committee A	14
Committee B	17
Committee C	20
Committee D	25

4.6 Your Country30

Part 5. Acknowledgments31

Part 1 - The Guiding Structure for our JUEMUN 2021 Meetings

1.1 The JUEMUN 2021 Theme and Sustainable Development Goals

This year’s agenda, Appropriate and Resilient Development for Environmental Sustainability, includes many, if not all, Sustainable Development Goals to some extent. The three SDGs chosen for JUEMUN 2021 are fundamental areas that need to be addressed to make significant progress towards the 2030 goals. The themes of each meeting and the topics of each committee are important aspects of these three SDGs.

The three meetings of JUEMUN 2021 each focus on a different SDG.

Meeting 1: SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation And Infrastructure

Meeting 2: SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption And Production

Meeting 3: SDG 13 - Climate Action

1.2 Number of Delegates

We will hold 3 Meeting Rooms of approximately 56 delegates in JUEMUN 2021. Each Meeting Room consists of 4 Committees and 4 Regional Blocs.

1.3 JUEMUN 2021 Member States

JUEMUN 2021 simulates the United Nations General Assembly. Out of the 193 Member States, 56 have been selected for JUEMUN 2021. A fair selection of Member States for the representation of each region has been taken into consideration.

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Fiji, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of



America, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

JUEMUN 2021 56 Member States	Africa (14)	Asia-Pacific (14)	European and other States (14)	Latin America and the Caribbean (14)
Committee A (14)	Chad Democratic Republic of the Congo Morocco Nigeria	Australia Nepal Papua New Guinea	Portugal Republic of Moldova Slovakia United States of America	Brazil Ecuador Trinidad and Tobago
Committee B (14)	Angola Botswana Egypt Mozambique	Japan Jordan Philippines	Latvia Netherlands Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Cuba Panama Venezuela
Committee C (14)	Ethiopia Mali South Africa	China Fiji Republic of Korea Sri Lanka	Finland France Serbia	Chile El Salvador Haiti Mexico
Committee D (14)	Equatorial Guinea Kenya Mauritius	Cambodia Malaysia Mongolia Vanuatu	Canada Iceland Russian Federation	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Guatemala Jamaica

1.4 The United Nations General Assembly - Functions

Established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives of all 193 member states, each of which has one vote. The GA provides a forum for multilateral discussion on important questions regarding international issues covered by the United Nations Charter.

The General Assembly meets from September to December each year (main part), and thereafter, from January to September (resumed part). During the resumed part of the session, the Assembly considers current issues of critical importance to the international community in the form of high-

level thematic debates organized by the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the membership. During that period, the Assembly traditionally also conducts informal consultations on a wide range of substantive topics as mandated by its resolutions.

The General Assembly is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues within its competence. It has also initiated actions – political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal – which have benefited the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General;
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries;
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs.

(source: Basic Facts about the United Nations, 42nd edition)

The United Nations General Assembly - Past Actions related to the agenda: Appropriate and Resilient Development for Environmental Sustainability

The landmark [Millennium Declaration](#), adopted in 2000, and the [2005 World Summit Outcome Document](#), reflect the commitment of Member States to reach specific goals to attain peace, security and disarmament, along with development and poverty eradication; to safeguard human rights and promote the rule of law; to protect our common environment; to meet the special needs of Africa; and to strengthen the United Nations. In September 2015, the Assembly agreed on a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, ([resolution 70/1: “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”](#)).

The [Sustainable Development Goals](#) are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. More important than ever, the goals provide a critical framework for COVID-19 recovery.

In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a [decade of action](#) on three levels: **global action** to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals; **local action** embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and **people action**, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

Only through appropriate and resilient development that considers the changing environment and the limits to the earth’s resources will it be possible to tackle the root causes of poverty and inequality in the long term, ensuring poverty eradication for current and future generations. The United Nations development framework provides an opportunity to ensure that all countries are set on a development path that guarantees a sustainable future for all.

(source: <https://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/promote-sustainable-development/>)

1.5 Tasks of the Committees and Regional Blocs

In Formal Sessions of Meeting 3, the Chair of Meeting 3 will give instructions and guidance. Delegates will make short speeches, and vote on proposals for action which are called Motions - for example to suspend the Formal Session to have Regional Bloc or Committee discussions in the 4 groups.

In Meeting 3 Regional Bloc Informal Informal Consultations, there will be representatives of each Committee so that regional issues related to each Committee's topic can be discussed. In Committee discussions, the 4 Committees will talk about their Committee's topic, and gradually put their ideas into a written document called a Working Paper (WP). When the WP is completed, it is submitted to the Chairs of Meeting 3. If the Chairs accept it, it is called a Draft Resolution (DR). If the DR is agreed upon by a majority of the Meeting 3 Delegates, it becomes a Resolution.

A WP has two parts – 1. A statement of vision related to the committee topic which identifies problems in terms of SDG 13 and describes the background of UN efforts to solve the problems; and 2. A description of a plan of action.

You are not allowed to come to the conference with Resolutions or clauses already prepared. You need to know in advance what has been done before, and how Resolutions are written, but your main conference task is to create an original, innovative resolution in collaboration with your committee team.

The main task of the Regional Blocs is to advise each Committee, especially about ways to improve their WPs and DRs. Advice about WPs is informal. Suggestions for changes to DRs are called Amendments. This process is explained in detail in other JUEMUN documents. The Chairs of each of the 3 Meetings and the Faculty Advisors will help you. In your JUEMUN preparation, concentrate on your Committee topic so that you are prepared for discussion.

Part 2 - JUEMUN Guidelines

2.1 Guidelines for Committee and Regional Bloc Informal Informal Consultations

- Use English only.

- Place a priority on good communication. Include everyone. Be a good listener. Do not allow a few people to dominate in speaking roles. Make sure everyone understands what is going on.
- In discussions, search for innovative ideas. Try to find new answers to old problems.
- Write a Working Paper with plans that could actually be implemented. Make detailed action plans. Explain who will do what, and how they will do it. Are all the interested people – the stakeholders - at the local level involved in making and implementing plans? Where will the funding come from? How will the plans be evaluated as they are carried out? How will the plans be revised as needed, and sustained?
- Will your Committee’s work at JUEMUN come up with insights into why problems persist? Can your Committee’s Resolution offer practical ways to achieve the aim of SDG 13?
- In 2021 the world’s problems are difficult and pressing; on the other hand, the progress that has already been made gives us the courage we need to work to make problems of hunger and malnutrition unthinkable. What will our world be like in 2030? When we open the UN website, we read, “It’s Your World!” Keep this thought in your minds at all times.

2.2 The Global Citizenship Generation

The average age of JUEMUN delegates is about 20. The work towards the achievement of the SDGs will conclude when our delegates are in their early thirties. The SDGs aim to learn from the shortcomings, and build upon the successes, of the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDG plans were implemented from the year 2000, when our delegates were still very young children, until their target date of December 2015. The 30 year-span of these two global plans sets JUEMUN delegates’ lives apart from all previous generations. You are the ***Global Citizenship Generation!*** A goal which could define your generation is to make your acts of good local citizenship inseparable from your lives as constructive global citizens. Today’s problems are formidable. Your will to seek solutions with your JUEMUN friends is admirable!

Your natural instinct will be to act as friends of the people, protectors of our vulnerable brothers and sisters. We all hope the SDGs will be able to do this. However, the greatest challenge that JUEMUN delegates face is to act according to the policies of the governments of the nations you represent. This is the way we will find out why it has been so difficult for the UN to build global peace. And, at the same time, we will learn what a grand consensus created the MDGs, and today’s SDGs!

Part 3 - Your Research: Sharing Responsibility for JUEMUN Success

3.1 Research Areas

It is obviously very important for you to do your own research. This Study Guide is not a substitute for individual delegate research. The following section is an outline of key areas you should include in your research.

1. The SDGs - mainly SDG 13 - on the websites of UN organizations;
2. UN Resolutions and actions related to SDG 13;
3. Committee topics for your meeting;
4. The relevant information about the country you represent.

Which order should you do your research topics in? Make this decision yourself. Most delegates begin with country research, but it is the last on the list in this Study Guide. Why? It might be better to know *what* you are doing all together at JUEMUN 2021 Meeting 3, before you learn about which views you will express in discussions as a representative of your country's government. However, the order you choose for your research is entirely up to you.

Research is an essential first step but please remember JUEMUN is an intense, everyone-included, communication event. You will spend most of the conference time thinking out loud by talking to, and listening to your fellow delegates, and making plans for a WP which you hope will become a DR you can be proud of, and then, adopted as a Resolution by a majority of the Meeting 3 delegates.

3.2 Research Guidelines

Do all of your research before you arrive at JUEMUN. The meeting is a ***Think Tank***.

Check facts by reviewing more than one source of information. Look for different views on key issues. Use governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and news media for research. You will speak with your own government's voice, but you must know about the range of perspectives from other points of view on your topic. Most of the advice on sources of information in the Background Guide are internet United Nations organizations because using the internet is the quickest way to do research for JUEMUN, if we take care to ensure the sources are reliable. United Nations websites are recommended as the first step in research, but we must remember that credible journalists and NGOs often provide us with the most accurate and most up-to-date local facts and viewpoints on global issues.

It will be difficult, at times, for you to speak as your country's chief diplomat at the UN for three reasons: (a) your own personal values may be different, (b) an analytical review of your research from government and non-government sources may lead you to conclusions which differ from your government's statements and policies, (c) it may be difficult to get information on your government's views.

Do your best to accurately represent your country. Make 'educated guesses' if necessary about your country's likely policies. Base your 'educated guesses' on your research about your country's circumstances, the current government's political policies and its statements at the United Nations and relationships with other nations.

Do your Research in many languages, whenever possible, if you are multilingual. Use your strongest language for the first step of your research. Use your other language for the second step. For example, if you are a native-speaker of Japanese and you represent Burkina Faso on your Committee, do your research on Burkina Faso's situation first in Japanese by using information from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Embassy of Burkina Faso in another country, and other websites. Then, look for the same type of information in English on the same websites, or use other sites that have similar information. This way you will have a clear understanding of the issue, and you will learn the English vocabulary to use at the meeting.

Please do not let your research overwhelm you. Focus your research. Become an expert in a few areas of your topic. You cannot learn everything there is to know about your role in JUEMUN. But you can learn something that will be useful. You can learn enough to make important contributions to JUEMUN's success.

JUEMUN with its delegate-friendly, learn-by-doing structure will support you as you build topic knowledge, communication skills, and self-confidence. Many JUEMUN people are delegates in 2 or 3, or even more MUNs. If this is your first time, the best advice is - *Don't give up during preparation. Find your own 'place' during the conference.*

3.3 JUEMUN Connections with your University Studies now, and with your Future

Use your JUEMUN 2021 research to make your academic life easier. In your university courses, if you have to make speeches and other types of presentations, write essays, or do short research reports, use the content of your JUEMUN 2021 research whenever possible.

Attend any JUEMUN 2021-related special guest lectures, film showings, and photo exhibitions on your campus, or elsewhere in your community.

Refer to JUEMUN experiences in essays and interviews for scholarships, study abroad applications, and in the job-search process. The JUEMUN work you do might be the beginning of your Graduation Thesis. Some undergraduate JUEMUN delegates have found their research helped them prepare for successful Graduate School applications in fields such as Development Studies. Other delegates have been inspired by JUEMUN experiences to seek jobs in International NGOs and UN organizations.

Part 4 - Sources of Information for Meeting 3

4.1 Agenda & Committee Topics

Meeting 3: Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts (SDG13)

Committee A: Strengthening resilience to climate related natural disasters

Committee B: Integrating climate change measures into policies and planning

Committee C: Building knowledge and capacity to address climate change

Committee D: Managing climate action programmes for least developed countries and small island states

4.2 Targets of SDG 13

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries;

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning;

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning;

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible;

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities; Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Find the SDG 13 Targets and Indicators here:

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal13>

4.3 Committee Aims

Prepare for JUEMUN by getting ready to talk about the current situation related to your own Committee's topic, but you should also have a general understanding of the other 3 Committee's topics, your own country, and also general information about your region of the world. As you understand the situation and position of your country, all of you will submit Position Papers (maximum length - 2 A4 pages in Times Roman 12) by June 12th. See the handout for more detailed guides of the Position Paper on the JUEMUN website. juemun.org

Only UN Security Council Resolutions are binding on Member States. Other Resolutions of UN organizations are recommendations not laws. Thus, your Committee has to accept the reality that a Resolution that passes may not be fully implemented by the governments of some Member States. Can you include incentives in your Resolution to encourage governments to carry out your Resolutions?

4.4 Committee Suggestions for Meeting 3

Good advice for your committee work is to find one or two aspects within your broad topic so that you have a focus when you talk in discussions. Other delegates may be able to support you and put your interest into your WP. Then, listen carefully to other delegates and find ways to support them.

4.5 Committee Background Information

Committee A: Strengthening resilience to climate related natural disasters

Definition:

Resilience is “the ability of societies to resist, cope with, and recover from shocks,” according to the World Bank. Also, ‘strengthening resilience’ shapes one component of the definition for the recently conceived Global Goal on adaptation (GGA) upgrading versatile capacity and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Efforts to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters with a community-based approach have not been popularized as massive and systematic actions.

Climate related natural disasters can be categorized as floods, droughts, storms, bushfires, heatwaves, tsunamis and earthquakes.

Utilisation of the term ‘disaster resilience’ is more widely used in developing countries that have not been able to withstand or counteract the negative impacts of disasters even on a small scale. Contrary to this, in developed countries the use of disaster resilience is only used when large-scale disasters occur.

Facts about problems and effects:

Over the past decade, we have seen an increase in the intensity of natural disasters around the world. As climate change intensifies, extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, storms, bushfires and heatwaves seriously affect people. The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) reported that over 730,000 people have lost their lives, over 1.9 million have been injured, and around 15 million have been made homeless in the last ten years as a result of disasters. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) recorded in 2018, 1,600 disaster events that resulted in 17.2 million people being displaced from their homes, 90% of which fled weather and climate-related hazards.

These encounters are reliable with a critical adjustment shortfall in developing and developed countries for some sectors and regions. The high incidence of disasters has disrupted countries’ economic stability, loss of life, damage to infrastructure and social and environmental losses particularly on the vulnerable - the young and the elderly, women and indigenous people. Countries in the world need money to build and support facilities and technological developments to prepare for disaster risk reduction. Some countries have already instigated regulations and systems to strengthen resilience. Even if a good resilience system is developed at local, national

and international levels, it would be useless if the community is not provided with sufficient and adequate socialization about disasters, especially those who live in disaster prone areas. Education to increase public understanding and awareness in overcoming disasters is still lacking, knowing what needs to be done is challenging, and learning how to save themselves if disasters occur is called for.

Many communities still lack systems of fast response when a disaster occurs, which makes the loss, both economically and socially, caused by natural disasters very high. Average annual losses from earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical storms and floods account for hundreds of billions of dollars. It is also reported that since 2005, UNDP has spent more than US\$1 billion on recovery, providing technical and financial assistance for post-disaster recovery programming in 112 countries.

Action that has been taken or is being taken:

Whilst the cases of climate-related disasters has been increasing, the international community has made efforts to reduce risks of the disasters and build resilience to them. In 2015, the General Assembly adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SFDRR). This agreement set 7 goals to the expected outcome - “the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.” In order to support the implementation of the SFDRR, the UNDP plays a significant role, as the UNDP is working with national governments, unions and the private sector in countries around the world, strengthening community resilience and capacities to adapt to disasters and also raising the level of public awareness of disasters. For example, UNDP partnership with the SFDRR supports actionable risk information to provide the empirical basis for disaster and climate risk management interventions; strengthens disaster and climate risk governance through policy, legal and institutional arrangements that foster integrated solutions; supports disaster preparedness and early warning systems through monitoring and forecasting capacities.

UNDP works with the Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF-LDCF) financing projects such as Haiti’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). This programme was established to identify the coastal development sector as a top national priority for climate change adaptation. In response, it developed a programmatic approach to support Climate Risks Management (CRM) in the most vulnerable Low-Elevation Coastal Zones (LECZ) of Haiti. The project aims to promote development that protects the local communities from climate change impacts. This includes creating resilient economies and societies while reducing risks for vulnerable populations in Haiti. In the aftermath of the rebuilding effort that is

currently ongoing, one of the main goals of the government is to strengthen institutional capacities to support shifts toward resilient economies and societies.

In terms of raising awareness of the public UNDP, with the support of the Government of Japan, implemented a regional initiative to strengthen tsunami awareness and preparedness in 18 Asia-Pacific countries. "Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the Asia Pacific Region" contributed to the achievement of the seven Sendai Framework targets for reducing the number of people affected, and economic losses from natural and human-caused disasters. The project conducts training in schools on how to be prepared and know exactly what to do when an earthquake and tsunami occurs.

Furthermore, for specifically those countries which have financial difficulties to build resilience and adapt to climate change, the Adaptation Fund was established in 2001. This project has allocated more than US\$ 783 million to relevant projects to help vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to natural disasters. In particular, the Fund helps the areas develop communities' strategies for resilience through training and workshops, and enhance climate and disaster resilient infrastructure systems.

Important Resolutions / Conventions/ Treaties:

2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030)

Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions)

- About the Adaptation Fund. (n.d.) <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/about/>
- Climate risks to health are growing but prioritized funding lacking to safeguard human health from climate change. WHO. (2019)
<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/03-12-2019-climate-risks-to-health-are-growing-but-prioritized-funding-lacking-to-safeguard-human-health-from-climate-change>
- Disaster Risk Management. The World Bank. (2020)
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disasterriskmanagement/overview>
- Disasters displace more people than conflict and violence. UNDRR. (2020)
https://www.undrr.org/news/disasters-displace-more-people-conflict-and-violence?utm_source=UNDRR&utm_medium=banner&utm_campaign=disaster_displacement&utm_content=header

- Economic losses, poverty & disasters: 1998-2017. UNDRR. (2018).
https://www.preventionweb.net/files/61119_credeconomiclosses.pdf
- Financing Disaster Risk Reduction A 20 Year Story of International Aid, GFDRR (2013)
<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8574.pdf>
- ‘Resilience’ across the post-2015 frameworks: towards coherence? Overseas Development Institute (2016)
<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11085.pdf>
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf
- UNDP Our focus Planet (n.d.)
<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/planet/disaster-risk-reduction-and-recovery/post-disaster-needs-assessments.html>
- UNDRR Work Programme 2020-2021. UNDRR.
https://www.preventionweb.net/files/68235_undrrworkprogramme20202021.pdf

Committee B: Integrating climate change measures into policies and planning

Definitions:

Climate change measures can be described as both mitigations; efforts to reduce emissions, and adaptations; efforts to adapt to the climate change-induced impacts.

Facts and Problems:

There is no single solution or methodology for integrating climate actions into policies and planning, but as a mitigation measure, the first task is often to cope with the root cause of climate change; reducing GHG emissions. As the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated in 2014, without great efforts to reduce emissions, the emissions’ growth will persist, taking global population increase and economic activities into account. Such efforts include enhancing furnace effectiveness, utilising sustainable energy instead of conventional energy sources, developing technologies that require less energy especially for industry and transport, and carbon pricing.

Carbon pricing has been implemented specifically in developed countries with the aim of reflecting the cost of emitting GHGs into the environment. Such pricing can take various forms, including energy taxes and carbon taxes or taxes on each unit of CO₂ emitted sometimes. This measure is workable as this can make contributions to the GHG reduction, such as cutting carbon consumption

of users, and the expectation for more investment in low carbon technologies, accordingly. However, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports that those tax measures are quite insufficient due to too many exemptions. Furthermore, despite the need for developing innovative technologies to tackle the issues of climate change, public investment in research and development (R&D) for innovative technologies on renewable energy remains relatively low in industrialised countries specifically whereas the integrating R&D policies has been underscored in the UNFCCC report, *Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change*.

Plus, noting that future influence imposed by climate change on societies is critical but unavoidable, communities have endeavoured to adapt to those impacts as well. These “adaptation ways” are exemplified by conducting risk assessments, building early warning systems, and improving agricultural methods and water resource management. The movement to introduce adaptation into national policies has accelerated in both developed and developing countries. A feature of adaptation planning is decision making in uncertainty. No single tool suits all circumstances of adaptation decision making, although it is confirmed that proper information development tools can manage diverse vulnerabilities and risks. Also, knowledge about climate change risks from various stakeholders and organisations is a crucial resource for adaptation planning. In order to accelerate such work, technologies concerning information collection and diffusion are especially important for adaptation planning, including technologies for data collection and information dissemination during extreme events and emergencies. Despite remaining uncertainties, technologies to combat climate change, and identify potential impacts and vulnerabilities, are often seen as precursors to successful adaptation planning.

Developing countries require further access to developed climate models, but also adaptation planning tools that focus on firmness in the face of uncertainty. With these tools, adaptation planning basically can have two approaches: top-down and bottom-up. Top-down approaches are scenario-driven and comprise localizing climate projections, impact and vulnerability assessments, and formulation of strategies and options, which are often incorporated by national governments. National adaptation strategies are increasingly integrated with other policies, for example, disaster risk management. These tendencies lead to adaptation mainstreaming, although there are various institutional challenges to this process. Bottom-up approaches are needs-driven and contain approaches such as community-based adaptation (CBA). CBA is often prominent in developing countries, but communities in developed countries also utilise this approach. Adaptation policy and planning are needed in vulnerable sectors such as water, agriculture, and health.

Actions that have been taken or are being taken:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requires all Parties, keeping in mind their responsibilities and capabilities, to formulate programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change. Parties succeeded in setting clear targets and goals for mitigation as exemplified by the Kyoto Protocol adopted at The 3rd Conference of Parties (1994), which sets out internationally binding emission reduction targets for industrialized countries followed by the Doha Amendment (2012). In 2015, the Paris Agreement set in place provisions for enhanced collaboration among nations on climate change mitigation, including market-based approaches, such as carbon pricing in the provisions of 6.2, 6.4, and 6.5. In terms of technology development, the Technology Mechanism was created with the aim of enhancing technology development and transfer to developing countries in 2010, both in the field of mitigations and adaptations. The Technology Executive Committee (TEC), which serves as one of the bodies of the Technology Mechanism, analyses issues and provides policy recommendations that support country efforts to enhance climate technology development and transfer. The TEC also produces policy briefs, named TEC Briefs, and other technical documents to speed up information sharing on climate technology efforts.

In terms of the improvement of adaptation-knowledge, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) was launched to establish an adaptation knowledge base. It soon became clear that adaptation needs to be enhanced considerably, and eventually, in 2010 the process to formulate the national adaptation plans (NAPs), was established to reduce vulnerability and facilitate the integration of adaptation into relevant policies, programmes and activities. Upon ratification of the Paris Agreement, 183 Parties submitted their national climate plans.

Related Resolutions, Treaties, International Law, Decision:

Paris Agreement, 2015

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):

- About carbon pricing, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/the-ci-aca-initiative/about-carbon-pricing#eq-5>
- AR5 Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, IPCC
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WGIIAR5-PartA_FINAL.pdf
- Climate Change 2014 Mitigation of Climate Change, IPCC

https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_full.pdf

- Policy Brief OECD, 2015
<https://www.oecd.org/policy-briefs/policy-paths-for-tackling-climate-change.pdf>

Sources:

- AR5 Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, IPCC
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WGIIAR5-PartA_FINAL.pdf
- AR5 Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change, IPCC
<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg3/>
- Climate Action Support Trends 2019
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Climate_Action_Support_Trends_2019.pdf#search='climate+action+support+trend+2019'
- Climate Change 2007: Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change.
https://archive.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg3/en/spmsspm-e.html
- Climate Change 2014 Mitigation of Climate Change, IPCC
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_full.pdf
- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. (2008). UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. https://www.unisdr.org/files/4146_ClimateChangeDRR.pdf
- Introduction to mitigation, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/the-big-picture/introduction-to-mitigation>
- Policy Brief OECD, 2015
<https://www.oecd.org/policy-briefs/policy-paths-for-tackling-climate-change.pdf>
- Technology mechanism, TT: Clear
<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/technology-mechanism.html>
- IPCC Presents Assessment on Measures to Mitigate Climate Change. (2014)
<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/ipcc-presents-assessment-measures-mitigate-climate-change>

Committee C: Building knowledge and capacity to address climate change

Definition:

Capacity building refers to ways that enable us to effectively reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and other pollutants, to develop knowledge, and in turn to act on this knowledge, and to build up resilience to adapt to the many problematic issues created by rapid climate change. It includes a broad range of means such as: facilitating technology improvement, dissemination and deployment; enabling access to climate finance; developing education, training and raising public

awareness, and communication of information. These efforts are especially needed for developing countries to tackle climate change impacts in key sectors, for example, agriculture, health, coastal protection, and disaster risk management.

In terms of knowledge building, capacity building has long been highlighted, especially since the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as addressed in the Article 6 of the Convention which calls on governments to further educate all stakeholders and major groups on policies relating to climate change.

Facts and problems:

According to the report issued in the Bonn Climate Change Conference held in 2017, there are several challenges that are faced upon strengthening technical capacity for developing countries to implement mitigation and adaptation measures. The needs are reported as “greenhouse gas emission accounting, research and systematic observation, data collection, risk modelling, and vulnerability assessments.” These issues were noted in the report submitted to the aforementioned series of the Conference held in 2018. There, many developing parties reported a need for additional expertise and technical training at the local, subnational and national level. Moreover, Parties expressed their need for systematic data collection, database management and data analysis, and these necessities were also highlighted in the Conference held in 2019. The conference, which was originally scheduled to take place in October 2020, was postponed to 2021 due to the effects of COVID-19. It is hoped that better data collection may be utilized to establish more accurate risk models and early warning systems. Adding to this, an urgent need has been acknowledged for enhanced staff capacity to carry out technical research on climate change issues that can better inform the decision-making and planning processes at the local, regional and national levels. Staffing issues were found to be common in relevant ministries across the developing parties.

As for knowledge building, although steady progress has been made in recent years, the aforementioned series of reports continuously mention the lack of raising public awareness on the impacts of climate change, especially at the local and community levels. Educating and training local governmental personnel was identified as a persistent and increasing need based on a growing understanding that it is insufficient to train only national governments and staff on climate change problems. The importance of engaging local governments and staff, particularly in adaptation-related activities for communities that are highly vulnerable to climate risks was acknowledged. However, increasing access to climate change-related information continues to be difficult to achieve for local people in some developing countries who may not have access to technology

such as computers or cell phones or Internet access. Much of the information is digitized and provided in only English and other major languages, which also presents a problem for some local communities. In addition, even at schools where climate change has been integrated into the curricula, developing and securing education materials remain as challenges.

With respect to financing, parties expressed their needs when addressing capacity-building. Parties stressed that finance access is constrained by inability to prepare project proposals, political unrest, insufficient institutions and low finance readiness.

Actions that have been taken or being taken:

Over the course of years, various achievements have been made for building knowledge and capacity to address climate actions in the UN regime. In 2001, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted a capacity-building framework for developing countries, and these are regularly reviewed by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). In regards to technical capacity improvement, the Technology Transfer Framework and the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) were also established in 2001 in order to analyze technology development and transfer issues.

Among numerous past achievements, in 2015 the Paris Agreement paved the way for a new chapter in the international action on climate change with all parties' agreement. Article 11 of the Agreement sets the capacity-building related goals, guiding principles and procedural obligations. Specifically, the Article states that capacity building under the Paris Agreement “should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.” For developed countries, it calls them to assist developing countries, and for developing countries, it calls to regularly report what actions or measures they are taking for climate change.

Also in 2015, the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) was created to address current and emerging challenges and needs in conducting further capacity-building in developing countries. The PCCB plays a crucial role in fostering cooperation between actors in local, national, regional and global levels and strengthening networks and partnerships to boost synergies and promote knowledge and experience sharing. With its platform for capacity building guidance and its communication tools, the PCCB increases access to information and knowledge for enhancing climate action in developing countries and for measuring progress on capacity-building to ensure continuous progress over time. Technology Mechanism, which was established in 2010, was also strengthened by requesting accelerated efforts on technology research, development and

demonstration, as well as on endogenous capacities and technologies. With that said, it accelerated its work by the adoption of the Technology Framework in 2018. As of 2019, PCCB was further enhanced with its first review, and the second review is planned to be conducted in 2024.

In regard to financial support, Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been in place since the establishment of the UNFCCC, and serves as one of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, along with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) which was established in 2010. GCF now stands as the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries take climate action. This establishment was followed by the creation of three funds at COP 7: the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), both managed by the GEF, and the Adaptation Fund (AF), created and operating under the Kyoto Protocol. Also, COP 16 established the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) to assist the COP in exercising its functions in relation to the Financial Mechanism. As of 2015, GCF, GEF, SCCF and LDCF, and the SCF have committed to serve the Paris Agreement.

Important Resolution / Conventions / Treaties:

Paris Agreement, 2015

Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):

- Building capacity in the UNFCCC process, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/the-big-picture/capacity-in-the-unfccc-process>
- Capacity-building documents prepared by the secretariat in support of UNFCCC negotiations
<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/resources/documents-on-capacity-building#eq-8>
- Capacity-building in negotiations, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/the-big-picture/capacity-building-in-the-negotiations-0>
- Climate Action and Support Trends (2019)
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Climate_Action_Support_Trends_2019.pdf
- FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf>
- Green Climate Fund
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom>
- Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
<https://unfccc.int/pccb>

- TT:CLEAR
<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/negotiations>
- What is technology development and transfer?, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-technology/the-big-picture/what-is-technology-development-and-transfer>
- FCCC/SBI/2020/13
<https://undocs.org/FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.1>

Sources:

- Building capacity in the UNFCCC process, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/the-big-picture/capacity-in-the-unfccc-process>
- Capacity-building in the negotiations, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/the-big-picture/capacity-building-in-the-negotiations-0>
- Climate Action Support Trends 2019, UNFCCC
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Climate_Action_Support_Trends_2019.pdf
- FCCC/SBI/2017/3
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/03.pdf>
- FCCC/SBI/2018/5
<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2018/sbi/eng/05.pdf#search=%27climate+change+capacity+building+report>
- FCCC/SBI/2019/3
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/03.pdf>
- TT:CLEAR
<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/negotiations>
- Paris Agreement
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf#search=%27paris+agreementfull+text
- Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)
<https://unfccc.int/pccb>
- What is technology development and transfer?, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-technology/the-big-picture/what-is-technology-development-and-transfer>
- Bonn Climate Change Conference 2020
<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/bonn-climate-change-conference-sb->

Committee D: Managing climate action programmes for least developed countries and small island states

Definition:

Climate action is an effort to reduce greenhouse emission (GHE) and also to build up resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-induced impacts. Two major approaches to climate action can be described as mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation is an approach to cut greenhouse gasses, whereas adaptation is an approach to find a way to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Many UN member states are deemed Small Island Developing States (SIDS). At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992, SIDS were recognized as a certain group that is especially vulnerable to specific social, economic and environmental issues. Currently, there are 38 UN Member States in this group, and 20 non-UN Member States.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were categorized by the General Assembly (GA) in 1971, as those “with a low level of income and structural impediments to growth and requiring special measures” to address social, political, economic, and other issues. 47 states are currently in this group.

Facts about Problems and Effects:

According to “Climate Action Support Trends” published in 2019, both LDCs and SIDS are severely affected by the impacts of climate change in a wide range of vulnerable sectors, particularly that of water, agriculture, health, ecosystems, and forestry. Moreover, the interconnected nature of each sector is highlighted. In order to tackle climatic issues in these areas, we need both mitigation and adaptation since no single option is sufficient by itself. This being said, whether we can manage both mitigation and adaptation in an effective way or not depends on policies and measures across multiple scales: international, regional, national and sub-national. It is regarded that policies in all scales assisting technology development, diffusion and transfer, as well as finance for responses to climate change, can complement and enhance the effectiveness of policies that directly promote adaptation and mitigation. However, we also need to keep in mind that insufficient planning, overemphasizing short-term results, or failing to sufficiently anticipate consequences can result in maladaptation.

As for LDCs, food security and water resources are deemed priority sectors, as seen in the fact that many LDCs parties are acknowledging urgent need for effective climate action programmes especially in these two areas. In regards to food security, with current and projected climate change, achieving adaptation actions will require technological solutions including recovering and improving orphan crops. This typical example of them are Tef and finger millet, which tend to be regionally important but not widespread and traded worldwide, however, these crops help diversify food production and add new species to the diet that may provide a better supply of certain nutrients, new cultivars from breeding or biotechnology, and non-technological solutions including expanding or increasing access to markets, proper land management and dietary change. Improving financial assistance and investing in the production of small-scale farms can also provide benefits. With respect to water resources, adaptive measures that may prove particularly effective are rainwater harvesting, conservation tillage, maintaining vegetation cover, planting trees in steeply sloping fields, mini-terracing for soil and moisture conservation, enhanced pasture management, water reuse, desalination, and more efficient soil and irrigation water management.

Water related climatic issues are an especially urgent matter for SIDS, particularly the rising sea level, storm surges, and coastal destruction are urgent issues given that one-third of their population is living in a condition where the land exists at less than five meters above sea level. This is confirmed by the fact that even less than a 1°C rise of temperature can bring more intense storms and storm surges, which result in SIDS facing rising sea levels, more severe droughts, and other life-threatening impacts.

SIDS countries are seriously concerned about the lack of financial access needed to tackle these climate impacts with proper climate action programmes. It is confirmed that a number of countries have difficulties accessing and obtaining climate finance, due to complicated application processes and implementation procedures, in addition to limited institutional capacity. Furthermore, such financial aid is considered as not enough to meet the entire estimated funding required for adaptation. The importance of developing and transferring technologies, and capacity-building to assist parties to conduct appropriate climate actions is also fully recognized.

Actions that have been taken or being taken:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Agenda 21, both of which were adopted in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, have served an important role in the field of climate action for LDCs and SIDS.

Especially for LDCs, COP7 (2001) held under the UNFCCC stands as the birthplace of existing multiple supporting systems for LDCs to take appropriate climate action programmes, particularly exemplified by the adoption of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), and the establishment of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the LDC Expert Group (LEG). NAPAs provide a process for the LDCs to identify priority actions that meet their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change. In order to implement NAPAs, LDCF assists the LDCs with its financial approach, the purpose being to reduce the vulnerability in specific sectors identified through the implementation of the NAPA process. As of December 2017, “51 countries had completed and submitted their NAPAs to the secretariat.”

In terms of fund assistance, UNFCCC established the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2010. GCF “pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.” The fund currently provides 25% of total GCF funding for LDCs, and of that 15% is for SIDS. As for SIDS, the international, regional and national approach to action programmes for SIDS can be found in Agenda 21, which produced comprehensive actions and means of actions that need to be taken in the future to solve climate change-induced issues. This is followed by the adoption of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) in GA resolution 47/189 (1994), BPOA+5 (1999), Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI) (2005), and MSI+5 (2010). In addition to these steady achievements, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway) was adopted in the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

SAMOA Pathway keeps its standing as a significant factor, as seen in the fact that its progress and implementation both at international and regional levels were to be reviewed in the regional preparatory meetings and an interregional meeting for SIDS (2018), as well as the one-day high-level review (2019). Additionally, such progress on an approach to climate action programmes is also confirmed for LDCs. As the most recent achievement, in the Climate Action Summit convened in 2019, both LDCs and SIDS reported what actions they are currently taking and also what they are planning as the next step.

Important resolutions, conventions, and treaties:

- *Agenda 21*, 1992
- *Cop7 UNFCCC*, 2001
- *The Climate Action Summit*, 2019
- *The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States*, 2014

Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):

- Climate Change 2014 Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability Summary for Policymakers, IPCC
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar5_wgII_spm_en.pdf#search=%27IPC Cclimate+change+2014+summary+for+policymakers
- Climate Change Synthesis Report, IPCC, 2014
https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/ipcc/ipcc/resources/pdf/IPCC_SynthesisReport.pdf
- Green Climate Fund
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom>
- National Adaptation Programmes of Action
<https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/introduction>
- SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A.) Pathway, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/samoapathway.html>

Sources:

- About the Small Island Developing States, UN-OHRLLS
<http://unohrlls.org/about-sids/>
- Agenda21, Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/milestones/unced/agenda21>
- Chapter 5 Food Security, An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2019/11/08_Chapter-5.pdf#search=%27LDCsfood+securityclimate+change
- Climate action and support trends, UNFCCC, 2019
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Climate_Action_Support_Trends_2019.pdf

- Climate Change Synthesis Report, IPCC, 2014
https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/ipcc/ipcc/resources/pdf/IPCC_SynthesisReport.pdf
- Climate Change 2014 Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability Summary for Policymakers, IPCC
[https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar5_wgII_spm_en.pdf#search=%27IPC Cclimate+change+2014+summary+for+policymakers](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar5_wgII_spm_en.pdf#search=%27IPC+Cclimate+change+2014+summary+for+policymakers)
- FreshWater Resources, Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WGIIAR5-Chap3_FINAL.pdf
- Goal 13: Climate Action, Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development
<https://www.sdfinance.undp.org/content/sdfinance/en/home/sdg/goal-13--climate-action.html>
- Green Climate Fund
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about>
- IBON Primer on a New Climate Protocol, 2015
<https://aklatangtibak.files.wordpress.com/2017/05/english-ncp-primer-ebook.pdf>
- International support measures (ISMs) for least developed countries (LDCs): what and why, United Nations LDC Portal
<https://www.un.org/ldcportal/support-measures-portal-for-ldcs/>
- LDC Climate Change
<http://www ldc-climate.org/>
- National Adaptation Programmes of Actions Index of NAPA Projects by Sector, 2013
https://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/napa_priorities_database/application/pdf/napa_index_by_sector.pdf
- National Adaptation Programmes of Action, UNFCCC
<https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/introduction>
- Report of the Secretary-General on the 2019 climate action summit and the way forward in 2020
https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/assets/pdf/cas_report_11_dec.pdf
- Samoa Pathway Inter-regional meeting, Apia, Samoa | 29 Oct-1 Nov 2018
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sids/samoareview/inter>
- Small Island nations at the frontline of climate action, UNDP
<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/09/18/small-island-nations-at-the-frontline-of-climate-action-.html>
- Small Island Developing States, Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids/list>

- State of the Least Developed Countries 2017, UN-OHRLLS
http://unohrlls.org/custom-content/uploads/2017/09/Flagship_Report_FINAL_V2.pdf
- Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building Beyond 2020
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/28cd/48f4/5bb42b0983fdf596b01df588/day1-item5-long-term-cb-framework-presentation-en.pdf>
- Small Island Developing States, Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids>
- Topic 4 Adaptation and Mitigation, IPCC
https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/topic_adaptation.php
- Orphan Crops
<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1032516/icode/>

4.6 Your Country

CIA World Factbook - Country Profiles. (2021c).

Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/>

Countries & Regions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. (2021c).

<https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/index.html>

Part 5 - Acknowledgments

As a result of last year's changes to the JUEMUN agenda, the Committee background information for JUEMUN 2021 was written as a joint effort between the Substantive Staff of JUEMUN 2020 and JUEMUN 2021. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those involved in the writing process.

JUEMUN 2021 Substantive Staff

JUEMUN 2021	Meeting 1	Meeting 2	Meeting 3
Secretary Generals	Niklaus Weigelt (KUFS), Hibiki Maeda (KUFS)		
Under Secretary Generals	Keisha Loraine Hikita (KCUFS)	Chiaki Tsujioka (KCUFS)	Maya Fujii (NDSU)
Chairs	Naru Kosugi (KUFS)	Momoka Kirihata (KUFS)	Maho Kawai (NDSU)
Chairs	Mami Kumei (NDSU)	Hoki Matsuo (KCUFS)	Takeo Hagi (KCUFS)
Assistant Chairs	Hiroko Ozaki (KCUFS)	Miho Kaizaki (NDSU)	Ayane Maekawa (KUFS)

JUEMUN 2020 Substantive Staff

JUEMUN 2020	Meeting 1	Meeting 2	Meeting 3
Secretary Generals	Niklaus Weigelt (KUFS), Hibiki Maeda (KUFS)		
Under-Secretary Generals	Miu Kabayama (KCFUS), Loh Sheng Nie (KCUFS), Akiko Teramoto (NYU)		
Chair KUFS	Naru Kosugi (KUFS)	Nao Sakamoto (KUFS)	Anindya Mutiara Rahadiani (KUFS)

Chair KCUFS	Yui Nakade (KCUFS)	Haruka Jifuku (KCUFS)	Rina Nakagawa (KCUFS)
Assistant Chair	Momoka Kirihata (KUFS)	Sakumi Shimajiri (KUFS)	Sungyoon Choi (KUFS)
Assistant Chair	Shoko Kimura (NDSU)	Youjeong Kim (KUFS)	Maya Fujii (NDSU)