

**11th Session**

Agenda item: B

**General Assembly**  
**Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG13)**  
**Integrating climate change measures into policies and planning**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Resolution 70/1 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) which states that information sharing enhances the learning of each Member State,

*Reaffirming* the fact that two-thirds of carbon dioxide is largely the product of burning fossil fuels as indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

*Emphasizing* the need for support due to an increasing lack of cooperation and investment towards developing countries regarding climate change policies, as highlighted by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1995), and the need to take stock of available climate information and funds in developing Member States so that it is clear where the needs are most pressing,

*Recognizing* the significance of the UNFCCC that highlights the responsibilities and capabilities of Member States to combat climate change, and that cooperation of Member States is crucial to respond to climate change,

*Recognizing* that all Member States contribute and cooperate to keep the global average temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius compared to before the Industrial Revolution according to IPCC’s Summary for Policymakers, and continue efforts to keep it at 1.5 degrees Celsius as decided in the *Paris Agreement* (2015), one of the important measures is to put Net Zero into their policies, which aim for zero carbon emissions by 2050,

*Reaffirming* the need for disaster risk management as the 2030 Agenda and the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015) states, and concerning the severe impacts of natural disaster on vulnerable and developing countries,

*Reiterating* that the UN has a critical role in the vision and plans for climate change, and has an impact in the economy by making a huge contribution on the climate change policies and solutions funding,

*Expressing its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) for working on Disaster Risk Reduction including the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015),

*Expressing its appreciation* to United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) working on education for environmental issues, as stated in the *UNEP Strategy for Environmental Education and Training*,

*Reaffirming* that climate change education is of vital importance to integrating responsible policies and handling dangerous, unexpected cases such as natural disasters which are complex and stressful as the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) from UNFCCC expressed with the initiative Commonwealth Education Hub,

*Expressing deep concern* how climate change issues have already impacted countries, including floods, tornadoes, and wildfires, as reported by the UNDP,

*Deploing* that not all Member States have access to clean, renewable and sustainable energies due to lack of funding, equipment, and personnel required as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) indicated,

*Recalling* the United Nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD) was founded in 1971 as an instrument to help achieve the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (Second UN Development Decade), and has accumulated successful work on issues such as Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) which focuses on building skills and strengthening capacity for risk reduction at the community level, and relatively prevents extreme damage from natural disasters,

1. *Recommends* Member States establish arrangements on climate measures with public sectors to cooperate with a wide range of sectors and promote the effective reduction of greenhouse gases;
2. *Recommends* developed Member States introduce a carbon dioxide tax in order to raise awareness towards climate change by the taxation;
3. *Invites* Member States to support the developing and the least developed Member States by CBDM under the UNCRD's main thematic complementary areas of work to:
  - a. Share policies and measures which were effectively working towards a resilient system;
  - b. Provide financial and technical support;
  - c. Build knowledge;
4. *Recommends* developing Member States to create or improve national policies to improve more renewable energy to achieve SDG 13, and to support the transformation to

renewable energy action, and *requests* developed Member States to cooperate with developing Member States by:

- a. Providing more opportunities to give information and technologies to developing Member States through cooperation between developed and developing Member States under the *Paris Agreement*;
  - b. Increasing the amount of the funding for organization related to sustainable energy, such as the UNFCCC, to create or improve sustainable energy in developing Member States;
5. *Suggests* the establishment and the shift to a sustainable energy program that helps to maximize the climate change policy measures by:
- a. Asking Member States to provide and exchange renewable and sustainable energy to both, developing and developed Member States to achieve climate neutrality;
  - b. Funding from international, and regional collaborations regarding clean technologies, and education programmes;
6. *Further recommends* education to citizens about climate change through environmental awareness programs created by the UNEP for:
- a. Supervisor training on promoting climate change conference in various fields;
  - b. Implementation of a broad climate change issues curriculum;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of creating and analyzing the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to deal with climate change by:
- a. Increasing funding from developed Member States to developing Member States in educational systems to promote resilient societies and spread public awareness within each states;
  - b. Educating people on how to act when a natural disaster happens as well as on waste information;
8. *Recommends* Member States invest in international transboundary management of water by:
- a. Insurance to protect against uneven water use by regional cooperation;
  - b. Improving the ability of water resources research and bridging the gap between the researchers and policymakers by integrating climate change of water considerations onto the national security agenda of each Member States;

9. *Requires* all Member States to collaborate within the International Society, help Member States who are in need by having developing Member States analyze what is needed, material, conducting risk assessments, training personnel, investing in their NAPs, their people, and society;
10. *Recommends* Member States to join regional discussion forum, which includes the Regional Climate Week organized by the UNFCCC, to enhance the effectiveness of how to bring climate change measures into policies and planning for the purposes of:
  - a. Recalling the objectives set by the international agreements, including the UNFCCC and the *Paris Agreement*, and methods of climate change measures;
  - b. Sharing best practices and learning from other Member States;
11. *Encourages* developed Member States to legislate Net Zero into their policies, not just a declaration to reduce carbon emissions to zero, major developed Member States will legislate and work on it, also increasing renewable energy, especially, replacing fossil fuel technologies with zero-carbon or low carbon alternative technologies is one of the crucial ways to achieve Net Zero goal;
12. *Recommends* Member States to enhance the effectiveness of policy against drought by sharing information about the measures taken by the other Member States and regional conferences;
13. *Encourages* financial support through the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) from Member States for the purposes of:
  - a. Raising global awareness about how cooperation partnerships can help achieve climate neutrality by integrating and funding policies into Member States Agenda and plans;
  - b. Increasing the funding on identified areas such as technology, energies, programmes, that require assistance;
14. *Recommends* all Member States to conduct assessments on each country's disaster risk management to define the common least line of the risk management so that it could be used as a criterion and a target that all Member States should try to achieve.