

11th Session

Agenda item: D

General Assembly
Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG13)
Managing climate action programmes for least developed countries and
small island states

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL), which is financially assisted by Global Climate Change Alliance of the European Union (GCCA-EU), and by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), has benefited 107 local governments in 14 Member States, having delivered close to \$16.5 million including grants and technical assistance that further aid to over 6 million people since 2011 according to United Nations (UN) Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) LoCAL brochure in 2019,

Noting that adaptation costs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are estimated by the UN Environment Program Adaptation Gap Report 2020 to range from \$140 to \$300 billion annually in 2030, which can place a heavy burden upon their limited financial capacities,

Recalling the importance of the *Local Agenda 21* which was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) that plays a role of inviting various stakeholders such as governments, UN agencies, local and regional administrators, organizations and aims to involve local people and communities for future generations,

Reaffirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), food security is deemed a priority sector in LDCs,

Recognizing in the LDCs, 62 percent of the population do not have adequate access to electricity supply systems, and over a half of all energy is produced by oil and crude oil in the world,

Alarmed and concerned that due to the effect of climate change, extreme weather frequently occurs and the production of crops and is gradually decreasing, which leads to water provision, ecosystem disruption, outbreaks of infectious diseases and vector-borne diseases,

Recalling its resolution 69/15 which adopted the *SIDS Accelerated Mobilities of Action* (SAMOA) Pathway to call for urgent international and national attention to address climate changes in SIDS,

Recognizing the efforts by LDCs and SIDS to deal with more than 500 different procedure methods among international financial institutions, which requires highly technical and time-consuming application, allocate approved funds for climate change adaptation largely to short-term adaptation activities instead of concrete and long-term approaches, which is attributable to their limited capacity to make long-term bankable proposals,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched the LDC Negotiators Global Support Program in 2015, which is an ongoing training program to improve negotiation skills of LDCs so that LDCs can engage strategically in the intergovernmental climate change negotiation process,

Expressing deep concern that LDCs and SIDS need more effective ways to tackle climate change impacts in order to recover from the damages of climate-related disasters,

1. *Encourages* developed Member States to provide contributions for financial institutions such as LoCAL, which is co-financed by the GCCA-EU and the Sida to mobilize funds for climate change adaptation which enable local governments in LDCs to support LDCs to build resilience to climate change;
2. *Encourages* Member States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, use renewable energy and improve energy generation efficiency by:
 - a. Sharing information and technology on energy generation through:
 - i. International conferences;
 - ii. Domestic government policy;
 - b. Supporting renewable energy financially in cooperation with:
 - i. Regional banks;
 - ii. Member states' governments;
 - c. Implementing training programs that enhance individual's knowledge and skills;
3. *Encourages* developed Member States to give financial support annually to Member States especially developing Member States including LDCs and SIDS, for sustainable collaboration with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN specialized agencies such as:
 - a. Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL);
 - b. Green Climate Fund;
 - c. United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF);

4. *Recommends* the UNDP and the UNEP organize five-year staff training programs for LDCs and SIDS that improves the skills to manage highly technical application procedures and make long-term bankable proposals for receiving climate finance, in order to facilitate access to and use of climate finance mobilized for LDCs and SIDS;
5. *Encourages* Developed Member States to give financial support and send experts in LDCs and SIDS to introduce equipment such as a weather radar that can analyze the damage caused by extreme weather to take measures against disasters;
6. *Suggests* using natural gas resources and making liquid natural gas storage to restrict the environment which supports sustainable environmental energy, as well as natural gas resources that have been a primary driver of reducing emission, so The Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA) can promote expanding energy markets and make sustainable energy, then continue to supply reliable natural gas;
7. *Calls upon* all Member States, the UN agencies and other international, regional and subregional organizations to hold workshops to promote sustainable agriculture for local farmers, by following the demonstration of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) which succeeded in developing analysis and capacities for evidence-based decision-making and to identify good practices, methodologies, and technologies to boost agricultural resilience in the Caribbean;
8. *Recommends* Member States to integrate climate change classes into curricula at all junior high schools to build knowledge;
9. *Strongly Recommends* developed Member States to build a partnership with the UNDP by 2030, to provide financial support to LDCs and SIDS for creating disaster resilient societies, focusing on deploying experts at the global level to train technicians and provide opportunities to obtain knowledge in terms of mitigation and adaptation.