

R3

Protecting vulnerable communities revised resolution

Protect vulnerable communities and ensure the delivery of the \$100 billion climate finance commitment to build non fossil fuel energy sources. Nations who can, need to pledge their financial contribution

A Resolution to ensure that contributions are equitable and modelling-based so that the \$100 billion climate finance commitment is attained

Submitted by Bangladesh

Acknowledging the failure of the Glasgow COP21 Conference to secure enforceable monetary compensation from developed to developing countries for climate justice,

Affirms the importance of self-sufficiency regarding the production and storage of energy within all Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) in which the far reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were formulated,

Recognising the importance of external financial aid and/or affordable loans to relieve the debt overhang possessed by many less developed Member States, which hinders their capacity to invest in sustainable energy,

Reiterating the right to development of emerging economies and the need to use non-renewable resources to effectively transition to clean energy with minimal harm, to prevent economic shocks and political instability,

Acknowledging that a skilled and well-equipped labour force alongside affordable investment funding is integral to assimilating renewable energy into the recipient country,

Underlining the positive results of eradicating poverty and health issues through energy development programs adopted in General Assembly resolution 73/227 (2018)

Further Recognizing the concerned perspectives of all Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on the urgent topics that shadow the world's implementation of the 2030 Agenda, namely climate change, economic distress, financial colonization and a rapidly growing gap in the global knowledge economy that all relate to energy accessibility.

1. Labels the G20 countries (including the entirety of the European Union) as nations that are capable of providing this financial assistance annually as 'developed countries'.
2. Expresses deep regret for the profound effects of climate change and its impact upon nations around the world, such as Bangladesh where issues of flooding due to the low-lying land have been exacerbated by rising sea levels - a symptom of climate change.

3. Re-establishes that 'developed countries' must collectively contribute \$100 billion USD annually as part of the Climate Finance Commitment to compensate 'developing countries' for the negative impacts of 'developed countries' on climate change.
4. Insists that 'developed countries' must contribute 0.22% of their GNI to the Climate Finance Commitment to reach the \$100 billion USD per year figure. *
5. Calls upon member states to relocate those that have been forced out of their homes due to the impacts of climate change, noting that when possible, it is favourable that populations are relocated to a geographically-similar, local nation, as part of the 'adaptation' climate strategies.
 - a) Establishes that the host nation of the new populations shall be financially supported with a set amount per head of the migrated populations from the \$50 billion USD per year 'adaptation' practises of the Climate Finance Commitment to meet the needs of the growth in population.
 - b) Recognises that this new program shall be undertaken in conjunction with other 'adaptation' measures agreed upon at the COP21 Climate Conference.
6. Asserts that \$50 billion USD of each nation's Climate Finance Commitment must support 'adaptation' measures to address the existing detrimental effects of climate change.
 - a) Invests in developing sustainable infrastructure in nations most affected by climate change, using these programs to help provide work for those categorised as forced migrants, therefore reducing some of the financial burden undertaken by the host nation.
 - b) Recognises that this new program shall be undertaken in conjunction with other 'mitigation' measures agreed upon at the COP21 Climate Conference.
7. Authorises the introduction of the Committee for the Protection of Vulnerable Communities from the Impacts of Climate Change (CPVCICC), as a sub-committee of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), to monitor, and distribute the \$100 billion USD to nations in need. The UNEP presides over this sub-committee.
8. Highly encourages all member states to impose sanctions on those nations that fail to meet their financial responsibilities towards the funding of the Climate Finance Commitment.

[*This figure comes from an estimate by the World Resources Institute, who contend that based on annual GNI figures of all G20 countries, this would be the most efficient % required for the member states in question to equally fund the commitment, with this model not accounting for proposed private sector funding.]