

# **National Model United Nations**

## **Week A**

**March 17 – March 21, 2013**



**United Nations Development Programme**

**Documentation**

# United Nations Development Programme

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

1. Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy
2. Strengthening Development Cooperation for Poverty Reduction: Empowering Microfinance and Local Entrepreneurship
3. Humanitarian and Disasters Relief Assistance by Improving Disaster Prevention and Management

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b>
UNDP/1/1	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	Acclamation
UNDP/1/2	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	Acclamation
UNDP/1/3	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	19/7/6/0
UNDP/1/4	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	19/6/5/2
UNDP/1/5	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	29/2/1/0
UNDP/1/6	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	27/2/3/0
UNDP/1/7	Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy	27/1/4/0

## Summary Report

On Sunday March 17, 2013 after significant discussion, the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board voted to discuss the topics in the following order:

1. Improving Access to Sustainable Energy
2. Strengthening Development Cooperation for Poverty Reduction: Empowering Microfinance and Local Entrepreneurship
3. Humanitarian and Disasters Relief Assistance by Improving Disaster Prevention and Management

The committee then diligently discussed topic one during formal and informal sessions that night. After reconvening on Monday afternoon, delegates continued discussion and proceeded to form working papers. The committee worked assiduously to finish primary copies of draft resolutions and the first working paper was submitted before the end of session at 6:00 PM. Later that evening, delegates cohesively performed together to produce three additional working papers within the first hour of the session. Once submitted, delegates effectively caucused and generated support for the four working papers on the floor.

Throughout the first and second session on Tuesday, delegates steadily worked on the edits of their working papers. Eventually, eight working papers were submitted. Delegates produced a wide variety of papers on eight separate topics. As the committee progressed into the evening session, ideas changed as well as the papers. Some delegations subsequently considered merging. Working Papers D and F merged the ideas of an inclusion of a private sector in the Clean Development Mechanism, micro financing, and the sharing of technology and education in least developed countries.

Throughout Wednesday's morning session, the body focused on rearranging clauses to make papers more interconnected. Within the first hour, a working paper was accepted as a Draft Resolution. By the end of the committee session, the Dais accepted three working papers as draft resolutions in total.

Finally, during Wednesday's afternoon session, the body produced four additional draft resolutions for a total of seven dispersed to the committee. Soon after, delegates used their time to garner support for their draft resolutions and make friendly amendments. Delegates adopted a motion to go into voting procedures just before the end of the eighth session. There were three friendly amendments and no unfriendly amendments. Out of seven Draft Resolutions that were on the floor, all were adopted by the body, including two by acclamation.

The first being draft resolution 1-1 which addressed gender equity concerning access. Next was draft resolution 1-2 discussing renewable energy and housing options. Draft resolution 1-3 suggested the creation of a new program to research sustainable energy access, while draft resolution 1-4 expanded current UN information resources to assist with accessing energy resources. Draft resolution 1-5 discussed financing options, and 1-6 dealt with technology transfer. Finally, 1-7 designed a renewable energy strategy plan.

All the resolutions were adopted, reaffirming the determination of the UNDP to improve access to Sustainable Development. With little time left in the last session, delegates shared concise speeches and utilized several short caucuses to delve into topic two. Some delegations quickly wrote a working paper, though the meeting adjourned due to limited time.

Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme Executive Board

Subject: Integrating and Empowering Women within Renewable Energy Initiatives

1 *Bearing in mind* the objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action and the *Convention on the*  
2 *Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* to empower women through the  
3 provision of equitable opportunities in all forms of economic, social, and political development,  
4

5 *Commending* the work accomplished by the Women's Environment and Development  
6 Organization (WEDO), the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Entity for Gender  
7 Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the Asian Development Bank,  
8

9 *Keeping in mind* the vital need to offer rural women new livelihood opportunities,  
10

11 *Observing* that women are disproportionately affected by the health side-effects of burning  
12 traditional biomass fuels indoor,  
13

14 *Recognizing* that the use of traditional fuel sources consumes the daylight hours of women and  
15 children, reducing their productivity and limiting their educational and employment  
16 opportunities,  
17

18 *The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,*  
19

20 1) *Urges* Member States to collaborate with organizations like WEDO to strengthen women's  
21 involvement in the decision-making process for purchasing energy while implementing projects  
22 to meet their specific energy demand through:  
23

- 24 a. long-term training programs that enable women to fully participate in the design,  
25 implementation and evaluation stages of energy projects,  
26
- 27 b. incorporating women's knowledge and experience regarding local resources and demands  
28 into the decision making process through awareness campaigns,  
29
- 30 c. extending targeted assistance through micro-credit to women entrepreneurs who require  
31 energy products and services,  
32
- 33 d. establishing disaggregated data for monitoring and further analyzing the differentiated  
34 impact of energy projects on women,  
35
- 36 e. overcoming social, financial, legal and institutional barriers that exclude women's  
37 perspectives from the policy-making process;  
38

39 2) *Encourages* Member States to increase the percentage of domestic renewable energy budgets  
40 toward the advancement of women within sustainable development through:  
41

- 42 a. allocating funds to the improvement of household energy technologies,  
43

- 44        b. creating and investing in gender-sensitive initiatives to ensure accountability,  
45            transparency, and sustainability,  
46
- 47        c. supporting the design of gender-aware management information systems for the energy  
48            sector;  
49
- 50    3) *Encourages* further investment initiatives sponsored by the WHO and UN Women, such as the  
51    Clean Household Energy for All Initiative, the Women in Energy Project, and the Global  
52    Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to further provide women and their families with access to  
53    sustainable, clean fuels;  
54
- 55    4) *Requests* fellow Member States to increase funding for programs that target women through  
56    education and technical training in sustainable energy technologies.

Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy

1 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 65/151 on The International Year of Sustainable  
2 Energy for All,

3

4 *Keeping in mind* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that  
5 “everyone has the right to standard of living for the health and well-being of himself and  
6 his family”,

7

8 *Aware of* the fact that the 1.4 billion people in the world currently living in inadequate  
9 housing are representing the majority of the people without energy access in general,

10

11 *Guided by* the Global Action Agenda set by the Secretary-General’s High-Level Group  
12 on Sustainable Energy for All to trigger a holistic approach to development via  
13 sustainable and renewable energies,

14

15 *Noting* that proliferation of sustainable and renewable energy will significantly further  
16 progress towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, eradicating extreme  
17 poverty and hunger, and MDG 7, ensuring environmental stability,

18

19 *Applauding* the work of the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN Development  
20 Agenda,

21

22 *Affirming* that international multilateral partnerships and cooperation play a key role in  
23 sustainable development,

24

25 *Emphasizing* that the development of energy access for impoverished people should be  
26 sustainable and renewable from the beginning in order to most effectively contribute to  
27 sustainable development,

28

29 *Fully aware* that current processes of global energy production are highly inefficient as  
30 only 30-40% of energy produced is being actively consumed,

31

32 *Recognizing* that off-grid energy options are highly effective solutions to the unique  
33 challenge of improving access to sustainable and renewable energy,

34

35 *Further recognizing* that decentralization of energy production, commonly defined as  
36 energy produced solely for local consumption, is also an efficient solution to providing  
37 access to energy,

38

39 *Bearing in mind* that geography often creates unique challenges to developing an  
40 infrastructure that can support an efficient and reliable electrical grid,

41

42 *Recognizing* that funding is the major barrier for improving access to sustainable and  
43 renewable energies,

44  
45 *Noting* that the cycle of poverty can effectively be broken by micro-credit banking  
46 services and that such services can be oriented towards developing adequate housing,

47  
48 *Encouraged by* the microcredit method successfully developed by the Grameen Bank  
49 since the 1980s,

50  
51 *Noting with satisfaction* the overall success of the UNCDF's Cleanstart Programme in  
52 Nepal,

53  
54 *Keeping in mind* the importance of respecting national sovereignty in allowing all  
55 Member States to develop national and local measures fitting their respective needs,

56  
57 *The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,*

58  
59 1) *Calls* for the implementation of the Renewable Energy Access by Creative  
60 Housing (REACH) initiative, a United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-  
61 steered initiative developing affordable housing with reliable access to sustainable  
62 and renewable energy for people in less developed countries, to:

63  
64 a) be implemented through UNDP-led coordination of its existing programs,  
65 local country offices, and external governmental and non-governmental  
66 organizations,

67  
68 b) include sustainable energy strategies, procedures, and devices adapted to  
69 local conditions and geographical obstacles,

70  
71 c) favor a diversified and combined use of locally-sourced raw materials,  
72 energy resources, and labor in order to maintain autonomy in developing  
73 regions through off-grid solutions, boosting local job creation as well as  
74 overall local and regional economic development,

75  
76 d) focus on building better living conditions and long-term development for  
77 local communities by providing off-grid electricity alimentation and by  
78 taking advantage of geographical natural resources in construction and  
79 renovation of housing,

80  
81 e) create consistent savings for individuals in developing regions that will  
82 gradually compensate for the cost of construction and conversion,

83  
84 f) monitor and report on progress within individual Member States to verify  
85 the REACH initiative's efficacy;

86  
87 2) *Emphasizes* the proliferation of a variety of sustainable technologies off-grid  
88 energy solutions specifically implemented to improve reliable renewable energy



- 89 in homes and decentralized systems, and to address the needs of regions lacking  
90 proper infrastructure development, including but not limited to:  
91  
92 a) micro-hydropower,  
93  
94 b) biomass gasification,  
95  
96 c) household wind turbines,  
97  
98 d) solar photovoltaic systems,  
99  
100 e) geothermal energy,  
101  
102 f) GravityLight technology and derivatives;  
103  
104 3) *Encourages* dialogue and the sharing of knowledge concerning the REACH-  
105 initiative through the coordination of multi-stakeholders involved in international  
106 information sharing platforms such as:  
107  
108 a) UN-Energy Knowledge Network,  
109  
110 b) International Renewable Energy Conferences,  
111  
112 c) Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century,  
113  
114 d) Local Renewable Web Portal,  
115  
116 e) Clean Energy Ministerial,  
117  
118 f) International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);  
119  
120 4) *Calls for* these multi-stakeholders' efforts concerning the REACH-initiative to:  
121  
122 a) develop affordable and sustainable housing models that integrate clean  
123 energy devices,  
124  
125 b) conceptualize adapted renewable energy solutions specific to local  
126 circumstances,  
127  
128 c) entertain educational programs,  
129  
130 d) report on local labor education and construction successes,  
131  
132 e) promote efficient off-grid energy solutions for houses adapted to  
133 geographical obstacles and resources;  
134

- 135 5) *Encourages* governments, universities, research organizations, NGOs, industries  
136 and the private sector to share information and avenues about REACH in order to:  
137
- 138 a) enable Member States to create incentives for private and public-private  
139 partnerships for power generation companies,  
140
  - 141 b) increasing and improving the processes of exchanging technological  
142 knowledge,  
143
  - 144 c) establish an institutional environment that provides attractive surroundings  
145 for foreign investments by reducing investment risks,  
146
  - 147 d) promote emerging renewable technologies and partnerships for research  
148 institutions;  
149
- 150 6) *Highlights* the necessity of attracting the private and public-private sector to  
151 invest in REACH by creating specific microcredit schemes by:  
152
- 153 a) using the Grameen Bank model to enable people in developing countries  
154 to afford the houses and reduce costs of the sustainable energy houses,  
155
  - 156 b) suggesting further support for and expansion of UNCDF's Cleanstart  
157 Programme which is partnered with UNDP,  
158
  - 159 c) emphasizing that savings from the use of renewable instead of traditional  
160 energy can help repay micros-loans taken for the construction of the  
161 energy efficient houses;  
162
- 163 7) *Recommends* the establishment of educational training programs for all  
164 generations in order to enable the least developed communities to build REACH  
165 houses using renewable energy, including but not limited to:  
166
- 167 a) primary and secondary schools,  
168
  - 169 b) Non-Governmental Organizations,  
170
  - 171 c) local civil and governmental institutions,  
172
  - 173 d) technical education and training programs for construction and  
174 maintenance;  
175
- 176 8) *Recommends* the incorporation of sustainable growth into the post-2015  
177 development agenda.

Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme Executive Board

Subject: *Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy*

- 1 *Acknowledging* the mandate of the “International Year of Sustainable Energy for All” in  
2 A/RES/65/151 and continuing to honor the principles within,  
3  
4 *Recognizing* that information and technology sharing is vital to the development of green  
5 energy and sustainable development,  
6  
7 *Expecting* that Member-States through cooperation can successfully produce technologies  
8 that may be shared throughout the international community,  
9  
10 *Realizing* that non-governmental organizations and private enterprises are capable of  
11 developing innovative technologies,  
12  
13 *The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,*  
14  
15 1) *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme Country Offices to  
16 build public-private partnerships through the creation of a programme named  
17 Research-Bridge that will:  
18 a. put special focus on research in fields such as solar, hydro, wind and  
19 geothermal energy solutions, with special consideration towards more  
20 cost-efficient technology for impoverished nations,  
21 b. take form of a public-private partnership which can engage in profit  
22 sharing,  
23 c. urges each Country Office to have a board of appropriate size that will be  
24 able to coordinate with other Country Office boards worldwide,  
25 d. incorporate Country Offices into regional headquarters,  
26 e. hold quarterly conferences to facilitate communication between different  
27 Country Offices at regional headquarters where voting members can select  
28 the topics of research and future engagements,  
29 f. set minimum investment thresholds to determine voting membership with  
30 subsidiary non-voting membership established at lower investment  
31 thresholds where:  
32 i. voting will be utilized to set the agenda,  
33 ii. projects will be approved by majority vote;  
34  
35 2) *Encourages* universities, under Member States, to:  
36 a. nominate intellectuals to work under Research-Bridge, either for school-  
37 related research, internships or full time positions,  
38 b. consider offering lab equipment or space for Research-Bridge operations  
39 if needed;  
40  
41 3) *Recommending further* that capital could be raised from sources such as  
42 a. Member-States within Research-Bridge,

- 43                    b. foreign interest groups and companies who wish to be a part of Research-  
44                    Bridge,  
45                    c. licensing fees for non-members who wish to use the intellectual property  
46                    by Research-Bridge;  
47
- 48                    4) *Urges* that intellectual property rights be allocated based on proportionality of  
49                    investment;  
50
- 51                    5) *Recognizing* that ownership of Research-Bridge regional headquarters will be  
52                    negotiated within the organization depending on contributions of either resources  
53                    or capital;  
54
- 55                    6) *Encouraging* participating Country Offices, through the World Trade  
56                    Organization, to consider reduction of trade barriers for the purpose of:  
57                    a. technologies and resources transported or traded within Research Bridge  
58                    operations,  
59                    b. taking special consideration of regional and territorial disputes.

Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme Executive Board

Subject: *Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy*

1 *Reaffirms* the declaration of A/RES/65/151, which promotes action in the development of  
2 sustainable renewable energy and highlights the particular importance of local participation,  
3

4 *Encouraged by* A/RES/66/288, which recognizes the critical role energy plays in the  
5 development process by increasing access sustainable modern energy services,  
6

7 *Recalling* A/RES/60/199, which promotes the innovation of renewable energy resources and  
8 established the World Solar Program,  
9

10 *Noting* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite  
11 Applications Programme (UNOSAT), which provides detailed satellite imagery to relief and  
12 development organizations within and outside of the UN for better planned development,  
13

14 *Noting with regret* that there is no unified system of data collection for the express purpose of  
15 facilitating renewable energy access on the local level,  
16

17 *The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,*  
18

- 19 1) *Calls for* the promotion of renewable energy access awareness in order to increase the  
20 efficacy of energy programmes by integrating and encouraging the use of more accessible  
21 data collection technology;  
22
- 23 2) *Expresses its hope* for the continued promotion of civil society in order to increase public  
24 participation and transparency for the purpose of:  
25
  - 26 a. a more cooperative relationship between renewable energy providers and recipients;  
27
  - 28 b. increased efficiency and efficacy of renewable energy through improved public  
29 awareness of its usage methods;  
30
- 31 3) *Encourages* expanding the focus of the UNOSAT so it will:  
32
  - 33 a. deploy satellite and terrestrial equipment within Member States that grant consent for  
34 the accumulation and transmission of statistical data regarding:  
35
    - 36 i. the location of regions in need of specialized renewable energy sources,  
37
    - 38 ii. collection of data that can be used in identifying climate changes over time in  
39 order to ensure implementation of appropriate renewable energy production  
40 methods,  
41
  - 42 b. maintain a database of statistical data collected by UNOSAT that Member States  
43 would have access to in order to plan for future renewable energy plans,

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67
- c. facilitate the sharing of international and regional data for the purpose of understanding Member States' local capacity to implement renewable energy programmes;
- 4) *Urges* the creation of a programme that will be run by UNOSAT called the Local Renewable Energy Access Information Initiative, which will:
- a. consist of voluntary membership from Member States, representatives from the local governments within participating States, and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs),
  - b. transmit information and technology regarding renewable energy to local government officials upon request and through their preferred means of transfer,
  - c. research renewable energy policies in order to ensure:
    - i. efficient and effective implementation of renewable energy programmes,
    - ii. progress towards accomplishing energy sustainability according to the Member States' capabilities;
- 5) *Requests* Member States advocate globally for the use of renewable energy on a local level to facilitate state-specific renewable energy programmes.

Code: UNDP/1/5

Committee: United Nation Development Program Executive Board

Subject: *Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy*

1 *Recalling* the objectives of the 1992 World Summit and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable  
2 Development to promote international cooperation in sustainable development and the success of  
3 programs such as the Morocco Solar Plan and the European Union (EU) Africa Energy  
4 Partnership,  
5

6 *Reaffirming* the commitment of all Member States toward the achievement of the Millennium  
7 Development Goals (A/RES/55/2),  
8

9 *Recalling* the Rio +20 goal to gain energy access for all (A/RES/66/288),  
10

11 *Emphasizing* the objective of the initiative *Sustainable Energy for All* (A/RES/65/151) which  
12 promotes universal energy access by 2030,  
13

14 *Bearing in mind* that reliable energy access is paramount to any advancement of economic  
15 progress, as stated in the *Report of the Secretary General on the Promotion of New and*  
16 *Renewable Sources of Energy* (A/62/208), improving energy access will help local businesses by  
17 allowing them to use power tools or in lighting after nightfall,  
18

19 *Convinced* that immediate action is crucial in order to supply families in developing countries  
20 with sustainable energy and to bridge the related funding gap of \$34 billion yearly as estimated  
21 by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in its report *Energy for All* from the year 2011,  
22

23 *Cognizant* of the work accomplished through microfinance guidelines such as the Consultative  
24 Group to Assist the Poor Client Protection Principles in promoting local entrepreneurship in  
25 renewable development efforts,  
26

27 *Referring* to the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9) and the commitment of the signing  
28 nations to reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses also through the Clean Development  
29 Mechanism (CDM) established in Article 12, which however must be widened to include the  
30 private sector,  
31

32 *Invites* Member States to address the implementation of existing frameworks and agreements  
33 through domestic and multilateral plans of action,  
34

35 *The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,*  
36

- 37 1. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations (UN) agencies to increase collaboration at the  
38 local and regional level to promote the construction of the infrastructure needed for  
39 renewable energy through:  
40

- 41 a) South-South initiatives that promote the use of decentralized renewable energy  
42 structures to support equitable access to sustainable energy as well as needed services

- 43 to impoverished regions in order to strengthen local governance and support the  
44 development of rural economies,  
45
- 46 b) North-South partnerships that offer grants and incentives to local governments and  
47 populations in exchange for the construction of small energy grids and other forms of  
48 local energy infrastructure to build capacity,  
49
- 50 c) Public private partnerships (PPP) offering grants and funding to developing States  
51 similar to the work done by Kiva and the Foundation for International Community  
52 Assistance in order to aid the creation of international energy infrastructure;  
53
- 54 2. *Recommends* the expansion of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) from an  
55 intergovernmental system onto the private sector level in order to stimulate  
56 investments of the private sector in emission-reduction projects in developing  
57 countries by distributing certified emission reduction (CER) credits to the investor's  
58 home government to be passed on to the investing company, which can be traded,  
59 sold and used to meet the regulations set by the Kyoto Protocol;  
60
- 61 3. *Suggests* a clearly structured procedure for the expansion of the CDM which will be  
62 incorporated into the existing framework consisting of the following steps:  
63
- 64 a) private companies have to submit a proposal to the CDM Executive Board (EB) for  
65 an investment in sustainable energy technologies and obtain the consent of the  
66 developing country hosting the project,  
67
- 68 b) the CDM EB, as well as a Designated Operational Entity (DOE) will verify and  
69 monitor the project results in real, measurable and long-term emission reductions as  
70 well as its positive effects on local quality of life and productivity,  
71
- 72 c) furthermore the DOE, by tracking the investments, will verify whether or not the  
73 investment would have been made had there been no incentive in order to promote  
74 transparency and accountability;  
75
- 76 4. *Strongly advises* that EB CDM would monitor the compliance of the established  
77 criteria in its annual report by merging inputs such as:  
78
- 79 a) information provided to the EB by the investing company on a triennial basis  
80 including project progress, detailing project outcome, employment figures and  
81 investment amounts,  
82
- 83 b) information provided to the EB by the local government, if involved in project  
84 implementation;  
85
- 86 5. *Recommends* Member States consider a diverse group of flexible and creative tools  
87 such as microcredit and the non-profit sector, as funding cannot be limited to merely  
88 one resource, we recognize PPP as an effective and appropriate UNDP program to



89 increase renewable resources within LDCs through collaboration with:  
90  
91 a) the private sector as a primary donor party through the use of small scale loans, to  
92 ensure beneficial outcomes within rural communities to obtain the necessary tools to  
93 develop sustainable energy resources, further recalling Cleanstart,  
94  
95 b) PPP through its potential to be mutually beneficial to both the investors and the  
96 recipients, as emphasized by private sector and civil society partners within the  
97 UNDP funding program Global Environment Facility (GEF), and therefore act as an  
98 incentive for both investment and action pertaining to increased access to sustainable  
99 energy,  
100  
101 c) Member States of the UNDP Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI) which  
102 brings together financiers and public initiatives, stresses the need to further engage  
103 joint public-private alliances in order to improve access to sustainable energy within  
104 the financial sector;  
105  
106 6. *Calls upon* the international community to produce innovative and empowering  
107 sources of financing such as microfinance programs to improve access to new  
108 sustainable energy projects and clean fuels in LDCs through funding initiatives that:  
109  
110 a) protect clients through the establishment of client protection principles for lending  
111 that,  
112  
113 i. provide for the self-regulation of industries,  
114  
115 ii. allow for local governmental regulation and supervision,  
116  
117 iii. improves consumer capability,  
118  
119 b) holds recipients of loans and grants accountable through reporting mechanisms to  
120 ensure efficacy and continued success within programs funded by public or private  
121 investors,  
122  
123 c) lowers barriers to market entry for entrepreneurs interested in energy production  
124 and utilization through the subsidization of costs for small enterprises through  
125 legislation that provide tax reduction to private entities meeting green energy targets;  
126  
127 7. *Urges* the implementation of the following criteria a company must fulfil for approval  
128 of a renewable energy project including:  
129  
130 a) the necessity of companies interested in being included in the suggested  
131 mechanism to assist in the identification of viable projects, for example screening of  
132 potential project sites and surveying population to find out their needs,  
133  
134 b) support of efforts of capacity building and regional empowerment through

135 education and training to be realized through the introduction of a quota starting at  
136 40% of the employees in each project to be recruited from the local population, to  
137 increase by 2% per year,  
138  
139 c) commitment to the protection of the local biosphere;  
140  
141 8. *Requestss* the creation of a website, within the UN GEF SGP and CDM, that will  
142 provide all citizens of UN Member States a mechanism for collecting and distributing  
143 funds, and inform populations of individualized off-grid technologies, such as:  
144  
145 a) electricity off-grid which can be stand alone for single household electrification  
146 programmes or system or mini-grids installed to provide energy access for smaller  
147 communities, and information about various off-grid technologies that would be  
148 available for funding, such as:  
149  
150 i. gravity lights  
151  
152 ii. biomass gasifiers,  
153  
154 iii. solar water heaters,  
155  
156 iv. solar cook stoves,  
157  
158 b) information on the geographic, political, and socioeconomic background of the  
159 community proposing the off-grid program,  
160  
161 c) funding tools that are modeled after the Kiva organization;  
162  
163 9. *Emphasizes* that in respecting cultural diversity investors from developed countries  
164 should work in partnerships with local community leaders and organizations in  
165 developing countries which should be achieved by:  
166  
167 a) granting at least 25 per cent of the seats on a renewables project's steering  
168 committee to representatives of indigenous government or institutions,  
169  
170 b) informing and consulting local stakeholders, such as government, communities, or  
171 indigenous groups through the mentioned reporting process in all steps of the project  
172 implementation process,  
173  
174 c) furthering the acquisition, dispersal, and management of funds will be regulated as  
175 follows:  
176  
177 i. the ability for private and public actors will allowed to contribute funds to the  
178 UNDP GEF SGP website,  
179

180  
181  
182  
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185

ii. funds will be distributed the UNDP GEF SGP directly to community leaders named in the off-grid program proposal,

iii. funds will then be audited by the UNDP GEF SGP each fiscal year, for five years, after funds have been allocated.

Code: UNDP/1/6

Committee: United Nations Development Programme Executive Board

Subject: *Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy*

1 *Deeply convinced* that access to sustainable energies underpins the achievement of every  
2 aspect of development,

3  
4 *Emphasizing* the importance of investing in cleaner energy technology to improve access  
5 to reliable, affordable, economically viable sources of energy,

6  
7 *Fully believing* education in energy-related projects creates jobs in the concerned region,  
8 increases the quality of life, contributes to the growth of gender equality, and is key to  
9 self-sustainability and independence, especially for LDCs,

10  
11 *Keeping in mind* A/RES/67/107, People's Empowerment and Development, and the  
12 emphasis placed on people as the essential role to achieving development,

13  
14 *Recalling* A/RES/65/151, the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All, and  
15 A/RES/55/2, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium  
16 Development Goals (MDGs) in their entirety, particularly MDG 7 Target A which seeks  
17 to integrate the principles of sustainable development in country policies and  
18 programmes,

19  
20 *Taking in to account* A/RES/66/288, The Future We Want, which recognizes knowledge  
21 sharing as essential to overcome the technological gap existing between Member States,

22  
23 *Acknowledging* that there are currently 1.4 billion people around the world without access  
24 to energy of any kind and 3 billion who do not have access to clean fuels,

25  
26 *Realizing* \$1 USD invested in clean energy can generate \$3 USD in return by 2050 as  
27 recognized by the International Energy Agency's (IEA),

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29 *Taking into consideration* the statement by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency that  
30 10-20% of lighting costs could be saved by making the most of natural light,

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32 *The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,*

- 33  
34 1) *Urges* the international community to be open and willing to exchange  
35 knowledge, expertise, and ideas with all Member States in order to create a global  
36 partnership through technology transfer by:  
37  
38 a. realizing the existence of different potentials in specific regions for varying  
39 forms of collective renewable energy such as hydroelectric, solar, wind,  
40 biomass, etc., and the need to identify the required conditions,

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- 42 b. extending the promotion of multilateral benefits through know-how transfer  
43 and institutional capacity building like the Energy Sector Management  
44 Assistance Program is currently undertaking,  
45
- 46 c. expanding expert assistance, peer forums and training through the increased  
47 access and promotion of the virtual platform that is provided by the Clean  
48 Energy Ministerial to bundle global access on a broad network of policies and  
49 expertise;  
50
- 51 2) *Recognizes* the need for Member States to advocate education concerning the  
52 approaches to sustainable and renewable energy as it is essential for successful  
53 development through self-sustainability;  
54
- 55 3) *Proposes* the creation of a UNDP-sponsored environmental sustainability  
56 fellowship program that:  
57
- 58 a. Fosters the exchange of knowledge through education, reward innovation,  
59 outstanding achievement, and environmental engagement, further promotes  
60 the advancement of self-sustainability in LDCs,  
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- 62 b. Offering grants to engaged secondary school students and upcoming  
63 entrepreneurs especially located in LDCs as well as to promising emerging  
64 researchers,  
65
- 66 c. Will be overseen by a committee of third party experts within the field of  
67 sustainable and renewable energy development in cooperation with the  
68 UNDP;  
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- 70 4) *Encourages* all Member States to increase the promotion of educational  
71 campaigns aiming to wisely reduce the magnitude of idle underutilized electricity  
72 by households and companies;  
73
- 74 5) *Endorses* cooperation with experts and the private sector to determine the most  
75 appropriate form of sustainable and renewable energy for each individual region  
76 as provided by Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (Global LEAP);  
77
- 78 6) *Calls Upon* all Member States to reduce emission rates through the replacement  
79 of outdated energy sources with sustainable and renewable energy technologies;  
80
- 81 7) *Suggests* all Member States as well as civil society to promptly invest in  
82 sustainable energy production systems in recognition of their long-term economic,  
83 social, and health benefits.  
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Code: UNDP/1/7

Committee: United Nations Development Program Executive Board

Subject: *Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy*

- 1 *Deeply convinced* that access to sustainable energy underpins the achievement of every aspect of  
2 development, from health and education to job creation,  
3
- 4 *Fully aware* that all countries have specific knowledge based on their particular experience which  
5 thus requires effective, practical and applicable solutions to improve access to sustainable and  
6 renewable energy in all regions,  
7
- 8 *Convinced of* the potential of renewable resources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, tidal power,  
9 biomass and hydropower, of developing countries in particular Sub-Saharan Africa, South  
10 America and Asia, which still depend on fossil energy,  
11
- 12 *Deeply concerned* with the different situations in developing and developed countries with  
13 respect to reaching goals and progress in access to sustainable and renewable energy,  
14
- 15 *Recognizing* that microfinance has a huge innovative potential to reach suitable and high quality  
16 development of the access to sustainable energy in all domestic contexts, and is a means for rural  
17 populations to access banking services,  
18
- 19 *Reminding* that Public-Private Partnerships are a long-term financing option as it has the potential  
20 to establish constructive interactions between public and private actors and therefore encapsulates  
21 all stakeholders' interests,  
22
- 23 *Recognizing* the spirit of social business of which the core principle is the interests of the local  
24 population,  
25
- 26 *Emphasizing* that the nature of these partnership agreements are intended for interaction and  
27 collaboration between public and private actors in pursuit of economic and social goals as well as  
28 the establishment of public services,  
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- 30 *Reaffirming* that in order to create a cooperative attitude towards investments in renewable  
31 energy, the introduction of incentives will initiate a movement towards a self-sustaining energy  
32 sector,

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*The United Nations Development Program Executive Board,*

- 1) *Calls for* the establishment of a Renewable Energy Strategy Plan (RESP) based on complementary financial and economic tools that will work towards the social goals of more universal access to renewable and sustainable energy,
- 2) *Encourages* Member States to share knowledge concerning best practices in renewable energy under RESP by:
  - a) transferring knowledge through educational programs between countries that are more experienced in renewable energy and developing countries,
  - b) providing university scholarships funded by countries that have already developed expertise in that field of sustainability,
  - c) providing advisory and technical services by Member States who have most recently undergone transformations to more sustainable energy infrastructures;
- 3) *Further recommends* the implementation of legal frameworks providing administrative incentives to facilitate negotiations when developing projects related to renewable energy through RESP by requesting Member States:
  - a) harmonize and clarify their legislation regarding investment procedures so as to attract foreign investors,
  - b) facilitate administrative procedures regarding negotiations between State markets and foreign and national investors willing to develop actions in the renewable energy sector;
- 4) *Suggests* Member States adopt direct economical incentives and social goals through fiscal and investment regulations by:
  - a) exempting the importation of equipment needed for renewable energy operations from taxes,
  - b) reducing taxes when using renewable energy for power consumption,
  - c) creating tax-free zones in rural areas to foster the investment of foreign agents in marginalized regions,
  - d) remembering that every legal amendment should be done by Member States in respect of their own national constitutional principles and core legal values;

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4) *Urges* all Member States to embrace microfinance as a tool of RESP to develop projects in renewable energy adapted to local needs and resources by:

- a) encouraging effective cooperation between donors and recipients to allow the tool of microcredit to empower local populations for them to achieve energy independence through small scale production,
- b) incorporating the use of microfinance in improving access to sustainable and renewable energy in their domestic legislation by:
  - i. affirming the intention of good faith in micro financial cooperation,
  - ii. requesting the establishment of mechanisms to strengthen the principles of effectiveness and transparency in private as well as public investment,
  - iii. further requesting adherence to existing protocols regarding external assessments and provisions requiring the submission of aid impact assessments for project funding on an annual basis;

5) *Further enhances* the importance of the Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) framework so as to mobilize and expand financing options within RESP to catalyze both public and private finance by requesting:

- a) member States to recognize the advantage of PPP as a way to share risk and losses among public as well as private partners,
- b) PPP alliances involve all necessary stakeholders from the public and private sectors, such as UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, public states and private companies,
- c) effective South-South cooperation to set strong criteria to focus on specific regions that are simultaneously in need of improvements of access to sustainable and renewable energy but are also able to incorporate micro credits as an effective means of funding;

8) *Suggests* the establishment of a regular meeting aiming at gathering public and private actors to enhance dialogue and the creation of PPP, as a network of partnerships between Member States in order to assess the impact of this strategy:

- a) these conferences held on a yearly basis will take place in and be organized by the regional missions of the UNDP worldwide,



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- b) explore funding opportunities by international financial institutions including the World Bank and regional development banks, such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank,
- c) recommends the establishment of a research network within the UNDP Energy and Environment Unit to collect knowledge and connect existing data about relevant projects and thus build a structural foundation for dissemination of best practice among initiative
- d) requests these conferences start in January of 2015 as a part of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Strategy.