

National Model United Nations

Week B

March 24 – March 28, 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

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
UNDP/1/1	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	24/3/3/1
UNDP/1/2	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	26/2/2/1
UNDP/1/3	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	13/9/7/1
UNDP/1/4	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	24/2/4/1
UNDP/1/5	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	17/9/4/1
UNDP/1/6	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	25/2/3/1
UNDP/1/7	<i>Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy</i>	24/4/2/1

United Nations Development Programme - Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: *I. Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy, II. Humanitarian and Disasters Relief Assistance by Improving Disaster Prevention and Management, and III. Strengthening Development Cooperation for Poverty Reduction: Empowering Microfinance and Local Entrepreneurship.*

The session was attended by representatives of 29 Member States and 1 Observer. At its first meeting, the Commission adopted its agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning with consideration of “Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy”. During the first committee session, the body immediately split up into several sections. Some of the key themes regarding the chosen agenda topic which arose included: supporting local governments in providing sustainable energy methods, empowering women during transitional periods of particular nations regarding renewable energy, regional political and financial cooperation regarding sustainable energy methods, and sustainable agriculture methods. Delegations were commonly united to properly address the pressing issue of improving access to sustainable and renewable energy.

In the second session, delegations continued to break down into several groups during informal caucus to discuss the topic at hand. The Dais received one working paper at the end of the second committee session. In the third session, delegations continued to work on working papers, and the dais saw a large influx of working papers being submitted. Discussion and debate during both formal and informal caucus took a more unified approach and a call to observe various working papers by different committees. Six more working papers were submitted to the Dais.

In the fourth session, one more working paper was submitted, and the Director recommended working papers to be merged. At the end of this session, the Dais began to see draft working papers being continuously revised. In the fifth committee session, the committee saw the first acceptance of a draft resolution.

The sixth session saw the acceptance of former draft working papers into resolutions; papers continued to merge and be revised by the appropriate delegations. Both friendly and unfriendly amendments have begun to be submitted to the dais in regards to the previously submitted and accepted draft resolutions. In the seventh committee session, the majority of draft working papers have been submitted and accepted by the Dais, as well as several friendly and unfriendly amendments. The body continued to review working papers and began to form coalitions in terms of discussing voting procedure.

In the eighth and final session the body saw the acceptance of the last and final working paper. This session was primarily devoted to voting procedure. The UNDP adopted all seven draft resolutions with six being adopted by placard vote, and one being adopted via roll call vote. One of the unfriendly amendments was adopted in regards to the first draft resolution.

Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy

1 *Recalling* the past resolution of General Assembly A/RES66/206 of 22 December 2011 on the
2 promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, and also its resolution A/RES/65/151 of 20
3 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

4
5 *Stressing* the need to strengthen Member States' commitment to the principles of the Rio
6 Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, of Agenda 21, and of the World Summit
7 on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg of 2002,

8
9 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Development Programme's Member States' commitment to the
10 achievement of the Millennium Development Goals resulting from the adoption of resolution
11 A/RES/55/2 of 8 December 2000,

12
13 *Supporting* the draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.52 of the General Assembly of 13 December 2012,
14 and particularly its decision to declare the decade 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of
15 Sustainable Energy for All, designed to promote all sources of energy, mindful of the provisions
16 of the annex of the Economic and Social Council resolution E/1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

17
18 *Noting with satisfaction* that 13% of the global primary energy supply comes from renewable
19 energies, but *noting with concern* that developing countries still lag behind in terms of access to
20 sustainable and renewable energies as nearly 3 billion people in these countries rely on
21 traditional biomass for cooking and heating, and that even when energy services are available to
22 these populations, millions of people are unable to pay for them,

23
24 *Reiterating its concern* about the extreme difficulty for developing countries, and particularly
25 Sub-Saharan countries, to benefit from new technologies improving access to renewable and
26 sustainable energies,

27
28 *Bearing in mind* that each Member State is responsible for its national policies and development
29 strategies and their implementation, while recognizing the need to create an enabling
30 environment at all levels for cooperation and investment in renewable and sustainable energy,

31
32 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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34 1) *Encourages* Governments to adopt and implement national policies that would improve
35 investments in renewable and sustainable energy sources, such as feed-in-tariffs (FITs),
36 public-private partnerships (PPPs), direct subsidies to research and development (R&D),
37 R&D tax credits, public investment in R&D infrastructure, government investments in
38 science and technology parks, and public competitive bidding;
39
40 2) *Draws attention to* the fact that flexible, efficient and responsive supply chains should be
41 designed to facilitate public investments to overcome geographical issues and to
42 effectively deliver the renewable energy to populations even in rural and remote areas
43 through public and private collaboration;

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- 3) *Recommends* Member States to adopt standards and regulations such as:
 - a. Biofuels and renewable energy obligations which are a suitable way to improve access to clean and renewable energies;
 - b. Encouraging energy companies, from developed countries and BRICS countries, to increase the percentage of renewable energy supply by 2024;
 - 4) *Stresses* the importance of empowering developing countries through capacity building programs and encouraging innovation and the creation of a favorable environment to sustainable development, thorough:
 - a. Education, training of skilled professionals in the renewable and sustainable energy areas;
 - b. Partnerships with local communities and non-governmental organizations;
 - c. Reiteration of programs such as the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Program of 1996-2005 in the following decade;
 - 5) *Recognizes* the critical role of cities in developing sustainable action plans regarding the fast urbanization and its impact on energy consumption, and *calls upon* all Member States and their local authorities to further implement sustainable urban planning including:
 - a. Biogenic wastes that can be used as a substrate in biogas plants;
 - b. Solar, wind and/or hydro energy to improve water management particularly;
 - c. Sustainable urban energy supply system;
 - 6) *Strongly encourages* Member States to transfer renewable energy technologies and share their expertise to developing countries to achieve a sustained, social, economic and environmental development;
 - 7) *Recommends* that Official Development Assistance (ODA) for energy access and clean technologies be strengthened, especially between North-South countries;
 - 8) *Encourages* the use of eco-technologies such as low-carbon energy technology system, and eco-infrastructures such as bi-directional energy autonomous building, in developed countries to further achieve the Rio+20 goals;
 - 9) *Encourages* Member States to adopt less energy dependent practices through the promotion and development of micro-enterprises, with a special focus on the agro-industry, in order to better serve livelihoods in rural areas;
 - 10) *Notes with appreciation* regional and multilateral mechanisms and initiatives for energy cooperation and integration to encourage the use of new and renewable sources of

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energy, such as:

- a. North-South cooperation institutions like the European Union Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development, Energy+, the Africa-European Union Energy Partnership, the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation, the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, the Global Bioenergy Partnership, the International Renewable Energy Agency, and the Clean Energy Ministerial;
- b. South-South cooperation institutions like the PetroCaribe Alternative Energy Source Financing Fund, the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, the Union of South American Nations Strategy on Energy, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy



1 *Recalling* the 1987 Brundtland Commission and Report, the 1992 United Nations Conference on
2 Sustainable Development (UNCED) and the resulting plan of action Agenda 21, the 2002 World
3 Summit on Sustainable Development, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's Sustainable Energy for
4 All Initiative, the 2012 KPMG Report on Taxes and Incentives for Renewable Energy, and the
5 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the resulting document The
6 Future We Want,

7
8 *Recognizing* that the biggest obstacles to sustainable development and renewable energy are the
9 costs that developing Member States encounter when attempting the transition to renewable
10 energy,

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12 *Deeply concerned* that current trends in resource consumption patterns leave the price of
13 renewable energy resources disproportionately higher than that of non-renewable resources,
14 further hindering the acquisition of newly developed renewable energy resources and related
15 technologies,

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17 *Affirming* that improving energy access entails the availability of renewable energy resources,
18 the cost of renewable energy in relation to the cost of non-renewable energy, and the cost it
19 entails for the average person,

20
21 *Further recognizing* the importance of local stakeholders in the planning, generation, and
22 transition to renewable energy sources,

23
24 *Taking note of* the availability of funds through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well
25 as the GEF Small Grants Programme for renewable energy projects,

26
27 *Emphasizing* the connection between renewable energy and sustainable development as well as
28 the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

29
30 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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32 1) *Recommends* that Member States diversify the generation, transmission, and distribution
33 of electricity through the involvement of independent power producers at the regional,
34 state, and local levels, which will:
35 a. Provide the opportunity for individuals to switch to self-sufficient local power
36 generation;
37 b. Promote competition between companies;
38 c. Emphasize the need for feedback from preexisting local stakeholders at all planning
39 levels;
40 d. Drive down the cost of renewable energy;
41
42 2) *Suggests* that Member States encourage the private sector to promote the production and
43 use of sustainable and renewable energy, by:

- 44 a. Providing tax incentives to companies who use, produce, and promote renewable
45 energy;
- 46 b. Subsidizing newly emerging local companies so as to stabilize their transition into the
47 sustainable and renewable energy market, for the first three years of their inception;
48
- 49 3) *Emphasizes* a coordinated and integrated approach to promote sustainable energy
50 consumption embedded with self-assessment processes to ensure sustainability, while
51 equally involving all stakeholders, through:
- 52 a. Encouraging the strengthening of institutions that educate people on how to use
53 available natural and economic resources for renewable energy purposes;
- 54 b. The incorporation of local communities whose energy resource capabilities are self-
55 sustaining, especially in developing Member States, by:
- 56 i) Promoting the use of cost effective and sufficient cooking methods, such as solar
57 cookers;
- 58 ii) Including the use of micro-hydro systems configured into village-scale or county-
59 scale mini-grids;
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- 61 4) *Calls for* all Member States to take part in setting energy access targets for renewable
62 energy use and production to be achieved by the year 2030;
- 63
- 64 5) *Calls upon* Member States and relevant lending institutions to prioritize long-term
65 sustainable lending strategies promoting further renewable energy usage, by:
- 66 a. Providing funds to developing Member States who have set energy access targets to
67 be reached by the year 2030 for renewable energy use and production, funds that can
68 be provided through resources such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), GEF
69 Small Grants Programme, as well as donations from Member States;
- 70 b. Providing funds in terms of investments.

Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy



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1 *Guided by* the United Nations' Resolution A/RES/55/2 called the United Nations' Millennium
2 Declaration establishing the eight Millennium Development Goals,

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4 *Having studied* the 1987 Brundtland Commission and the Brundtland Report, the 1992 United
5 Nations conference on sustainable development and the resulting plan of action Agenda 21 as
6 well as Rio+20 in 2012 and the resulting document The Future we Want,

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8 *Deeply disturbed* by the fact that very few countries have effective policies ensuring the number
9 of women involved in public policy,

10
11 *Believing* strongly in South-South cooperation and in the empowerment of developing and least
12 developed countries,

13
14 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of sharing knowledge amongst all nations, internationally
15 and regionally,

16
17 *Alarmed* by the lack of respect towards native rights and cultures regarding the extraction process
18 of energy resources both conventional and sustainable,

19
20 *Stresses* the importance of educating people to the dangers of illegally connecting to a power grid
21 and the economic repercussions it has,

22
23 *Noting with deep concern* that according to the United Nations' initiative Sustainable Energy for
24 All nearly one in five people around the world do not have access to modern energy services and
25 that three billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating
26 which end up causing two million unnecessary deaths every year,

27
28 *Recognizing* the fact that native communities often see the rights to their lands taken away in
29 order to build renewable energy projects such as hydro-electric dams,

30
31 *Noting* the relatively high cost of energy in rural communities of developing countries,

32
33 *Aware that* a tailored approach for each country is necessary in order to properly utilize their
34 national resources,

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36 *Expecting* the Clear Energy Ministerial Meeting in April 2013 and expressing confidence in its
37 success,

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39 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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41 1) *Recommends* the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's) and strengthening
42 existing ones like partnerships with KHULA in South Africa and the renewable energy
43 development in Bangladesh;

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- 2) *Suggests* that Member States seek a self-sustaining economy when possible, otherwise invites lenders to offer preferential rates by increasing payback time and reducing interest rates when it comes to the financing of sustainable and renewable energy, all by focusing on increasing transparency;
 - 3) *Requests* the facilitation of the sharing and discussion of successful fiscal policies including:
 - a. Tax incentives to producers of renewable energy and related equipment;
 - b. Public and private investment on research and development;
 - 4) *Encourages* Member States to share their knowledge and expertise pertaining to sustainable development through the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the Twenty-First Century, such as:
 - a. Positive experiences in areas of sustainable energy such as the Light for All program taken place in Brazil;
 - b. Utilizing the Technical Advisory Mission of the United Nations to help Member States assess the best way to develop lands;
 - c. Training and exchanging experts from the field of renewable energy and sustainable development by establishing new types of work visas;
 - 5) *Endorses* replacing the open fire method of cooking with improved cooking stoves in Least Developed Countries as well as developing states most dependent on solid fuels, with a short-term solution while exploring long-term solutions, such as:
 - a. Creating a working group from United Nations Development Program, World Health Organization and Global Alliance for Cooking Stoves to design an affordable prototype of chimney stoves with smoke containment features to minimize the consequences of the prevalent use of biomass, through:
 - i. Containing heat in a burning chamber to reduce cooking time, fuel consumption and incomplete combustion to lessen the burden of cooking on women as well as reduce poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide;
 - ii. Removing smokes that contain hazardous gases such as sulfur dioxide and inhalable particles with a ventilating system including tubes and a chimney;
 - b. Organizing a conference to discuss the next step – to explore new sources of cooking and heating fuels and formulating plans to migrate to such better sources, including measures to:
 - i. Explore the mass production of affordable solar stoves;

- 90 ii. Explore affordable processes to cleanse coal of poisonous impurities and
91 mechanisms to turn biomass stoves into coal stoves;
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- 93 6) *Calls for* the decentralization of energy grids so local populations can utilize energy more
94 efficiently as well as establish consultations prior to development and assessments during
95 and after the completion of projects;
- 96
- 97 7) *Requests* the respect of natives' rights to their ancestral lands pertaining to the energy
98 development sector in the following measures:
99
 - 100 a. Seeking their consent before starting major energy projects on land that is under their
101 jurisdiction such as hydro-electric dams;
 - 102
 - 103 b. Following-up with them once projects are underway and ensuring their satisfaction
104 with the development;
 - 105
- 106 8) *Supports* the creation of a research program surrounding sustainable energy in developing
107 countries funded by Brazil, China and South Africa such as:
108
 - 109 a. Researching the emerging field of tidal energy particularly in coastal Member States
110 such as Bangladesh all the while aiming to lessen the impacts of disasters resulting
111 from tidal waves;
 - 112
 - 113 b. Researching geo-thermal energy in nations with volcanic activity like Nicaragua;
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- 115 9) *Urges* the strengthening of international bodies such as the United Nations Convention
116 Against Corruption to monitor sustainable energy projects in order reduce corruption and
117 suggests working alongside Transparency International;
- 118
- 119 10) *Calls for* assessing, editing and extending the Millennium Development Goals while
120 considering My World, The United Nations Global Survey for a Better World. To achieve
121 this, the following steps should be taken:
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 - 123 a. Organizing a ministerial conference to discuss achievements and challenges regarding
124 the existing Millennium Development Goals;
 - 125
 - 126 b. Creating a special committee to gather results and propose a new short term agenda to
127 follow by 2020;
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 - 129 c. Dealing with new updated Millennium Development Goals to add to the eight existing
130 to achieve by 2025 by focusing especially on environmental sustainability.

Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy

NMUN · NY

1 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution A/RES/65/151 of 16 February 2011, on The
2 International Year of Sustainable Energy,

3
4 *Guided by* the principles of the General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/2 of 8 September 2000,
5 by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

6
7 *Recalling further* the goals of the General Assembly resolutions A/RES/66/25 of 26 March 2012,
8 on The Second United Nations Decade for the eradication of poverty, and A/RES/66/224 of 28
9 March 2012, on People's empowerment and development,

10
11 *Concerned* with the lack of access to modern energy services, and sustainable and renewable
12 energy in particular, have a direct impact on efforts towards the achievement of poverty
13 eradication as well as the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in the developing
14 world,

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16 *Deeply concerned* that over 3 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional energy
17 sources for cooking and heating, that 1.4 billion people are without electricity,

18
19 *Recognizing* the current share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy
20 supply remains low, further constraining access to energy resources,

21
22 *Stressing* the importance of the objective of ensuring environmental sustainability and achieving
23 universal access to energy for all,

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25 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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27 1) *Calls upon* Member States to adopt a decentralized approach that emphasizes a proactive
28 role by local stakeholders and establish a compromise between local interests and
29 participation, on one hand, and control at the national level, on the other hand, within a
30 sustainable development vision, through the following measures:
- 31 a. creating and developing an enabling environment at all government levels to ensure
32 the promotion and use of new and renewable sources of energy;
 - 33 b. integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and
34 programs and limit the loss of environmental resources;
 - 35 c. promoting a transparent citizen-state relations by ensuring efficiency and
36 accountability at all levels;
 - 37 d. the inclusion of local population and marginalized groups, such as rural communities,
38 among others, in the decision making process;
 - 39 e. an efficient allocation of renewable energy production across national and sub-
40 national regions;
- 41

- 42 2) *Reminds* that high costs and lack of access to appropriate technologies are the main
43 obstacles to increasing the share of new and renewable energy sources in the global
44 energy mix, and calls for:
- 45 a. coordinating actions at international level to achieve the economic viability of these
46 sources, such as funding joint research & development projects and innovation in the
47 field of sustainable and renewable energy;
 - 48 b. promoting coherence in the field of sustainable and renewable energy among Member
49 States and developing increased collective engagement and sharing expertise between
50 them;
 - 51 c. taking into account the diversity of the circumstances, national policies and specific
52 needs of developing countries in terms of economic growth;
- 53
- 54 3) *Stresses* the role of sustainable and renewable energy to create synergies and maximize
55 the impact on poverty reduction by:
- 56 a. investing in renewable energy to improve the standards of living of the local
57 population in terms of education, healthcare, public facilities, among others;
 - 58 b. investing in new sustainable and renewable energy facilities in order to create jobs,
59 reduce unemployment, and help people at the bottom to cross the poverty line;
 - 60 c. empowering local communities to take control of their own development path by
61 investing in human capital and improving their quality of living;
- 62
- 63 4) *Emphasizes* the need to increase the share of sustainable and renewable sources by
64 inviting Member States and the private sector to invest in new and renewable sources of
65 energy, such as wind, solar, hydraulic, geothermal, and tidal energy, in accordance with
66 national situations and capacities;
- 67
- 68 5) *Recommends* the UN-Energy to assess and monitor the transition process of Member
69 States towards the utilization of sustainable and renewable energy sources, taking into
70 account the various geographical, topographical and socio-economic settings of national
71 countries.
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Code: UNDP/1/5

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy

NMUN · NY

1 *Recalling* A/RES/66/206 stressing the importance of developing sustainable and renewable
2 energy, consistent with Millennium Development Goal 7 outlined in A/RES/55/2, and
3 A/RES/58/210 which promotes the development of new and sustainable energy technologies, as
4 well as the Sustainable Energy for All initiative outlined in A/RES/65/151 which calls on
5 government business and civil societies to achieve universal energy access through more
6 efficient use of technologies,
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8 *Recalling* the Energy Plus Program including its advancements and guidelines for improving
9 energy access,
10

11 *Affirming* that women's empowerment does not occur directly from improvements in energy
12 access, but rather that their empowerment can only occur when efforts to improve access directly
13 target the conditions in which women find themselves, especially in developing countries in
14 which informal economies constitute a vast majority of their contributions to society,
15

16 *Fully believing* in improving and increasing multi-stakeholder partnerships and investments in
17 renewable and sustainable energy,
18

19 *Recognizing* the different energy needs of Member States and improving renewable and
20 sustainable energy access accordingly,
21

22 *Realizing* the need for accountability, transparency and governing mechanisms to incentivize
23 public and private investments in renewable and sustainable energy,
24

25 *Further realizing* that a bottom-up approach for the implementation of sustainable and renewable
26 energy is necessary in order to establish mechanisms for the inclusion of multiple social groups,
27

28 *Recognizing* the use of microfinance to encourage people without the means to support
29 themselves in a self-sufficient and enable their access to renewable and sustainable energy,
30

31 *Observing* with appreciation the unparalleled success of the Montreal Protocol which reduce the
32 consumption of ozone-depleting substances by over 98%,
33

34 *Noting further* the involvement of private sector and private investments in renewable energy to
35 improve public and private cooperation,
36

37 *Emphasizing* the need to share information with all Member States and to educate citizens on
38 sustainable and renewable energy,
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40 *Affirming* the need to improve access to sustainable and renewable energy,
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42 *Emphasizing* the improvement in gender equality and the empowerment of women considering
43 women as essential drivers for sustainable and renewable energy development,

44
45 *Further emphasizing* that policy focuses on women's empowerment which has a positive
46 multiplier effect with respect to economic, social, and environmental advancement,

47
48 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of Member States according to the United Nations Charter article 2,

49
50 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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52 1) *Emphasizes* the need to involve Member States, business organizations, Non Government
53 Organizations and civil society and its community leaders in:

54
55 a. Encouraging the establishment of an incentives system by 2020 in newly established
56 renewable energy institutions that gives especially women, who are the basis of
57 society and the main addressees in rural areas and hence important for a successful
58 bottom-up approach;

59
60 b. Creating more accurate reports of renewable and sustainable energy project results,
61 providing greater information on the use and advancement of renewable and
62 sustainable energy technologies and the sharing of such information, knowledge and
63 feedback on the energy technologies in use by increasing regulations and utilizing
64 records of renewable and sustainable energy technologies in each state;

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66 2) *Encourages* the creation of markets for sustainable and renewable energy products and
67 services in each sovereign Member State to:

68
69 a. Build and/or repair dispersed regional energy markets, creating more efficient and
70 complete renewable and sustainable energy markets and increasing regional private-
71 sector competition and trade through improved infrastructures;

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73 b. Establish quality control measures to ensure an efficient market and a well recorded
74 evaluation system;

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76 c. Build awareness for consumers through local campaigns in which community leaders
77 and women groups distribute information through talks and sessions within their
78 community supported by Non-Governmental Organizations and the United Nations
79 Development Programme to improve the access to renewable and sustainable energy
80 resources and promote the economic advancement of women;

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82 d. Strengthen entrepreneurs and their growth to improve economic wealth, self-
83 sufficiency and the ability of people to consume energy through access to renewable
84 resources;

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86 e. Affirming public and private investment in the energy sector as crucial for the
87 sustainable development in order to achieve sustainable energy for all;

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- 3) *Calls upon* the United Nations Member States, the international community and civil society to support and improve multi-stakeholder partnerships to attract private capital investment in the sector of sustainable development and strengthening public-private cooperation to achieve universal energy access;
 - 4) *Endorses* the use of proven practices and end-user financing such as Non Government Organizations and microcredit by:
 - a. Endorsing the public-private partnership, government policies and projects focused on expanding and promoting renewable energy access should be supported by allocations in each Member States budget;
 - b. Making financing options available to consumers through subsidies, end-user financing and microcredit;
 - c. Building entrepreneurship and access to finance through incentives and transparency, that is crucial to maximize poverty reduction, allowing the formerly poor to access energy;
 - 5) *Requests* the establishment of a renewable energy forum is a way to include all stakeholders, such as civil society, research institutions, business organizations, government bodies and non/governmental organizations, amongst other institutions, to make sure that the whole society is involved in the implementation process of renewable energy, also, under the United Nations Development Programme a renewable energy dialogue forum shall be established in a developing country by 2018 in order to set an example for other developing countries for:
 - a. Stakeholders at all levels to ensure a broad base of information sharing between countries, enabling support and further advancements for energy projects and education on sustainable and renewable energy;
 - b. Member States to incorporate a long-term policy on energy access and renewable energy with overall government policy on development and poverty reduction with a national action plan in close work with the United Nations Development Programme.

Code: UNDP/1/6

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy



1 *Recognizing* the principles of human dignity and equality enshrined in the Universal Declaration
2 of Human Rights and all peoples right to adequate living conditions and basic living necessities
3 for their health and well-being,
4

5 *Affirming* the Universal Millennium Declaration, particularly Goal 7, on environmental
6 sustainability with an emphasis on integrating the principles of sustainable development into
7 country policies and programs,
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9 *Reiterating* Member States commitment to the decisions implemented in the General Assembly
10 RES/65/151, recognizing the importance of Agenda 21, and recalling Member States to set both
11 short and long term sustainable energy targets,
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13 *Recalling* the General Assembly RES/66/288 The Future We Want, which acknowledges the
14 critical role of energy in sustainable development—access to sustainable modern energy
15 contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives and improves health, essential to social inclusion
16 and gender equality,
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18 *Further recognizing* the General Assembly RES/64/236 and the further implementation of the
19 decisions made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,
20

21 *Further recognizing* the General Assembly RES/65/151 International Year for Sustainable
22 Energy for All and encouraging all Member States to continue to increase awareness on the
23 importance to addressing energy issues,
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25 *Recalling* the work at the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), to develop sustainable
26 energy policies in the developing world through microfinance, access to energy and rural
27 electrification,
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29 *Noting* a lack of access to energy is a hindrance for sustainable development and failure to
30 address this matter will hinder future generations,
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32 *Recognizing* Member States sovereignty,
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34 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
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- 36 1) *Recommends* the expansion of solar energy cooker initiatives within the United Nations
37 Development Programme framework for the purpose of access to modern technologies
38 and clean cooking fuels for every human, with a specific focus in developing countries;
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- 40 2) *Urges* the expansion of various solar cookers in developing countries such as:
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 - 42 a. Box cookers for cooking at moderate to high temperatures, able to accommodate
43 multiple pots, can cook large quantities of food, does not have to be turned to follow

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the sun while cooking, and can be used to bake breads and other food that needs to be cooked for a long period of time;



- b. Curved concentrator cookers for cooking at a high temperature, used in large-scale institutional cooking, such as restaurants for the purpose that one cooker can supply food for a large amount of individuals, and can fry foods;
- c. Panel cookers which are simply and relatively inexpensive to buy or produce due to the fact that they can be collapsed for easy transport and storage, can be used for winter cooking in the temperate regions and used to bake breads and other food that need to be cooked for a long period of time;

3) *Endorses* solar cookers to enfranchise multiple sectors of society, *inter alia*, women and children by:

- a. Avoiding dangerous cooking fires which can lead to diseases, as well as preventing damages to buildings and gardens;
- b. Restoring and preserving food, this leads to the improvement of the family's nutrition;
- c. Reducing the health and physical demands and risks that are incorporated with gathering wood or dung for food cooked over fire, as well as allowing free time for other activities, such as essential household duties due to the fact that family members women and children will not be spending a strenuous amount of time cooking;

4) *Recommends* the establishment of solar cooker initiatives within the United Nations Development Programme to allow cooperation between Member States, provide financing tools and information for sustainable development by:

- a. Emphasizing the role of the UNDP Trust Fund in providing emerging donor countries with management mechanisms that allow assistance to developing countries in multiple sectors of social and economic development and foster North-South cooperation and South-South Cooperation;
- b. Promoting Public-Private Partnerships following strategies from the United Nations Innovative Financing for Development to:
 - i. Encourage Member States on establishing alliances with private businesses that will allow for investment in solar cooker initiatives, as well for the creation of new markets and sustainable business models;
 - ii. Consider Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) fundamental role in providing information and collaboration between Member States, businesses and civil society;

- 90 iii. Recommend Member States to further establish mechanisms that highlight the
91 transparency of national legislation;
92
- 93 c. Educational programs providing instructions, free of charge classes in the community
94 and school demonstrating how to use solar cookers, advisement of which solar cooker
95 would be beneficial in their local community, conducted by local NGO's;
96
- 97 5) *Further encourages* Member States to invest financially in solar cookers through
98 international organizations, private-partnerships and Non-Governmental Organizations,
99 specifically through the World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
100 (ESMAP) by:
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- 102 a. Assisting least developing countries (LDC's) on institutional capacity to achieve
103 environmentally sustainable energy solutions;
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- 105 b. Inviting The Sustainable Energy Department of the World Bank and contributing
106 donors to hold annual meetings, until 2023, to review the direction and use of
107 resources for funding;
108
- 109 6) *Recommends* Member States with materials needed for solar cookers, such as cardboard
110 boxes and metal, to contribute their materials for the purpose of development and
111 cooperation by Member States with waste management and recycling programs within
112 their country can collaborate with the solar cooker initiatives and contribute 3-5% of
113 their materials towards the use of solar cookers for the purpose of development and
114 cooperation;
115
- 116 7) *Encourages* Member States, such as Kenya and Zimbabwe, whom already have existing
117 programs within their countries, to assist developing countries to:
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- 119 a. Collaborate with developing countries, non-governmental organizations, and local
120 stakeholders and civic society organizations, as well as existing clean cooking
121 alliances and initiatives, particularly the African Clean Cooking Energy Solutions
122 Initiatives (ACCES) and the Solar Cookers Worlds Network;
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- 124 b. Strengthening approaches to increase sustainability and boost long-term
125 development by setting a goal of the solar cooker initiative expansion to be
126 accomplished in a 10 year time frame by comparing implementations to similar
127 current initiatives;
128
- 129 8) *Notes* that the use of solar cookers in developing countries enhances their development,
130 as well as all Member States development through cooperation.

Code: UNDP/1/7

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Subject: Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy

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1 *Recognizing* that access to sustainable and renewable sources of energy is a necessity for the
2 long-term economic, environmental, and social development of Member States, primarily in
3 rural areas, but also in urban centers,
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5 *Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 as well as the
6 outcome documents of the United Nations Conferences on Sustainable Development, The
7 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and The Future We Want,
8

9 *According* to the United Nations charter, focusing especially on the importance of adopting a
10 common model of sustainability to ensure economic growth around the globe and eradicate
11 poverty in the world,
12

13 *Keeping in mind* that the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8, promoting a global
14 partnership for development, is an ongoing effort,
15

16 *Remembering* the ideals established in MDG 7, namely, that poverty, energy and the
17 environment are inextricably linked, and believing that these ideals should be further addressed
18 after the 2015 re-evaluation of the MDGs,
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20 *Acknowledging* that education is paramount in advancing sustainable energy efforts,
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22 *Noting* that investment is critical in regions unable to currently provide access to an
23 implementation of sustainable energy practices,
24

25 *Convinced* that trade agreements are an essential component of international cooperation,
26

27 *Further recalling* the importance of cooperation between Member States in order to valorize
28 sustainability and renewable energy, as stated by A/65/151 which declared in 2012, as World
29 Year of Sustainable Energy for everyone,
30

31 *Affirming* the necessity of sustainable development, paying particular attention to promote new
32 and renewable sources of energy, according to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General Ban
33 Ki-Moon, A/62/208, regarding this topic,
34

35 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
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- 37 1) *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation between countries in order to create a strong
38 link aimed at sharing knowledge, know-how technologies and capabilities, in order to
39 improve access to sustainable and renewable energy by creating a network between
40 already established organizations such as United Nations Framework Convention on
41 Climate Change (UNFCCC), The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and
42 The United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (UNSDKP). The
43 network will produce scientific reports and suggested policies on renewable energy and

- 44 climate change impacts and will focus on:
- 45 a. Transferring and sharing knowledge about efficient use and maintenance
- 46 of renewable sources as well as adapted solutions for different
- 47 regions and environmental issues;
- 48 b. Encouraging information sharing from private sector programs which have
- 49 already funded their own research sustainable development of such
- 50 resources such as Danish Wind Industry Association in Denmark;
- 51 c. Inviting local groups such as student organization governmental agencies,
- 52 and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to present their ideas and
- 53 prior achievements;
- 54
- 55 2) *Further recommending* that techniques should be shared to use unsustainable energy
- 56 sources, such as fossil fuels, more cleanly and efficiently until long-term solutions can
- 57 be achieved;
- 58
- 59 3) *Urges* the financing and investment for the availability, the access, and the future
- 60 education of sustainable energy and development by:
- 61 a. Advising Member States to partake in public-private partnerships, which pertain
- 62 to the energy needs of developing nations by:
- 63 i. Seeking the expertise of private-sector businesses or NGOs in
- 64 decisions or practices aimed at clean or sustainable energy
- 65 development;
- 66 ii. Beginning with short-term solutions that would allow technical
- 67 guidance to be at the disposal of public sectors which would
- 68 improve private profits and public development by facilitating trade
- 69 in countries where private sectors otherwise would not be able to
- 70 reach and giving countries the opportunity to use a part of this
- 71 developed energy;
- 72 iii. Encouraging state governments to provide subsidies that incentivizes
- 73 the private sector to invest in sustainable energy development;
- 74 b. Providing grants offered by willing and interested countries;
- 75 c. Using special funds such as the UNDP Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
- 76 already established in regards to sustainable development and energy;
- 77 d. Noticing the lack in the availability of sustainable energy sources, such as in
- 78 rural areas or local municipalities that could be funded through microfinance;
- 79 e. Encouraging North-South and South-South cooperation to foster investment in
- 80 promoting energy projects;
- 81 f. Suggesting Member States to act with transparency in development-related
- 82 investments;
- 83 g. Developing financial assistance that will be requested of international
- 84 financial organizations;
- 85
- 86 4) *Recommends* trade agreements among Member States considering prior points about
- 87 microfinance and international cooperation through:
- 88 a. Encouraging the transfer of green technology;
- 89 b. Advising Member States to reduce certain trade barriers; more specifically, barriers

- 90 which discourage access to sustainable and renewable energy;
- 91 c. Assisting a general move away from unsustainable trade;
- 92 d. Establishing long-term goals to improve sustainable trade with developing states;
- 93

94 5) *Promotes* effective access to renewable energy technologies considering local and regional
95 input through:

- 96 a. The improvement of effective energy grid systems;
- 97 b. The decentralization of energy infrastructure that allows regions and local areas to
- 98 appropriately guarantee the access to renewable energy resources;
- 99 c. Stressing the need for sustainable approaches to rapid urbanization and urban
- 100 development, such as:
 - 101 i. Improving urban infrastructure to utilize sustainable energy approaches, such
 - 102 as solar panels, energy efficient public transit or access to recycling;
 - 103 ii. Utilizing energy efficiency in building techniques, such as insulation;
 - 104

105 6) *Recommends* new extensive social programs and initiatives, which promote sustainable
106 living and discourages the use of non-renewable energy by creating incentives backed by
107 the local government to promote green practices complying with Member States’
108 sovereignty. This shall be structured as follows to promote a proportional system in
109 which individuals can receive monetary benefits if they invest in a form of renewable
110 energy, in regards to transportation and personal use of energy such as hybrid cars and
111 solar panel through tax credits and rebate programs;

112
113 7) *Endorses* the education of current and future generations with a focus on the necessity of
114 sustainable energy practices, highlighting the impact of climate change and its economic
115 benefits in order to build a firm knowledge base. This can be achieved through:

- 116 a. Encouraging Member States to promote education to communities on a local level in
117 terms of the economic benefits of sustainable energy practices through local
118 educational programs, institutions and non-government organizations (NGOs)
119 through primary and general education about developmental benefits that can come
120 by using renewable energy;
- 121 b. Fostering awareness of the negative environmental impact that certain energy
122 sources may have, such as fossil fuel emissions and deforestation;
- 123 c. Recommending that technological knowledge concerning clean energy sources such
124 as solar panels be made available to developing nations seeking to improve their
125 infrastructure through adequate technical training and research activities of
126 renewable energy markets and sectors;
- 127

128 8) *Calls Upon* Member States to provide annual reports and feedback about the results of
129 programs proposed by this resolution in terms of effectiveness, cost, social, and economic
130 impact.