United Nations Development Programme

AGENDA:

Advancing the 2030 Agenda for a Resilient and Inclusive Global Future

STUDY GUIDE

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LETTER FROM THE BUREAU

Dear Delegates,

It brings us great honour to welcome you to the United Nations Development Programme in the 10th iteration of the Shishukunj Model United Nations. The agenda for our committee will be "Advancing the 2030 Agenda for a Resilient and Inclusive Global Future". This agenda is the cornerstone of the working of the UNDP, which is based on the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

As delegates of the United Nations Development Programme, you will work with the various aspects of the 2030 Agenda in an attempt to change this vision into implementable ideas needed in a world marked by increasing inequalities, climate challenges, and geopolitical uncertainties. Our committee will focus on specific SDGs and development without their violation.

It is our hope that all delegates thoroughly go over rules of procedure prior to the MUN beginning. Additionally, we hope that the delegates will use the study guide for researching every aspect of the agenda, but they shouldn't limit themselves to it.

The Bureau is here to support you throughout this journey, and we believe the discussions in committee will be both meaningful and enjoyable. We're excited to see your enthusiasm, teamwork, and problem-solving skills as you work together to shape a better and more inclusive future for our world.

Looking forward to meeting you all!

Best of luck!

Lakshita Arora (Chairperson)

Navyaa Jaiswal (Co-Vice Chairperson)

Pulkit Agrawal (Co-vice Chairperson)

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Development Programme was created in 1965 by the merging of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, created in 1949, and the United Nations Special Fund, established in 1958. This was done to prevent duplication of their activities and to streamline the United Nations development assistance.

UNDP works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. Its work is centered around six core development areas: poverty, inequality, governance, resilience, environment and gender equality. As the lead United Nations agency on international development, UNDP provides policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
The Executive Board of UNDP is made up of representatives from 36 countries around the world who serve on a rotating basis. The Executive Board provides inter-governmental support to and supervision of UNDP activities, ensuring that the organization remains responsive to the evolving needs of programme countries.
The United Nations Development Programme has signed a broad agreement with the Committee for Development Policy (CDP) to identify joint initiatives aimed at achieving SDGs.

With UNDP's central role in driving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this partnership builds on CDP's renewed international business strategy to promote and finance public - private investments. UNDP's consistent work and dedication brings nations closer to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

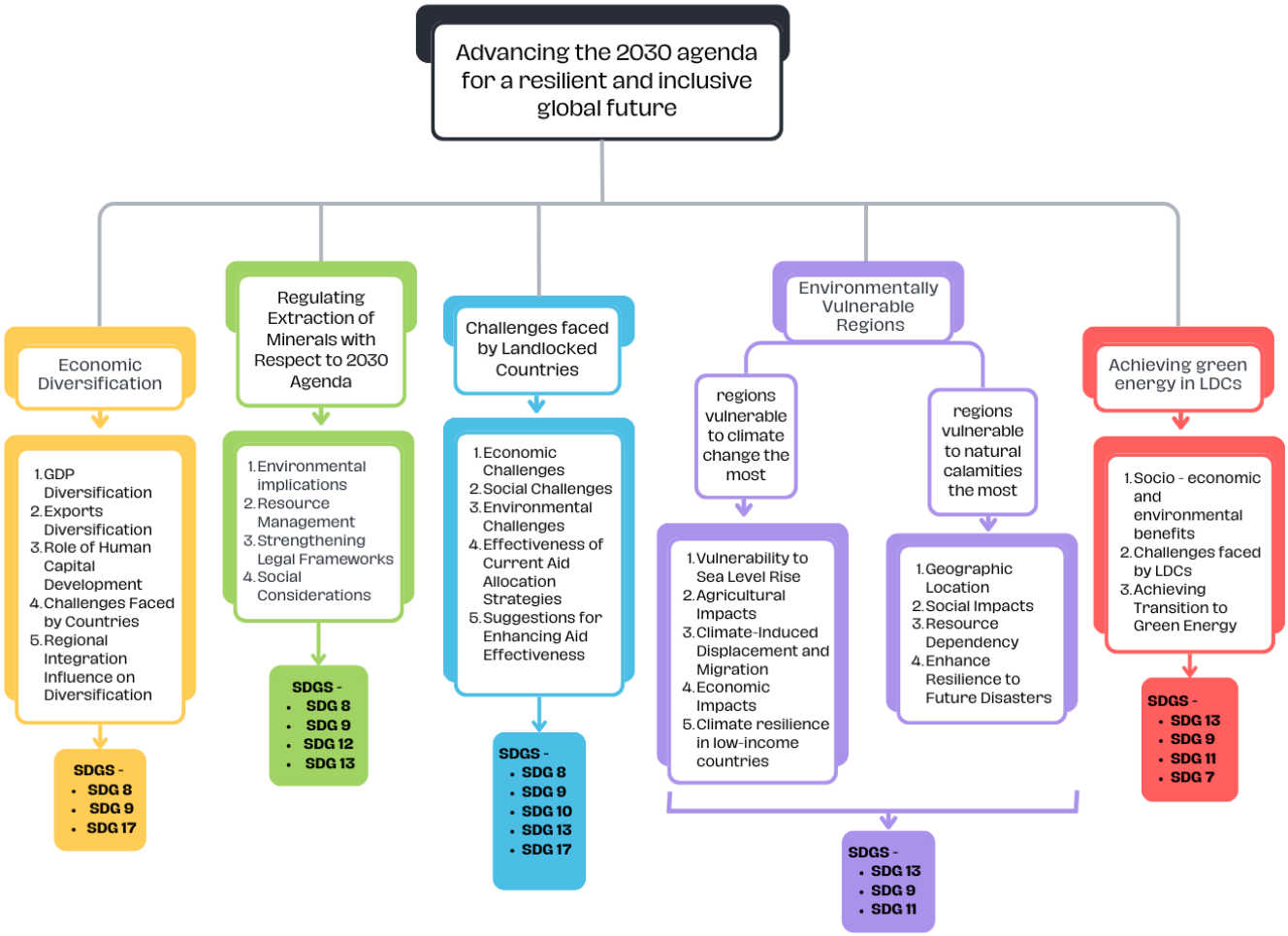
PAST RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is majorly about building a world where everyone has a fair shot at a better future. In 2015, world leaders came together and adopted UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1, known as "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." This landmark agreement set out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming to end poverty, reduce inequality, promote peace, and protect our planet. At its core, the agenda is driven by a promise to leave no one behind,making sure the most vulnerable people are always the top priority. Through these goals, UNDP works to create a more resilient and inclusive world for everyone.

Since adopting the 2030 Agenda, UNDP has made sure its plans focus on including everyone, respecting people's rights, and connecting different issues to solve problems in a more complete way. For example, the UNDP Strategic Plan for 2022–2025 puts a big focus on making sure their work is effective, fair, and includes all kinds of people, no matter who they are or where they live. The plan highlights the need to help communities bounce back from tough situations like diseases, disasters, wars, and climate change. It also encourages solutions that think about risks and pay special attention to gender, making sure that women and girls are supported at every level.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a United Nations plan adopted in 2015 focusing on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets aimed at achieving a better future for all by 2030. This framework is built on the principles of equity, sustainability, and multilateral cooperation, recognizing that economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability must go hand in hand to secure a just and resilient future. After almost a decade of its implementation, the world faces a plethora of challenges from rising geopolitical tensions to global pandemic, from inequality to economic instability, that pose an imminent danger to the progress made till now. Under this agenda we will cover various subtopics combining the state of environment with the need for development. While discussing this we will delve into development that aligns with the core principles and values of the Sustainable Development Goals.



KEY TERMS

1. **Vulnerability** - It refers to the state of being exposed to harm or negative impacts.

2. **Subsidies** - A subsidy refers to financial assistance that is provided by the government to individuals or organisations to reduce the cost of essential goods and services or to encourage certain activities like generating renewable energy.

3. **Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; includes disaster risk reduction.

4. **Displacement:** Forced movement of people from their homes due to disasters

5. **Storm surge**: Abnormal rise in sea level during a storm, causing coastal flooding.

6. **Blizzard:** Severe snowstorm with strong winds and low visibility.

7. **Catastrophe**: A large-scale disaster causing significant destruction and loss.

8. **Casualty:** A person injured or killed in a disaster.

9. **Evacuation:** The organized movement of people away from dangerous areas to safety.

10. **Disaster planning:** The process of preparing strategies and resources to respond effectively to disasters.
11. International cooperation: Collaboration between countries to share knowledge, resources, and support for disaster risk reduction and recovery.

12. **Resource Management** – The careful planning and control of how natural resources are used.

13. **Indigenous peoples** – Groups native to a region, with deep cultural and spiritual ties to the land.

14. **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)** – A global standard promoting open and accountable management of natural resources.

15. **Economy** - the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought in a country

16. **Recession** - a period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced

17. **Thawing permafrost** - the process where permanently frozen ground begins to melt due to rising temperatures

18. **Salinisation** - the process by which a non-saline soil becomes increasingly salty

19. **Desertification** - the process by which fertile land becomes desert like

20. **Snowpack** - the accumulation of snow on the Earth's surface during the cold months

21. **Maritime routes** - the pathways over water that are followed by ships for transportation or navigation

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Economic diversification means expanding the range of an economy's income from a range of industries rather than depending on just one, this reduces risk and increases stability.
For instance, instead of relying only on farming or oil, a country might also grow its manufacturing, tech, and service sectors. With respect to climate change, diversification becomes even more important as it allows shifts of jobs and industries from highly vulnerable to climate effects to those that are low-emission and more resilient to environmental changes.

Why is it important?

If a country depends solely on one specific industry it becomes vulnerable to various problems like natural disasters, global demand shifts, global recession etc. For example, in a special scenario such as Covid-19, Fiji, a country whose 40% of the economy depends solely on tourism, faced a major hit which took a very long time for recovery. This narrow focal point can shake the economy. Diversification causes economic activity to broaden across sectors like manufacturing, services, technology, tourism, and agriculture. This helps stability in the economy because even if one sector struggles others can help the country. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is actively working to reduce its dependence on oil by expanding into other industries such as tourism, finance, and renewable energy. This approach aims to create a more balanced and resilient economy.
- Both local and international investors look to invest money in environments which are less risky and where their money is safe. If a country is economically diversified the rate of investment is more as it is not entirely dependent on a single sector, which helps in funding development of infrastructure and innovation.
- Governments earn money through taxes and revenue from different sectors. If a country relies only on one source—like oil exports—its national income can drop suddenly if prices fall. But with multiple strong sectors, even if one is struggling, others can still contribute to tax revenue. This helps the government maintain essential services like education, healthcare, and transportation, and avoid economic crises or the need for sudden cuts.
- A diverse economy offers employment in many different fields. A diversified country can offer jobs in technology, tourism, education, healthcare, construction, and manufacturing. This not only provides more opportunities for people with different skills and educational backgrounds but also helps reduce unemployment and poverty. It also allows workers to move between industries if one sector is shrinking, improving job security and income stability.

Strategies for Economic Diversification

Broad-Based (Horizontal) Policies

These strategies aim to strengthen the overall economy that benefits multiple sectors simultaneously. This includes investing in human capital through education and training to improve workforce skills, developing physical infrastructure to decrease production and transaction costs, enhancing access to credit for businesses, and ensuring stable conditions. By improving these foundational elements, broad-based policies help in the

growth of diverse industries and encourage entrepreneurship across the economy which helps in self employment lowering the unemployment levels.

Sector-Specific (Vertical) Policies

Vertical strategies target specific industries with the goal of developing existing value chains. These may include providing tax incentives, subsidies, or grants to emerging industries, investing in research and development and technology adoption, supporting special economic zones or industrial clusters, and facilitating skill development tailored to sectoral needs. While such focused approaches can help growth in key sectors, they require careful design to avoid inefficiencies or misallocation of resources.

Role of UNDP in Economic Diversification

Through its projects, UNDP helps economies transition towards more resilient and diverse economies by integrating environmental sustainability, social inclusion and economic innovation.

- UNDP advises governments on creating and implementing national diversification strategies, aligning diversification targets with SDGs through National Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, ensuring that diversification contributes directly to goals like decent work (SDG 8) and industry innovation (SDG 9). Using Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) to secure public and private funding for diversification priorities.
- UNDP's Supplier Development Programme (SDP) is a proven global tool to boost the competitiveness of small, medium, and micro-enterprises (SMMEs). In Libya, where oil accounts for over 90 % of export revenues, UNDP senior economists partnered with the Ministry of Economy and the Central Bank to Design counter-cyclical policies that incentivize non-oil investment, such as tax relief for renewable energy projects.merge both the points of SDP. Pilot supplier development in the food sector, linking small farmers with flour mills and bakeries to reduce import dependence and create rural jobs. Facilitate SME financing by establishing an SME credit facility within the Libya Development Fund, backed by EU-UNDP seed funding. These combined efforts helped Libya's non-oil private sector grow by an estimated 5 % in 2024, laying the groundwork for more sustainable, job-rich growth.
- Launched on 23 May 2024, UNDP's "High Stakes and High Seas" programme opens a new chapter for SIDS by investing over US $400 million annually in ocean biodiversity protection, climate-smart fisheries, and sustainable maritime transport. Across 15 SIDS, UNDP's Blue and Green Island Integrated Programme scales up nature-based solutions from mangrove restoration in the Seychelles to sustainable fisheries management in Timor-Leste. While creating alternative livelihoods in eco-tourism and aquaculture. UNDP promotes the blue economy, the sustainable use of ocean resources for growth and jobs through policy making and capacity building, enabling governments to develop sectors like offshore renewable energy, seabed aquaculture, and marine biotechnology. Recognizing the need for new technical skills in SIDS, UNDP is rolling out vocational training for ocean-based industries and digital platforms, ensuring that women and youth benefit from emerging green and blue job markets.

Incorporation of Environmental Sustainability in UNDP's Economic Diversification Projects

UNDP integrates environmental sustainability into its economic diversification efforts by promoting projects that align economic growth with climate resilience.

- UNDP supports diversification through investments in renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and thermal power, which reduce dependency on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- The organization promotes sustainable agricultural systems that enhance productivity while preserving ecosystems and biodiversity. This includes supporting small-scale farmers with access to technology, water-efficient irrigation, and climate-resilient farming practices, thereby ensuring food security with minimal environmental impact.
- Projects emphasize sustainable consumption and production patterns by encouraging reduction, recycling, and reuse of resources, including tackling food waste and minimizing pollution. This approach supports diversification into eco-friendly industries and sustainable manufacturing practices.
- UNDP includes the conservation and restoration of forests, wetlands, and other natural habitats as key components of sustainable development and economic diversification. Protecting biodiversity safeguards critical ecosystem services that many local economies depend upon.

Challenges and Barriers to Economic Diversification

1. Structural and Economic Challenges

Due to rooted values and an absence of other industries, diversification is challenging in many developing nations that depend largely on a small number of sectors, such as mining, oil, or agriculture. Planning for long-term diversification becomes more difficult when there is too much dependence on a small number of goods, which determines how the economy moves overall. The size and influence of industries that can compete globally may be limited. Expanding into new, higher-value industries proves difficult for economies with less advanced production and fewer capabilities.

2. Administration and Institutional Barriers

Diversification initiatives are hampered by weak laws and regulations, poor governance, and a lack of transparency by hindering investment and restricting the effective application of policies. Political instability causes insecurity, which undermines investor confidence and breaks the continuity of policies required for long-term diversification.

3. Financial Barriers

Investments in new industries and technological advances are limited by a lack of capital, high costs of borrowing, and difficulties obtaining project funding. Due to increased expenses and data transparency, smaller businesses are less able to obtain the variety of finance that is necessary for growth.

4. Technological Limitations and Human Capital

The expansion of technology-intensive and service sectors is hampered by a shortage of workers with the necessary skills and by discrepancies between educational levels and market demands. The ability of economies to transition into higher-value, knowledge-driven sectors is hindered by a lack of technical growth.

ENVIRONMENTALLY VULNERABLE REGIONS

Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and wildfires are some of the most powerful forces on Earth. They can destroy cities, take lives, and alter landscapes irreversibly. But while disasters are conceivable nearly anywhere, some regions are hit much harder than others. Trailing the reasons why some regions are more vulnerable is in fact extremely important, especially with the world working towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to make the future safer, more equitable, and more resilient for everyone.

Why a Region is Prone to Natural Disasters:

Disaster vulnerability is not only about geography. It's also a matter of population, climate, how prepared the people are, and how wealthy and capable a country is. For example, a country that has good buildings, emergency plans, and has lots of resources can recover faster than a poor country with bad infrastructure. Climate change is making the situation worse by making the weather more intense, and poverty has the tendency to push people to settle in risky areas like floodplains or sliding slopes. So, vulnerability is both a natural hazard and a human component.

Geographical Vulnerabilities

Bangladesh is the world's most disaster stricken country. It's extremely flat and low-lying, right in the direct path where huge rivers like the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna drain into the Bay of Bengal. It's then extremely vulnerable to floods, cyclones, and sea-level rises. Millions are rendered homeless by flooding every year, and powerful cyclones can destroy entire villages. Climate change is making matters worse, with more coastal erosion and salinization of the soil so that crops cannot be grown as readily. Because Bangladesh's huge population is squeezed into a small area, the impact of each disaster is even greater, leading to displacement and food shortages.

China is so large that it faces almost all types of natural disasters. The east and the south face typhoons and floods, the north and the west face drought and earthquakes. China has lost thousands of individuals and billions of dollars due to storms, floods, and heat waves in the last 30 years. Yangtze River floods and severe typhoons have caused enormous losses, and heatwaves and droughts have caused fires and water shortages.

India is one of the top countries affected by severe weather conditions. India has floods, droughts, cyclones, and heat waves every year or every other year. India's huge population and varied topography mean that millions are vulnerable to such calamities, mainly in rural regions where the economy is rural.

Small Island States

Vanuatu is a small island country in the Pacific, and it's one of the most disaster prone places on this earth. Cyclones threaten all year, and when they finally arrive, they can level houses, crops, and buildings to the ground. Cyclone Pam in 2015, ravaged the majority of the country's food crops and hurt over two-thirds of the population. For a small country, one disaster can cause as much damage as a huge chunk of its entire economy.

Dominica and Belize, both in the Caribbean, are also extremely exposed. Hurricanes and tropical storms are frequent, and with these nations being small and with few resources, years may be needed to recover. Belize was one of the most impacted nations by extreme climate patterns in 2022

Europe

Italy and Spain are two of the most affected European countries by natural disasters. Italy experiences floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, especially in coastal and mountain areas. There have been lethal droughts and flooding in Spain, and heat waves are becoming more common. Both countries have lost millions of dollars and thousands of lives to natural disasters over the last few years.

Africa

The majority of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa suffer from a mix of disasters, mostly drought and floods. Droughts in Sahel and Horn of Africa lead to food insecurity and displacement, whereas floods are increasing in frequency and severity. Because the majority of countries in Africa are poor and have poor infrastructure, disasters are sure to lead to humanitarian crises.

Poor nations and communities tend to be the most at risk to disasters. Individuals will end up in dangerous places. Their houses may be poorly constructed and easy to destroy, and they may lack medical care or emergency units. This complicates preparation for disaster or recovery after disaster.

Climate change is exacerbating natural disasters worldwide. Storms are becoming more intense, droughts are lasting longer, and sea levels are rising. This is exposing even more areas that are already vulnerable.

There are certain countries that do not have effective systems to alert citizens prior to a disaster or respond promptly when a disaster has struck. This can transform a natural hazard into a lethal disaster. Early warning systems, disaster planning, and effective governance can prevent loss of life and damage.

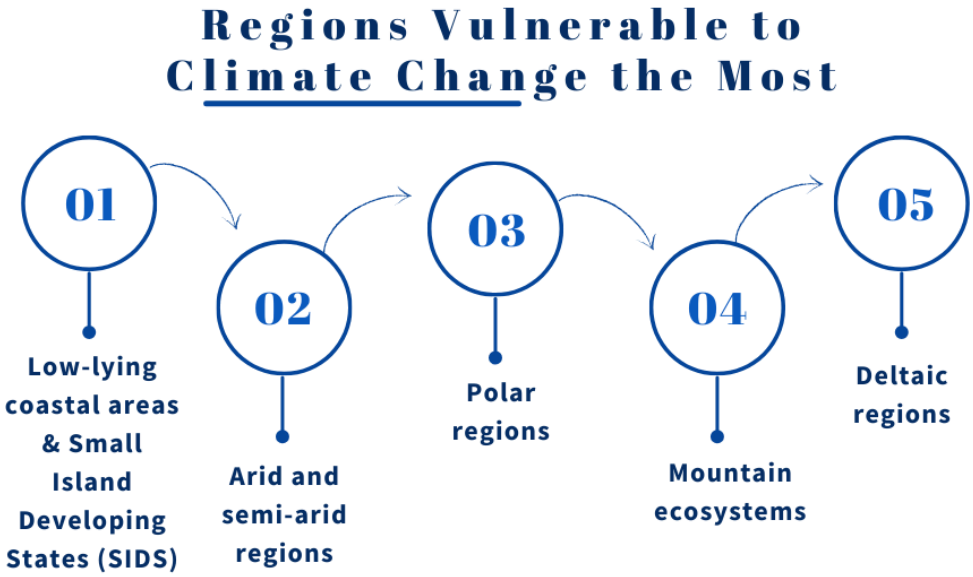
The Social Impact

Between 1993 and 2022, more than 765,000 people lost their lives to extreme weather conditions, and the total costs incurred were approximately $4.2 trillion. The highest cost drivers were floods, storms, heatwaves, and droughts. The highest number of people were affected because of floods, but the most economical expenditure was incurred because of storms. In other nations, one disaster will wipe out years of progress, leaving people homeless, jobless, and desperate in the future.

Strengthen Resilience to Future Disasters

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is about giving everybody an equal chance to have a healthy and secure life. We must do this by focusing on the poorest regions and equipping them to be disaster ready and

recover from disasters.. There are also global requirements for cooperation. Countries can share knowledge, technology, and resources with each other to help empower disaster risk management. Building resilience is not just disaster response but also disaster prevention where possible and encouraging sustainable development.



Geographical Vulnerability of These Regions:

1. **Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Low-Lying Coastal Areas**
   Due to the dangers of rising sea levels, hurricanes, and storms that can result in floods, land loss, and hazards to freshwater resources and food security, small island nations are among the most vulnerable to climate change because of rising sea levels, low-lying coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to inundation, coastal flooding, ecosystem damage, and salinisation.
2. **Arid and Semi-Arid Regions**
   An increase in temperature, desertification, and the frequency and severity of droughts make these areas more vulnerable due to which water availability, livelihoods, and agriculture are all at risk.
3. **Polar Regions**

Given the fast rising temperatures, thawing permafrost, and thinning glaciers, polar regions are geographically vulnerable to climate change, which can cause rising sea levels, and disturbed ecosystems.

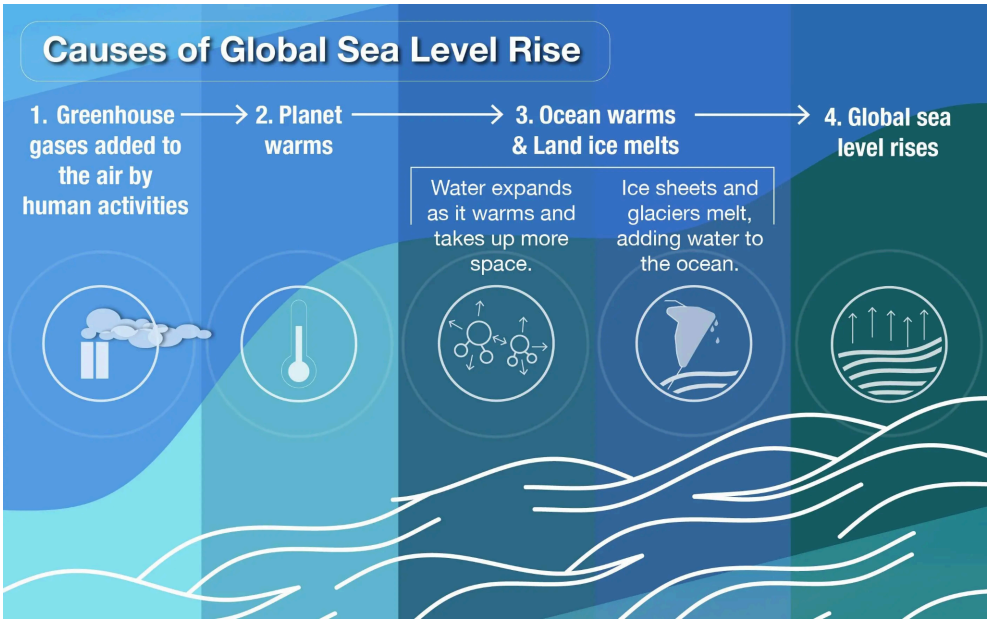
4. **Mountain Ecosystems**
   Mountain areas are at risk due to decreasing snowpack and melting glaciers. For millions of people who rely on meltwater for hydropower, drinking water, and agriculture, these changes pose an imminent risk to their water supply. Flood dangers are also increased by faster melting.
5. **Deltaic Regions**
   Due to their low height, sinking land, decreased flow of sediment from upstream reservoirs, and vulnerability to sea-level rise, deltaic regions are particularly sensitive to climate change, which can result in increased flooding, erosion, salinisation, and human displacement.

Vulnerability to Sea Level Rise

One of the direct consequences of climate change is rise in sea level. Due to climate change sea level rises because of melting of glaciers and ice sheets and expansion of ocean as it warms. Climate change drives sea level rise primarily through melting glaciers and ice sheets, and increase in volume of sea water as the temperature rises. Vulnerability refers to the possibility of an area to the impacts of this rising sea level, such as flooding, coastal erosion, and displacement of populations.

Causes of Rise in Sea Level

Ocean warming is currently responsible for around one-third (about 33%) of the rise in sea level worldwide. Melting land ice is responsible for the remaining two thirds (about 66%) of the rise in sea level worldwide. The Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets, as well as other mountain glaciers, melt as the Earth warms. Sea levels rise as a result of the water's subsequent flow into the ocean. The rate of ice loss has risen dramatically; for instance, Greenland's ice sheet loss jumped sevenfold between 1992–2001 and 2012–2016, Antarctic ice loss nearly quadrupled during the same period. Sea levels are influenced indirectly by human activities that modify the way water is stored on land, such as groundwater extraction, reservoir construction, and changes in precipitation patterns. Sea level rise is exacerbated by pumping groundwater that eventually enters the ocean. Large-scale groundwater extraction for agriculture raises sea levels by about 0.8 millimetres annually, or roughly one-fourth of the present yearly speed, according to the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC). The findings indicate that China, India, Pakistan, and the United States have the worst groundwater depletion.



Effects of Sea Level Rise

Rising seas threaten a series of disasters. Sea level rise escalates the threat of extreme weather. Storm surge occurs when a hurricane or other powerful storm causes the sea level to rise and powerful winds to push the water ashore. The frequency and danger of storm surge and floods will increase when the water levels are already high. In addition to flooding brought on by catastrophic weather, high tide floods also referred to as "nuisance" or "sunny day" floods are becoming more frequent in many coastal locations. High tides cause low-lying coastal areas to be temporarily submerged. Shorelines erode more quickly as sea levels rise, removing barrier islands, beaches, and dunes that shield inland regions from flooding and storms. As a result, important land is lost, including wetlands and habitats that are vital to biodiversity. Due to erosion and flooding, coastal infrastructure including roads, bridges, sewage systems, and power plants is more likely to sustain damage and require more frequent maintenance. Communities may be uprooted by sea level rise, particularly vulnerable groups in developing or low-income areas. This could result in forced migration, social unrest, and heightened inequality. Health risks from contaminated water, mould exposure, and other flood-related hazards are brought on by the increased frequency of disasters brought on by sea level rise.

Agricultural Impacts Due to Sea Level Rise

Rising sea levels cause erosion, flooding, and the permanent submersion of low-lying coastal agricultural fields, resulting in a decrease in cultivable land. Both physical land loss and saltwater intrusion, which makes farmland less productive or useless, are losses for coastal agricultural towns. A one-meter rise in sea level is predicted to submerge up to 17% of Bangladesh's land area, which would have a significant effect on food supply. Many crops that are sensitive to salt are harmed by the increased salinity caused by saltwater intrusion into agricultural soils and freshwater irrigation sources. By affecting plant nutrient availability and water uptake, salinisation lowers soil fertility, reducing growth and yields, especially for staple crops like rice, maize and soybeans. For instance, in the Mid-Atlantic region of the U.S., saltwater intrusion has rendered soils too saline for traditional farming, leading to significant agricultural losses. Stunted development and lower yields result from plants' inability to absorb vital nutrients and water due to high salt levels in the soil and water. Under such

circumstances, crops that are especially sensitive to salinity, such as rice, see notable drops in production. By switching to more salt-tolerant crop kinds, extending or changing the growing season, and putting new soil and water management strategies into practice, farmers may need to adjust. Among the methods to lessen the effects include regulated irrigation, raised beds, and crop rotation. Sea level rise's effects on agriculture have greater implications for the world's food security. Inland farming areas are under more strain as coastal agricultural zones lose productivity, which might raise food costs and raise the possibility of food shortages.

Climate-Induced Displacement and Migration

The term "climate-induced displacement and migration" describes the movement of people or groups who are forced to leave their usual places of residence, either voluntarily or by force, as a result of abrupt or gradual environmental changes brought on by climate change.

Causes of Climate-Induced Displacement and Migration

Cyclones, floods, and wildfires are examples of natural disasters that can destroy towns and cause instantaneous displacement. According to UNHRC, weather-related disasters caused approximately 32 million people to be relocated in 2022 alone, a 41% rise since 2008.

Over time, livelihoods have been destroyed by gradual processes including sea level rise, desertification, and shifting rainfall patterns. Long-term droughts and desertification have eroded arable land in Niger and the larger Sahel region of Africa, driving farming and pastoralist groups to relocate in quest of more hospitable conditions. The lack of resources is susceptible to being made worse by climate change, which might result in disputes that drive people to flee. People have been relocated in places like Sudan and Colombia as a result of armed conflict and environmental pressures.

Legal Recognition

Those who are displaced purely as a result of climate change are frequently not eligible for refugee protection under international law since there is no generally recognised legal definition or protective framework for them. Suggestions for new legal procedures under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to offer rights-based remedies for people displaced by climate change are among the measures being taken to close this gap.

Recognising climate induced migration as an adaptation strategy, some nations have started bilateral agreements and creative visa programs to facilitate it.

Example : The first bilateral agreement in the world to expressly address climate mobility was formed in November 2023 when Australia and Tuvalu signed the Falepili Union Treaty. Australia pledges in this treaty to provide up to 280 Tuvaluans the chance to live, work, and study in Australia each year. The goal of this project is to provide a safe future for Tuvaluans who face existential hazards from rising sea levels and other climate-related issues.

Economic Impacts

Developing nations and lower-income countries are especially exposed to the adverse economic consequences of climate change, including higher poverty rates, loss of livelihoods, infrastructural damage, and decreased agricultural output.

Disproportionate Economic Effects on At-Risk Areas

According to World Bank projections, climate change might cause $520 billion per year consumption losses worldwide and push another 100 million people below the poverty line by 2030. In vulnerable regions where agriculture is the main economic sector, climate change severely jeopardises the security of food and water. Millions of people become hungry and impoverished as a result of rising temperatures, droughts, and flooding that lower agricultural yields and raise food prices. For instance, estimated crop revenue losses in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa could surpass 30%, endangering rural lives. Sea level rise, storms, and flooding impose significant consequences on coastal areas, urban centres, and transportation sectors in countries that are at risk. Damage to houses, roads, and ports can drastically lower GDP. Global GDP may decline by 12% for every degree Celsius of warming due to climate change, with low-latitude susceptible nations bearing the brunt of this. Severe heat and climate-related illnesses impact income and economic growth by lowering labour capability and rising healthcare costs. Without proper access to healthcare, populations in poor regions are more sensitive to these health hazards. Human capital is lost and economic activity is disrupted by climate-driven relocation brought on by resource scarcity and natural disasters. Instability is even worse in fragile areas that are already experiencing violence, which raises expenses and limits opportunities for growth. Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from severe infrastructure and agricultural losses, which are made worse by a lack of adaptability. Barbados and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are vulnerable to hurricanes, sea level rise, and harm to the tourism industry. If nothing is done, they could lose more than 13% of their GDP by 2050. Sahel, as well as portions of Central America and the Middle East, are major hotspots for vulnerability to drought, heat stress, and economic disruption.

Climate resilience in low-income countries

Low-income countries frequently suffer the worst effects of climate change despite making relatively small contributions to global emissions, making climate resilience in these countries a crucial concern. In order to adapt to new circumstances and reduce future risks, people, communities, and systems must be able to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, sea level rise, and long-term changes in climate patterns. This ability is known as climate resilience. It is essential for maintaining economic stability, preventing inequality, particularly among vulnerable groups, and safeguarding lives and livelihoods. Societies can lessen the negative consequences of climate change by making

investments in robust infrastructure, implementing sustainable practices, and including communities in adaptation planning. Additionally, climate resilience enhances public health, helps achieve global sustainability goals, and supports food and water security. In the end, creating climate resilience is crucial to promoting a more sustainable and just future in the face of persistent environmental difficulties.

Global initiatives

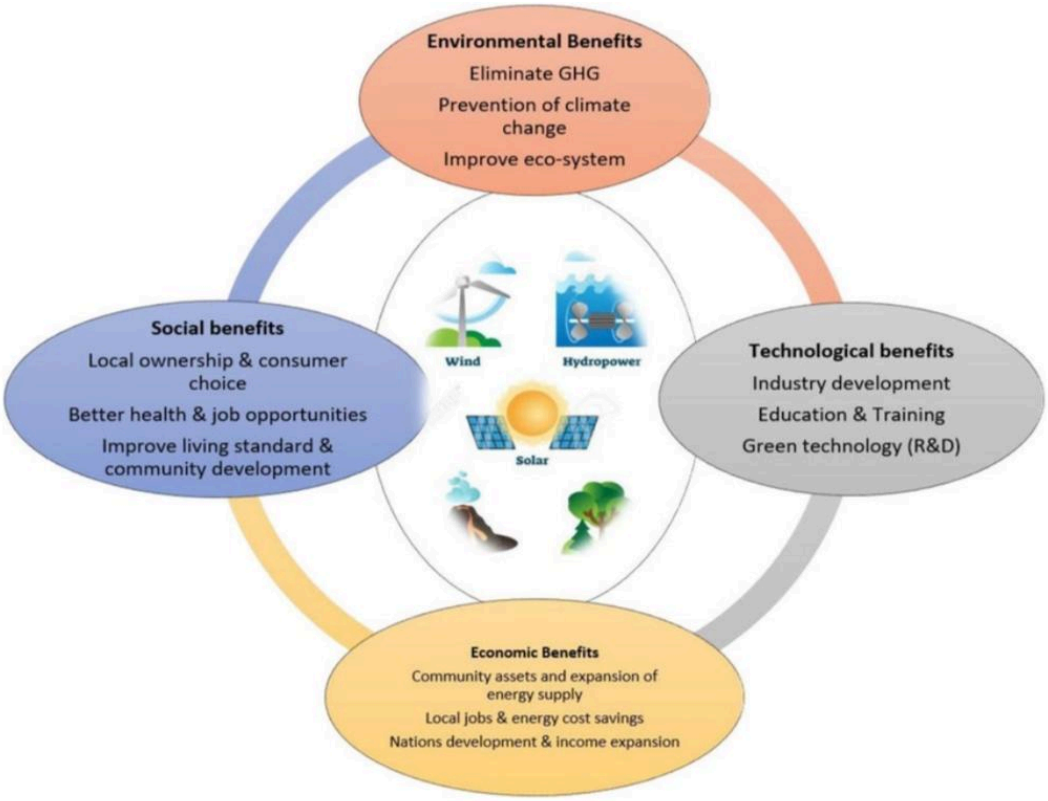
Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), which is led by African heads of state, aims to improve adaptation efforts throughout the continent, deal with loss and damage, and be in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

South Korea launched the East Asia Climate Partnership (EACP) in 2008 with the goal of advancing regional collaboration on green growth and climate change in East Asia.

ACHIEVING GREEN ENERGY IN LDCs

Green energy which is also known as renewable energy or clean energy refers to the energy derived from natural resources like sunlight, wind, heat from beneath the Earth's surface, organic matter and water. They can replenish themselves and are a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. Unlike fossil fuels that release harmful pollutants and greenhouse gasses, green energy is clean and has minimal environmental impact. Least Developed Countries(LDCs) are those countries that have low income, low human development and high vulnerability to economic and environmental shocks. They face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development. Such countries also have limited access to quality education, healthcare and infrastructure.This is why green energy is necessary in LDCs.

Why is achieving green energy in LDCs important:



1.Socio-economic and Environmental Benefits

The adoption of green energy provides an opportunity for transformation to Least Developed Countries(LDCs). It limits global warming and has a positive environmental impact by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy projects that are planned and executed properly can help preserve natural habitats as well. For example, solar panel installations in remote areas will reduce the need for deforestation and habitat destruction as compared to traditional energy infrastructure. A transition to green energy will provide people with employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector, diversify the economy and hence, reduce

poverty. Public health will improve since air and water pollution will decrease drastically. Local green energy will also help ensure stable, affordable and self-reliant energy access and reduce vulnerability to global price spikes and geopolitical disruptions.

2.Challenges Faced by LDCs

A transition to green energy provides numerous benefits to LDCs however there are several challenges that hamper their progress. Financial challenges like high upfront costs of projects like solar panels, windmills and turbines and budgetary constraints often discourage a transition to green energy. They may face technological and infrastructure gaps including lack of advancements in renewable energy technology and modern infrastructure to handle large scale renewable energy development. Institutional hurdles like weak policies and inefficient governance also disrupt this transition. Sometimes the existing regulations may favour fossil fuels over renewable energy alternatives. The establishment and proper maintenance of green energy projects requires specialized knowledge and skills, however LDCs often face a shortage of skilled workforce which makes this energy transition even more difficult.

3.Achieving Transition to Green Energy

A shift towards green energy can be achieved through many ways. These include shifting subsidies[2] from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources which will make it easier for individuals, businesses or organizations to generate renewable energy. Harnessing local renewable resources like solar, wind, geothermal, hydro energy and biomass will make energy generation more cost effective. Establishing training and skill programmes is also necessary to help countries gain a skilled workforce that can manage and maintain renewable energy technologies, projects and infrastructure. Governments also need to strengthen their policies and create an enabling environment to bring in both foreign investment and private sector investment to fund the energy transition. Global access to green energy technology is also essential to build efficient institutions and develop important infrastructure.

4.Case Study: Afghanistan

Decades of conflict have made Afghanistan one of the most energy-insecure nations in the world. With an average energy consumption of just 700 kWh per capita annually which is 30 times below the global average, their daily life is a struggle. Over the last three years UNDP has provided them with clean and affordable energy by installing solar systems in nearly 5,700 institutions, including health and community centers and schools. Over 700 primary schools across the country have also been solarized. UNDP has been enhancing local energy production through solar and wind projects and training community members to manage renewable energy systems. In Taiwara, a village in Herat province, solar panels at Family Health Houses have stabilized power supply for providing essential medical services to the village's residents. This improved conditions for night time deliveries, reduced birth complications, and provided reliable refrigeration for vaccines and medicines.

REGULATING EXTRACTION OF MINERALS WITH RESPECT TO 2030 AGENDA

Take a look around you, from your phone, your computer, the light above your desk, even the bus or car that you ride around in. Everything in your world is united by one common thing: they all started life as minerals stuck deep inside the ground. We don't even think about where these things are from, but the truth is that our modern lives are built on the backs of mining. For every benefit we get, there are people and places that have to pay the cost. As the world hurtles towards 2030, with so much promise to end poverty and heal the earth, we need to ask ourselves: how do we get the minerals we need without leaving devastation in our wake?

Resource Management

It is like playing a game where one side knows the rules and the other doesn't. That is what mining is like for communities when they have no clear, fair rules. Mining provides jobs and revenue, but if it is not properly regulated, it can also provide conflict, contamination, and grief. Good rules are like a safety net, they protect people, nature, and even the companies.

In the past, businesses would try to win over individuals through the provision of jobs or building a school. However, today individuals expect more. They are calling for a "sustainable development license to operate", but not a handshake, a real commitment of equity, respect, and mutual benefits. It is a matter of listening, and not just talking.

Environmental Implications

If you've ever seen a photo of a rainforest turned into a muddy pit, you know mining is hard on the planet. Forests are destroyed, animals lose their habitats, and rivers are filled with debris and turn brown. The effects can last for generations at times. The air can be filled with dust, and the constant noise can be hard on families that live close by.That's why strong environmental regulations are so important. Before a single shovel hits the ground, there must be a real plan to preserve nature and humanity.

Social Factors

Sacred places are destroyed. Traditional lifestyles are gone. But it does not have to be. When done right, mining can mean new schools, clinics, and a chance of a better tomorrow.

Rules must ensure that local individuals are actually being listened to and not merely made empty promises. Laws need to be clear and available, so the public understands what is expected of them and what will be the consequences if the rules are violated.

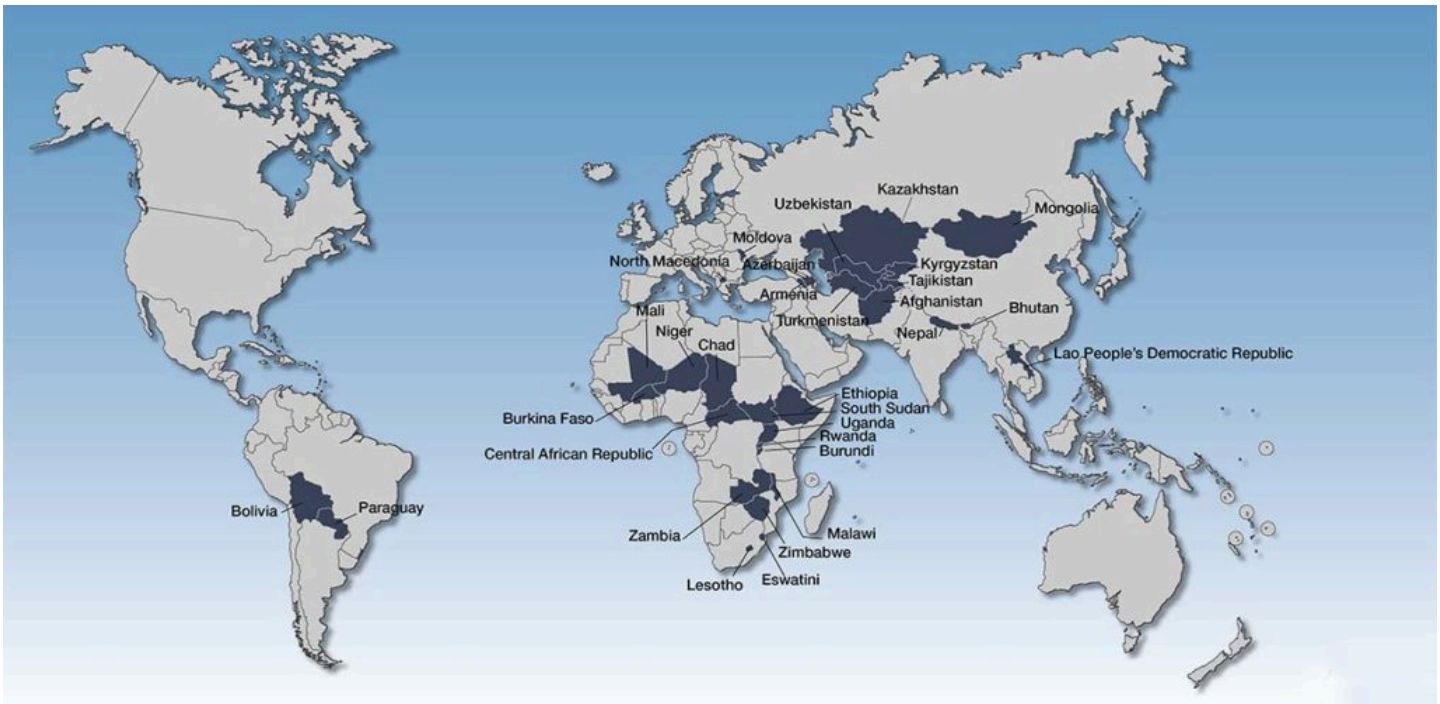
Initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) bring transparency to the industry, making corruption harder to hide.

Strengthen Legal Mechanisms The Sustainable Development Goals are not just numbers, they're about people's improved lives. Mining can help eradicate poverty, provide jobs, and make communities more resilient. But it

can hurt if we don't pay attention. If we focus on the most critical goals, like eradicating poverty, protecting the environment, and building strong institutions, we can make sure that mining is a force for good.

CHALLENGES FACED BY LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

Landlocked countries refer to those countries that do not have a coastline and therefore have no contact with the ocean. There are 32 countries that are classified as Landlocked Developing countries (LLDCs). Nearly 90 percent of world trade is carried out through maritime routes but land-locked states do not have the opportunities for this cheaper form of trade. Such countries face multiple environmental, economic and social challenges. These countries are also highly vulnerable to global trade dynamics and disturbances. Despite such hurdles, countries like Luxembourg and Switzerland have proven that even landlocked countries can be highly developed and prosperous through strong governance, efficient transit routes and economic diversification.



Economic Challenges

Landlocked countries often face higher transportation costs due to reliance on transit countries for access to seaports. This restricts their access to international markets and trade. Their lack of direct access to the ocean hinders their ability to take part in fishing, tourism and other maritime activities, this makes it difficult for them to further diversify their economy. Limited financial resources restrict their capacity to invest in much needed transportation, energy and communication infrastructure which in turn negatively impacts the economy. Recent shocks have also set back the progress of landlocked countries towards Sustainable Development Goals and have elevated unemployment rates and increased poverty.

Social Challenges

Landlocked countries have limited access to energy, especially sustainable energy resources. This slows down the development of the country resulting in increased poverty rates and reduced standard of living. These countries are also more vulnerable to external shocks. Many landlocked countries depend on rivers that cross borders for their water supply. This dependence may create conflicts with neighboring countries and make them vulnerable to water resource decisions that are made upstream. Many landlocked countries are heavily dependent on a few key commodities making them susceptible to price fluctuations, trade disruptions and disturbances in the global economy.

Environmental Challenges

Many environmental challenges from climate change to natural disasters impact the landlocked countries. Landlocked countries like Uzbekistan that are located in arid or semi-arid regions face severe water scarcity which gives rise health risks and out-migration. Due to their location, many countries face high risks of drought which can severely affect agriculture and biodiversity of the region. Land-degradation can further reduce agricultural productivity and increase food insecurity. This is why implementation of climate change adaptation measures is crucial for their economic and social growth. This can be achieved through building climate-resistant infrastructure and practising sustainable agriculture.

Effectiveness of Current Aid Allocation Strategies

Landlocked countries face underinvestment in Early Warning Systems(EWS) and their limited integration in the development planning. Many landlocked developing countries also face a lack of infrastructure and resources that are necessary for effective disaster risk reduction and recovery. Such problems can be addressed through regular monitoring of aid programs to ensure their effectiveness and make required changes.

Kazakhstan

A landlocked country has a geographical limitation of not having its territory connected to the ocean. Kazakhstan is the largest land-locked country in the world that has the most distant spot from the oceans. However, Kazakhstan has overcome this challenge by implementing a practical policy framework of multiple corridors and transportation routes. After gaining independence, Kazakhstan focused on building a strong transportation system to overcome its landlocked position. By developing railways, highways and pipelines, the country has become a transit hub connecting China with Europe and South Asia. This strategic development has made Kazakhstan a central link in global trade routes, facilitating the movement of goods across continents. By developing infrastructure, joining international initiatives and forming diplomatic relations it has increased its trade and stimulated economic growth. This is how Kazakhstan has transformed from a landlocked country to a land-linked hub.

EXPECTATIONS FROM DELEGATES

The Delegates are expected to be well informed and aware of their assigned country's stance on the agenda. Thorough research should also be done on its current policies and issues. Delegates should be aware of all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals but during discussions in the committee they are only to discuss and debate upon the SDGs mentioned in the mind map with reference to each of the subtopic.

We urge all delegates to come up with practical and impactful solutions to achieve sustainability globally. Apart from finding new solutions, delegates are also required to discover new ways to implement and better the existing solutions, policies and international treaties. Delegates should be well-versed with their assigned country's advancements as well as past projects towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Delegates are suggested to refer to the given case studies and other real-life success stories to devise innovative and efficient strategies and solutions to combat the current social, economic, environmental and technological challenges.

Delegates are also expected to refer to verified and trusted sources for their further research, these include the official websites of the UN and the UNDP, etc. **Plagiarism and use of AI is strictly prohibited.** The study guide is simply an introductory document for the Agenda and should not be a delegate's entire research.

Looking forward to meeting you all!

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. How will financial, technological, and institutional gaps be bridged between Least Developed Countries?
2. What environmental, social, and legal safeguards will be put in place to align mining regulations with the 2030 agenda?
1. How will climate-induced displacement and migration be addressed?
2. What institutional reforms are needed in countries most vulnerable to climate threats ?
3. How will the resolution ensure equitable allocation of resources and development opportunities?
4. How will economic diversification be promoted in countries making sure it aligns with the 2030 agenda?
5. What steps will be taken to ensure climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land use?
6. What specific strategies will be developed for landlocked and geographically disadvantaged countries?How can low-income countries get ready for and deal with climate disasters without enough money or technology and in what ways can aid be provided for climate resilience?
7. How can small island nations recover faster from disasters like cyclones and hurricanes?
8. What steps can be taken to improve access to renewable energy technology in countries with limited infrastructure?
9. How can international support help LDCs create employment and scope for investment in green energy ?
10. How can countries ban harmful practices like child labor and unsafe working conditions in mining?
11. What role should workers and local communities play in decision-making about health, safety, and benefits?
12. What specific measures can support Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in developing blue economy sectors such as ocean biodiversity protection, climate-smart fisheries, and sustainable maritime transport?

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