Code: ECOSOC/1/1/Macaroni

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: *Addressing the Economic and Social Impacts of Climate Change*

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the need for international and national entities to help mitigate the negative impacts of this issue,

*Bearing in mind* the efforts of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, 21st Conference of the Parties, and the Kyoto Protocol to combat the underlying causes of climate change,

*Acknowledging* the 13th Sustainable Development Goal which states to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,

*Noting* the economic damage done to Member States through reductions in tourism frequency due to rising sea levels and infrastructural erosion,

*Recognizes* the economic damage done to Member States through the destruction of their agricultural sectors through loss of arable land,

*Aware that* climate refugees recognized by the International Organization on Migration (IOM) relocate both internationally and intranationally,

*Emphasizing* that Member States impacted by similar climate change disasters can collaborate more effectively to create accurate solutions,

*Expressing its appreciation for* the successful integration of public sectors’ altruistic aims with private sector resources through collaborative conventions arranged by understanding the risk of climate change,

*Having examined* that private sector entities may not be willing to contribute to preventative climate investment,

*Cognizant* that the primary motivation for private sector investment is often securing increased profit as opposed to altruism,

*Fully aware* of the possible submersion of island Member States due to the rising sea levels,

*Further deploring* the dangers of failed urban development such as public health concerns and creation of regional poverty,

1. Recommends that the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) recognizes and assists in creating strategies to address the topic of current and future climate refugees, specifically to:
   1. Help reduce the amount of possible future climate refugees,
   2. Educate citizens round the world about climate refugees,
   3. Address the topic of current climate refugees,
   4. Provide jobs to refugees who have lost work to climate change,
   5. Desiring the creation of urban plans that address possible difficulties intranational climate refugees might face,
   6. Encourage Member States that are able to take in climate refugees to do so;
2. Encourages that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) take prophylactic action regarding submersion due to rising sea levels by:
   1. Collaborating with other Member States to determine a plan that accommodates for islander refugees,
   2. Emphasizing the need for both geospatial and statistical research in regard to future projection for SIDS,
   3. Creating dikes such as the one found in the Netherlands,
3. Authorizes the establishment of a multilateral fund that cooperates with public and private sectors to financially support those affected by climate change implications;
   1. Challenges such as:
      1. Flooding due to rising sea levels,
      2. Droughts and water scarcity due to increasing temperatures,
      3. Infrastructural and land-based erosion,
      4. Food insecurity due to climate change,
   2. With solutions to the challenges including but not limited to:
      1. Dikes, dams, and floodgates,
      2. Irrigation infrastructure for agricultural areas,
      3. Stockpiles of drinking water,
      4. Early warning disaster systems,
   3. Potential solutions to the aforementioned challenges will be provided by the United Nations Environmental Progam;
4. Further recommends the implementation of international conference with private companies in order to form partnerships between regions and countries with vested interest in those regions so that a public-private cooperative fund can be created to:
   1. Distribute funds in the event of a climate-caused natural disaster,
   2. Through combined efforts, these partnerships could implement preventative measures to reduce future emergency expenditures;
5. *Requests* the implementation of international conferences with private companies in order to form partnerships between regions and companies with vested interest in those regions, so that a public-private cooperative funded by private company resources can be created to:
   1. Distribute funds appropriately, as regulated by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in the event of a climate caused natural disaster,
   2. Through combined efforts these partnerships could implement preventative measures to reduce future emergency expenditures;
6. *Endorses* the implementation and advisory of private sector funds as well as the donation of more funds through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) acting as implementation advisors including but not limited to:
   1. The Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations,
   2. The Climate Action Network;
7. *Supports* that the United Nations Environmental Program:
   1. Determine the validity of the analysis that will be done by the threat based, programs as stated in Operative Clause 4b,
   2. Decide how to prioritize fund requests,
   3. Be audited by the Office of Internal Oversight Services;
8. *Reminds member nations* that, in their urban planning, countries consult with UN Human Settlements Programme in determining locations for new construction, notably through avoiding areas potentially dangerous due to:
   1. Coastal flooding,
   2. Landslides,
   3. Drought;
9. *Expresses its hope that* developed Member States with high fossil fuel emissions contribute more to the threat based funds regardless of their direct involvement with them due to the following motivating factors:
   1. The Member States with the twenty two largest Gross Domestic Products and with high emissions,
   2. These Member States have vested interest in the stability of other Member States for political and economic reasons;
10. *Invites* the implementation of social programs in both developed and developing countries to address the societal effects of climate change that intranationally relocate laborers that have been deprived of the jobs due to climate-induced damage.