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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director	Lauren Kiser
Assistant Director	Lilia Aguilar

Agenda

- I. Energy Transition and Electrification
- II. Water Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNDP/1/1	Energy Transition and Electrification	24 in favor



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Energy Transition and Electrification

The United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovations and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) with the urgent need to transition to renewable energy sources to mitigate the impacts of climate change, reduce global carbon emissions, protect ecosystems and provide resilient infrastructure for future generations,

Remembering the United Nations General Assembly (GA) Resolution 76/210 *Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (2022)* stressing the importance of clean energy, as well as the influence of civil society and their behavior on electrification and energy transition,

Recalling that the International Transport Forum (ITF) noted that the transportation sector accounted for 24% of greenhouse gases (GHGs),

Emphasizing the importance of a diverse energy generation mix for reliability and stability with the inclusion of emerging technologies such as nuclear energy, green hydrogen, and bio-fuels as detailed in the International Energy Agency's *Net Zero by 2050* global transition road map,

Taking into account the importance of existing and retired initiatives like the Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality Project (ACCESS), the Mekhe Solar Cooker Project, and the International Atomic Energy Association's (IAEA) Technical Working Group on Small Modular Reactors (TWG-SMRs) in supporting domestic energy transition goals in vulnerable and isolated communities,

Recognizing the increasing risks that energy infrastructure is facing due to changing weather patterns and increasing numbers of natural disasters caused by climate change, including power plants and transmission lines,

Keeping in mind the importance of grid systems in global electrification, including macro, mini, and micro grid systems,

Underlining the importance that civil society has as agents of change to disseminate and train organizations and citizens on the effects of climate change, such as the progress made by "Huella Chile" (Chile Footprint),

Acknowledging the importance of technological processes such as Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Preserving (CCS) process which discovers ways to utilize CO₂, and safely and securely store captured CO₂,

Cognizant that renewable energy sources must increase by 15% annually to achieve net-zero emissions per the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, as outlined in SDG 7, ensuring access to reliable, affordable, sustainable, and modern energy for all,

Encouraged by the past action of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Advisory Group for Energy Governance to transform energy systems and support the integrated policy, technology and financial shifts that shape a Member State's sustainable economic development,

Further underlining the importance of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in facilitating technology and knowledge transfer to reduce the fiscal burden on Member States and ensure a sustainable transition to renewable energy solutions,

Commending the IAEA, International Chernobyl Research and Information Network (ICRIN) for their actions to reduce global fears against Nuclear Energy and encourage new low-carbon energy production solutions,

Having reviewed the current initiatives such as Youth for Energy Southeast Asia (Y4E-SEA), which oversees young adults working in energy fields to educate children in schools regarding threatening effects of climate change,

Understanding that many countries are going through industrialization, resulting in increases in carbon emissions that cause setbacks in the achievement of Paris Agreement temperature targets and leading to an increase in demand for clean technology,

Fully aware of the role of mini and micro grids in providing sustainable, reliable, and cost-effective energy access in remote and energy-poor regions,

Having regarded the information from the International Energy Agency (IEA) that renewable technology only accounted for 29% of the global electricity mix in 2020, a figure that must double by 2030 in order to meet objective SDG Target 7a, as outlined in the World Energy Transitions Outlook from International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the predicted increase in global energy demand,

Viewing with appreciation the increase in global electrification by 800 million people in Africa from 2015 to 2021 due to the collaborative efforts of Member States,

Highlighting the work done by the Southeast Asia Energy Transition Program to facilitate sustainable energy transition in Southeast Asia in accordance with the Paris Agreement and all SDGs,

Further recognizing the efforts of the Saudi and Middle East Green Initiative in setting examples for sustainable energy transformation in the Middle East,

Reiterating the importance of PPPs to encourage best practices and capacity building via the UNDP's Climate Investment Fund and expanding exchange programs, like the University for Sustainability program, to facilitate the development of sustainable infrastructure for clean energy transition,

Re-emphasizing the strides made by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector during the energy transition to ensure people-centered approaches as the fossil-fuel industry transitions to green energy,

Viewing with appreciation the framework provided by GA resolution 70/1 *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which emphasizes the necessity of leaving no one behind and the critical role of partnerships in achieving a just and inclusive transition,

Keeping in mind the importance of energy diversity and emerging technologies,

Emphasizing the effectiveness of net metering of electricity in developed Member States, which is a policy that allows customers to sell excess electricity to the grid and receive compensation, most effectively done through stored solar energy, promoting its use,

Appreciating for the funding provided by the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank, towards efforts to increase the use of renewable energy sources,

Approving the impact of best practice sharing for developing Member States to incentivize renewable energy transitions through multilateral institutions,

Calling attention to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which resulted in the commitment of 198 Member States to reduce the concentration of GHGs,

Aware of the statistic that 2.3 billion people live on GHG emitting sources, while 675 million people live without electricity altogether according to the United Nations Statistical Division,

Realizing that the process of energy transition is further stressed due to the process of electrification, leading to the necessity of establishing green energy methods in developing Member States,

Taking note of the importance of Critical Energy Transition Minerals (CETMs) and their extraction to the transition to renewable energy, as well as the concentration of CETMs on a few number of Member States,

Bearing in mind the importance of assessment programs in identifying gaps in energy access and the need for targeted interventions, as well as the pressing need for global information sharing,

Noting to the work of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in connecting the funding and resources of developed Member States with the regional needs of developing Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of diplomatic relations between developing and developed Member States is one of the ways to foster clean energy and to integrate regional interconnected power grids,

Further understanding the importance of the IEA which aids in creating regional integration of power systems and strengthens energy security, decarbonization and efficiency,

Appreciating the work done by the Global CCS Institute to help reduce carbon emissions and use the emitted carbon in a productive way,

Further stressing the relevance to respect the national interests of Member States during the selection of means of expansion of energy production,

Considering the importance of strong and mutually beneficial relationships between Member States to mitigate limitations in development, funds, technology, and resources for renewable energy production and consumption,

1. *Approves* the support of current initiatives for green energy infrastructure and development of new green energy products in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) such as:
 - a. Supporting Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll) Hubs in all regions, Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative, Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT) Program, and others;
 - b. Providing development support for new wind farms, solar farms, hydroelectric dams, and similar projects in order to provide affordable, sustainable energy, by requesting funding from organizations such as the World Bank, the Global Environment Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other Member States dedicated to assisting the global achievement of SDG 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy);
 - c. Developing integrated regional transport systems with a focus on diverse green transport modalities including electrical and green hydrogen-powered vehicles, that will:
 - i. encourage innovation into green transport systems to improve efficiency and longevity;
 - ii. decrease energy demand;
 - iii. facilitate resource sharing by improving regional interconnectivity as seen with China's Belt and Road initiative seeking to connect Asian and African Member States together through improved infrastructure;
 - iv. improve capacity for energy sharing and electrification of previously isolated communities;
 - v. empowers underprivileged communities through more efficient, cheaper, and adequate transport systems that will help to achieve development goals and improve quality of life;
2. *Invites* Member States to work collaboratively with SEforAll to examine their Energy Transition and Investment Plans with a perspective of diversification to create long-term, resilient, and reliable systems, conscious of differing regional needs, with the intention to improve the capacity of carbon-neutral energy generation by:
 - a. Assessing the differing viability and efficiency of a range of green energy technologies including hydro, wind, solar, and atomic energy dependent on the capacity, geography, and socio-economic structures of individual Member States;
 - b. Utilizing the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform through SEforALL to implement policies that regulate wasteful and reckless usage by focusing on efficiency gaps in infrastructure and energy-saving systems to ensure responsible energy consumption;

- c. Considering the development of nuclear energy as a viable sustainable energy alternative via the IAEA Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review to interrogate the plausibility of domestic nuclear power generation, supported through:
 - i. continued development of multilateral frameworks to facilitate information sharing and shared safety protocols;
 - ii. knowledge sharing from Member States with current nuclear capacity to support further development and expansion;
 - d. Adopting national policies, to implement biofuel initiatives as an alternative renewable energy source inspired by Brazil's National Biofuel program (RenovaBio), Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), and Renewable Energy Directive II (RED II);
 - e. Considering the adoption of green hydrogen as a critical component in the energy transition, as seen in Japan's Hydrogen Society Promotion Act;
 - f. Establishing partnerships between resource and mining states with high energy generation capacity states to provide development support, within an economical manner;
 - g. Aiming to achieve a balanced, multi-resource energy mix to ensure energy reliability and resilience to possible shocks and acute crises;
3. *Supports* the expansion of existing initiatives that promote electrification in isolated rural communities through country-led renewable energy initiatives that address the specific circumstances of communities such as:
- a. The ACCESS project, which works on providing equitable and sustainable access to electricity to villages in Indonesia and Timor-Leste through the guidance of the UNDP;
 - b. The IAEA's TWG-SMRs to directly replace baseload fossil-fuel generation with in-situ Small Modular Reactor technology to meet growing energy demand;
 - c. Working with Solar Cookers International to support clean cooking capacity via solar cooker designs as implemented in the Mekhe Solar Cooker Project which promotes electrification through alternative routes;
4. *Advises* Member States to invest in climate change and natural disaster resilient energy solutions, such as:
- a. Diversifying energy solutions to ensure power during natural disasters in regions affected by weather-related disasters;
 - b. Ensuring resilient infrastructure to ensure longevity and cost-effectiveness;
 - c. Incorporating green-energy-powered backup generators in disaster-affected areas and refugee camps;

5. *Further advises* the use of mini-grid and energy-efficient grid systems to reduce the strain on large power stations, tailor electricity to the needs of local communities, and minimize the waste of energy by:
 - a. Recommending the request for funding from the Mini-Grid Funders Groups such as the African Development Bank's Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa and the Global Environment Fund;
 - b. Expanding the African Minigrids program to the other 35 members of the African Union and establish new multinational minigrid programs;
 - c. Advocating for the creation of new minigrid programs modeled after Nigeria's leading program;
6. *Recommends* the international community model best practices like the Huella Chile (Chile Footprint) program and Energy Evolution program;
7. *Promotes* collaboration between Member States and the Global CCS Institute including technical assistance to help implement the CCS process in developing Member States in a more efficient and cost-effective way;
8. *Suggests* the UNDP Advisory Group for Energy Governance collaborate with NGOs like TEA-LP and TNC to ensure people-centered approaches in equipping local governments in the electrification process, given the nuances of mini-grid opportunities;
9. *Encourages* Member States to participate in cross-border partnerships through bilateral and multilateral agreements for sharing knowledge and technology in renewable energy access solutions, and modify these programs via forming PPPs to train individuals on exchange through professional placements at leading renewable companies such as:
 - a. The IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership;
 - b. The UNDP's Capacity Development for Energy Access and Renewable Energy Program;
 - c. The Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) initiatives;
 - d. SEforALL, which aims to deliver universal access to electricity;
 - e. The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA);
10. *Further recommends* the establishment of education programs on energy sources to reduce stigma and misinformation where Member States would:
 - a. Design an education system based on their own needs while considering the guidelines of:
 - i. nuclear power education programs advised by the UCRIN and the IAEA prioritizing the safety regulations and functions;
 - ii. renewable resource education programs, such as the NGO, Center for Renewable Energy Education, as advised by the Alliance for a Just Energy

Transformation, with the program prioritizing the teaching of safety regulations and functions of the different renewable energy types;

- b. Continue programs like the UNDP Accelerator Labs that combat misinformation on climate change and related issues;
11. *Advocates* for Member States to support developing Member States through industrialization to bypass carbonization through developing educational programs focused on informing citizens from different Member States on technologies, threats, and solutions relating to climate change through:
 - a. Endorsing educational programs already in existence such as the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) or the Climate Program Office;
 - b. Calling for international education programs between Member States of differing levels of development;
12. *Invites* Member States to model best practices like the Youth for Energy Southeast Asia (Y4E-SEA) initiative to educate youth about energy transition including renewable energy through:
 - a. Implementing in-school programs, including mentorship opportunities and extracurricular activities;
 - b. Providing scholarship and career opportunities in order to foster youth engagement and to ensure the participation of the future generation in energy transition and electrification efforts;
13. *Strongly encourages* the education of Member States through international dialogues conducted by UNDP, specializing in low-carbon initiatives such as the Hydrogen Pilot Project, to discuss how interconnected grids such as the hydrogen industry can foster relations between Member States and how this can be effectively achieved through:
 - a. The implementation on already existing conferences such as the World Hydrogen Summit 2024 to bring together Member States and qualified researchers to share ideas and engage in collaboration on this topic;
 - b. Engaging with national and international institutions such as the IEA, IAEA, and Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) providing knowledgeable data on these issues, thereby educating other Member States;
14. *Welcomes* the development and expansion of emerging technologies, such as third-generation solar photovoltaics (PVs), next-generation wind turbines, and green hydrogen, by promoting the cooperation of information sharing between Member States, using the UN Technology Bank as a conduit of information;
15. *Urges* Member States engaged in mineral extraction and trade to adhere to standards for ethical labor and environmentally sustainable mining practices, such as Global Reporting Initiative Mining Standard (GRI 14), especially for CETMs including cobalt, lithium, nickel, and copper,

supplemented by multilateral cooperation to establish transparent supply chains that prioritize environmental protection and community benefits in mining regions, through:

- a. The creation of voluntary reporting mechanisms for companies and Member States, focusing on transparency in sourcing and adherence to environmental impact assessments;
 - b. Collaborations with NGOs to ensure transparent reporting, community engagement, and benefit-sharing in mineral-rich regions, specifically aiming to reduce environmental and social harm in mining areas;
 - c. The implementation of sustainable extraction technologies in mining companies, reducing water and soil contamination, and limiting biodiversity loss;
 - d. Incentives for sustainable practices through tax benefits or export advantages;
16. *Looks upon* the expansion of regional alliances to foster collaboration within Member States that share similar electrification and green energy needs such as:
- a. Expanding the Alliance for Green Infrastructure in Africa to other regions as the alliance focuses on equitable transition to Net-Zero and bridging the continent's infrastructure gap in a low-carbon and climate-resilient manner by:
 - i. utilizing the Project Preparation facility, which aids with technical assistance in building the green infrastructure in the Member States that may have barriers to the construction of the projects by allowing Member States to request assistance with the implementation of the various technologies through the regional partnership hub;
 - ii. ensuring projects prosper into long-term investments by using the Financing and Investment pillar as a main goal to facilitate the mobilization of longer-term equity, project finance, and risk mitigation products;
 - iii. creating large-scale financing for projects by requesting funding from multilateral development banks, like the International Finance Corporation, and combining state and government funding with private organizations such as the African Development Bank, in partnership with the African Union, and Africa50 for each region and utilizing those funds to create long-term solutions;
 - b. Building upon the Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership to expand into more regions of Asia;
 - c. Encouraging the usage of the Saudi and Middle East Green Initiative to all Middle East Member States by motivating other Member States to adopt goals like Saudi Arabia's commitment to 50% of its power generated by renewables by 2030;
 - d. Influencing other Member States through the implementation of the CCE Framework that allows for the broad implementation of the Circular Carbon Economy National Program by encouraging reduce, reuse, recycle CO2 Emissions;

- e. Incorporating developed Member States into the alliances as funders for projects in less developed Member States throughout each regional energy transition program;
 - f. Encouraging, based on the various outlined initiatives, the need for further expansion to other continents with similar alliances is necessary to create a more energy-efficient world;
17. *Further suggests* expanding the UNDP's Climate Investment Platform (CIP) to include public-private partnerships between Member States and the private sector to utilize data and research gathered by expert organizations to assist and incentivize ways for the development of sustainable infrastructure in developing countries for clean energy transitions such as:
- a. Encouraging increased membership in CIP beyond the seven Member States who are already participating by educating member states on the project application process which provides tailored assistance and promotes ambitious targets with large rates of success;
 - b. Incentivizing LDCs by giving them priority access to project funding;
 - c. Supporting exchange programs such as the University for Sustainability program to facilitate educational programs on developing incentives for renewable energy in developing countries;
18. *Promotes* the use of interconnected electrical grids to foster diplomatic collaboration between regions of the world by:
- a. Connecting the Member States through clean energy grids will allow Member States to support one another to expand their Member States' green renewable energy through:
 - i. the sharing of technology between developed and developing Member States by means of sharing solar energy grids, nuclear energy grids, or other prevalent forms of clean energy;
 - ii. implementation tactics used by regions, such as the European Union, that will allow open border policies specifically regarding the sharing of energy through grids;
 - iii. fostering connectivity between Member States in the same region will further strengthen diplomatic ties across the globe;
 - b. Bolstering relations between more developed and less developed Member States in order to facilitate diplomatic relations through the use of shared power grids by:
 - i. utilizing the IEA's regional integration initiative thus fostering energy security across borders;
 - ii. the collaboration of Member States through new and existing intergovernmental agreements to create the foundation of cross-border power systems;

- iii. allowing for financial incentives to cultivate participation within this international framework through debt-sharing programmes and the Energy and Carbon Trading Partnership;
- 19. *Recommends* PPPs between local governments and relevant stakeholders to model best practices to ensure the security and wellbeing of those whose livelihood depends on the fossil-fuel industry by augmenting existing infrastructure and policy to provide employment alternatives, fair compensation, and job security as the fossil-fuel industry transitions into clean and green energy;
- 20. *Invites the* UNDP Board Annual Session of 2025 to implement the International Conference on Renewable and Clean Energy (ICRCE 2025) by bringing together industries, governments, and academic experts to discuss strategies and measures to address the negative economic and social impacts on fossil fuel-dependent communities during the transition to renewable energy by:
 - a. Exploring specific initiatives to address job displacement by creating new employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector:
 - i. facilitating discussions among industries, governments, and academic experts to develop comprehensive strategies to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the energy transition;
 - ii. ensuring that actionable and inclusive measures are developed to contribute to a smoother and more equitable path towards achieving net-zero emissions;
 - b. Promoting public understanding of the benefits and necessity of the green energy transition while keeping in mind the challenges of changing the reliability on fossil fuels to renewable sources;
- 21. *Advocates* for various forms of short and long-term funding from private investment, NGOs, UN funds, and international financial institutions like the World Bank by considering influential economic strategies including:
 - a. Collaborations with the Global Energy Fund and the Sustainable Energy Hub that help energy transitions through funding, innovation, and economic development;
 - b. Net metering through the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) which compensates for renewable energy contributed to electrical grids;
 - c. Political risk insurance mechanisms through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and implementation of the UNDP's Derisking Renewable Energy Investment Framework which provides support and enhances private sector investment opportunities in developing Member States;
 - d. Carbon emission taxes through The Climate Warehouse Program;
- 22. *Promotes* best practice sharing for developing Member States in incentivizing renewable energy transitions through programs including tax subsidies, export credit agencies that provide financing

and insurance, and small grants from multilateral financing institutions to lower the risk burden of investment for private enterprises, and stimulate investment into sustainable energy projects;

23. *Further encourages* developed Member States and multinational corporations interested in promoting SDGs 7 and 13 to donate funds to the GCF to ensure the effective allocation of financial resources by allowing the GCF to:
- a. Emphasize contributions towards developing Member States that require aid to implement power grids;
 - b. Identify energy transition programs that are not currently receiving adequate funding by:
 - i. facilitating an application process for funding from the GCF;
 - ii. determining what current funding, if any, is going towards each program and if it can be considered “adequate” by the definition “funding that is either renewed frequently enough or is a large enough amount to allow energy transition programs to operate to their fullest capacity over a long-term period”;
 - c. Prioritize energy transition programs that work towards global electrification and energy transition programs that are sustainable over the long-term, such as programs that:
 - i. focus on finding renewable and affordable sources of energy, providing electricity to rural regions, and creating realistic goals based on local needs;
 - ii. have been identified as not receiving adequate funding;
 - iii. do not require increasing amounts of funding to be maintained;
 - iv. will not further amplify climate change and instead will contribute to reducing carbon emissions and usage of non-renewable energy.