

**Code:** HRC/2/2

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Promotion and Protection of all Human Rights, Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Including the Right to Development

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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3 *Recognizing* climate change's adverse impact on resources and developing states' ability to  
4 utilize their resources fully;

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6 *Alarmed by* the fact that developing nations are made vulnerable to exploitation by climate  
7 change;

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9 *Welcoming* the partnership of regional bodies including the African Union (AU), Association of  
10 Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), European Union (EU) and Mercosur/Mercosul;

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12 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which affirms the rights of all  
13 peoples' access to resources and the protection of human rights;

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15 *Emphasizing* that each state is primarily responsible for its own development and is a means to  
16 promoting social, political, economic and cultural rights of marginalized groups, as stated in the  
17 Declaration on the Right to Development, General Assembly (GA) resolution 41/128 (1986) and  
18 reiterated through resolution: Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 13/38 (2010), HRC  
19 resolution 25/16 (2014), GA resolution 68/223 (2014) ;

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21 *Taking note of* GA resolution 1803 (1962) which declares the permanent sovereignty of each  
22 state over their natural and economic resources;

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24 *Recalling* GA resolution 29/3281 (1974), adopting the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of  
25 States, and G.A. resolution S6/3201 (1974), which affirm the rights of states not only to choose  
26 the structure of their economic system but also their right of sovereignty in regulation of  
27 transnational organizations within their countries;

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29 *Having adopted* HRC resolution 18/22 (2011) with its recognition of climate change and its  
30 immediate and far-reaching threat to the realization of human rights worldwide;

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32 *Acknowledging* the goal of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) program to enable  
33 economic development through the ODA funding goal of 0.7 % of a state's GDP;

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35 *Recognizing* the progress made by Millennium Development Goal (MDGs), specifically MDG 8  
36 which has increased ODA 6.1% from 2012 to 2013, and the upcoming expiration of these goals;

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38 *Reiterating* the importance of a post 2015 development agenda, specifically the Sustainable  
39 Development Goals (SDGs), which are expected to be adopted in September 2015, and  
40 recognizing that they have been founded upon a human rights based approach to development,  
41 emphasizing human rights, equality, and sustainability;

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43 *Recognizing* United Nations Environmental Program’s (UNEP) partnerships with the United  
44 Nations Development Program (UNDP) to help states sustainably develop while furthering  
45 human rights.

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47 *Reaffirming* the mission of the UNDP regarding environment and energy for sustainable  
48 development and assisting nations in realizing this goal in accordance with the International Aid  
49 Transparency Initiative (IATI);

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51 *Recognizing* the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) which records human rights in all UN  
52 Member States providing a platform for states to declare actions they have taken to improve  
53 human rights;

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55 *Recalling* the 1992 treaty establishing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate  
56 Change (UNFCCC) focusing on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and subsequent  
57 programs such as Ecocasa in Mexico and the international Green Climate Fund;

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59 *Noting the fact that* sea level rises caused by anthropogenic climate change is expected to  
60 displace up to 200 million people globally, and that 5% of the world’s population is expected to  
61 be displaced by rising sea levels by 2050, such as the events of 2010 in that heavily impacted  
62 vulnerable groups by displacing millions of impoverished people;

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64 *Welcoming* initiatives such as the Inter-Parliamentary Alliance for Human Rights that have  
65 promoted participation of civil institutions to emphasize the importance and stimulate dialogue to  
66 provide feasible solutions through international policy,

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68 *Viewing with appreciation* the work of initiatives such as The Philippines Poverty Environment  
69 Initiative (PPEI) in partnership with the UNDP and UNEP within the Philippines to address  
70 those most vulnerable to environmental degradation by utilizing their natural resources for  
71 poverty reduction;

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73 1. *Recommends* that the GA and the Security Council (SC) call upon developed nations to  
74 provide foreign aid to developing nations to ensure their ability to develop sustainably  
75 by:
- 76 a. Meeting ODA requirements;
  - 77 b. Implementing innovative financing programs;
  - 78 c. Consulting Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development  
79 Financing to propose options for sustainable development financing strategies;
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81 2. *Encouraging* developing nations to increase transparency and ensure ODA effectiveness  
82 through cooperation with the UNEP and the UNDP’s IATI;
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84 3. *Welcomes* the 2014 proposal and future adoption of SDGs and continued commitment of  
85 Member States in not only meeting the SDGs, but also assisting other Member States  
86 achievement of these goals;

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4. *Urges* regional bodies such as the AU, ASEAN, EU and Mercosur/Mercosul to measure SDG progress by:
    - a. Creating accountability mechanisms with respect to Member States' individual local needs and varying levels of development in order to address local challenges and make the SDGs attainable,
    - b. Encouraging Member States to augment their Universal Periodical Review (UPR) reports with data regarding progress on SDG implementation;
  5. *Endorses* the Green Climate Fund regarding the significant and ambitious progress towards funding the post 2015 development agenda, specifically climate change in the form of greenhouse gas emissions;
  6. *Welcomes* partnerships with UNDP and UNEP to finance sustainable development programs;
  7. *Recommends* Member States implement UNFCCC protocols and programs as exemplified by Ecocasa in Mexico which reduces greenhouse gasses by 30%;
  8. *Embraces* the sovereign control of each state over their own economic development, free from foreign intervention;
  9. *Declares* its firm position that economic and environmental sustainability is a primary method of preserving and furthering human development.