Committee: UNCSD (United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development)

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1. __United Nations__

1.1 What 's the UN?

The United Nations also known as the UN is an international organization founded in 1945. Currently made up of 193 Member States, the UN, and its work are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter

The UN has evolved over the years to keep pace with a rapidly changing world.

But one thing has stayed the same: it remains the one place on Earth where all the world's nations can gather together, discuss common problems, and find shared solutions that benefit all of humanity.

1.2 What is the purpose of the UN?

The main objectives of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of the well-being of the peoples of the world, and international cooperation to these ends.

1.3 What does the UN provide?

It provides the Protection of Human Rights. Deliver Humanitarian Aid. Support Sustainable Development and Climate Action

2. The COLUMUN objective

The COLUMUN is a role-play activity in which you will have the opportunity to represent a State Member of the UN in solving problems along with other members in order to maintain peace around the world and improve life quality. There are two very important things to consider:

The goal of each committee within the MUN is to work collaboratively to come up with a solution for the topic discussed in response to the challenges presented against the world or humanity.

Participants must assume the role of that country's diplomats and each delegation represents the views of "their" country, reflecting its national interests, rather than their own personal opinions on an issue.

Delegates research their country's position on selected topics, paying particular attention to their country's perspective on the topics to be discussed at the MUN.

3. <u>UNCSD</u>

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) or also known as Rio+20 was founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from June 20-22, 2012. The outcome of this organization was a politically focused document containing practical and clear measures to be applied in the sustainable development project.

In Rio, Member States decided to launch a process to develop a set of sustainable goals which will build upon the millennium development goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda. The Conference also adopted ground-breaking guidelines on green economy policies. Governments also decided to establish an intergovernmental process under the General Assembly to prepare options on a strategy for sustainable development financing. Governments also agreed to strengthen the United Nations Environment Program on several fronts with action to be taken during the 67th session of the General Assembly.

Some advantages are: making the world a better place with their proposals, global partnerships, the reach they have with people,etc. Some disadvantages are: they have limited power, it is a slow progress, economical impediments.

4. Topics

4.1 Topic A: Renewable energy and poverty reduction

Energy is essential for sustainable development. Without enough modern and clean energy, a country cannot effectively reduce poverty and inequality. Studies show that developing renewable energy can help reduce poverty, especially by creating renewable energy projects in rural areas, which provide more job opportunities.

Energy is essential for economic and social growth. In recent years, with the global energy shortage and increased focus on protecting the environment, countries have been working to develop renewable energy to replace non-renewable energy, which has been used a lot. Governments are moving towards better resource use and energy transition is speeding up, especially with the global goal of carbon neutrality.

More countries are agreeing on fighting climate change and using low-carbon energy, they are introducing policies to grow the renewable energy industry, which has a bright future. Data from the World Development Indicators shows that the share of renewable energy in total global energy use is steadily growing, which highlights the rapid progress and potential of the renewable energy industry.

This committee has goals to fulfill in order to fix this problem, this is one of them.

Goal 7 is about making sure everyone has clean and affordable energy. This is important for things like farming, business, education, healthcare, and transportation. The world is moving towards renewable energy goals. If progress doesn't speed up, by 2030, around 660 million people will still not have electricity. Energy is essential for daily life, but it's also the biggest cause of climate change, responsible for about 60% of global greenhouse gas emissions. From 2015 to 2021, the number of people with access to electricity grew from 87% to 91% worldwide. To make sure everyone has affordable electricity by 2030, we need to invest in clean energy like solar, wind, and thermal power. Building better infrastructure and using new technology in developing countries is key to improving lives and protecting the environment. Therefore, increasing renewable energy consumption could alleviate energy poverty

all over the world is defined as the inaccessibility to clean energy and efficient facilities and deep reliance on traditional fossil fuels for cooking.

4.2 Topic B: Technological innovation for sustainable development

Sustainable development is getting more attention from researchers, businesses, and decision-makers in politics and economics. 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets have been created as part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. These goals focus equally on economic, social, and environmental issues. However, reaching these goals will require efforts in many areas, including using and improving technological innovations.

Sustainable development has been aimed at reducing inequality through responsible management of resources around the world. This is why the use of technology can improve the quality of life in many aspects and socio-economic development in a large part of society. The United Nations says that "information technologies are central to meeting development challenges, thanks to the impact of the digital revolution". Although we know a few things about sustainable development information, we want to know what sustainable technologies really are and how they could help us to improve society.

UNSCD had a few plans in mind, this is one of them:

In 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development ("Rio+20") called for identifying technology facilitation mechanisms. The "Addis Ababa Action Agenda", decided to establish a technology facilitation mechanism. The mechanism will be launched at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in order to support the sustainable development goals. The research, development, deployment, and widespread diffusion of environmentally sound technologies in the context of a Green Economy is also closely linked to other core elements and means of implementation, including innovation, business opportunities, and development, trade of environmental goods and services, finance and investment, and institutional capabilities.

5. Members

The Group is composed of the executive heads of UNSDG member entities. The UNSDG Vice-chair also convenes the UNSDG Core Group comprised of DESA, FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO and the rotating chair of the Regional Economic Commissions.

6. How to research your country

It is important for you to find out information about your country on your own, always keep in mind that.

The origin and purpose of your source are important. The COLUMUN is an opportunity for you to see what cooperation between states could achieve, and also figure out why the international community has not solved all the world's problems.

6.1

ASPECT	CHECK
Where is it in the world and what are its neighbors? Which countries are powerful in its region?	
What system of government does it have and who is its leader?	
Is its economy industrialized or mostly agricultural? What are the main sources of income?	
What is the role of religion in the state? How tolerant of different religions and beliefs is its government? Are its laws based on religion or is it secular?	
Are there minority groups? Are these groups treated differently to the majority?	
Are there civil conflicts? What is the government response to this?	
Are there any groups that are fighting to be independent or autonomous?	
What is the country's history?	

Is it a developed or developing country? Does it have adequate infrastructure? Does it struggle to feed its population? Does it owe money to other countries or is it able to be a lender?	
What is the state of its environment?	
What is the social and political position of women and girls?	
Has the country been guilty of human rights violations? What kinds and to what extent?	
Is it open to contacts with other countries? (tourism, business, schools, etc.)	
How does the government get on with other countries? Does it cooperate with or is it a member of international groups such as NATO, the EU, the African Union, etc.?	
Are there individual countries with which it has especially strong ties? Who are its competitors and allies? Major trading partners? Aid donors or recipients? Has it ever fought against another country?	

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