



United Nations

Committee: Climate

Question of: Operationalizing the Loss and Damage Fund for climate reparations to vulnerable countries

Submitted by: Brazil

Co-Submitted by: Mexico, Estonia, Finland, Panama,

Signatories: Germany, Turkey, Israel, United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom, Canada,

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent [need to operationalize the Loss and Damage Fund to support countries facing irreversible and unavoidable climate impacts,

Reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as fundamental to climate justice,

Acknowledging the necessity of transparent, accessible, and equitable financing mechanisms for developing nations,

Expressing appreciation to the Secretariats of the UNFCCC, the Green Climate Fund, and the United Nations Development Programme for jointly forming the interim secretariat of the Fund,

Recalling resolutions A/RES/79/206 (2024) and A/RES/78/153 (2023), reaffirming the urgent need for climate action for present and future generations,

Bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1), which recognizes climate action as a cornerstone of sustainable development,

Deeply concerned by the increasing vulnerability of communities disproportionately affected by climate change, including those exposed to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, tsunamis, and earthquakes,

Emphasizing the unequal global distribution of technological capacity required to effectively respond to climate-related risks,



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1. Establishes a direct and equitable access framework for the loss and damage fund, ensuring streamlined and fair funding procedures through,

- a. allowing developing countries to apply without intermediary institutions, noting that direct-access mechanisms have been shown to reduce fund disbursement delays by up to 40%*
- b. creating standardized application templates translated into multiple UN languages,*
- c. integrating Brazil's Amazon Fund governance model to demonstrate effective oversight,*
- e. establishing a joint civil society and advisory panel made up of appointed representatives to review project impacts;*

2. Creates a Tropical Forest & Slow-Onset Impact Funding Oversight Panel tailored to climate-vulnerable ecosystems, tasked to oversee,

- a. financial support for biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and soil depletion,
- b. mechanisms to protect indigenous lands facing drought, displacement, or cultural loss,
- c. funding for research into hydrological changes,
- d. collaboration with regional institutions such as ACTO to ensure coordinated monitoring.

3. Calls for a Sustainable and Fair Financing Structure for the Loss and Damage Fund by,

- a. encouraging technology transfer for satellite fire detection, renewable energy, and early-warning systems,
- b. maintaining and modernizing the rapid-response track for emergency situations, as Amazon droughts or flood events, as early response mechanisms can reduce disaster-related economic losses by up to 30%,
- c. requiring annual transparency reports from contributing countries,
- d. ensuring that the last disbursed funds prioritize most marginalized states most threatened by climate collapse.

4. Urges developed countries to continue to provide support and encourages others to provide support, on a voluntary basis,

- a. This will be done through the developed countries current form of support recognizing that public climate finance accounts for nearly 80% of all international climate funding,
- b. The contributions will primarily support the country's allies and other less developed countries in need
- c. Continue to provide aid by contributing to UNFCCC



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5. Encourages the international community to improve fair access to early-warning systems, disaster-risk reduction tools, and resilient infrastructure.

- a. By increasing incentive regarding technological production
 - i. Commissioned through Committee 5
- b. Establishing technology-transfer partnerships between developed and developing states to facilitate the sharing of climate-resilience innovations, while respecting national sovereignty and intellectual property frameworks;
- c. Allocating capacity-building grants to train local authorities and community leaders in the use, maintenance, and adaptation of early-warning systems and resilient infrastructure;
- d. Promoting transparent monitoring and reporting mechanisms, funded through the Fifth Committee, to ensure effective use of resources and equitable distribution of technologies.

7. Directs regional manufacturing and innovation hubs to promote local technological production, reduce dependency on external suppliers, and create sustainable economic opportunities, recognizing that developing countries currently import over 70% of climate-adaptation technologies,

- a. Establish regional manufacturing and innovation hubs that integrate local producers, research institutions, and technology startups.
- b. Invest in workforce development, vocational training, and upskilling programs aligned with regional industry needs.



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