



**SRMUN Charlotte 2025**  
**March 20 - 22, 2025**  
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Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Charlotte 2025 and the Group of 77 (G-77). My name is Harper Chassay, and I am incredibly honored and excited to be serving as your Director for the G-77. I began my Model United Nations journey as a delegate at SRMUN Atlanta 2022 and served as a delegate for three SRMUN conferences before I joined the SRMUN staff family. This is my third SRMUN conference on staff and my first time serving as a Director. This past fall I graduated with my Bachelor of Science in Political Science with a minor in Pre-Law. Our committee's Assistant Director is Jasmine Gaines. This is Jasmine's first time serving on SRMUN staff, after having attended as a delegate three times. Jasmine has also served on staff for two other Model United Nations conferences. In December of 2024, Jasmine graduated with a degree in International Affairs, with minors in Asian Studies, Political Science, and a certificate in Intelligence and Homeland Security.

Established in 1964, the G-77 acts to strengthen its 134 Member States' joint negotiating power within the United Nations, increase cooperation for development, and promote collective economic interests of and among countries of the Global South. The G-77's mandate to enhance its Member States' economic standing manifests in many ways, from addressing lack of access to education and financial institutions to increasing affordable healthcare and job opportunities for all genders and ages.

Staying true to G-77's mission for North-South equality and Global South partnership, we have developed the following topics for delegates to discuss come conference:

- I. Examining the Impact of South-South Migration on Populations and Economies
- II. Promoting Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability through Infrastructure and Information Sharing

This background guide will serve as the foundation for your research, yet it should not be the extent of the research. Preparation is given to each topic to help guide delegates in their initial research, and to serve as a starting place for more in-depth studies. It is expected that delegates go beyond this background guide in preparation for their position paper and to better prepare themselves for contribution within the committee in March. Further, each delegation is required to submit a position paper for consideration. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies, and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit [srmun.org](http://srmun.org). **All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, February 28, 2025 by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website to be eligible for Outstanding Position Paper Awards.**

Jasmine and I are excited to be serving as your dais for the G-77. We wish you luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you soon. Please feel free to contact Beau, Jasmine, or myself if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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## History of the Group of 77

On June 15, 1964, The Group of 77 (G-77) was established by 77 developing Member States who were signatories of the “Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries.”<sup>1</sup> This declaration was issued at the end of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, Switzerland.<sup>2</sup> The G-77 is the largest intergovernmental organization of developing Member States in the United Nations, designed to promote their collective economic interests and enhance their joint negotiating capacity on major international economic issues within the UN system.<sup>3</sup> Although the membership of the G-77 has expanded to 134 Member States, the original name of the organization has been retained due to its historic significance.

The G-77 is charged with discussing a wide array of developmental issues including trade, finance, technology, and sustainable development. Its primary aim is to articulate and promote collective economic interests, enhance the negotiating capacity of its members, and provide the means for the Member States of the Global South to articulate and promote their collective economic interests.<sup>4</sup> The "Global South" refers to the group of Member States located primarily in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Oceania that are generally less economically developed than the Member States of the "Global North," which includes North America, Western Europe, and developed parts of East Asia. The term highlights economic disparities, historical exploitation, and ongoing inequalities between these regions.<sup>5</sup>

The Group of 77 (G-77) holds meetings on various occasions throughout the year. The primary gathering is the Annual Ministerial Meeting held each year in September during the United Nations General Assembly sessions in New York. Additionally, the G-77 convenes meetings in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi, and other UN centers as needed.<sup>6</sup> Internationally, the G-77 is instrumental in advocating for a more equitable global economic order. It collaborates with other international organizations and coalitions, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union, and the Group of 24, to promote the development agenda and the interests of developing Member States.<sup>7</sup> The G-77 also emphasizes the importance of South-South cooperation, facilitating collaboration and knowledge exchange among developing Member States to foster self-reliance and sustainable development.<sup>8</sup>

The G-77 South Summits and the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on South-South Cooperation (IFCC) are key mechanisms for advancing the group's agenda. The South Summits, convened periodically, bring together heads of state and government from G-77 Member States to address pressing global challenges and reinforce their commitment to South-South cooperation.<sup>9</sup> The IFCC, on the other hand, focuses on monitoring and coordinating the implementation of agreements and initiatives related to South-South cooperation.<sup>10</sup>

South-South cooperation refers to the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing Member States of the Global South. This form of cooperation aims to strengthen economic ties, enhance mutual support, and reduce dependency on developed Member States. By pooling their resources and expertise, these Member States can address common challenges more effectively, promote regional integration, and achieve sustainable development goals tailored to their specific needs and contexts.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “About the Group of 77.” Group of 77 at the United Nations, accessed August 4, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/>.

<sup>2</sup> “Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries,” Group of 77, accessed June 15, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/Joint%20Declaration.html>.

<sup>3</sup> “G-77 Documents,” Group of 77, accessed June 15, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/>.

<sup>4</sup> “G-77 Documents,” Group of 77.

<sup>5</sup> Jeffrey D. Sachs, *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time* (New York: Penguin Press, 2005).

<sup>6</sup> “About the Group of 77.” Group of 77.

<sup>7</sup> “The Voice of the Majority: The Group of 77's Role in the UN General Assembly,” United Nations.

<sup>8</sup> “Marrakech Declaration,” Group of 77, accessed June 18, 2024, <http://www.g77.org/marrakech/>.

<sup>9</sup> “G-77 South Summit,” United Nations, accessed August 4, 2024, <https://www.un.org/g77/southsummit>.

<sup>10</sup> “Report of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on South-South Cooperation,” United Nations General Assembly, accessed August 4, 2024, <https://undocs.org/en/A/72/356>.

<sup>11</sup> “About UNOSSC,” United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, accessed July 12, 2024, <https://unsouthsouth.org/about/about-unossc/>.

The G-77 operates without a formal charter but is governed by its own set of rules and practices. The organization is chaired by one Member State, which rotates on a regional basis annually. The Chair is responsible for coordinating the activities of the G-77, representing the group in various international forums and convening meetings.<sup>12</sup> In 2025 Iraq assumed the chairmanship of the G-77, succeeding Uganda. Under Uganda's leadership in 2024, the G-77 focused on addressing ongoing global crises, such as economic challenges post-COVID-19, climate change impacts, and advocating for financial assistance to developing Member States without stringent conditions.<sup>13</sup> During Uganda's tenure, notable activities and resolutions included promoting unity among developing Member States to collectively address global challenges, and emphasizing the need for reforms in international financial institutions to better serve the needs of the Global South.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, Uganda highlighted the importance of multilateral development banks being capitalized and more responsive to the requirements of developing Member States.

One outcome of these resolutions was a strengthened commitment from various international financial institutions to engage in dialogue with G-77 Member States, aiming to identify and implement practical measures for reform.<sup>15</sup> This included pledges to review and adjust their governance structures to better reflect the growing economic contributions and needs of developing Member States.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, there was a concerted effort to increase funding allocations for sustainable development projects in the Global South, particularly those addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation, infrastructure development, and poverty reduction.<sup>17</sup> Uganda's leadership also underscored the importance of unity among developing Member States in advocating for these reforms. By fostering a cohesive and collaborative approach, the G-77 was able to present a united front in international negotiations, thereby enhancing their collective bargaining power and influence on the global stage.<sup>18</sup> This unity was instrumental in pushing forward the agenda for a more equitable and just global economic system, reflecting the shared aspirations and interests of the developing world.<sup>19</sup>

Throughout its history, the G-77 has been instrumental in advocating for the interests of developing Member States and has significantly shaped global economic policies.<sup>20</sup> Among its major contributions is the establishment of the UNCTAD as a permanent intergovernmental body. Additionally, the G-77 advocated for the New International Economic Order (NIEO) in the 1970s, aiming to restructure global trade and economic relations to benefit developing Member States.<sup>21</sup> Its role has expanded from focusing solely on trade and development issues to encompassing a broader range of economic and social issues such as poverty alleviation, education, and healthcare.<sup>22</sup> The G-77 has been a driving force in advocating for the rights and development needs of the Global South, striving for a more balanced and inclusive global economic system.

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<sup>12</sup> "Presiding Officers of the G-77," Group of 77, accessed June 18, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/presiding.html>.

<sup>13</sup> "Uganda assumes Group of 77 and China chairmanship," Monitor, January 21, 2024, <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/uganda-assumes-group-of-77-and-china-chairmanship-4050890>.

<sup>14</sup> "As it happened: President Museveni becomes chair of G77+China," New Vision, January 21, 2024, <https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/4050744>.

<sup>15</sup> "Report of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on South-South Cooperation," United Nations General Assembly, accessed August 4, 2024, <https://undocs.org/en/A/72/356>.

<sup>16</sup> "G-77 South Summit," United Nations, accessed August 4, 2024, <https://www.un.org/g77/southsummit>.

<sup>17</sup> Martin, Lisa. *The Group of 77: A Critical Introduction*. London: Pluto Press, 2016.

<sup>18</sup> "About the Group of 77," Group of 77 at the United Nations, accessed August 4, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/>.

<sup>19</sup> "About UNOSSC," United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, accessed July 12, 2024, <https://unsouthsouth.org/about/about-unossc/>.

<sup>20</sup> "The Early Days of the Group of 77," United Member States, accessed June 19, 2024, <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/early-days-group-77>.

<sup>21</sup> "CPA Introduction," Group of 77, accessed July 12, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/CPA-intro.htm>.

<sup>22</sup> "G-77 Documents," Group of 77, accessed June 15, 2024, <https://www.g77.org/doc/>.

## Topic I: Examining the Impact of South-South Migration on Populations and Economies

### Introduction

In 2019, over 270 million people were categorized as migrants, or individuals not residing in their Member State of birth.<sup>23</sup> Migrant populations globally have increased by 120 million since 1990.<sup>24</sup> In 2012, 35 percent of global migration was categorized as South-North migration, meaning migration from a Member State in the Global South to a Member State in the Global North.<sup>25</sup> The Global South is a term referring to Member States which are less industrialized and have lower Gross Domestic Product (GDP) than more developed Member States, which are commonly referred to as the Global North.<sup>26</sup> This name originated after former German Chancellor Willy Brandt wrote a report stating that the majority of the industrialized world was located geographically north of the equator.<sup>27</sup> This is now referred to as the “Brandt Line.”<sup>28</sup> While there has been intense focus and research directed toward South-North migration, 36.5 percent of international migration can actually be categorized as South-South.<sup>29</sup> South-South migration is defined as migration between two or more Member States in the Global South.<sup>30</sup> Migration can impact a Member State’s labor markets, division of resources, and cultural norms.<sup>31</sup> In many Member States in the Global South, migration has caused a loss of skilled human resources, commonly referred to as the “brain drain” phenomenon.<sup>32</sup> In a 2001 statement, the Group of 77 shared that migration was no longer a secondary issue for the body.<sup>33</sup> Ambassador from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nassrollah Kazemi Kamyab stated on behalf of the G-77 at the UN Headquarters that any successful and durable solutions for migration must consider factors such as economic inequalities in developing regions. He emphasized the need to prevent the further marginalization of developing regions, as well the need to halt the growing imbalances between developing and developed Member States.<sup>34</sup>

### History

Prior to the 19th century, the concept of international migration didn’t exist across much of the Global South.<sup>35</sup> Much of pre-colonial Africa, Asia, North America, and South America was defined by ethnic and tribal identity rather than shared national identity.<sup>36</sup> Colonialism and the establishment of state borders starting in the late 19th century largely influenced the dynamic between the newly defined states.<sup>37</sup> The partitioning of Africa was not

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<sup>23</sup> Engler, Phillip, Margaux MacDonald, Roberto Piazza, and Galon Sher. “Migration to Advanced Economies Can Raise Growth.” *International Monetary Fund*, n.d. <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2020/06/19/blog-weo-chapter4-migration-to-advanced-economies-can-raise-growth>.

<sup>24</sup> Engler et al. Migration to Advanced Economies Can Raise Growth.

<sup>25</sup> “Population Facts.” *United Nations* 2012, no. 3 (June 2012). [https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/popfacts/popfacts\\_2012-3\\_South-South\\_migration.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/popfacts/popfacts_2012-3_South-South_migration.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> Brooke-Holland, Louisa. “What Is the Global South?” *UK Parliament House of Commons Library*, July 11, 2024. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/what-is-the-global-south/>.

<sup>27</sup> Lees, Nicholas. “The Brandt Line After Forty Years: The More North–South Relations Change, The More They Stay the Same? BISA,” November 23, 2020.

<https://www.bisa.ac.uk/articles/brandt-line-after-forty-years-more-north-south-relations-change-more-they-stay-same>.

<sup>28</sup> Lees et al. The Brandt Line After Forty Years: The More North–South Relations Change, The More They Stay the Same?

<sup>29</sup> Schewel, Kerilyn, and Alix Debray. “Global Trends in South–South Migration.” In *The Palgrave Handbook of South–South Migration and Inequality*, edited by Heaven Crawley and Joseph Kofi Teye, 153–81. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2024. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-39814-8\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-39814-8_8).

<sup>30</sup> Bakewell, Oliver, Hein de Haas, Stephen Castles, Simona Vezzoli, and Gunvor Jónsson. “South-South Migration and Human Development: Reflections on African Experiences.” *IMI Working Paper Series* 15 (2009). <https://www.migrationinstitute.org/publications/wp-15-09>.

<sup>31</sup> Engler et al. Migration to Advanced Economies Can Raise Growth

<sup>32</sup> Carrington, William, and Enrica Detragiache. “How Extensive is the Brain Drain?” *International Monetary Fund* 36 (n.d.). <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/1999/06/carringt.htm>.

<sup>33</sup> United Nations, Group of 77. *Statement by Ambassador Nassrollah Kazemi Kamyab (Islamic Republic of Iran), on behalf of the Group of 77, on Agenda Item 100: International migration and development*. New York, NY: UN Headquarters, 2001. <https://www.g77.org/Speeches/100501.htm>.

<sup>34</sup> *Statement by Ambassador Nassrollah Kazemi Kamyab (Islamic Republic of Iran)*.

<sup>35</sup> Bakewell et al. South-South Migration and Human Development: Reflections on African Experiences.

<sup>36</sup> Bakewell et al. South-South Migration and Human Development: Reflections on African Experiences.

<sup>37</sup> Bakewell et al. South-South Migration and Human Development: Reflections on African Experiences.

determined by African politicians and leaders.<sup>38</sup> Instead, partitions were decided by European powers at the Berlin Conference in 1884, which was also commonly referred to as the “scramble for Africa.”<sup>39</sup> Leaders from the European colonial powers – the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, etc. – negotiated treaties and borders with one another without consulting any African societies.<sup>40</sup> This resulted in state borders which ignored the local communities and ethnic territories.<sup>41</sup> These enforced borders hindered many African people’s ability to practice nomadic customs, and permanently altered the economic and social systems of many communities.<sup>42</sup>

Large-scale South-South migration has historically been involuntary and enforced.<sup>43</sup> One of the most notorious examples of large-scale involuntary South-South migration was the transatlantic slave trade.<sup>44</sup> From approximately 1526 to 1867, over 12.5 million African men, women, and children were captured, transported to the Americas across the Atlantic Ocean, and sold into slavery.<sup>45</sup> Many of these slaves were forcibly taken from their homes in Central and Western Africa and shipped from West African ports to work on tobacco and sugar farms.<sup>46</sup> Humanitarian crises and intrastate conflicts have also historically been one of the leading causes of large-scale South-South migration.<sup>47</sup> In 2013, political and economic tensions in South Sudan led to one of the most notable, recent examples of South-South migration, where over 2.3 million South Sudanese people were forced to migrate to neighboring Member States.<sup>48</sup> This large-scale migration created economic tensions for South Sudan’s bordering Member States, who were not prepared for the population surge.<sup>49</sup>

In 2014, increased political conflict and economic strain across Venezuela triggered a massive increase in Venezuelan out-migration.<sup>50</sup> This conflict was largely due to the policies of an authoritarian government and the global collapse in oil prices from 2014 to 2016.<sup>51</sup> Oil prices globally dropped over 70 percent compared to 2013 oil prices during this time period.<sup>52</sup> Venezuela contains one of the largest oil reserves globally and the Venezuelan government is largely reliant on the export of natural gas and oil for its income.<sup>53</sup> Other reasons for the mass exodus included food shortages and lack of access to medical care.<sup>54</sup> As of 2024, there are over 7.7 million Venezuelan

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<sup>38</sup> “Colonial Borders in Africa: Improper Design and Its Impact on African Borderland Communities | Wilson Center.” Accessed October 12, 2024.  
<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/colonial-borders-in-africa-improper-design-and-its-impact-on-african-borderland-communities>.

<sup>39</sup> Heath, Elizabeth. “Berlin Conference of 1884–1885.” In *Encyclopedia of Africa*. Oxford University Press, 2010.  
<https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/acref/9780195337709.001.0001/acref-9780195337709-e-0467>.

<sup>40</sup> Heath. Berlin Conference of 1884–1885.

<sup>41</sup> “Colonial Borders in Africa.”

<sup>42</sup> “Colonial Borders in Africa.”

<sup>43</sup> United Nations University. “How Global South Perspectives Challenge Thinking On Migration,” January 17, 2024.  
<https://unu.edu/cpr/blog-post/how-global-south-perspectives-challenge-thinking-migration>.

<sup>44</sup> United Nations University. How Global South Perspectives Challenge Thinking On Migration

<sup>45</sup> “Historical Context: Facts about the Slave Trade and Slavery | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.” Accessed August 21, 2024.

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/teacher-resources/historical-context-facts-about-slave-trade-and-slavery#:~:text=TRANS%20ATLANTIC%20SLAVE%20VOYAGES,million%20arrived%20in%20the%20Americas>.

<sup>46</sup> Black History Month 2024. “Africa before Transatlantic Enslavement,” Accessed October 9, 2024.

<https://www.blackhistorymonth.org.uk/article/section/history-of-slavery/africa-before-transatlantic-enslavement/>.

<sup>47</sup> Reidy, Eric. “South-South Migration Has Long Been Overlooked. Why?,” n.d.

<https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/interview/2021/7/8/why-south-south-migration-has-long-been-overlooked>.

<sup>48</sup> “South Sudan Refugee Crisis Explained.” *UN Refugees*, n.d.

<https://www.unrefugees.org/news/south-sudan-refugee-crisis-explained/>.

<sup>49</sup> National Centre for Social Research. “The Sudan Crisis and Implications for Neighbouring Countries,” September 23, 2024.  
<https://natcen.ac.uk/events/sudan-crisis-and-implications-neighbouring-countries>.

<sup>50</sup> Broner, Tamara Taraciuk. “The Venezuelan Exodus.” *Human Rights Watch*, September 3, 2018.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/09/03/venezuelan-exodus/need-regional-response-unprecedented-migration-crisis>.

<sup>51</sup> World Bank Blogs. “What Triggered the Oil Price Plunge of 2014-2016 and Why It Failed to Deliver an Economic Impetus in Eight Charts.” Accessed December 16, 2024.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/developmenttalk/what-triggered-oil-price-plunge-2014-2016-and-why-it-failed-deliver-economic-impetus-eight-charts>.

<sup>52</sup> “What Triggered the Oil Price Plunge of 2014-2016”

<sup>53</sup> “Venezuela: The Rise and Fall of a Petrostate | Council on Foreign Relations.” Accessed December 15, 2024.

<https://www.cfr.org/background/venezuela-crisis>.

<sup>54</sup> Broner. “The Venezuelan Exodus.”

refugees and migrants globally.<sup>55</sup> Over 6.5 million of the Venezuelan refugees and migrants live in Latin America, South America, and the Caribbean.<sup>56</sup> The Member State with the largest population of Venezuelan migrants and refugees is neighboring Colombia, where there are over 2.8 million Venezuelans living as of November 2024.<sup>57</sup>

In 2015, the Colombian government began taking steps to integrate Venezuelan refugee migrants into the labor market in addition to protecting vulnerable populations such as children.<sup>58</sup> Colombia identified and prioritized three approaches to properly handling migration.<sup>59</sup> First, the government established a legal and institution basis to support the economic and social integration of migrants including the establishment of a national Migration Management Office.<sup>60</sup> Second, Colombia expanded access to markets and services including the development of services to protect vulnerable populations such as family reunification, human trafficking protection, and protection of children.<sup>61</sup> Lastly, the government supported the social integration of Venezuelans and Colombians through providing pathways for permanent citizenship for migrants and refugees.<sup>62</sup> The effects shown by these programs proved to be overwhelmingly positive.<sup>63</sup> In 2022, more than 640,000 Venezuelans were registered for Colombian social services, and 401,000 Venezuelans were registered for Colombian financial assistance.<sup>64</sup> The Colombian economy has benefited from the increase in Venezuelan migrants and refugees.<sup>65</sup> In 2019, the income tax collected from Venezuelan migrants in Colombia was calculated at USD 38.7 million, and the household spending of Venezuelans in Colombia was calculated at USD 150 million.<sup>66</sup>

### ***Current Situation***

In the 21st century, South-South migration plays a key role in the economies of the Global South.<sup>67</sup> There has been a notable increase in labor migration across the Global South.<sup>68</sup> Labor Migration is defined as the act of traveling abroad to pursue job opportunities, often for a temporary amount of time, in order to generate income for families at home.<sup>69</sup> This income is known as remittance, or earnings sent home by migrants either in the form of money or physical goods.<sup>70</sup> Remittance accounts for about USD 800 billion of global GDP.<sup>71</sup> Migrants often work in physical labor, with male migrants working in coal, oil, agriculture, and construction.<sup>72</sup> Female migrants primarily work either in the textile industry or doing domestic work such as cleaning.<sup>73</sup> In 2023, the income generated from labor

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<sup>55</sup> “Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela | R4V.” Accessed December 15, 2024. <https://www.r4v.info/en/refugeeandmigrants>.

<sup>56</sup> “Venezuela: The Rise and Fall of a Petrostate | Council on Foreign Relations,” accessed December 15, 2024, <https://www.cfr.org/background/venezuela-crisis>.

<sup>57</sup> “Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.”

<sup>58</sup> Rossiasco, Paula, and Patricia Narváez. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants: Colombia Case Study of Migration from Venezuela.” *World Bank*, 2023. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/7277e925bdaa64d6355c42c897721299-0050062023/original/WDR-Colombia-Cause-Study-FORMATTED.pdf>.

<sup>59</sup> Rossiasco et al. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants.”

<sup>60</sup> Rossiasco et al. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants.”

<sup>61</sup> Rossiasco et al. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants.”

<sup>62</sup> Rossiasco et al. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants.”

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<sup>65</sup> Rossiasco et al. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants.”

<sup>66</sup> Rossiasco et al. “Adapting Public Policies in Response to an Unprecedented Influx of Refugees and Migrants.”

<sup>67</sup> Sadiq, Kamal, and Gerasimos Tsurapas. “Reliant on Labor Migration, the Global South Forges a New Social Contract with Its Citizens.” *Migration Policy Institute*, n.d. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/causes-south-south-migration-and-its-socioeconomic-effects>.

<sup>68</sup> Sadiq et al. “Reliant on Labor Migration, the Global South Forges a New Social Contract with Its Citizens.”

<sup>69</sup> Sadiq et al. “Reliant on Labor Migration, the Global South Forges a New Social Contract with Its Citizens.”

<sup>70</sup> Ratha, Dilip. “What Are Remittances?” *International Monetary Fund*, n.d.

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/basics/pdf/ratha-remittances.pdf>.

<sup>71</sup> “Animated Chart: Remittance Flows and GDP Impact by Country.” *World Economic Forum*, January 27, 2023.

<https://www.weforum.org/stories/2023/01/chart-remittance-flows-impact-gdp-country/>.

<sup>72</sup> Schewel, Kerilyn, and Alix Debray. “Global Trends in South–South Migration.” In *The Palgrave Handbook of South–South Migration and Inequality*, edited by Heaven Crawley and Joseph Kofi Teye, 153–81. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2024. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-39814-8\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-39814-8_8).

<sup>73</sup> Rakotonarivo, Andonirina. “Who Are the Women on the Move? A Portrait of Female Migrant Workers.” *ILOSTAT*, December 18, 2020. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/blog/who-are-the-women-on-the-move-a-portrait-of-female-migrant-workers/>.

migration accounted for a quarter of annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Global South.<sup>74</sup> As of 2024, the average GDP per capita in developing economies is USD 6,700, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).<sup>75</sup> For comparison, the IMF reports the average GDP in “Advanced Markets” is USD 58,260.<sup>76</sup>

A challenge facing the Global South when addressing South-South migration relates to the complications throughout the migration process, including forced return migration and human trafficking.<sup>77</sup> Return migration is defined as the movement of an individual from a host Member State back to their Member State of origin, usually after spending a significant amount of time outside of their Member State of origin.<sup>78</sup> While a large amount of return migration occurs because of temporary work Visas, many South-South return migrants are forcibly removed due to humanitarian and economic crises in the Member State they migrated to.<sup>79</sup> An example of this is the Malian repatriation operation in 2003.<sup>80</sup> During this time, 73,612 Malian citizens who had been living in Côte D’Ivoire returned to Mali in response to the civil war in Côte D’Ivoire.<sup>81</sup> While the civil war was not happening within the national borders of Mali, there were adverse economic effects of the forced return migration.<sup>82</sup> A survey published by the African Development Bank Group (ADB) found a decline in remittance from Malians abroad had led to a 6.2 percent drop in GDP in the years following the mass reintegration of Malians from Côte D’Ivoire.<sup>83</sup>

Another challenge that affects both the economies and populations within South-South migration is high levels of human trafficking.<sup>84</sup> Human trafficking is defined by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as the “recruitment, transportation, harboring, receipt of people through force, fraud, or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit.”<sup>85</sup> In West Africa, UNICEF reports that an estimated 200,000 children are trafficked for labor yearly.<sup>86</sup> Women in the Global South are commonly trafficked for both labor and sexual purposes.<sup>87</sup> In addition to the human cost, trafficking and the illegal smuggling of migrants across borders undermines the economies of all Member States involved.<sup>88</sup> It creates an influx of untaxed revenue and lowers national GDP as labor costs are driven down.<sup>89</sup> This is due to the involuntary and unpaid labor of trafficked migrants.<sup>90</sup> The World Bank reports that economic shocks directly correlate with increased incidents of human trafficking.<sup>91</sup> Economic shocks are defined as sudden and unexpected changes which negatively disrupt the economy and can have long-term effects.<sup>92</sup> In

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<sup>74</sup> Sadiq, Kamal, and Gerasimos Tsurapas. “Reliant on Labor Migration, the Global South Forges a New Social Contract with Its Citizens.” *Migration Policy Institute*, n.d.

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/causes-south-south-migration-and-its-socioeconomic-effects>.

<sup>75</sup> “GDP Per Capita, Current Prices.” *International Monetary Fund*, n.d.

<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPDPC@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>.

<sup>76</sup> “GDP Per Capita, Current Prices.”

<sup>77</sup> Migrant Protection Platform. “South-South Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities,” accessed August 24, 2024, <https://migrantprotection.iom.int/en/resources/study/south-south-return-migration-challenges-and-opportunities>.

<sup>78</sup> European Union. “Return Migration Definition,” accessed December 14, 2024, [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/return\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/return_en).

<sup>79</sup> Migrant Protection Platform. “South-South Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities.”

<sup>80</sup> Calenda, Davide. “Return Migration to Mali: Examining Definitions and Statistical Sources.” *European University Institute*, 2012. [https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/21315/RDP\\_CRIS\\_2012\\_02.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y](https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/21315/RDP_CRIS_2012_02.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y).

<sup>81</sup> Calenda. Return Migration to Mali: Examining Definitions and Statistical Sources.

<sup>82</sup> “Mali.” *African Development Bank Group*, 2012.

<https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Mali%20Full%20PDF%20Country%20Note.pdf>.

<sup>83</sup> Mali. *African Development Bank Group*.

<sup>84</sup> “Economic Shocks and Human Risks.” *The World Bank and the International Organization for Migration*, n.d. [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/ECONOM~1\\_0.PDF](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/ECONOM~1_0.PDF).

<sup>85</sup> United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime. “Human-Trafficking,” accessed December 14, 2024, [//www.unodc.org/en/human-Trafficking/Human-Trafficking.html](https://www.unodc.org/en/human-Trafficking/Human-Trafficking.html).

<sup>86</sup> Bilip, Ratha, and William Shaw. “Causes of South-South Migration and Its Socioeconomic Effects.” *Migration Policy Group*, October 17, 2007. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/causes-south-south-migration-and-its-socioeconomic-effects>.

<sup>87</sup> Bilip et al. “Causes of South-South Migration and Its Socioeconomic Effects.”

<sup>88</sup> Wheaton, Elizabeth, Edward Schauer, and Thomas Galli. “Economics of Human Trafficking.” *International Organization for Migration*, n.d. <https://www.amherst.edu/media/view/247221/original/Economics+of+Human+Trafficking.pdf>.

<sup>89</sup> Wheaton et al. “Causes of South-South Migration and Its Socioeconomic Effects.”

<sup>90</sup> Wheaton et al. “Causes of South-South Migration and Its Socioeconomic Effects.”

<sup>91</sup> “Economic Shocks and Human Risks.” *The World Bank and the International Organization for Migration*, n.d. [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/ECONOM~1\\_0.PDF](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/ECONOM~1_0.PDF).

<sup>92</sup> “Economic Shocks and Human Risks.” *The World Bank and the International Organization for Migration*

Cambodia, human trafficking, specifically of women and children, has long been a challenge.<sup>93</sup> In 2006, the Phnom Penh region was estimated to have 15,000 trafficked sex workers, 5,000 of whom were estimated to be under the age of 18.<sup>94</sup> The United States State Department 2023 Trafficking Report stated that an estimated 100,000 migrant workers were illegally trafficked into Cambodia in 2023, either for labor exploitation or for sex trafficking.<sup>95</sup> A large portion of these migrants originate from Thailand, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea.<sup>96</sup> These Member States have seen adverse effects due to the loss of potential remittances as well as the exploitation of their vulnerable populations.<sup>97</sup>

### ***Actions Taken by the United Nations***

In 1978, 138 Member States adopted the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) through the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).<sup>98</sup> BAPA was instrumental in promoting technology cooperation and global development in the Global South.<sup>99</sup> One of the objectives listed in BAPA was to increase information and labor exchanges across developing Member States.<sup>100</sup> This represents one of the first major UN facilitated South-South migration events.<sup>101</sup> In 2019, forty years after the adoption of BAPA, UNOSSC assessed the outcomes of the agreement at a summit known as BAPA+40.<sup>102</sup> Results showed that BAPA showed incredible success in many developing Member States.<sup>103</sup> This is done by providing a framework for Member States that outlines information sharing and cooperation amongst other Member States in the Global South.<sup>104</sup> Notably, Belize reported having an economic and social transformation over the previous 37 years, citing South-South cooperation and resource exchanges as a prime reason for the economy's success.<sup>105</sup> Encompassed within South-South cooperation is the prioritization of open communication in regards to South-South migration.<sup>106</sup> Migration numbers had increased greatly in between the original BAPA and BAPA+40.<sup>107</sup> In 1980, the population of refugees and migrants in Belize was just under 14,000 people.<sup>108</sup> In 2020, that number had increased to over 62,000 people.<sup>109</sup> This population increase led to an increased national GDP as well as gaps being filled in the sugar and banana agro-industries.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> “Sex Trafficking in Cambodia as a Complex Humanitarian Emergency | Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice,” accessed December 15, 2024, <https://crownschool.uchicago.edu/student-life/advocates-forum/sex-trafficking-cambodia-complex-humanitarian-emergency>.

<sup>94</sup> Ponlok, Visal Nary. “The Impact of Anti-Human Trafficking Laws on Local Communities in Cambodia: A Case Study of the Phnom Penh Region.” *Studies in Law and Justice* 3, no. 3 (2024): 84–89. <https://doi.org/10.56397/SLJ.2024.09.09>.

<sup>95</sup> Cambodia, U. S. Mission. “2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Cambodia.” U.S. Embassy in Cambodia, June 16, 2023. <https://kh.usembassy.gov/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report-cambodia/>.

<sup>96</sup> “2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Cambodia.”

<sup>97</sup> “2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Cambodia.”

<sup>98</sup> “Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978) – UNOSSC,” accessed October 10, 2024, <https://unsouthsouth.org/bapa40/documents/buenos-aires-plan-of-action/>.

<sup>99</sup> “Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978)”

<sup>100</sup> “Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978)”

<sup>101</sup> “Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978)”

<sup>102</sup> UNOSSC. “Participants, Acting Without a Vote, Adopted the Buenos Aires Outcome Document of BAPA+40,” March 29, 2019. <https://unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/29/participants-acting-without-a-vote-adopted-the-buenos-aires-outcome-document-of-bapa40/>.

<sup>103</sup> UNOSSC. “Participants, Acting Without a Vote, Adopted the Buenos Aires Outcome Document of BAPA+40.”

<sup>104</sup> UNOSSC. “Participants, Acting Without a Vote, Adopted the Buenos Aires Outcome Document of BAPA+40.”

<sup>105</sup> UNOSSC. “Participants, Acting Without a Vote, Adopted the Buenos Aires Outcome Document of BAPA+40.”

<sup>106</sup> UNOSSC. “Participants, Acting Without a Vote, Adopted the Buenos Aires Outcome Document of BAPA+40.”

<sup>107</sup> “Belize Immigration Statistics 1960-2024,” accessed December 15, 2024, <https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/BLZ/belize/immigration-statistics>.

<sup>108</sup> “Belize Immigration Statistics 1960-2024”.

<sup>109</sup> “Belize Immigration Statistics 1960-2024”.

<sup>110</sup> Migrants & Refugees Section. “Country Profiles: Belize,” accessed December 15, 2024, <https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/belize/>.



In 2017, G-77 was instrumental in the promotion of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (NYDRM).<sup>111</sup> NYDRM was originally adopted in 2016 by the United Nations General Assembly.<sup>112</sup> The declaration commits to the protection and support of all refugees and migrants.<sup>113</sup> One of the main pillars of this declaration was the need to work towards the establishment of a global agreement to guarantee safe and orderly migration, with emphasis on the Global South.<sup>114</sup> In 2018, the Global Compact for Orderly, Safe, and Regular Migration (GCM) was adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakech, Morocco.<sup>115</sup> The Group of 77 was a key contributor in the development of Objective 19 of the GCM.<sup>116</sup> Objective 19 focused on migration and diasporas, emphasizing the need to smoothly integrate migrants and refugees into their local labor markets while protecting against the exploitation of vulnerable populations.<sup>117</sup>

The Group of 77 has the unique challenge of combating economic challenges in the Global South, including challenges associated with migration.<sup>118</sup> At the Third South Summit in 2024, the Minister of the Group of 77, Odongo Jeje Abubakhar from the Republic of Uganda, recognized the importance of international migration for the development of the Global South.<sup>119</sup> Abubakhar called upon G-77 Member States to further promote South-South migration and emphasized the need for a coordinated approach to harness the positive effects.<sup>120</sup>

UNOSSC observed the United Nations South-South Cooperation Day on September 24, 2024.<sup>121</sup> The purpose of South-South Cooperation Day was to highlight the objectives and principles for future South-South relations.<sup>122</sup> South-South Cooperation Day was based around United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which focuses on increasing global partnership.<sup>123</sup> A large amount of emphasis was placed on the New Urban Agenda, whose vision is to ensure economic development in the Global South while maintaining humane habitat and labor conditions.<sup>124</sup> This in turn will greatly benefit underpaid migrant workers.<sup>125</sup>

### ***Case Study: Bangladesh and Mauritius***

Both the benefits and challenges of South-South migration can be observed when examining the influx of Bangladeshi labor into Mauritius.<sup>126</sup> Citizens of Bangladesh are highly reliant on foreign work.<sup>127</sup> Since 1976, over

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<sup>111</sup> Group of 77. “Intergovernmental Negotiations of the Global Compact for Migration,” March 10, 2017. <https://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=170310b>.

<sup>112</sup> “Intergovernmental Negotiations of the Global Compact for Migration.”

<sup>113</sup> “Intergovernmental Negotiations of the Global Compact for Migration.”

<sup>114</sup> UNHCR US. “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,” accessed December 15, 2024, <https://www.unhcr.org/us/what-we-do/protect-human-rights/asylum-and-migration/new-york-declaration-refugees-and-migrants>.

<sup>115</sup> “Global Compact for Migration, Intergovernmental Conference, 2018 Marrakech,” accessed December 15, 2024, <https://www.un.org/en/conf/migration/#:~:text=The%20Intergovernmental%20Conference%20to%20Adopt,and%2011th%20of%20December%2C%202018>.

<sup>116</sup> United Nations Network on Migration. “GCM Objective 19 - Migrant and Diaspora Contributions,” October 24, 2024. <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/taxonomy/term/297>.

<sup>117</sup> “GCM Objective 19.”

<sup>118</sup> “Outcome Document of the Third South Summit,” accessed August 27, 2024, [https://www.g77.org/doc/3southsummit\\_outcome.htm](https://www.g77.org/doc/3southsummit_outcome.htm).

<sup>119</sup> “Outcome Document of the Third South Summit.”

<sup>120</sup> “Outcome Document of the Third South Summit.”

<sup>121</sup> “South-South Cooperation Day: A Call for a Better Tomorrow | UN-Habitat,” accessed October 10, 2024, <https://unhabitat.org/news/11-sep-2024/south-south-cooperation-day-a-call-for-a-better-tomorrow>.

<sup>122</sup> “South-South Cooperation Day: A Call for a Better Tomorrow.”

<sup>123</sup> “Goal 17 | Department of Economic and Social Affairs,” accessed October 10, 2024, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal17>.

<sup>124</sup> Habitat III. “The New Urban Agenda,” accessed October 10, 2024, <https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>.

<sup>125</sup> Habitat III. “The New Urban Agenda.”

<sup>126</sup> University of Strathclyde. “Health and Well-Being in South-South Migration: A Case Study of Bangladeshi Workers in Mauritius,” accessed August 19, 2024, <https://pureportal.strath.ac.uk/en/projects/health-and-well-being-in-south-south-migration-a-case-study-of-ba>.

<sup>127</sup> University of Strathclyde. “Health and Well-Being in South-South Migration.”

1.6 million short-term labor migration contracts have been signed by Bangladeshi citizens.<sup>128</sup> Once these labor contracts end, most migrants return to Bangladesh instead of permanently migrating.<sup>129</sup> In 2023, it was estimated that Bangladeshi labor migrants generated over USD 21.9 billion in remittances from short-term labor contracts.<sup>130</sup> Most Bangladeshi short-term labor migrants are male and work labor jobs that require little to no formal training.<sup>131</sup>

Mauritius has become a popular destination for Bangladeshi labor migrants due to its similar industrial and cultural standards.<sup>132</sup> In 2019, over 8,400 Bangladeshi workers migrated to Mauritius for a temporary labor contract.<sup>133</sup> It is the only Member State in Southern Africa to possess a formal temporary labor migration policy.<sup>134</sup> Mauritius also possesses a formal process for temporary employment of unskilled workers.<sup>135</sup> The National Migration and Development Policy (NMDP) of Mauritius has four main pillars: policy and institutional coherence, prosperity, partnership, and protection. Mauritius greatly benefits from incoming short-term labor migration.<sup>136</sup> In 2014, the World Bank reported that labor migrants in Mauritius increased the Member State's GDP by over 3.6 percent.<sup>137</sup>

While there are major economic benefits for both governments, Bangladeshi migrants in Mauritius face poor labor and living conditions.<sup>138</sup> A case study was developed from the experiences of 41 Bangladeshi work migrants in Mauritius in order to determine their quality of life and economic statuses. The migrants worked in construction, textile, food, and manufacturing plants and expressed varying levels of contentment in their lives in Mauritius.<sup>139</sup> The subjects reported poor mental health, medical and safety negligence at their work sites, and poor wages.<sup>140</sup> There was an overall theme among the participants that the labor they were doing was not meaningful to them.<sup>141</sup> However, many of the subjects reported increased senses of self-worth and importance due to their ability to send money to their families in Bangladesh.<sup>142</sup>

## Conclusion

South-South migration plays an important role in the global economy and its effects on populations. In order to eliminate poverty and inequality in the Global South, it is necessary that the Group of 77 encourage a broader understanding of South-South cooperation. G-77 recognizes the impact of migration on the global economy, and desires to address the negative consequences of unmanaged South-South migration. A multilateral approach is necessary to ensure the elimination of poverty and the achievement of SDG 17. In order for G-77 to best manage South-South migration, Member States must emphasize the importance of following shared frameworks such as BAPA and GCM. This includes not only the promotion of existing United Nations agreements, but also the encouragement of the development of new migration policies on a national level.

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<sup>128</sup> Farhana, Khandaker, and Kazi Mannan. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances." *Migration Policy Institute*, n.d. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/bangladesh-migration-remittances-profile>.

<sup>129</sup> Farhana et al. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances."

<sup>130</sup> Farhana et al. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances."

<sup>131</sup> Farhana et al. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances."

<sup>132</sup> University of Strathclyde. "Health and Well-Being in South-South Migration: A Case Study of Bangladeshi Workers in Mauritius," accessed August 19, 2024, <https://pureportal.strath.ac.uk/en/projects/health-and-well-being-in-south-south-migration-a-case-study-of-ba>.

<sup>133</sup> Crush, Jonathan, and Vincent Williams. "Mauritius: Labour Migration Review." *Southern African Migration Management Project*, n.d. <https://www.sammproject.org/wp-content/uploads/download-manager-files/English-Mauritius-Labour-Migration-Review-Digital.pdf>.

<sup>134</sup> Crush et al. "Mauritius: Labour Migration Review."

<sup>135</sup> Crush et al. "Mauritius: Labour Migration Review."

<sup>136</sup> Crush et al. "Mauritius: Labour Migration Review."

<sup>137</sup> "Mauritius: Migrant Workers Driving Manufacturing." *African Business*, November 21, 2016. <https://african.business/2016/11/economy/mauritius-migrant-workers-driving-manufacturing>.

<sup>138</sup> "Health and Well-Being in South-South Migration."

<sup>139</sup> "Health and Well-Being in South-South Migration."

<sup>140</sup> Farhana et al. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances."

<sup>141</sup> Farhana et al. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances."

<sup>142</sup> Farhana et al. "Bangladesh's Economic Vitality Owes in Part to Migration and Remittances."

### ***Committee Directive***

Delegates should assess both the positive and negative effects of South-South migration and consider policies and frameworks in order to mitigate migration conflict. While conducting their research, delegates should consider the following questions: What is the existing position on migration/immigration in your Member State? Does the change in industry from one Member State to another affect how South-South migration should be addressed? What preexisting G-77 initiatives could be expanded upon to include more guidance on migration? How does the Global North impact South-South migration? What would your Member State lose or gain from restrictive migration policies?

## II. Promoting Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability through Infrastructure and Information Sharing

### *Introduction*

Climate change represents one of the most profound challenges of our time, threatening ecosystems, economies, and societies on a global scale.<sup>143</sup> Among the most vulnerable to its impacts are the Member States of the Group of 77 (G-77), which consists primarily of developing Member States, some of which face existential risks due to rising sea levels, more frequent and severe extreme weather events, and shifting agricultural patterns. According to the United Nations, the economic losses from climate-related disasters in developing Member States are estimated to exceed USD 290 billion annually, underscoring the urgency of addressing these challenges.<sup>144</sup> These changes jeopardize food security, water availability, and the livelihoods of millions of people. For the G-77, the effects of climate change are compounded by insufficient infrastructure and limited mechanisms for sharing critical information.<sup>145</sup> Adaptive capacity, defined as the ability of systems, institutions, and communities to adjust to potential damage, take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences, is severely constrained in many G-77 Member States. This limitation hinders their ability to recover from or effectively address climate challenges. Similarly, investments in resilient infrastructure—infrastructure designed to withstand, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change—are lagging.<sup>146</sup> Resilient infrastructure not only mitigates climate-related damage but also reduces long-term costs, improves economic stability, and ensures the continuity of essential services such as transportation, water, and energy systems. To confront this reality, prioritizing investments in resilient and sustainable infrastructure is essential. Such investments mitigate the impacts of climate change while catalyzing economic growth and sustainable development. At the same time, the development of robust information-sharing networks among G-77 Member States is equally crucial. By exchanging data, best practices, and innovative solutions, Member States can strengthen their collective capacity to address the transboundary nature of climate challenges. Enhanced collaboration ensures that climate policies are informed, adaptive, and effective.<sup>147</sup> Integrating resilient infrastructure development with comprehensive information-sharing frameworks allows the G-77 to amplify its role in global climate strategies. By leveraging these tools, the G-77 can drive sustainable development, strengthen international partnerships, and champion the transition to a climate-resilient future.<sup>148</sup>

### *History*

The G-77 has a notable history of promoting climate resilience and environmental sustainability through infrastructure development and information sharing.<sup>149</sup> Initially centered on economic issues, the group quickly recognized the undeniable connection between economic growth and environmental sustainability, expanding its agenda to include environmental concerns.<sup>150</sup> This shift became particularly evident in 1992, during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, where the G-77 played a critical role in advocating for the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a landmark treaty that set the foundation for global climate policy.<sup>151</sup> The UNFCCC emphasized the need for international cooperation and differentiated responsibilities, principles that the G-77 championed to ensure equitable commitments for developing Member States. Earlier, the

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<sup>143</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Climate Change Impacts: Agriculture and Food Supply," accessed August 21, 2024, <https://www.epa.gov/climateimpacts/climate-change-impacts-agriculture-and-food-supply>.

<sup>144</sup> United Nations. "Key Findings." United Nations Climate Change, accessed January 9, 2025, <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/key-findings>.

<sup>145</sup> Group of 77, "About the Group of 77," accessed August 9, 2024, <http://www.g77.org>.

<sup>146</sup> OECD. "Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure." OECD, accessed January 9, 2025, <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/sustainable-and-resilient-infrastructure.html>.

<sup>147</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Annual Report 2019. UNFCCC, 2019.

<sup>148</sup> Global Environment Facility. "How the GEF Supports Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation." *Global Environment Facility*, accessed August 20, 2024, <https://www.thegef.org/topics/climate-change>.

<sup>149</sup> South Centre. "G-77 Summit Declaration Addresses Global Challenges." *South Centre*, accessed August 21, 2024, <https://www.southcentre.int/question/g77-summit-declaration-addresses-global-challenges/>.

<sup>150</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), *The History and Role of the Group of 77 in the United Nations* (New York: United Nations, 2004).

<sup>151</sup> United Nations, "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change," 1992, accessed August 9, 2024, <https://unfccc.int>.

group's efforts in the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment had already signaled its growing emphasis on environmental issues, highlighting its commitment to balancing development with sustainability.<sup>152</sup>

Over time, international efforts to bridge these gaps have included initiatives like the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which was created in 1991 to provide financial support and technical assistance for environmental projects in developing regions.<sup>153</sup> The GEF has funded numerous projects aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. For example, the GEF supported the development of a community-based climate change adaptation project in Bangladesh, which helped vulnerable coastal communities increase resilience to flooding and storm surges.<sup>154</sup> However, the scale of funding from the GEF is generally smaller compared to other mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF). The GCF was established in 2010 under the UNFCCC to support large-scale, transformative climate projects.<sup>155</sup> The GCF's funding capacity makes it a more viable option for addressing significant infrastructure needs, such as renewable energy projects or large-scale adaptation initiatives. For instance, the GCF has funded a \$100 million project in the Philippines to enhance the Member State's capacity for climate resilience and disaster risk management.<sup>156</sup> While the GEF and the Adaptation Fund have been instrumental in supporting smaller-scale projects, the GCF offers greater financial resources, which are crucial for larger infrastructure and systemic changes.

The G-77, as the largest coalition of developing Member States, championed the inclusion of provisions that recognized the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" (CBDR). This principle asserts that developed Member States should bear a greater burden for addressing climate change due to their historical contributions to greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>157</sup> The UNFCCC was particularly beneficial because it acknowledged the developmental and economic challenges faced by the Global South.<sup>158</sup> Many G-77 Member States were, and remain, vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These impacts include rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and reduced agricultural productivity, which threaten their development goals. By advocating for financial and technological assistance from developed Member States, the G-77 sought to ensure that the transition to sustainable development would not compromise their economic growth.<sup>159</sup> This advocacy led to initiatives like the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF has provided tangible support for projects such as Morocco's Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex.<sup>160</sup> This project significantly boosted renewable energy production and reduced fossil fuel reliance, demonstrating the potential of such assistance to drive positive outcomes. Additionally, the G-77 believed that the treaty would create a framework for equitable global action. This framework would ensure that developing Member States receive support in adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts. For instance, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), established under the Kyoto Protocol—a landmark international treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions globally by setting legally binding targets for developed Member States—facilitated technology transfer and investment in emissions-reduction projects. In India, solar energy initiatives under this mechanism have expanded rural energy access.<sup>161</sup> Despite these successes, challenges remain. Some frameworks

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<sup>152</sup> "What Is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change?" UNFCCC, accessed January 9, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/what-is-the-united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change>.

<sup>153</sup> Global Environment Facility. "Who We Are." *Global Environment Facility*. Accessed August 21, 2024. <https://www.thegef.org/who-we-are>.

<sup>154</sup> Global Environment Facility (GEF), "Bangladesh," Global Environment Facility, accessed January 11, 2025, <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/country-profiles/bangladesh>.

<sup>155</sup> Global Environment Facility, "Enhancing Access and Increasing Impact: The Role of Multilateral Climate Funds," Global Environment Facility, accessed December 7, 2024, <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/enhancing-access-and-increasing-impact-role-multilateral-climate-funds>.

<sup>156</sup> Green Climate Fund, "Philippines," Green Climate Fund, accessed December 7, 2024, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/philippines>.

<sup>157</sup> "Earth Summit 1992," United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>.

<sup>158</sup> "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change," UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int>.

<sup>159</sup> "Climate Change and the Developing World," Climate Institute, <https://climate.org/role-of-developing-countries-in-climate-change>.

<sup>160</sup> World Bank Group, African Development Bank, and European Investment Bank, "Noor Ouarzazate Solar Power Plant Project: A Case Study," February 2022, accessed December 3, 2024, [https://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/sites/ppp.worldbank.org/files/2022-02/MoroccoNoorQuarzazateSolar\\_WBG\\_AfDB\\_EIB.pdf](https://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/sites/ppp.worldbank.org/files/2022-02/MoroccoNoorQuarzazateSolar_WBG_AfDB_EIB.pdf).

<sup>161</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), "The Clean Development Mechanism," accessed December 3, 2024,

have faced criticism for delays or insufficient funding. This highlights the need for sustained commitment and ongoing evaluation of outcomes.

### ***Current Situation***

The G-77 is actively promoting resilience to climate change and environmental sustainability by focusing on both infrastructure development and information sharing. Acknowledging the urgent need to combat climate change, the G-77 has placed a strong emphasis on enhancing sustainable infrastructure in Member States.<sup>162</sup> For example, the G-77 has supported renewable energy projects such as solar farms in sub-Saharan Africa and wind energy initiatives in Latin America.<sup>163</sup> These efforts aim to reduce carbon footprints and transition towards low-carbon energy systems. International partners, including the Green Climate Fund and bilateral aid from developed nations, provide financial support to bolster the capacity of G-77 Member States in this transition.<sup>164</sup>

Despite these efforts, the climate crisis remains critical, especially for the Global South.<sup>165</sup> One of the key challenges is the information deficit, which worsens the environmental vulnerabilities in these regions. Many G-77 Member States lack accurate climate data and the necessary technical expertise to effectively plan and implement adaptation strategies.<sup>166</sup> This information gap, combined with limited financial resources and inadequate infrastructure, makes it difficult to address and mitigate climate impacts. Initiatives like the Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS) program in African Member States aim to improve access to climate data and enhance forecasting capabilities. However, the scale of these initiatives remains insufficient to address the full scope of the crisis.<sup>167</sup>

In 2001, the G-77 supported the Marrakech Accords, which were key to operationalizing the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>168</sup> The Accords established critical mechanisms for climate finance and technology transfer, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).<sup>169</sup> The CDM enabled developing Member States to invest in emission-reduction projects in developing Member States.<sup>170</sup> This provided a channel for both financial flows and technology transfer to the G-77 Member States. For instance, technologies such as solar panels, wind turbines, and methane capture systems were deployed through these projects. These efforts directly reduced greenhouse gas emissions and simultaneously enhanced the resilience of infrastructure to climate impacts. The Marrakech Accords also paved the way for the creation of the Adaptation Fund, which finances projects and programs aimed at helping vulnerable Member States cope with the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>171</sup> Vulnerable Member States, including many in the G-77, can access the Adaptation Fund by submitting project proposals through accredited national or regional implementing entities. To qualify for funding, Member States must demonstrate the specific climate vulnerabilities they aim to address. They must also provide a clear plan detailing how the proposed project will enhance resilience or adaptive

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<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism>.

<sup>162</sup> Group of 77. "Outcome Document of the South Summit." *Group of 77*. Accessed August 21, 2024. [https://www.g77.org/doc/3southsummit\\_outcome.htm](https://www.g77.org/doc/3southsummit_outcome.htm).

<sup>163</sup> International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), *Renewable Energy Transition in Africa: An Action Agenda*, March 2021, [https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2021/March/Renewable\\_Energy\\_Transition\\_Africa\\_2021.pdf](https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2021/March/Renewable_Energy_Transition_Africa_2021.pdf).

<sup>164</sup> International Renewable Energy Agency. "Renewable Energy Projects in Developing Countries." Accessed September 29, 2024. <https://www.irena.org/energy-transition>.

<sup>165</sup> United Nations, *General Assembly Adopts Resolution on Climate Change and Sustainable Development*, January 11, 2025, <https://press.un.org/en/2024/ga12633.doc.htm>.

<sup>166</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), *Global Warming of 1.5°C: Summary for Policymakers*, Accessed January 10, 2025, <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>.

<sup>167</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Weather and Climate Systems in Africa*, accessed December 7, 2024, <https://www.undp.org/publications/weather-and-climate-systems-africa>.

<sup>168</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, "What Is the Kyoto Protocol?" accessed December 4, 2024, [https://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol](https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol).

<sup>169</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, "Marrakech Accords," UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/marrakech-accords>.

<sup>170</sup> "Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism>.

<sup>171</sup> "Adaptation Fund," UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/adaptation-fund>.

capacity.<sup>172</sup> The focus on resilience and adaptation is particularly relevant for G-77 Member States, as many face existential threats from rising sea levels, droughts, and extreme weather events. For example, in Bangladesh, the Adaptation Fund supported the construction of climate-resilient homes and embankments to protect communities from flooding.<sup>173</sup> Similarly, in Mozambique, funds were used to establish early warning systems for cyclones.<sup>174</sup> These efforts underscore the importance of resilient infrastructure. This includes elevated roads, seawalls, and drought-resistant agriculture systems, which enable Member States to withstand the impacts of climate change while pursuing economic growth. The G-77 viewed these mechanisms as essential for achieving long-term environmental sustainability without compromising development goals.

Historically, the challenge of information sharing for climate change in the Global South has been complex and evolving.<sup>175</sup> During the early years of climate discussions, particularly in the 1990s, developing Member States often lacked access to critical climate data and scientific research. This limitation reduced their capacity to engage effectively in global climate negotiations.<sup>176</sup> The establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 was a significant milestone. However, the dissemination of its findings to the Global South was uneven, leading to significant disparities in climate knowledge and preparedness. Despite these efforts, the G-77 has continuously pushed for more consistent, equitable, and accessible financing to ensure the scale of the climate crisis is met with commensurate action. The G-77's push for more robust information-sharing mechanisms reflects an ongoing recognition of the critical need for accessible and actionable climate information.

### ***Actions Taken By The United Nations***

The United Nations has long been at the forefront of global efforts to address climate change and promote environmental sustainability through a range of initiatives and agreements.<sup>177</sup> One of the earliest milestones in the UN's engagement with environmental issues was the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, which marked the first major international gathering focused on the environment.<sup>178</sup> This conference laid the foundation for future global environmental governance and led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a central body in coordinating the UN's environmental activities.<sup>179</sup> Over time, the UN has built on this foundation with landmark agreements, such as the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, and, more recently, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. This agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with Goal 9 focusing specifically on resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and innovation.<sup>180</sup>

In line with these objectives, the UN has been working closely with Member States to advance sustainable infrastructure projects through initiatives like the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF), which aims to mobilize private sector investment for infrastructure projects that align with sustainable development principles.<sup>181</sup> A prime

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<sup>172</sup> Adaptation Fund, "About," accessed December 4, 2024, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/about/>.

<sup>173</sup> Adaptation Fund, "Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh," accessed January 10, 2025, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/adaptation-initiative-climate-vulnerable-offshore-small-islands-riverine-charland-bangladesh/>.

<sup>174</sup> The World Bank, "Early Warning System Saves Lives in Mozambique," September 11, 2023, accessed January 10, 2025, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/09/11/early-warning-system-saves-lives-in-afe-mozambique>.

<sup>175</sup> Yale School of Public Health, "Improving Climate Change Communication in the Global South," Yale School of Public Health, last modified December 3, 2020, <https://ysph.yale.edu/about-school-of-public-health/communications-public-relations/publications/public-health-magazine/article/improving-climate-change-communication-in-the-global-south/>

<sup>176</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *The Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture and Food Security*. Working Paper No. 152, 2017, accessed August 21, 2024, [https://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2017/wp152\\_2017.pdf](https://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2017/wp152_2017.pdf).

<sup>177</sup> United Nations. "Support for Sustainable Development and Climate Action." *United Nations*, accessed August 21, 2024, <https://www.un.org/en/our-work/support-sustainable-development-and-climate-action>.

<sup>178</sup> United Nations. "Stockholm to Kyoto: A Brief History of Climate Change." *United Nations Chronicle*, accessed August 21, 2024, <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/stockholm-kyoto-brief-history-climate-change>.

<sup>179</sup> United Nations, "Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment," Stockholm, June 5-16, 1972, accessed August 10, 2024, <https://www.un.org>.

<sup>180</sup> United Nations, "The Paris Agreement," 2015, accessed August 11, 2024, <https://unfccc.int>.

<sup>181</sup> Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF), "About GIF," accessed August 11, 2024, <https://www.globalinfrastructure.org>.

example of this can be seen in the G-77's focus on improving climate-resilient infrastructure.<sup>182</sup> The G-77 has been a strong advocate for building infrastructure that can withstand climate impacts, particularly in regions most vulnerable to environmental threats.<sup>183</sup> For instance, G-77 Member States such as Bangladesh and the Philippines have invested in the construction of elevated homes and flood defenses, providing resilience against recurring storms and rising sea levels. Moreover, elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the group has supported flood-resistant housing and infrastructure to safeguard communities in flood-prone areas.<sup>184</sup> These efforts reflect the broader goals of the Paris Agreement, aiming to reduce the adverse effects of climate change and build adaptive capacity in vulnerable communities, particularly small island developing states (SIDS) and low-lying coastal areas.<sup>185</sup>

The G-77's work is particularly evident in the case of Bangladesh, which has made significant strides in promoting climate resilience.<sup>186</sup> Through the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), the country has integrated climate adaptation into its national development framework. The BCCSAP outlines strategies to enhance infrastructure, such as reinforced embankments and sluice gates to protect against flooding, cyclone-resistant buildings, and climate-resilient irrigation systems.<sup>187</sup> The government has also prioritized early warning systems to improve disaster preparedness and response. These efforts are bolstered by the support of international organizations such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the GCF, which help facilitate the implementation of these critical projects.<sup>188</sup> These collaborative initiatives underscore the importance of coordinated efforts between governments, NGOs, and international bodies in advancing climate resilience.

The G-77 has also been instrumental in advocating for financial and technological support for climate resilience. Resolutions such as A/RES/72/225 emphasize the need for sustainable development that does not hinder economic growth.<sup>189</sup> Platforms like the SIDS resolution A/RES/70/202 led to the creation of the Climate Information Platform for Africa (CIP), which enables the sharing of climate data and facilitates evidence-based policymaking.<sup>190</sup> These initiatives are integral to advancing SDG 13, which focuses on climate action, and further demonstrate the G-77's commitment to building global climate strategies that emphasize resilience and sustainability.<sup>191</sup>

Information sharing remains central to G-77's strategy for addressing climate change.<sup>192</sup> In 2010, the G-77 launched the "Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Information Exchange Platform," providing a space for Member States to exchange data on climate impacts, research, and successful policies. Additionally, the G-77 has partnered with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) on the "Climate Technology Centre and Network" (CTCN), which facilitates access to critical technologies such as drought-resistant crops and energy-efficient solutions.<sup>193</sup> These collaborations have been particularly beneficial for small island states in the Caribbean, where early warning systems for hurricanes have been implemented, reducing damage and improving disaster response.<sup>194</sup>

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<sup>182</sup> World Bank. "Climate-Resilient Infrastructure," accessed September 29, 2024, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climateresilience>.

<sup>183</sup> UN Habitat. "Sustainable Urban Development and Climate Change," accessed September 29, 2024, <https://unhabitat.org/sustainable-urban-development>.

<sup>184</sup> Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), "Improving BRT in Latin America," December 4, 2018, accessed December 7, 2024, <https://itdp.org/2018/12/04/improving-brt-latin-america/>.

<sup>185</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Climate Change and Small Island Developing States: Challenges and Opportunities, accessed January 11, 2025, [https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cc\\_sids.pdf](https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cc_sids.pdf).

<sup>186</sup> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 2016. "Bangladesh: Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction," accessed September 29, 2024, <https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/>.

<sup>187</sup> Islam, M. R., and Khatun, R. 2020. "Community Resilience to Climate Change in Bangladesh: Evidence from the Vulnerable Coastal Areas." *Journal of Climate Change and Health* 1: 100014.

<sup>188</sup> UNDP. 2021. "Bangladesh: Climate Change Adaptation Projects," accessed September 29, 2024, <https://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/projects/ClimateChange.html>.

<sup>189</sup> United Nations. "Resolution A/RES/72/225: Financing for Development," accessed December 8, 2024, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n17/466/82/pdf/n1746682.pdf>.

<sup>190</sup> United Nations. "Resolution A/RES/70/202: Small Island Developing States."

<sup>191</sup> United Nations. "Goal 13: Climate Action," accessed December 8, 2024, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal13>.

<sup>192</sup> United Nations, "The Role of Information and Communication Technology in Global Development," 2012, accessed August 9, 2024, <https://www.un.org>.

<sup>193</sup> Group of 77, "G-77 Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Information Exchange Platform," 2010, accessed August 11, 2024, <http://www.g77.org>.

<sup>194</sup> Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). CREWS Caribbean. Accessed January 11, 2025. <https://www.gfdr.org/en/crews-caribbean>.



However, despite these successes, challenges persist, including capacity limitations and unequal access to advanced technologies. To address these challenges, the G-77 has called for greater investment in infrastructure and knowledge-sharing networks to ensure that all Member States can benefit equally from climate adaptation initiatives. Through these efforts, the G-77 continues to play a key role in promoting equitable and effective climate solutions worldwide. By strengthening collaboration and advocating for greater access to resources, the G-77 is working to ensure that climate resilience is achievable for all nations, particularly those in the Global South.<sup>195</sup>

### ***Case Study: Mozambique***

Mozambique, a coastal Member State in southeastern Africa, faces significant climate challenges, including rising sea levels, intense cyclones, and droughts.<sup>196</sup> These climate impacts threaten the Member State's infrastructure, agricultural systems, and the livelihoods of millions of its people.<sup>197</sup> As a member of the G-77, Mozambique has focused on enhancing climate resilience through investments in infrastructure and the development of information-sharing mechanisms. Cyclones, such as Cyclone Idai in 2019, have caused widespread devastation, underscoring the need for comprehensive climate adaptation strategies.<sup>198</sup> In response, Mozambique has made efforts to build climate-resilient infrastructure, including flood defenses, cyclone-resistant buildings, and improved transportation networks. For example, elevated roads have been constructed in flood-prone areas, and stronger seawalls have been installed to protect coastal communities from rising sea levels. The expansion of climate-resilient irrigation systems has also been prioritized to ensure food security amidst erratic rainfall patterns and droughts.<sup>199</sup>

Additionally, Mozambique has implemented policy frameworks and community-based adaptation initiatives to address its climate vulnerabilities. The Integrated Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program (ICAMP) promotes renewable energy use, especially in rural areas, aiming to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and enhance energy access.<sup>200</sup> As part of this program, solar energy systems have been installed in remote communities, helping to provide clean power and improve resilience against climate-induced energy shortages. In agriculture, Mozambique is supporting climate-smart farming practices, such as the use of drought-resistant crop varieties and agroforestry techniques that help preserve soil health and water resources.<sup>201</sup> Public awareness campaigns have been launched to educate citizens on climate risks and preparedness, encouraging local participation in disaster risk reduction.<sup>202</sup> Furthermore, Mozambique is working to strengthen disaster response capabilities by improving coordination among national agencies and local governments, with a focus on rapid recovery and rebuilding after disasters. Mozambique is also actively engaged in international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, which advocates for increased financial support and capacity-building for developing nations facing climate change impacts.<sup>203</sup>

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<sup>195</sup>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), *Global Environment Outlook 6: Healthy Planet, Healthy People* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019).

<sup>196</sup> World Bank, *Mozambique - Vulnerability*. Climate Knowledge Portal, accessed January 11, 2025, <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/vulnerability>.

<sup>197</sup> "Mozambique's Efforts on Climate Change Adaptation," UN Africa Renewal, December 2019–March 2020, <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/december-2019-march-2020/mozambique%E2%80%99s-efforts-climate-change-adaptation>.

<sup>198</sup> *National Adaptation Plan: Mozambique*, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, accessed December 8, 2024, [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/National\\_Adaptation\\_Plan\\_Mozambique.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/National_Adaptation_Plan_Mozambique.pdf).

<sup>199</sup> ReliefWeb, "Mozambique: Climate-Resilient Infrastructures Save Lives and Reduce Impact of Natural Disasters," ReliefWeb, last modified December 18, 2019, <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-climate-resilient-infrastructures-save-lives-and-reduce-impact-natural-disasters>.

<sup>200</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), *Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation*, (Geneva: IPCC, 2011), [https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/SRREN\\_Full\\_Report-1.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/SRREN_Full_Report-1.pdf).

<sup>201</sup> World Bank, *Climate-Smart Agriculture in Mozambique*, accessed January 10, 2025, <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/CSA-in-Mozambique.pdf>.

<sup>202</sup> Mariana M. De Lima et al., "Challenges and Opportunities in the Global Energy Transition: The Role of Renewable Energy," *PMC*, accessed December 8, 2024, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8905445/>.

<sup>203</sup> *National Adaptation Plan: Mozambique*, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, accessed December 8, 2024, [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/National\\_Adaptation\\_Plan\\_Mozambique.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/National_Adaptation_Plan_Mozambique.pdf).

On the information-sharing front, Mozambique has worked to enhance early warning systems for extreme weather events, with support from international partners like the GCF and the UNDP.<sup>204</sup> The Member State has invested in improving its climate forecasting capabilities through the National Institute of Meteorology, which collaborates with regional organizations to provide timely warnings of cyclones and floods.<sup>205</sup> Mozambique is also a participant in the Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS) program, which has strengthened its capacity to prepare for and respond to climate disasters.<sup>206</sup> The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) aligns infrastructure development with climate resilience goals, integrating climate data into national policies and development plans.<sup>207</sup> International collaborations, such as with the GEF, have contributed financial and technical support to enhance Mozambique's climate resilience. Despite these efforts, challenges remain, including the need for sustained funding and further development of climate data infrastructure to better inform decision-making and planning.

### ***Conclusion***

The G-77 plays a pivotal role in combating climate change and promoting environmental sustainability. By prioritizing the development of resilient infrastructure, the G-77 can address the unique challenges faced by its Member States. In addition, enhancing information-sharing mechanisms is crucial for fostering collaboration and empowering nations to share best practices. The G-77 Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Information Exchange Platform is an essential tool for this purpose, helping to strengthen partnerships and spread knowledge across the Global South. International collaboration must be further strengthened to build a collective response to climate change. Establishing robust frameworks for monitoring and evaluation will ensure that climate initiatives remain effective and aligned with global climate goals. This approach will enable continuous improvement and adaptation to emerging challenges. Environmental sustainability is of paramount importance in the Global South, where the impacts of climate change are often most severe. By focusing on climate resilience and sustainable development, the G-77 can ensure a brighter future for its Member States, safeguarding ecosystems and improving the well-being of vulnerable communities. Through these unified efforts, the G-77 can be a transformative force, advancing climate resilience and sustainability across the Global South.

### ***Committee Directive***

Delegates should focus on strategies that enhance climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability through improved infrastructure and robust information sharing. To maximize impact, delegates must prioritize sustainable investments and integrate climate considerations into national policies. How can climate considerations be integrated into national policies? What forms of international collaboration can strengthen global climate strategies? What frameworks can be recommended for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of climate initiatives? How can continuous improvement and alignment with climate goals be ensured? Who should be responsible for implementing climate change mitigation strategies within national governments? When should Member States set milestones for achieving climate-resilient infrastructure and renewable energy adoption? Where can international collaboration be most impactful in accelerating climate change mitigation in the global South? Why is it crucial to integrate climate considerations into every level of policymaking?

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<sup>204</sup> "Early Warning System Saves Lives in Afe, Mozambique," *World Bank*, September 11, 2023, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/09/11/early-warning-system-saves-lives-in-afe-mozambique>.

<sup>205</sup> World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Early Warning Systems, accessed January 11, 2025, <https://wmo.int/topics/early-warning-system>.

<sup>206</sup> "Mozambique Takes Strides Towards Early Warnings for All," *World Meteorological Organization*, accessed December 8, 2024, <https://wmo.int/media/news/mozambique-takes-strides-towards-early-warnings-all>.

<sup>207</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), "The Paris Agreement," UNFCCC, accessed January 11, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>.

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### **Topic I: Examining the Impact of South-South Migration on Populations and Economies**

Estifanos, Yordanos S., and Laura Freeman. "Shifts in the Trend and Nature of Migration in the Ethiopia-South Africa Migration Corridor." *Zanj: The Journal of Critical Global South Studies* 5, no. 1/2 (2022): 59–75. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48676306>.

Throughout the years, migration across the Global South has been driven by economic opportunities designed for low-skilled labor. The authors highlight the changes in migration between Ethiopia and South Africa by focusing on the changes in trends, demographics, and motivation of migrants. The article highlights different key factors that significantly contribute to these factors such as economic opportunities, educational pursuits, and conflicts across Member States such as Ethiopia. The article also recognizes the implications of these migration trends on each Member State and emphasizes the need for migration policies that address the new changes in migration.

International Organization for Migration. "South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development (2014)," 2014. <https://www.iom.int/south-south-migration-partnering-strategically-development-2014>.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) emphasizes and recognizes the importance of regional cooperation in managing and mitigating migration flows. IOM also emphasized understanding how migration between developing countries can contribute to economic growth and social development. Key challenges addressed in the article include labor market integration, access to rights, and enhancing migrant contributions through remittances. The article also highlights various strategic partnerships among governments and institutions to leverage migration as a possible tool for sustainable development. This can help alleviate some of the issues developing Member States face regarding global migration.

Widgren, Jonas. "International Migration and Regional Stability." *International Affairs* 66, no. 4 (October 1990): 749–66. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2620358>.

The article explores the relationship between international migration and regional stability. It examines how migration movement affects sending and receiving Member States. The article argues that migration serves as a mechanism for economic growth based on managing the migration flow. The article emphasizes some causes and consequences of international migration and different policies that both Global North and Global South governments must address. Some of these policies include what mechanisms are required to support migrants during crises such as natural disasters and how governments collaborate internationally to manage migration flows effectively. These questions and different considerations show the issues of international migration dynamics and how important it is for Member States and their government to foster thoughtful conversations to create coordinated and effective policies.

### **Topic II: Promoting Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability through Infrastructure and Information Sharing**

IGES White Paper. "Institutional Changes in Asia in Response to Climate Change." *Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific: Re-Uniting Climate Change and Sustainable Development*. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, 2008. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep00867.15>.

Chapter 8 of "Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific: Re-uniting Climate Change and Sustainable Development" discusses the adaptation different Asian Member States have taken to adequately respond to climate change. The article explores how Asian governments are re-aligning their policies and frameworks to address immediate climate impacts and long-term sustainability goals. Chapter 8 covers how policy integration, regional cooperation, and the role non-style Member States play in creating policies to facilitate, support, and adapt to Climate Change.

Nero, Bertrand F., Daniel Callo-Concha, and Manfred Denich. "Increasing Urbanization and the Role of Green Spaces in Urban Climate Resilience in Africa." In *Environmental Change and African Societies*, edited by Ingo Haltermann and Julia Tischler, 265–96. Brill, 2020. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctv2gjx07k.19>.

Chapter 11 of "*Increasing Urbanization and the Role of Green Spaces in Urban Climate Resilience in Africa*" explores the impact that growing urbanization has on climate durability in the African Member States. The chapter examines how urban growth affects environmental sustainability. It also emphasizes how including green spaces in urban planning can improve and enhance programs and policies for climate change. The chapter used examples of different case studies from African Member States to depict the success and the failed attempts made at integrating green spaces and urban environments.

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). "Infrastructure for Climate Action," October 12, 2021. <https://www.unops.org/news-and-stories/news/infrastructure-for-climate-action>.

Infrastructure plays an important role in mitigating climate change and fostering sustainable development. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) outlines different approaches Member States have taken to support the implementation of different climate solutions through sustainable infrastructure and project management. UNOPS recognizes that to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, Member States must promote a shift to low-carbon economies, support global efforts, and provide information across Member States. The article goes into detail about the challenges faced by developing Member States and how well-designed infrastructure and adequate information sharing globally can bridge the gap between climate adaptation needs and sustainable development.