EGIMUN’19

UNDP STUDY GUIDE

Defne Çelik- Taha Burak Genç

Letters

Letter from The Secretary-General

Dear participants and fellow guests,

I can not state how excited I am to serve you the second annual of the EGIMUN conference.

Last year, we had an amazing experience with our wonderful committees and delegates. For that, we owe the inspiration for EGIMUN 2019 to the last year's conference.

This year, with our academic and operations team and our esteemed teachers, we have learned so much about what is on the other side of the MUN. For that, we can surely say that it is an extremely wonderful experience.

At EGIMUN'19, we have 5 committees one of them being for our juniors which we will discuss a variety of topics. I am excited for all of our committees and I am sure that you will be satisfied with the debates and the agenda items.

Our first committee is the Security Council, which is the committee where the most spirited discussions take place.

Our second committee is the OECD, which our honourable will discuss financial literacy in developing countries and using blockchain technology to increase government transparency. Both of these agendas are incredibly significant in our modern world.

Our third committee is the Historical Committee which we will experience World War **II** in an alternate universe.

Our fourth committee being the Special Conference, I am sure that Harry Potter fans out there or the people just wanting to experience a whole different part of the MUN, will love this committee.

The last but definitely not the least committee of ours belongs to our fellow juniors, which will be our future and surprise us with their brilliant ideas.

Now that I have introduced our committees, I want to state my excitement for this conference. I can say, with my highest hopes, the students of our school and the members of our MUN Club will sustain the EGIMUN spirit in our school and will keep doing MUNs. This is just the second time of EGIMUN, but with my highest hopes, I wish this conference to be a tradition for our school. I want to thank you all for joining EGIMUN'19. I hope that you will add a wonderful memory to your life

İrem ARMAĞAN- Secretary-General

Letter from The Under-Secretary-Generals

Dear Delegates;

It is our distinct pleasure to welcome you to the Gelişim College Model United Nations Assembly, EGIMUN 2019. This year, we will be holding the privilege to form the second EGIMUN Conference at Eskişehir Gelişim College.

We are Defne Çelik and Taha Burak Genç, Co-Under Secretary Generals of United Nations Development Program. We are the members of the Academic Team that are responsible for this committee. Which means you delegates have two cute Under Secretary Generals. We are excited to welcome you to the beautiful (But admittedly cold) city of Eskişehir for an unforgettable experience.

To make a brief introduction we are, Taha Burak Genç currently studying at Gelişim College Science High School (11th grade) and Defne Çelik, currently studying at Gelişim College High School (12th grade). We have been participating in Model United Nations conferences for three years now. This is going to be our first experience as members of the Academic Team.

We hope you study this guide well because we tried to make it more explanatory since that we would like you delegates to have both fun and learn through this conference.

In case you have any questions about the study guide or committee, please feel comfortable to contact us through the email address; dafnicelik@gmail.com.

With our best regards;

Defne Çelik

Taha Burak Genç

Co-Under Secretary Generals

The History and Role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is one of the key committees to the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG). UNDP is a programme established by the General Assembly (GA) of the United Nations (UN) in 1965. However, the basics of UNDP were based on United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA) found in 1949 and the United Nations Special Fund (UNSP) found in 1958. Today UNDP has its headquarters established in New York, with offices in 170 different countries/territories. By its supportive memberships with 165 countries and uniting 40 funds of UN, UNDP is in a transparent and hard-working process through the goals of sustainable development. UNDP is commissioning on reports and detailed analysis such as Human Development Report and National- Regional Reports, offering frameworks and possible policy plans for achieving sustainable development and allows every country to decide their key strategies for the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development.[1]

The development that UNDP aims achieving for the member countries is not a development based on widening, but sustainability. UNDP believes that sustainability is the key for continuous development and peaceful partnerships.

For achieving the UNDP's development concept, there are three main contexts; to eradicate poverty in all dimensions, accelerate structural transformations and build resilience to crisis and shocks.

Therefore the three broad contexts also bring out six signature solutions as; keep people out of poverty, governance for peaceful just and inclusive societies, crisis prevention and increased resilience, environment/nature-based solutions for development, clean affordable energy, women's empowerment and gender equality.

With their development settings and solution targets, UNDP is an international and interdisciplinary network that works globally for developing a better and sustainably equal world for everyone.

Agenda Items

Agenda Item 1: Sustainable Development Goal 14 “Life Below Water”

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in another name Global Goals, are adopted by the UN in 2015 to universally call all Member States to take action for the three development settings and the signature solutions. The Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals is planned out to be achieved by 2030.

There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals, integrated and recognized by the UN Member States:

1- No Poverty

2- Zero Hunger

3- Good Health and Well-being

4- Quality Education

5- Gender Equality

6- Clean Water and Sanitation

7- Affordable and Clean Energy

8- Decent Work and Economic Growth

9- Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

10- Reduce Inequalities

11- Sustainable Cities and Communities

12- Responsible Consumption and Production

13- Climate Action

14- Life Below Water

15- Life on Land

16- Peace Justice and Strong Institutions

17- Partnership For the Goals

Every goal has 3-10 targets to specify the goal themselves (except for the 17th goal, which has 19 targets), and 169 target at total. The targets are guides for each goal to list the awaiting achievements to success.[2]

UNDP in January 1st of 2015 and the pledge of “Leave No One Behind”, the works for SDGs are designed to bring several changes to reach Sustainable Development in all settled dimensions. Every context of SDGs are necessary for the society and the environment to peacefully develop. UNDP’s role for the SDGs are to integrate the goals and solutions adopted for tracking the

improvements and ensure the success of the Member States by their proven and objective expertise. Every Member State, responsible to achieve the goals in order to reach the 2030 Agenda, can internationally create partnerships with other States; Non-Governmental; Governmental; Regional and National organizations. Also the Member States can create collaboration frameworks and plans with other UN Organizations to reach the related goals faster and more affectively. The Agenda Item of this conference for UNDP is the 14th Sustainable Development Goal, Life Below Water.

Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life Below Water

The 14th SDG Life Below Water, also known as “The Oceans Goal”, is mainly aiming to “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans seas and marine resources for sustainable development.”. The number of SDG 14’s Main Targets are seven. These targets are:

1- Reduce marine pollution (by 2025)

2- Protect and restore marine ecosystems (by 2020)

3- Reduce impacts of ocean acidification (by 2030)

4- Sustainable fishing (by 2020)

5- Conserve coastal and marine areas (by 2020)

6- End subsidies contributing to overfishing (by 2020)

7- Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources (Small Island

Developing States/SIDS) (by 2030)[3]

The achievement years to each target are different according to the technical, social and economic levels of difficulty. For example Target 14.4 (eliminate overfishing, ending illegal and unregulated fishing) has its planned reaching date as 2020, while Target 14.7 (SIDS) has 2030 as its planned reaching date.

Since that the oceans are 3/4 of our world surface, the changes to bring SDG 14 fully in action are also affecting most of the goals directly, and other goals indirectly. Because of the potential relations and contributions of SDG 14 to other goals, the process is the least identified in the SDGs plans.

Instead of creating the action plan directly, SDG 14 simply targets the necessary achievements and after a fast track of the targets present situations, points the right dates to achieve them globally. The Sustainable Development Goals must be funded by different states and organizations to internationally finance the targets sustainably. However, individual and voluntary fundings are also accepted by UNDP (in terms of "Philanthropic Funding"). SDG 14 is the 3rd least funded goal in Philanthropic terms[4], creating a necessary work of public establishment to raise awareness on the topic generally.

To help outline and plan the goal there are also indicators to decide-track the improvements of targets. Every target has its own indicators to lead and control the development.

Additional to the seven Targets there are three more Targets adopted by SDG 14 as 14.A, 14.B, 14.C to complete the specifications of the first seven Targets, improve the plans/points throughout the time and radical changes in the world. These three Targets have their own indicators too, not to just track, but also to relate them with the seven other Targets. These three additional Targets are:

14.A- Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health

14.B- Support small scale fishers

14.C- Implement and enforce international sea law (United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea/UNCLOS)[5]

In the light of these ten Targets and their indicators adopted by UNDP and Sustainable Development Goals, each government is held responsible for reaching the goals and targets. While the works of SDG 14 are in process, all member states are allowed to write their plans/policies and put them in action.

Definition of Key Terms

1) Biodiversity: The variety of plant, animal, microorganisms and fungi life in the world or in a particular habitat; a high level that is considered to be important and desirable.[6] Biodiversity has a measurement variation for genetics, species and ecosystems to understand the world's nature. In this affect, biodiversity has three stages/types:

a) Diversity within species/Genetic Diversity

b) Diversity between species/Species Diversity

c) Diversity between ecosystems/Ecosystems Diversity[7]

Biodiversity is a really important indicator to understand our world and decide what to do for protecting it. Every living part of our world has important aspects for sustainably protecting its environment. This is why every responsible Member State should track the biodiversity and try to keep it stable.

2) Ecosystem: A complex interconnected system of biological communities as interacting organisms with their physical environment. The system is considered "Ecology" in the noun version.[8] The ecosystems are natural habitats with their living an non-living components. The live components are called as "Biotic", while the non-living components are called as "Abiotic".[9] The ecosystems can also be defined by three broad components:

a) Producers: Organisms that produce food from inorganic materials.

b) Consumers: Living organisms that consume the energy from other organisms or food created by the Producers.

c) Decomposes: Living component of an ecosystem that consumes wasted materials and dead organisms.[10]

These three components create the concept of "Nutrient Cycling". The cycle has a "chain-effect" that needs to be kept in balance. In case the balance cannot be improved, the Ecological Stability would be broken and Biodiversity of the system would be threatened.

1) Water Governance: Water Governance is a reference for every social economic political and administrative system that has any effect on water management/use.[11] The policies plans and frameworks on water governance decides the essential rules and formulations to manage water. Every state and responsible authorized facility needs to decide every dimension of their governance on water to create a sustainable and equally efficient use

for the world. The resources of water needs to be directed with Water Governance in order to help us sustain the development.

2) Overfishing: Fishing is not an inherently bad activity for ocean life. However if the vessels fish more and faster than the wild life stocks in ocean can replenish, the activity of fishing becomes Overfishing.[12] Overfishing creates damages on the biological balance of ocean life and may even cause loopholes in the Nutrient Cycle, which also damages the ocean ecosystems and narrows Biodiversity. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of UN Overfishing Stocks has tripled in the last half century.[13]

3) Marine Pollution: Marine Pollution is the result of chemicals', particles', industrial/agricultural waste's entry to the ocean. Eighty percent of this materials' entry is caused from the pollution on land/territorial areas.[14] As an outcome of Marine Pollution, the ecological balance can get damaged and invasive organisms may spread and biologically threat the ocean wild life.

4) Ocean Acidification: The Carbon Dioxide (CO2) on world's air from the burnt fossil fuels has reactions with the surface water. The reactions result to a liquid form of carbonic acid and the water circulation causes the carbonic acid to change the fundamentals of our oceans/seas. As the CO2 in our atmosphere rises, oceans acidification has risen thirty percent over the last one and a half century.[15] Ocean acidification is one of the key facts related to Marine Pollution in a chemical way.

5) Coastal Areas: Coastal Areas are transition areas between land and sea. The definition of a Coastal Area does not only include interface areas between sea/ocean and land, but also large inland lakes and territorial areas.[16] Coastal Areas are important transition points for the fact that Marine Pollution is influenced by the land and atmospheric dimensions of pollutions as much as the water based activities.

6) Marine Areas: Marine Areas are geographically water referenced places on earth.[17] Such as; oceans, lakes, seas and rivers. These referred areas start from the water sides of Coastal Areas and finish in other Coastal Areas' land points. The Marine Areas can also be named as Marine Regions, and these regions can stay under protection of authorized organizations or governments. Today there are over 1700 Marine Protected Regions on the world.[18] The protection of Marine Areas can be necessary upon different social political or environmental causes. But the main reasons are to protect the ecological balance in order to sustain the natural resources on development.

7) SIDS/Small Island Developing States: According to the Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, Small Island Developing States are a group of developing

countries that face some social economic and environmental problems through their specific vulnerabilities. There are 58 Member States categorized as SIDS, 38 of them are UN Member States (9 Atlantic-Indian Ocean- Mediterranean and South China Sea also known as the AIMS zone, 16 Caribbean, 13 Pacific), while the other 20 Member States are Non-UN Members or Associate Members of Regional Commissions. The specified knowledge and list of the SIDS Member States can be found on the official website of Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform.

8) UNCLOS/ United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea: UNCLOS is an outcome treaty/law from the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea that took place between 1973-1982.[20]

9) Examples of UN Systems That Play Roles in SDGs: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These UN organizations are active in the SDGs in different ways, meaning that all of them are working in different aspects and goals to reach Sustainable Development. This is why the member states must choose the organizations that UNDP can collaborate during the process wisely, in case of further work recommendations made as any outcome of the conference.

Examples of Past Actions Taken About the Topic

Since that the reaching plans and dates points 2030 for the Sustainable Development Goals there has been past actions to achieve the 14th Goal. Also there are works that has started before the setting of SDGs, after the awareness of Marine Life's and Governance's importance by some other facilities, states and specific systems of UN.

As a disclaimer, the examples of these actions are not the only stands taken. These examples are to give the general ideas of concept solutions with action that could help Member States achieve SDG and also give the ideas and urge to research the other possible actions made and could be made.

The past actions could be categorized in three areas. These areas should keep their works related and peaceful to achieve their aims globally. Meaning that these categories are not to discriminate the authorities, but to help them understand each other's responsibilities and limits. The three areas of past actions are categorized as:

1) By UN: There are many organs of UN that has links and works on SDG 14. Some of the closest news from linked UN organs are; a newly released guideline about fisheries-aquaculture and how to increase the access of small scale fisheries to insurance by FAO, annually held conferences on ecological landmarks and Biodiversity in every dimension (including marine ecosystems) by UN's Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), an interagency collaboration mechanism on oceans as UN-Ocean (uniting related UN systems under one mechanism), ocean literacy programs launched by UNESCO to intellect local citizens about the topic. The further details of other similar works can be found on these committees' official websites or related UN Knowledge Platforms.[21]

2) By Other Organizations: Most of the Non-UN Organizations that works for Marine Conservation and targets of SDG 14 are NGOs that work in a non-profit principle. Besides the works of these organizations are usually in specified areas, species or nation/regions. For example the works of Australian organizations mostly focuses on health and vitality of the reefs and ocean wild lives in Coastal Areas, while the International Maritime Organization (IMO) works for preparedness and combat against Marine Pollution.[22] To claim an example for these organizations' active works; the Ocean Campaigns against overfishing-whaling (Catching the whales, especially could be seen in Japan) and the protection of shrimp aquaculture active by Greenpeace, the world-class advanced scientific research upon critical threats to oceans and marine inhabitants to provide formulated smart ocean policies and improved scientific frameworks established by the Institute for Ocean Conservation Science (IOCS) could be given.

3) By Governments: The easiest and possibly most efficient action taken by any individual government would be partnerships through the Goals with other states and organizations about prepared strategies, policies or conventions. But other than that, a state can also define/track the possible ecologically threatened Marine regions in their borders and decide to protect it through their policies of Water Governance (Marine Protecting Areas). There can be several examples about the protected areas. Every Member State has different backgrounds on their works, social-economic situations and awareness levels according to their national policies and their geographic locations. Meaning that every Member State should know its resources' conditions both social-economically and environmentally to decide their future acts on Marine Policies.

Questions a Resolution Should Cover/Answer

1) What are the possible problems and solutions to reach SDG 14?
2) Is it possible to reach SDG 14's targets globally by 2030?
3) If not, then how can Member States contribute to reach SDG 14's targets globally by 2030?
4) How can Member States finance their solutions and potential strategies to reach SDG 14?
5) Are there any organizations that could collaborate to reach SDG 14?
6) If there is/are, then how/which way the organizations can collaborate with UNDP?
7) Can the sustainability of SDG 14 be provided?
8) If not, then how can Member States provide the sustainability of SDG 14?

Agenda Item 2: Framework Development on Agriculture Against Climate Change

Climate change and agriculture

Since the very beginning of agriculture in history, natural forces on earth has always been very important for planting and harvesting. The two most important natural forces on agriculture has always been landforms and climate in the location. Even after remarkable improvements in agricultural technologies throughout time, the natural effects of landforms and climate are still big game changers.

Every agricultural product has different needs of weather conditions, temperature levels and soil/land types. With the right management of necessary components on the right landforms where the true climate actions happen, the highest qualified production would be made. However, through the last century, our world started to face a threat that created a "chain-effect" problem known as "Climate Change". Climate change is a result of "Human-Caused Global Warming", which is reasoned by increased use of fossil resources in different places of life. The CO2 and other acidic gases that come out of manufacturing facilities, transportation tools or communication machines end up creating a second surface coat under the atmosphere, which warms up the earth, as in the name global warming (the greenhouse effect).[23] As the said result of global warming is not only the climate change, but also with the lack of trees and plantings holding the land moisturized and stable the erosion events increase significantly. Also the wrong management of water on land and under the surface causes the erosion events to spread faster. These problems change the two main natural aspects of agriculture, the climate change caused by global warming and landform changes by erosion or climate change caused long-term natural effects. With our world changing, it is an acceptable fact that we must fight against the harms of these global changes. However while the works against global warmings continues, the agricultural works must also continue in today's conditions in order to sustain life and develop agriculture. Because of these facts it is necessary to create new guidelines for agricultural adaptations to our new natural conditions. The guidelines must also let the Member States develop their agricultural conditions in the time they adapt to the radically changing land/soil forms and climate.

The awaiting job for UNDP about these guidelines are to firstly decide globally acceptable solutions that could be adopted in all Member States. After the committee formulates the possible solutions, the second job should be developing a framework that could unite possible solutions and strategies to start a new action for adapting agriculture against climate change.

While startling the development of this framework; the responsible member states must remember the pledge of “Leave No One Behind”, find the related SDGs that could possibly help guidance, decide on simple but permanent solution based on main problems created by climate change and global warming.

Definition of Key Terms

1) Agriculture: Agriculture is raising livestock crops of edible and usable crops.[24] The agricultural process also includes preparations, methods and distribution to markets (if the product is raised to sell). Agriculture started approximately 23000 years ago according to the oldest evidences of plant cultivation found in 2015.[25] The approximate date is not the definite oldest and beginning. It is the known oldest date for the possible start of agriculture. There are different types and branches of agriculture. The two main types of agriculture, and five branches of agriculture. The two types are:

    a) Extensive Agriculture: Extensive agriculture is related to natural forces such as climate, landforms and soil types. Extensive agriculture is a less developing type that produces less compared to the efforts given by the labour forces. It is a rather traditional way to grow crops. In order to profit from the extensive agriculture the land for harvesting must be at large sizes.

    b) Intensive Agriculture: Intensive agriculture is a type of agriculture that needs less of a land to profit and influenced by the natural forces less than extensive agricultural activities. To harvest in and time to maximize the production.

The five scientific branches of agriculture are known as:

    a) Agronomy: Agronomy is a branch that mainly shows interest on the soil types and crops. The aim of Agronomy is to maximize the productivity of the crop by managing and finding the right soil. Since that every crop grows on different land/soil necessities, finding the right soil and manage it right would be a very important factor.

    b) Horticulture: Horticulture is the branch that interests on fruits, vegetables and other ornamental crops. Horticulture mainly aims not only to maximize production, but also grow safe and healthy crops.

    c) Agricultural Engineering: Agricultural Engineering unites the agricultural knowledge and harvesting with the mechanical equipments to develop the process. Agricultural Engineering also improves the provided systems with new possible technologies to save time and ease production. At the same time developments that

Agricultural Engineering provides practices and addresses the problems agriculture faces today.

d) Agricultural Economics: If a production process end in market distribution, that means the production aims profit and trading. The Agricultural Economics face with the business side of production.

e) Animal Science: Animal Science faces with the breeding, caring and specifically benefit from animals in farms (Benefits like; meat, milk, fur, egg). This branch is counted for agriculture since that the traditional farming and harvesting/agriculture take place in same lands.[27]

2) Climate: Climate is a usual temperature, weather, atmospheric pressure, wind and other conditions of Meteorology in a chosen location. In order to become an accepted condition of climate the usual happening of the told properties must be at least 30 years. The climate of a location is the main factor that influences Extensive Agriculture.

3) Climate Change: As told in the introduction to the topic part the climate, which has a big effect on especially Extensive Agriculture, as a result of Human-Caused Global Warming the climate changes in every location on earth. As an example of climate change; the icebergs start melting as an effect of global warming, which causes the sea/ocean levels to rise, change the water involved meteorological conditions and hypothetically (also presently happening) changes the climate systems.

4) Framework: A framework is a globally, regionally or collaborative guides and programs for the governments to develop. The development could be an improved network, a guide, a policy or strategy plan depending on the topic or member states that will to attend. The awaiting development of framework for this conference is going to be about agriculture and climate change. Depending on their policies or willing cooperations, the framework can adapt by changing agricultural systems or changing locations. However other guides and solutions could be created during the development of related framework. For assistance on how to develop a framework under the name of UN, the delegates can overview. the “Brief Summary of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)- Status, Trends and Next Generation” established on March 2016.[28] The assistance of this summary is not to give introductions, the summary gives the main concept and idea of a framework to help the delegates understand their responsibilities for the Agenda Item

Examples to Past Framework Actions About Agriculture and Climate Change

UNDP's climate change adaptation organ is one of the key facilities in charge for the framework developments on climate change and agriculture. UNDP has integrated six signature programmes for climate change adaptation to guide overcoming framework developments. The signature programmes are:

1. Supporting integrated climate change strategies,
2. Advancing cross-sector resilient livelihoods
3. Ecosystem based adaptation
4. Fostering resilience for food security
5. Climate resilient water resource and coastal management
6. Promoting climate resilience infrastructure[29]

To be an example for the possible framework developments; in the joint of UNDP-FAO's Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Programme (NAP-Ag)[30], Kenya launched a framework development about Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Implementation to adapt their agricultural processes into climate change in 31 October 2018.[31] The same framework's adaptation and launch was adopted by Uganda in 28 Nowember 2018.[32] The other examples of frameworks and other Member States that adopted this framework could be found on UNDP Climate Change

Adaptation official website.

As disclaimed before, this examples of NAP-ag Frameworks and Programmes of UNDP climate change adaptation are not the only ones. It is possible to develop a systematic framework on agriculture to improve models of harvesting that could be affordable and technicly less influenced by climate, however it is a reality that climate change and global warming changes the balance of natural resources. In the light of that, artificial developments and the pollution levels, any type or branch of agriculture needs serious managements on necessary natural resources. Besides to that, it is also possible to create a framework that develops on social- economical factors, which could make civilians and producer citizens in every Member State understand the relations of climate change and agriculture. A social framework could help the governments to cooperate themselves internationally. For conclusion, Every Member State must track their national agriculture strategies and problems, discuss potential threats and solutions, decide on the framework ideas that hey could willingly afford and operate. The applicability of a framework is the key to develop sustainably through the programme, because a framework is not a utopia plan; it is a realistic legal programme to track the achievement for reaching sustainable development itself.

Questions a Resolution Should Cover/Answer

1. Which SDGs are agriculture and climate change related to?

2. Can the targets of related SDGs help developing framework about the agenda?

3. What could be the main solutions to apply in this framework?

4. How can UNDP and possible cooperations of other organizations contribute this framework?

5. Are there any social-economic plans for this framework?

6. If there are any, what are these plans and how can they be financed?

7. Are the solutions economicly affordable by all Member States?

8. If not, what could be the financial options for the Member States that can not afford the solutions in the framework nationally?

9. Are the solutions/guidelines in the framework realistic?

10. Will the solutions/guidelines in the framework keep sustained?

11. If not, what are the necessary actions to keep it sustained?

12. Which branches and types of agriculture does this framework plans on improving for taking precautions against climate change?

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