

# NMUN•NY 2016



20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme  
(UNDP)

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
in **action**

## CONFERENCE A

# United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Sean Brown
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Patrick Sandmann
<b>Chair</b>	Dakota Foster
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Yonsun Han

## Agenda

- I. Enhancing South-South Cooperation
- II. Empowering Youth for Development
- III. Ensuring Women's and Men's Equal Participation in Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
UNDP/1/1	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/2	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/3	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/4	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/5	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/6	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/7	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Enhancing South-South Cooperation
- II. Empowering Youth for Development
- III. Ensuring Women's and Men's Equal Participation in Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda as I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Enhancing South-South Cooperation." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including strengthening the infrastructure for education and health services, ensuring food security and water access, and promoting human capital transparency. Delegates formed various working groups and rather than producing a working paper that was comprehensive, each working group focused on one or two specialized fields and gave multiple solutions. The atmosphere in the committee was diplomatic and cooperative, with delegates discussing all working papers while respecting diverse perspectives.

On Wednesday, seven draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues including enhancing collaboration between nations and various agencies, developing energy sustainability, and finding ways to fund the efforts of the committee in the form of partnerships and platforms. The delegates were eloquent and diligent in delivering speeches and were actively involved in contributing to one or multiple resolutions to conclude a fruitful debate.



**Code:** UNDP/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the work of the Energy Poverty Action initiative of the World Economic Forum that has reported that  
4 energy poverty affects more than 1.6 billion people,

5  
6 *Noting with appreciation* the increase in funding from the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP)  
7 on development programs since the 55th General Assembly (GA) Plenary Session in 2000,

8  
9 *Affirming* the necessity of developing nations to achieve energy sustainability and energy independence in order to  
10 develop as a stable nation,

11  
12 *Expressing appreciation* for the work of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in regards to helping the Least  
13 Developed Countries (LDCs) to gain sustainable energy independence,

14  
15 *Acknowledging* the work currently undertaken by UNDP to promote South-South Cooperation in conjunction with  
16 energy sustainability between developing nations and non-governmental organizations,

17  
18 *Reaffirming* the United Nations initiative by the Secretary-General to make 2014-2024 the UN Decade for  
19 Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All),

20  
21 *Recalling* the importance of the FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change*, in holding  
22 Member States accountable towards sustainable energy development,

23  
24 *Taking into account* GA resolution 69/225, which addresses the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy  
25 and the importance of these sources of energy in energy sustainability,

26  
27 *Appreciating* the work that Sustainable Energy for Africa (SEFA) has done to provide energy sustainability to  
28 developing African nations through South-South Cooperation,

- 29  
30 1. *Reminds* that developing nations have the right to develop energy sustainability within their own means and to  
31 do so free from unwanted outside interference unless such aid is requested by the local stakeholders;
- 32  
33 2. *Expresses its appreciation for* developing nations that use the natural resources and raw materials in their  
34 domains to achieve energy sustainability and remind other nations to respect the sovereignty of these nations to  
35 use the resources with their domain to achieve energy sustainability;
- 36  
37 3. *Encourages* nations to place more emphasis on funding for energy sustainability projects and research and calls  
38 for an increase in global funding of such projects and research in the UNDP budget;
- 39  
40 4. *Supports* South-South Cooperation as a means for developing nations to share information, technology,  
41 expertise, and experience of energy sustainability projects;
- 42  
43 5. *Invites* developed nations to establish triangular cooperation methods of sharing information, technology,  
44 expertise, and experience of energy sustainability projects with developing nation that do not undermine or  
45 reduce the importance of South-South Cooperation;
- 46  
47 6. *Calls upon* the UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to facilitate conversations between  
48 developing nations in the geographical south and to act as a moderator for the provision of avenues for funding  
49 of energy sustainability projects through South-South Cooperation, triangular cooperation, multinational  
50 corporations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);

- 51 7. *Recommends* that developing nations and emerging economies in the global south should prioritize the export of  
52 energy resources to their neighboring developing nations in accordance with energy sustainability through  
53 South-South Cooperation;  
54
- 55 8. *Further encourages* developed nations to contribute to energy sustainability projects and sustainable raw  
56 material extraction in technological and financial means that control of such energy production operations  
57 through tied direct foreign investment;  
58
- 59 9. *Urges* that the construction of energy sustainability project facilities adhere to the highest level of safety as  
60 outlined by the Social Economic Compliance Unit (SECU) of the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) in  
61 order to ensure the long term sustainability of such facilities and to ensure the safety of the local environment  
62 and communities in proximity to such projects;  
63
- 64 10. *Requests* that developing nations in the near future incorporate clean sources of energy to achieve energy  
65 sustainability, remaining in accordance with the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change* to limit greenhouse gas  
66 emissions to two-degrees and increase climate change resilience for affected populations in the Global South  
67 by:  
68
- 69 a. Employing the help of local partnerships between governmental institutions, private actors and civil  
70 society organizations:  
71
- 72 i. Facilitating communication networks where all local stakeholders can voice their particular  
73 concerns as a means to foster self-reliance;  
74 ii. Imitating the framework of the integrated Civil Society Organizations (iCSO) within  
75 developing nations to assist the progress of interconnectivity amongst local stakeholders;  
76
- 77 b. Developing and implementing educational programs for local at-risk populations in order to increase  
78 their awareness of and resilience to climate change related risks:  
79
- 80 i. Using the existing framework of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
81 (UNESCO) Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development programme within the  
82 UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) targeting specifically low-lying  
83 coastal and island nations of the Global South;  
84 ii. Adhering to the ideals of education, empowerment and engagement of all stakeholders and  
85 major groups in mitigating climate change as outlined by the *UN Framework Convention on*  
86 *Climate Change* (UNFCCC) Article 6 and *Kyoto Protocol* Article 10;  
87
- 88 c. Assisting in innovation of clean and renewable energy programs by following the examples of the  
89 advocacy group Breakthrough Energy Coalition and calling for public funds and private investors to  
90 support focused research projects that facilitate a sustainable energy solution:  
91
- 92 i. Aiding the implementation of innovating clean and renewable energy programs with the help  
93 of Sustainable Public Procurement as suggested by UNEP;  
94 ii. Suggesting to other UN agencies such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to  
95 conduct a report to reallocate existing carbon pricing funds (carbon tax and cap-and-trade) as  
96 laid out by the Kyoto agreement and utilize resources of the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund to  
97 subsidize clean and renewable innovations in the developing world;  
98
- 99 11. *Further supports* the sharing of knowledge of new researches and technologies pertaining sustainable energy  
100 resources with neighboring developing nations through the regional UNOSSC experts and the existing local  
101 forums;  
102
- 103 12. *Welcomes* local populations to seek out small-scale energy sustainability projects that provide sustainable  
104 energy to the local community.



**Code:** UNDP/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance of continuous South-South cooperation with a focus on public health to ensure healthy  
4 lives for all individuals in Member States,

5  
6 *Bearing in mind* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being  
7 for all at all ages,

8  
9 *Acknowledging* SDG 9, which calls for Member States to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable  
10 industrialization, and foster innovation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

11  
12 *Alarmed by* the insufficient funding available for basic health infrastructure in developing nations as evidenced by  
13 the World Health Organization's (WHO) findings of one-third of infant mortality occurring in their first month of  
14 life within these states,

15  
16 *Expressing its appreciation* for programs such as the Project for Strengthening Health Systems through Human  
17 Resource Development (ProFORSA), which focuses on educating youth, and in particular women to provide health  
18 facilities and knowledge on sex education preventative care, and psychological aid, as well as strengthening the  
19 health system through the development of stronger infrastructure and successful programs that are currently being  
20 implemented,

21  
22 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) Commission on Population and Development (CPD) resolution 2010/1 on health,  
23 morbidity and development and General Assembly (GA) resolution 64/108 on global and foreign policy related to  
24 public health,

25  
26 *Taking into consideration* GA resolution 70/184 which focuses on information and communication technologies for  
27 development,

- 28  
29 1. *Urges* Governments to strengthen health systems so that they can deliver equitable health outcomes on the basis  
30 of a comprehensive approach by focusing appropriate attention on procurement and distribution of medicines  
31 and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, service delivery, universal access;
- 32  
33 2. *Calls* for more attention to health as an important cross-cutting policy issue in the international agenda adapting  
34 their domestic laws to the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR);
- 35  
36 3. *Encourages* fellow Member States to implement programmes that focus on strengthening health systems  
37 through human resources and would:
- 38  
39 a. Focus on improving the health system in terms of providing facilities for women and youth to gain  
40 access to stable health care and the necessary training by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in  
41 collaboration with the WHO and other relevant actors from international institutions, governmental  
42 institutions, and civil society to ensure that the help these individuals receive is adequate and long  
43 term;
- 44  
45 b. Provide greater and safer access to health care for the youth and women specifically in developing  
46 nations;
- 47  
48 c. Allow for individuals to gain access to education on the topic of health;
- 49

- 50 d. Expand access to hospitals in particular for the poor, women, and youth, through various institutions  
51 such as clinics, pharmacies, training and educational seminars since such facilities would address the  
52 pressing issues of malaria, infantile and maternal disease;  
53
- 54 4. *Recommends* Member States to develop collaborative projects such as *Mais Medicos* where Member States  
55 share expertise in specific areas such as knowledge to produce medicine, to continue manufacturing vaccines,  
56 and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and technology in the medical field;  
57
- 58 5. *Renews its appeal* for developed countries to financially support developing nations in order to address the lack  
59 of funding necessary to create proper health facilities;  
60
- 61 6. *Further requests* developed and developing countries to reinforce partnerships in the field of health because  
62 they have had substantial positive local impact on the populations served;  
63
- 64 7. *Strongly affirms* that infrastructure development such as transportation, communication, energy, and financial  
65 services are crucial and fundamental to support economic development, support human well-being, enhance  
66 South-South cooperation, and furthers SDG 9;  
67
- 68 8. *Expressing its support* for inclusive and fair financial mechanisms to fund infrastructure projects because of the  
69 significance of an enhanced and inclusive infrastructure in order to promote development;  
70
- 71 9. *Acknowledges* that Member States should give practical supports though the construction of infrastructures and  
72 educational supports to react to the others how help developing countries in triangular cooperation;  
73
- 74 10. *Further recommends* that Member States reconsider the mechanism of financing infrastructure projects in  
75 developing countries by revising the principle of conditionality and the quota principle implemented by current  
76 global financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, recommendations  
77 that respectively outline:  
78
- 79 a. Both donors and receivers should mutually agree on the terms instead of a unilateral approach;  
80
- 81 b. A “one member one vote” principle should be established to give an equal voice for all countries;  
82
- 83 11. *Suggests* the implementation of a group of experts collaborating to develop a report on how to establish an  
84 effective Southern development bank that would have the following characteristics:  
85
- 86 a. The group should begin work effective 1 July 2016;  
87
- 88 b. The group should be composed of highly qualified professional experts, technicians, and scholars from  
89 different regions of the world;  
90
- 91 c. The group should develop an action plan for Member States to reach the goal of establishing an  
92 effective Southern development bank with respect on the economic potential of each country that will:  
93
- 94 i. Describe decision-making process of the Bank;  
95 ii. Overcome the separation between donor countries and receiver countries;  
96 iii. Provide in-depth details on sources of funding that will respect the economic potential of each  
97 country;  
98
- 99 d. The group should construct criteria for the evaluation process;  
100
- 101 e. The group will submit a report to UNDP after one year and another one each of the five the subsequent  
102 years detailing progress achieved and a guideline for the next steps to be achieved.



**Code:** UNDP/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* on acting in accordance with the principle of  
4 sovereign equality of all Member States and the importance of the voice and bargaining power of developing  
5 countries in multilateral negotiations,

6  
7 *Recognizing* the importance of the engagement of Member States in the achievement of the Sustainable  
8 Development Goals (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically SDG 1 on eradicating  
9 poverty, SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 17 on revitalizing the global partnerships for  
10 sustainable goals,

11  
12 *Reaffirming* the value of the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action* (BAPA) as the first global framework related to South-  
13 South Cooperation since 1978,

14  
15 *Stressing* the serious challenges that developing countries are still facing as stated in the 2009 *Nairobi outcome*  
16 *document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation*,

17  
18 *Noting* the commitment of participating Member States in the enhancement of the role of the United Nations (UN)  
19 Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) as an important institution within the UN Development Programme  
20 (UNDP) System,

21  
22 *Alarmed by* the lack of funding of the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) as approved by the General  
23 Assembly (GA) in resolution 60/212,

24  
25 *Concerned* with the lack of technology transfer between Southern and Northern countries which affects various  
26 economic, social and environmental issues,

27  
28 *Appreciating* the work of the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) platform  
29 established by GA resolution 64/222 for its efforts to provide cooperation between developing countries and offering  
30 a connection between producers and consumers from countries of the South, and emphasizing Northern States' roles  
31 as partners to South-South cooperation, in order to strengthen the sharing of applied technologies,

32  
33 *Recalling* GA resolution 69/313 on the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on*  
34 *Financing for Development*, which reaffirms the political commitment of creating positive environments at all levels  
35 for sustainable development,

36  
37 *Emphasizing* the importance of the *Kyoto Protocol* and the Paris Conference of the Parties to the *UN Framework*  
38 *Convention on Climate Change* (COP21) which reiterate the importance of clean development initiatives,

39  
40 *Expressing satisfaction* for the recent advancements in technology that have created new opportunities for South-  
41 South cooperation,

42  
43 *Approves* of the efforts undertaken by the Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South  
44 (COSTIS) and the Group of 77 (G77) since the First South Summer of the G77 in 2000,

45  
46 1. *Invites* Member States to incorporate the provisions of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* through  
47 domestic legislation and financial annual budget in accordance with its national objectives;

48



- 49 2. *Designates* UNOSSC as a major actor in reviewing and assessing global progress on South-South and triangular  
50 cooperation and in this context emphasizes the continuing need to evaluate the effectiveness of the work and  
51 processes of the High-Level Committee;  
52
- 53 3. *Calls upon* the Development Office (DO) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to increase the  
54 budget allocated to UNDP and the UNOSSC by submitting an annual report that brings attention to  
55 underfunded sectors and projects that focuses on regional technology and scientific developments;  
56
- 57 4. *Supports* the creation of programmes in line with the East African Climate Innovation Network (EACIN),  
58 which partner with SS-GATE in order to facilitate knowledge sharing, especially with regards to innovative  
59 climate change technology;  
60
- 61 5. *Recommends* the collaboration of the COSTIS and UNOSSC through the creation of a task force that is meant  
62 as a think tank whose job is to promote new technological ideas and have them implemented into countries’  
63 development plans;  
64
- 65 6. *Further reminds* the purpose of the UNFSSC as the main UN trust fund for promoting and supporting South-  
66 South and triangular cooperation and the need of enhancing the UNFSSC budget regarding the following  
67 targets:  
68
- 69 a. Increasing the percentage of the UNDP budget dedicated to South-South Cooperation from the present  
70 6% to 10% over a period of ten years;  
71
- 72 b. Doubling the value of UNFSSC over a period of ten years by the voluntary engagement of all Member  
73 States;  
74
- 75 7. *Draws the attention* to the necessity of increasing funding for long term development initiatives financed by the  
76 UNFSSC by implementing local campaigns promoting the Global South-South Academy (GSS), the South-  
77 South Development Expo initiatives and the South-South Development Policy;  
78
- 79 8. *Appeals* to Member States and other relevant stakeholders including private investors, to utilize the UNDP cost-  
80 sharing agreement system to finance initiatives in the field of South-South Cooperation, with the organization of  
81 a biannual forum regulated by UNOSCC representatives, dedicated to promoting investments in joint projects  
82 of public and private sectors and civil society organizations through:  
83
- 84 a. Cost-sharing arrangements, such as donor governments contributing to specific programmes or  
85 projects supporting South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives;  
86
- 87 b. Cost arrangements shared between interested private sector and UNOSSC programmes to  
88 develop experience and know-how in technology as a way of assisting the economic advancement of  
89 less developed countries in line with the SDGs;  
90
- 91 c. Cost arrangements shared between civil society sector and UNOSSC to create new civil initiatives  
92 dedicated to the enhancement of the Human Development develop experience and know-how;  
93
- 94 9. *Requests* the improvement of the technological exchange network within SS-GATE that allows developing  
95 countries to share their technological innovations, knowledge and skills in order to let them take advantages of  
96 the outcomes of this exchange by introducing:  
97
- 98 a. A new database that compiles the regional technological advancements;  
99
- 100 b. An online seminar training sharing the best practises in various domains and providing free expertise  
101 through the SS-GATE platform;  
102
- 103 10. *Recommends* the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) in technology transfer, as  
104 emphasized by the *Kyoto Protocol*, focusing on scientific technology by:

- 105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112
- a. Facilitating channels of technology transfer by investing in CDM projects through government savings;
  - b. Sharing technological expertise with local community leaders and informing the population through seminars implemented by volunteers;
  - c. These seminars would comprise solely of technical education lessons for the populations of intent, thereby keeping the individual Member State's sovereignty intact.



**Code:** UNDP/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* South-South Cooperation as an intrinsic aspect of the partnership amongst civil society organizations  
4 (CSOs) and private entities complementary to North-South Cooperation,

5  
6 *Realizing* the importance of the preservation of national sovereignty for all Member States, as outlined by Article 2  
7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, while effectively translating ideals in a cross-border environment,

8  
9 *Acknowledges* the need to enhance the developmental capacity of the United Nations (UN) Office of South-South  
10 Cooperation (UNOSSC) by increasing transparency and accountability of the parties initiating and affected by the  
11 UN Development Programme (UNDP)-sponsored initiatives,

12  
13 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*  
14 *Development*, GA resolution 68/230, “South-South Cooperation,” the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action*, and their goal of  
15 promoting resilience and sustainable environmentally-minded collaboration amongst all least developed nations,

16  
17 *Emphasizing* the *Nairobi Outcome Document* and the importance of mutually beneficial agreements that do not  
18 disadvantage smaller parties, while focusing on bolstering the utilization of international knowledge exchange  
19 programs by Member States to stimulate intellectual innovations in a respective region,

20  
21 *Taking note* that CSOs are reliable partners that hold local developmental programs accountable, while also working  
22 on the ground with the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in the Global South,

23  
24 *Recognizing* the importance of incorporating youth into any effort on South-South Cooperation in accordance with  
25 the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY),

- 26  
27 1. *Invites* developing states to enhance regional economic integration in investment, trade and communication  
28 including physical connectivity such as railways, fiber optic cables, oil, gas pipelines with a particular emphasis  
29 on renewable energy;
- 30  
31 2. *Urges* that international trade agreements are made in a bilateral, triangular, or multilateral fashion to uphold the  
32 values expressed in the *Nairobi Outcome Document* and to benefit all factions;
- 33  
34 3. *Encourages* Member States to record and report abuses and violations in the following manner:
- 35  
36 a. Utilizing evidence-based advocacy such as the National Human Development Report (NDHR), which  
37 measures various dimensions of progress in human rights, education, employment, poverty, gender  
38 discrimination in order to enhance accountability and transparency;
- 39  
40 b. Employ Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) Operational Activities for Development Segment  
41 (OAS) to facilitate analyses targeting accurate representation of the conditions of the countries  
42 requesting evaluation based on their trade agreements in order to form a basis for future adoptions:
- 43  
44 i. Collecting feedback from the Regional Coordinators of the national UN Country Teams  
45 (UNCT) and the local and regional duty stations;
- 46  
47 c. Employing performance indicators set up by NDHR with input of local stakeholders to measure and  
48 gauge program effectiveness through the integration of a systematic and comprehensive inclusion of

- 49 the private sector, investment and company reports, as well as rating agencies to facilitate  
50 macroeconomic forecast and models;  
51
- 52 d. Addressing the complaints of the parties in an established agreement to the attention at the South-  
53 South Development Expo (SSDE):  
54
- 55 i. Reporting abuses will be addressed at the annual Meetings of the Coordinators within the  
56 SSDE;  
57 ii. If abuses are found to be common from a Member State towards other States, the executives  
58 of the SSDE should be able to recommend revisions to such agreements in order to benefit all  
59 parties fairly;  
60
- 61 4. *Encourages* cooperation between local community leaders in developing nations to reinforce and establish  
62 sustainable development practices and local partnerships by:  
63
- 64 a. Aiding in the development of forums in which leaders identified by the UN in-field duty stations from  
65 different nations can meet and cooperate, following in the steps of forums such as the biennial  
66 Commonwealth Local Government Conference (CLGC), with the purpose of:  
67
- 68 i. Sharing information that is pertinent to solving local and national development issues;  
69 ii. Enhancing South-South Cooperation by encouraging intergovernmental cooperation between  
70 local governments in Global South countries;  
71
- 72 b. Improving existing leadership training programmes such as the Youth Leadership Development  
73 Programme (YLD) to ensure that youth become involved from an early age and are prepared to handle  
74 challenges on a local and national level in the future by:  
75
- 76 i. Raising awareness of the existing voluntarily-sponsored training initiatives that educate  
77 foreign nationals in the areas deemed relevant by the GSSD Academy;  
78 ii. Addressing the subject of North-South communication with regard to requesting practice  
79 expertise and funding from the consenting countries of the global North as a part of the  
80 agenda during the annual High-Level Conferences on South-South Cooperation;  
81
- 82 5. *Recommends* the implementation of a platform for CSOs within the South-South Development Expo's annual  
83 conference:  
84
- 85 a. This committee will congregate major non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss the goals  
86 and objectives they seek to achieve in the Global South;  
87
- 88 b. Local stakeholder organizations that work on the ground to give input on regional conditions to ensure  
89 a bottom-up approach;  
90
- 91 6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to increase collaboration within the agencies  
92 in the UN System through the means of promoting an exchange of professionals that have the ability to  
93 contribute to an economy through innovation and capital building such as experienced contractors, economists;  
94
- 95 7. *Supports* the enhancement of already implemented programs and initiatives within the participating Member  
96 States, along with broadening the availability of technical training programmes in Member States through:  
97
- 98 a. The implementation of educational exchange programmes with the purpose of creating partnerships  
99 between local and international universities in order to lessen restrictions on the movement of human  
100 capital between the Global South and the Global North;  
101
- 102 i. Funding for the start of technical education in underdeveloped countries can come from  
103 international organizations such as the World Bank in the form of necessary grants;

- 104                   ii.     Identifying the technical skills in demand on the regional basis by the members of the  
105                   UNOSSC's Global South-South Development (GSSD);  
106
- 107           b.     Accelerated implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) by facilitating  
108           cooperation with local governments and incorporating youth into the areas government-instituted  
109           projects relating to information and communications technology (ICT), with the purpose of:  
110
- 111                   i.     Encouraging youth participation in civil society organizations (CSOs), exchange of  
112                   entrepreneurship-oriented information, and other relevant institutions;  
113                   ii.    Promoting access to information technology in Southern nations especially targeting Member  
114                   States with a low rate of internet penetration;  
115
- 116           c.     Raising awareness within UN Country Teams with regard to the South-South Development Expo  
117           (SSDE) or any other congregation process that has a number of Global South nations, such as the  
118           Group of 77 (G77);  
119
- 120           d.     Deriving funding for the purpose of promoting South-South Cooperation from consenting UN agencies  
121           and NGOs in the regions of action;  
122
- 123 8.   *Invites* all Member States to collaborate with and contribute to the UN Youth Fund and other relevant  
124   intergovernmental bodies to ensure that the world's youth have access to initiatives implemented in  
125   collaboration with the Global South community with the purpose of, but not limited to:  
126
- 127           a.     Providing access and employment opportunities in the areas of information technology and industrial  
128           development, which promote the overall well-being of the states by enacting the networks maintained  
129           by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);  
130
- 131           b.     Encouraging youth entrepreneurship in the Global South by creating and implementing sponsorship  
132           opportunities for youth-led startups similar to the UN Foundation-sponsored GirlUP initiative;  
133
- 134           c.     Startups may also be funded through unilateral sponsorships that can be requested via the national,  
135           regional and local foundations or any other consenting bodies in order to facilitate funding campaigns.



**Code:** UNDP/1/5

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

---

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Keeping in mind* that food security is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which calls for Member  
4 States to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, to promote sustainable agriculture to end hunger  
5 and to guarantee people worldwide access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food, regardless of economic status,

6  
7 *Having examined* that food security is a challenge for all developing nations,

8  
9 *Reaffirming* the necessity of availability and stability of food supplies at the national level, and physical and  
10 economic accessibility of food at the household level,

11  
12 *Fully aware* of productivity for improving agricultural performance through government investment in rural  
13 infrastructure, agricultural research and extension, irrigation and appropriate price incentives,

14  
15 *Recognizing* that the India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) Fund, which is a cooperation of three middle-income that  
16 work together to help the least developed countries,

17  
18 *Calling attention* to the fact that two-thirds of the global population may live in water-stressed nations by 2025 if  
19 efforts are not taken to achieve the target goals set in SDG 6,

20  
21 *Notes* that policy areas that need further improvement include productivity-enhancing investments, nutrition-  
22 sensitive-agriculture, and the implementation of already existing technologies for access to clean water,

23  
24 *Taking into account* increased productivity is vital for improving agricultural performance through government  
25 investment in rural infrastructure and agriculture research as stated in United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA)  
26 resolution 63/235,

27  
28 *Noting with deep concern* the inadequacy of transnational trade agreements that facilitate trade and delivery of  
29 agricultural products to ensure food security,

30  
31 *Acknowledging* GA resolution 63/235 on agriculture development, food security and nutrition which provides  
32 comprehensive approaches at all levels, including sub-regional, regional, interregional and global levels, to improve  
33 technical communication transfer on agriculture between Southern States,

34  
35 *Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security and the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable*  
36 *Global Food Security*, in particular Principle 2, which outlines the need to foster strategic coordination at national,  
37 regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts  
38 and identify response gaps,

39  
40 *Expressing concern* with the multiple and complex causes of the food crisis that occur in different regions of the  
41 world and the effects they have on developing countries such as poverty, inequity, and volatile food prices that pose  
42 a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger,

43  
44 *Believing* that the Food Park project through the SSC platform can reconcile spatial clustering of different agro-  
45 production chains and spatial combination of agro-processing and non-agro functions,

46  
47 *Expressing* the Food Park's aims at improved co-operation of different parties in production, processing, logistics  
48 and trade chains,

49

50 *Having considered* the Zero Hunger Challenge that works towards giving affordable access to nutritious food, to  
51 have zero waste of food, to ensure access to food all year round, and to build sustainable food systems,  
52

- 53 1. *Invites* developed nations to contribute to developing nations in matters of food security in means that do not  
54 infringe upon the sovereignty of a nation and that do not hamper South-South Cooperation between developing  
55 nations;  
56
- 57 2. *Further invites* developed nations to contribute and assist developing nations through financial means and the  
58 sharing of technology and information that benefit the further implementation and improvement of food security  
59 endeavors;  
60
- 61 3. *Encourages* Member States to continue to work towards the target goals established under SDG 2, zero hunger,  
62 which focuses on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition with special emphasis on the eradication of hunger  
63 and malnutrition among women and children and further encourages Member States to hold themselves  
64 accountable in their actions to achieve the target goals of SDG 2;  
65
- 66 4. *Praises* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) in its work to combat hunger and to provide  
67 food security to impoverished people around the world;  
68
- 69 5. *Urges* that Member States seek out transnational trade agreements that facilitate trade and delivery of  
70 agricultural products through South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation among nations;  
71
- 72 6. *Emphasizes* the need for further collaboration between Member States and the FAO in terms of providing a  
73 mediator and advisory role for Member States in the global south to enhance South-South Cooperation;  
74
- 75 7. *Establishes* a partnership between the UN Development Programme (UNDP) through the UN Office of South-  
76 South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the FAO that utilizes South-South Cooperation to provide food security in  
77 developing nations through the creation of regional headquarters in developing nations that shall:  
78
  - 79 a. Serve as a center of networking and communication between developing nations on ideas and  
80 experiences of food security practices with an emphasis on how to sustain food production through  
81 fertilization, strategies against wasteful farming practices, irrigation, and harvesting and to implement  
82 food storages for cases of emergency;  
83
  - 84 b. Provide agricultural training to local farmer on how to:  
85
    - 86 i. Sustain farm land and nutrients in the soil;
    - 87 ii. Operate farming equipment for planting, irrigation, and harvesting;
    - 88 iii. Utilize sustainable irrigation practices that limits the waste of water;
    - 89 iv. Implement crop rotation and other farming practices;
    - 90 v. Incorporate local practices with modern farming techniques in order to maintain cultural-  
91 based farming and practices within the society;
  - 92
  - 93 c. Distribute materials for farming such as seeds, farming tools, irrigation tools, and harvesting tools that  
94 shall assist the local farmers with such materials coming from a mutual trust fund established in  
95 partnership with the FAO, UNDP, UNOSCC, and Member Nations who wish to donate to the  
96 program;  
97
  - 98 d. Monitor and report the outcomes of South-South Cooperation projects amongst developing nations and  
99 how such cooperation has improved on the establishment of food security in developing nations;  
100
  - 101 e. Not encroach on the cultural and societal customs and practices of local societies and farmers and  
102 instead try to find solutions that incorporate modern farming techniques with the customs and practices  
103 of the local population;  
104

- 105 f. Establish or partner with current FAO regional headquarters in the regions of Latin America, the  
106 Caribbean, South America, West Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, North Africa, the Middle  
107 East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Oceania;  
108
- 109 8. *Stresses* the important role of development technology facilitation in order to narrow the gap on agriculture  
110 between developed and developing countries through:  
111
- 112 a. The encouragement of developed countries to share knowledge and technology concerning food and  
113 agriculture production through the UNOSSC in order to improve overall global grain production;  
114
- 115 b. Inviting governments and international organizations, in collaboration with civil society of agricultural  
116 sector, to promote growth of agriculture cooperatives through an easier access to affordable finance;  
117
- 118 c. Inviting private sectors to use advanced technology in building rural infrastructure, promoting the  
119 irrigation efficiency and strengthening marketing mechanisms;  
120
- 121 9. *Notes its satisfaction with* the expansion of South-South Cooperation, triangular cooperation, multinational  
122 corporation investment, and non-governmental organization (NGO) partnerships with developing countries in  
123 water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water  
124 efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;  
125
- 126 10. *Supports* the incorporation of water and sanitation into national development planning and the special attention  
127 given to fragile states, where water and sanitation access are the greatest issues facing the states;  
128
- 129 11. *Further recommends* that Member States improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping  
130 minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater  
131 and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.





**Code:** UNDP/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance of state sovereignty for all Member States and the significance of respecting established  
4 human rights norms in the implementation of effective entrepreneurial strategies and, in terms of South-South and  
5 Triangular cooperation, respecting local customs and cultures,  
6  
7 *Acknowledging* the need for Member States to engage in short and middle-term actions to ensure Southern Member  
8 States can increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on international aid from the Global North while still  
9 respecting Member States sovereignty,  
10  
11 *Recalling* the commitment of Member States to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined in United  
12 Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, especially Goal 17 entitled “Partnerships for the goals” that  
13 targets the strengthening of local resource mobilization and enhances international support for implementing  
14 effective and targeted-orientated capacity-building in developing Member States,  
15  
16 *Acknowledging* that all Member States benefit from greater financial stability and intellectual capital, through  
17 education, civil initiatives and expert councils,  
18  
19 *Encouraging* youth and women in particular to engage in entrepreneurship to gain knowledge and empowerment  
20 across the Global South,  
21  
22 *Keeping in mind* that education is a long-term investment for all Member States, and is essential in developing the  
23 entrepreneurial skills of individuals,  
24  
25 *Recalling* the importance of economic freedom in the maintenance of South-South cooperation, as stated in the  
26 Secretary-General’s report 68/212 on the state of South-South Cooperation,  
27  
28 *Emphasizing* the importance of GA draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1, pertaining to youth, providing them with  
29 opportunities to become active in the labor market and engage in productive activities by drawing upon their  
30 creativity, energy and ideas in business opportunities,  
31  
32 *Guided by* the close relationship between poverty reduction, gender equality, youth empowerment and job creation  
33 as put forward and elaborated in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2008/18 titled “Promoting  
34 full employment and development work for all,” stating that entrepreneurship is at the foundation of all of these,  
35  
36 *Noting further* that developing countries are currently using predetermined aid funding from international  
37 institutions such as the World Bank in order to combat climate change,  
38  
39 *Deeply concerned* that GA resolution 69/313, the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, failed to renew Member State  
40 funding commitments, shifted funding to private investors, and did not provide greater representation of developing  
41 countries needs and input in terms of financing development activities such as entrepreneurship,  
42  
43 *Acknowledging* that effective entrepreneurial relationships and strategies in the Global South should include public-  
44 private partnerships (PPP), be in accordance with established human rights norms, ensure the inclusion of the needs  
45 of local stakeholders and, in particular, place a special emphasis on the poorest and most vulnerable populations,  
46  
47 *Reaffirming* the GA draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1 entitled “Entrepreneurship for Development,” in which  
48 the role of entrepreneurship in creating employment and thereby contributing to sustainable development of  
49 countries in the Global South is stated,

50 *Recalling further* GA draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1 that affirms the importance for Member States to transfer  
51 knowledge and technology in order to support capacity building of entrepreneurs through for instance vocational  
52 training programs, mentorship or business incubators,

53  
54 *Emphasizing* Member States commitments to the FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, the *Paris Agreement on Climate*  
55 *Change*, including limiting greenhouse gas emissions, the goal of a two degree limit on the increase in global  
56 temperatures, and the need for the incorporation of renewable and sustainable energy sources in enhanced  
57 enterprises,

58  
59 1. *Urges* the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to engage in collaboration with UN Conference on Trade and  
60 Development (UNCTAD) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to draw upon the  
61 complementarity of their mandates by creating a joint special task force to enhance local entrepreneurship in  
62 developing Member States by focusing on:

63  
64 a. Local industry development drawing on the mandate and extensive experience of UNIDO across the  
65 Global South, stressing the importance of private sector development in general and the development  
66 of strong industries in particular across the Global South, through government assistance employing an  
67 advisory board comprising of Global South established enterprises;

68  
69 b. Trade and investment as a means to expose local entrepreneurs to technology and for competitively  
70 enhancement, where the UNCTAD considering its mandate will be the leading and implementing body  
71 and UNDP serves as the monitoring body to ensure sustainability and human development  
72 considerations, seeing PPPs as the adequate form of cooperation to employ;

73  
74 c. The promotion of formal and informal partnerships between South-based established enterprises and  
75 aspiring local entrepreneurs in developing Member States to encourage local capacity development  
76 among entrepreneurs in developing nations in the Global South, promoting formal partnerships such as  
77 inclusion in global value chains, joint ventures and knowledge alliances and less formalized  
78 partnerships in the form of networks and business associations where UNCTAD will be the  
79 implementing body taking into considerations respective mandates of the other two bodies in the task  
80 force;

81  
82 d. The creation of employment, especially for women and youth, as a key solution for combating poverty  
83 by enhancing the collaboration and partnerships of Member States across the Global South guided by  
84 trade fairness, investment efficiency and by the SDG where the UNDP will be the leading body;

85  
86 2. *Calls on* Member States to focus on climate change through the entrepreneurial development of sustainable and  
87 renewable energy industries and infrastructures in the Global South by:

88  
89 a. Focusing on developing local entrepreneurs, prioritizing the poorest and most vulnerable populations,  
90 in order to effectively reduce economic inequalities, while at the same time building climate change  
91 resiliency;

92  
93 b. Enhancing development through the promotion of local clean and renewable energy sources and  
94 infrastructure, providing affordable energy to local populations;

95  
96 c. Through the facilitation of technology and information sharing by means of south-south and triangular  
97 cooperation;

98  
99 3. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate additional funding to the UNDP budget in order to invest and focus on  
100 small enterprises and start-ups which:

101  
102 a. Focus on enhancing clean use of raw resources in production;

103  
104 b. Have lower CO2 emissions rates;

105

- 106 c. Have a higher need of investment based on the cleaner and eco-friendly methods used;  
107
- 108 4. *Emphasizes* the similarities in institutional and business environments across developing Member States,  
109 creating an understanding between Member States and private entities in the Global South, which enables the  
110 delivery of support to developing Member States that fits their development stage and takes into account market  
111 idiosyncrasies, such as:  
112
- 113 a. The exchange of knowledge on how to navigate and circumvent a business landscape characterized by  
114 institutional voids and other market imperfections impeding business activities, and/or knowledge on  
115 capitalize on the absence of institutions by using business solutions to fill the voids, by bringing  
116 together private sector experts in the UN Office for South-South Corporation’s (UNOSSC) online  
117 platform titled “Global South-South Development Academy” facilitating this knowledge exchange;  
118
- 119 b. The exchange of technology providing developing Member States access to frontier technology,  
120 otherwise not available to them, through the UNOSSC’s platform “South-South Global Assets and  
121 Technology Exchange,” provided by more advanced economy Member States of the Global South, like  
122 China, India, Brazil and Iran to name a few, where these Member States, as part of the Global South  
123 are due to their similarities able to adapt the latest technology to the needs and capabilities of  
124 developing Member States;  
125
- 126 c. On gaining access to finance to secure sustainable investment enabling entrepreneurs to act on business  
127 opportunities that allow enterprises to grow beyond the status-quo level, particularly drawing attention  
128 to the opportunities offered by crowd funding, which allows to tap into a pool of finance external to the  
129 UN bodies preventing a financial burden on an already tight UNDP budget as well as preventing it to  
130 be shifted to receiving Member States, as funds raised through crowd funding are generally paid back  
131 through interest relative to generate profit by the receiver of the fund to those who contribute, but  
132 crowd funding is needed to be strictly facilitated and coordinated by a local United National  
133 Development Fund NGO partner, similar to the Zagreb 2015 Crowd funding Academy initiative, to  
134 ensure sustainability, inclusiveness and equal chances for entrepreneurs in catching the attention of  
135 potential investors and at the same time inspiring entrepreneurs to articulate their growth objectives  
136 and funding requirements encouraging self-reliance and ownership;  
137
- 138 5. *Draws attention* to South-South cooperation to support the creation of a strong and effective developed private  
139 sector with favorable background conditions pertaining to the political situation, regulations, economic and  
140 market factors and infrastructure for private sector to flourish, by:  
141
- 142 a. Establishing a legal framework that clarifies, protects and enforces the rights of enterprises and their  
143 activities, such as intellectual property rights (IP) that are often poorly defined and enforced in a  
144 developing Member States context;  
145
- 146 b. By engaging the World International Property Organization (WIPO) as the implementing partner and  
147 jointly advise the relevant Member States ministry in the Global South, such as the ministry of  
148 industry, trade or investment, on establishing an IP legislation adapted to the local legal frameworks  
149 and business practices, which strives to aid domestic enterprises to protect their creations and  
150 capitalize on them;  
151
- 152 c. Requesting consultation on economic and market factors such as the requirements of access to  
153 financial capital, human capital and raw materials, wage rates, transportation, communication, and  
154 energy sources, from private sector players originating from more advanced Member States by  
155 engaging in PPPs with receiving Member States ministries to share best practices and cases to inspire  
156 responsible local civil servants creating a favorable business climate for local business;  
157
- 158 d. Engaging the third pillar of the UNOSSC under the name of “South-South Global Assets and  
159 Technology Exchange” to facilitate the transfer of solutions to improve infrastructure conducive to the  
160 local business environment, such as energy provision and access to broadband internet, both vital to  
161 developing Member States often characterized by unreliable energy supply and low internet

- 162 penetration not uncommonly below 15-20 percent according to the most recent 2014 World Bank  
163 statistics on internet users per 100 people;  
164
- 165 6. *Calls upon* the private sector in both the Global North and more advanced economies in the Global South to  
166 support local entrepreneurs in the developing Member States in their ability to start, sustain and grow their  
167 enterprises, by:  
168
- 169 a. Focusing on the power of online and offline networks in aiding aspiring entrepreneurs to establish  
170 enterprises, providing a platform to help them, together with peers, to identify a sustainable business  
171 idea that is at the core of the business plan and offering training in writing the actual business plan,  
172 making use of existing structures in the Global South by connecting to established transnational  
173 business networks or civil society organizations, such as the South African based African Youth  
174 Entrepreneur Network;  
175
- 176 b. Focusing on mentorship of entrepreneurs to teach business practices from daily management to long  
177 term strategic planning, by exposing entrepreneurs to well-established entrepreneurs across the Global  
178 South, providing them not only with inspiration, but also granting access to a mentor for daily business  
179 dilemmas, using online platforms compatible to mobile internet devices, accessible to a wide public at  
180 low cost;  
181
- 182 7. *Calls upon* UN ECOSOC to facilitate the financing of development activities through the Office of Financing  
183 For Development (UNFFD) and the UNCTAD by implementing UNCTAD's financial and initiatives  
184 performance indicators;  
185
- 186 8. *Requests* Member States to give local communities access to programs on local entrepreneurship through civil  
187 society using information and communication technology:  
188
- 189 a. Mobilizing local medias such as televisions, radio stations and paper mediums to communicate the  
190 main ideas promoting local entrepreneurship;  
191
- 192 b. Using the internet and social networks to serve entrepreneurship issues to facilitate the cooperation  
193 between the local companies and the foreign entities;  
194
- 195 c. Implementing information campaigns and conferences organized by public administrations and  
196 political elected, to improve public awareness about the role of entrepreneurship.



**Code:** UNDP/1/7

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

---

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Reinforcing* Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations* in which peaceful and friendly relations among nations  
4 is stressed for the purpose of development,  
5  
6 *Drawing* attention to United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 33/134, which endorsed the *Buenos*  
7 *Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries*, as well  
8 as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which works in accordance with strengthening the progress between the South-  
9 South pertaining to the flow of communication amongst regions, economic strategies directly in accordance with  
10 strengthening each South-South nation to become self-reliant,  
11  
12 *Calling upon* GA resolution 68/230, which emphasizes the partnerships between countries present in South-South  
13 cooperation, recognizes the complementary roles of South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation, suggests  
14 the exchange of information as a means to improve the practices of South-South cooperation,  
15  
16 *Reinforcing* GA resolution 64/222, which emphasizes the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action* and the necessity for  
17 continued cooperation of Member States in the allocation of resources, funds, and efficient fostering of such aims,  
18  
19 *Noting* GA resolution 63/239, which seeks to reaffirm the *Monterrey Consensus* in its entirety, stating that each  
20 country has a primary responsibility to its own economic and social development as well as the subsequent role this  
21 responsibility has on international politics, recognizes the necessity of gender equality in order for economic growth,  
22 poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, and development effectiveness, supports the eradication of poverty,  
23  
24 *Calling attention* to the content of General Comment 13, adopted by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and  
25 Cultural Rights (CESCR), that explains that education is an indispensable means of recognizing other human rights,  
26  
27 *Emphasizing* the obligation of Member States to endorse and uphold state sovereignty,  
28  
29 *Recognizing* the necessity for personnel in donor and recipient countries to implement the policies conceived,  
30  
31 *Reinforcing* the engagement of good governance,  
32  
33 *Imploring* Member States to create quality primary and secondary education within rural areas in order to develop  
34 the information sharing between southern states,  
35  
36 *Recognizing* the issues of a lack of global education opportunities, insufficient knowledge sharing between  
37 participating countries, and a lack of effective information collection practices on South-South and triangular  
38 operations,  
39  
40 *Reinforcing* the necessity of data collection and information sharing in light of the fact that Global South countries  
41 often lack the resources and capacity to obtain extensive and comprehensive knowledge to share among the Global  
42 South for concurrent development,  
43  
44 *Reiterating* the necessity of preparing the youth in future South-South cooperation measures,  
45  
46 *Bearing* in mind the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 7, 9 and 17 which aim to combat  
47 poverty, achieve food security and sustainable agriculture, ensure access to affordable and reliable energy, promote  
48 sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation and partnerships for the goals respectively,  
49

50 *Recognizes* the necessity of financial support from Member States, both participating and new sponsors, requesting  
51 the cooperation and further endorsement via non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sectors, and the UN  
52 Development Programme (UNDP) budget to further develop educational methods, which will in turn stimulate the  
53 growth of countries in the Global South,  
54

55 1. *Encourages* Member States to intensify existing efforts on the exchange of expert knowledge starting from a  
56 local level by governments of the Global South, developing to a domestic level and to become an accumulative  
57 international database with particular emphasis on technological training in the advancement of agricultural  
58 practices for self-sustainable food sec;  
59

60 2. *Recommends* that the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with the UN Educational, Scientific and  
61 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) review the budget of the International Institute for Educational Planning  
62 (IIEP), under UNESCO, which currently funds educational initiatives, and may designate funds from a revised  
63 budget towards Rural Initiative to Strengthen Education International (R.I.S.E. International) and may be  
64 tracked by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS);  
65

66 3. *Further recommends* that this program be referred to the GA, who may determine sources of funding and  
67 recommend Member States contribute necessary resources and to adopt public policies towards the R.I.S.E.  
68 International initiative;  
69

70 4. *Endorses* the improvement of education in Member States, particularly through:

71 a. The continuation of providing primary education to all peoples in the attempt to lay the foundation for  
72 the sustainable advancement of ideas;  
73

74 b. The encouragement to prioritize equal access to all levels of education as discussed in the UN  
75 *Millennium Declaration*;  
76

77 c. The emphasis of post-secondary education via facilitation of vocational outlets to promote acquisition  
78 of career enhancing knowledge;  
79

80 d. The creation of startups through advertisement and social media in order to involve youth in new  
81 models of employment and develop new skills that can be shared;  
82

83 e. The importance of extracurricular activities like music or physical education towards character-  
84 building by recognizing that power nations carry a stable education program that can be implemented  
85 towards South countries;  
86

87 5. *Suggests* the formation of an Umbrella Exchange Program (UEP) under UNDP and administered by local  
88 UNDP offices, mandated with the task of facilitating youth exchange programs between the states of the Global  
89 South, which will work towards:  
90

91 a. Developing future leaders in the Global South by creating awareness of the common problems faced  
92 by Southern states by providing youth the opportunity to have first-hand experience regarding the  
93 conditions among the various regions they are assigned to, which will ensure a common vision for the  
94 future;  
95

96 b. Partnering with universities of the South to participate in student exchange programs, where the  
97 participating pairs of students enroll in each other's' universities while paying the existing tuition  
98 amounts at home;  
99

100 c. Identifying universities suitable to be paired for exchange; for example, those with similar programs of  
101 study, but lacking complete resources that would be compensated for by the exchange by sharing of  
102 resources;  
103

104

- 105 d. Coordinating with the local bureaucracies, including the departments of education and tourism, to  
106 ensure the participating youth understand and embrace the social and cultural similarities as well as  
107 disparities amongst the states of the Global South, thereby assisting tomorrow's decision makers in the  
108 Global South cooperate in developmental projects;  
109
- 110 e. Expanding the existing idea of student exchange being conducted in small scales by a few universities  
111 and NGOs to a project participated in by the governments of the Member States which is to act as a  
112 facilitator by following the mentioned sub-clause:  
113
- 114 i. The selection and admission of the participants to be handled by respective universities;  
115
- 116 6. *Recommends* to countries of the Global South the exploration of methods for renewable energy in line with  
117 Goal 7 of the SDGs, which aims to promote affordable and clean energy by using regionally accessible  
118 resources specifically, such as:  
119
- 120 a. Agricultural products such as milk and sugar in the conversion from raw product to energy sources as  
121 modeled by Angola's Sugar-to-Fuel Project;  
122
- 123 b. Inexhaustible sources including solar and wind-powered energy as recognized in the pioneer programs  
124 of Denmark and Germany's Renewable Energy Act;  
125
- 126 c. By providing venues and platforms for training on the use of sustainable energy and framing regional  
127 cooperation to address the issue of lack of sustainable resources in specific states;  
128
- 129 7. *Calls upon* the UNDP as well as the UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to intensify and  
130 strengthen their presence on the social media platforms in order to effectively tackle the persisting problem of  
131 inadequate awareness about the benefits and efficiency of South-South and triangular cooperation to educate  
132 members of the Global South as well as other Member States on these practices.