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



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Conference B

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development
- II. The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development
- III. Gender Mainstreaming in Early Recovery Situations

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNDP/1/1	Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/2	Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development	25 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 0 abstentions
UNDP/1/3	Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/4	Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development	23 votes in favor, 4 against, 1 abstention
UNDP/2/1	The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development	24 votes in favor, 4 against, 0 abstentions
UNDP/2/2	The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development	22 votes in favor, 3 against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development
- II. The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development
- III. Gender Mainstreaming in Early Recovery Situations

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, II, III, and it began discussion on the topic of “Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four working papers, covering a wide range of subtopics including security and privacy, data access, data education and literacy, and the financing of data collection. Delegates exhibited exemplary efforts in the consensus-building process and worked vigilantly to cultivate and preserve a professional atmosphere. Despite the potential stress of deadlines and mergers, delegates remained diplomatic in conduct and dedicated to collaboration.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais addressing Topic I. Of these, two had amendments. UNDP adopted four resolutions addressing Topic I, “Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development,” following voting procedure. Two of these were adopted by acclamation by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues for Topic I, including increasing access to data sets for all Member States, improving education in data literacy to inform data-driven decisions, and increasing and assessing new funding mechanisms to address data gaps. The committee consistently embodied the spirit of the United Nations in their collaborative efforts at crafting solutions to global issues. Delegates worked tirelessly, using even the final moments of the session to draft and pass two brief resolutions on Topic II: “The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development.”



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the rights and clauses stated in article 12 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and General
4 Assembly resolution 71/199 (2016), which protects the privacy and personal information of individuals in all
5 circumstances other than for the protection of national security and when information is required by law,

6
7 *Recognizing* the importance to uphold the basic tenets of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically
8 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, target 18, which calls for a significant increase in the availability of high-quality,
9 timely, and reliable data, and the commitment to accomplish this agenda by procuring and analyzing data,

10
11 *Guided* by the purposes and principles of the *Privacy and Data Protection Principles* of the United Nations Global
12 Pulse, particularly the right to use data, privacy of data, security of data, and quality of data,

13
14 *Recalling* the inaugural United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF), which emphasized Big Data, transparency,
15 and sharing as vehicles to promote sustainable development through the creation of the *Cape Town Plan for*
16 *Sustainable Development Data*, and referencing the Economic and Social Council *Background Study for the*
17 *Development Cooperation*,

18
19 *Underscoring* all Member States right to data sovereignty and protection within the context of creating opportunities
20 to both produce and utilize data in the pursuit of sustainable development,

21
22 *Expressing concern* for the increasing occurrences of cybercrimes and security breaches, as reported within chapters
23 one and two in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's *2013 Comprehensive Study on Cybercrimes*, and
24 the potential of privacy and security concerns to discourage data harnessing and sharing,

25
26 *Emphasizing* that while increased data sharing is essential to achieving sustainable development, the voluntary
27 nature of past programs, such as the *Busan Action Plan for Statistics* (BAPS), which maintains Member State
28 sovereignty over their data while monitoring weaknesses in SDG indicators regarding the development of
29 infrastructure, has proficiently balanced Member State security concerns with successful sustainable data for
30 development sharing,

31
32 1. *Urges* Member States to both individually and cooperatively support the *Cape Town Plan for Sustainable*
33 *Development Data*, specifically Objective 2.3, which calls for the application of new technologies and new data
34 sources into mainstream statistical activities;

35
36 2. *Advises* that the agenda for the next meeting of the of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
37 which will occur 5-11 September 2017 at the U.N. Headquarters in New York City, be amended so that "Secure
38 Data for Development" is addressed, which:

39
40 a. Would allow Member States to pursue means of data organization, data sharing, and data exploration
41 all within the larger context of data protection;

42
43 b. Would be a forum in which willing Member States could lead by innovative evolution, using a
44 statistical system to fill data gaps by both making use of new produced data and implementing existing
45 data;

46
47 3. *Supports* the engagement in Triangular, South-South, and North-South Cooperation which facilitate multilateral
48 partnerships that stimulate development by working with agencies such as the African Development Bank and
49 Fund and countries that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

- 50 (OECD), allowing Member States to expand their data harnessing and security capacities to ensure globally-
51 inclusive sustainable development;
52
- 53 4. *Recommends* that all Member States implement necessary legislative changes, focusing on controlling domestic
54 data flows, and addressing enhanced mechanisms for data protection;
55
- 56 5. *Suggests* that Member States enhance state server security, physically and digitally, in response to a 40%
57 increase in data breaches in 2016, which is a threat to sustainable development data as hackers may maliciously
58 corrupt or delete data that pertains to sustainable development, suggesting that:
59
- 60 a. The General Assembly adopt and enforce more secure forms of encryption such as Advanced
61 Encryption Standard (AES) or Quantum Key Encryption (QKE);
62
- 63 b. The General Assembly adopt a standardized form of transferring data to ensure the integrity and
64 authenticity of the data through Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMACS) and other forms
65 of Message Authentication Codes (MACs);
66
- 67 c. The General Assembly focus on the proliferation of physical protection through utilizing tamper-
68 resistant enclosures, access controls, and chassis locks to ensure the security of data servers;
69
- 70 6. *Encourages* the Member States and International Organizations comprising the United Nations Statistical
71 Commission's Global Working Group on Big Data to expand the scope of their discussions to address the
72 security of data in the context of development;
73
- 74 7. *Further recommends* the General Assembly update the privacy rights defined in Article 12 of the *Universal*
75 *Declaration of Human Rights* concerning individuals and members of civil society so that the declaration can
76 continue to be relevant in its 70th year of existence, and can be extended to specifically protect privacy rights so
77 that sustainable data development may be shared safely.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Guided* by all 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and taking note
4 of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 10, 16, and 17 which collectively require increasing data access to all Member
5 States,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the importance of cooperation among government agencies, international agencies, non-
8 governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and civil society to ensure adequate resources for broad,
9 disaggregated data collection for all Member States,

10
11 *Reminding* all Member States that expanded data collection programs to monitor development progress in low- and
12 middle-income countries is estimated to cost \$44 to \$45 billion through 2030 according to a report by the Global
13 Partnership for Statistical Development Data, and resource and funding constraints impede the collection of reliable
14 and complete data for sustainable development,

15
16 *Reaffirming that* funding actions can be improved upon in accordance with the UNDP mandate that focuses on the
17 most vulnerable and underrepresented groups through the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
18 which assists Member States economies through grants and loans to work in accordance with national bureaus of
19 statistics in respective Member States, and recognizing the need for gender sensitive funding and budgeting so as to
20 increase distribution to target vulnerable, unaccounted populations, aiming to close data gaps and reduce inequalities
21 by focusing on marginalized populations,

22
23 *Bearing in mind* the success of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development – United Nations
24 Development Programme (OECD-UNDP) project Tax Inspectors Without Borders, which works to increase revenue
25 vital to future development and builds a precedence of accountability to address corruption that burdens sustainable
26 development,

27
28 *Stressing* that private sector actors involved in funding of data collection including businesses, international
29 agencies, and civil society must undertake the highest ethical business standards in accordance with the UN Global
30 Compact,

31
32 *Seeking* all Member States to comply with the foreign aid financing initiative of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*,
33 stating that countries should dedicate 0.7% of their GNI to official development assistance and 0.15-0.2% to
34 Member States,

35
36 *Guided* by clause five of the *Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics*, which calls upon the global trust fund for
37 statistical capacity building that can further provide financial and technical resources to initiate sustainable action
38 building through small and fast acting grants,

39
40 *Acknowledging* that both the *Busan Action Plan for Statistics* and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* highlight the need
41 for timely, reliable, inclusive and efficient data, by integrating statistics into the decision making process and
42 increasing resources for statistical systems,

43
44 *Emphasizing* the private sector's significant financial and professional contributions to the fostering of a data culture
45 in disadvantaged regions by providing essential communication infrastructure, technologies, and training to
46 individuals in order to enable them to connect with the broader world and share their unique perspectives,

47
48 *Noting with satisfaction* the successful data-sharing PPP between the University of California, Santa Barbara and
49 Terra Image USA in which satellite imagery was shared with the university, allowing it to conduct research on

50 pervasive environmental issues that would have been otherwise prohibitively expensive, which serves as a model for
51 innovative data sharing PPPs throughout the international community,
52

- 53 1. *Directs attention to* the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data for addressing the foundational
54 issues of insufficient and unreliable data, through which the international community has the opportunity to
55 achieve several of the SDGs, and further drawing attention to innovation which can be fostered through projects
56 such as *Data for Development* and *OPAL Project*;
57
- 58 2. *Encourages* cooperation between Member States, as recommended by development aid agencies such as the
59 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
60 (OECD), to fund data collection efforts by:
 - 61 a. Calling for continued North-South cooperation with an emphasis on the dissemination of more cost-
62 effective data collection process;
63
 - 64 b. Urging Member States ensure that continuous aid is provided by utilizing the financing in accordance
65 with the initiative of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, stating that countries should dedicate 0.7% of
66 their GNI to official development assistance, to ensure sustainability of data collection programs;
67
- 68
- 69 3. *Supports* NGOs collecting data that abides by the guidelines set by the Independent Expert Advisory Group on
70 the Data Revolution for Sustainable Developments in the report, *A World That Counts*;
71
- 72 4. *Directs attention to* the disparity of access to Information Communication Technologies (ICT) between
73 countries, and as such recommends the development of minority tools and resources which:
 - 74
 - 75 a. Support networks of technological rights and advocate in order to enable them to address
76 discriminatory ICT policy at national, regional and global level;
77
 - 78 b. Considers the implications of particular patterns of access and use which coincide with the intersection
79 of age, level of education, race, ethnicity, religion, and disability;
80
 - 81 c. Support efforts that create content that is reflective of minority group's needs and voices through safe
82 and secure online spaces;
83
- 84 5. *Recommends* the Secretary-General to form a research group to define unified data management curriculum in
85 line with the findings of the UNDP report "A Guide to Data Innovation for Development - From Idea to Proof-
86 of-concept" to be offered to Member States and institutions that lack such training;
87
- 88 6. *Recommends* that micro-financing institutions, such as UNCDF, continue to assist Member States to alleviate
89 the lack of capital to fund data collection and analysis;
90
- 91 7. *Promotes* increased collaboration between Member States through membership and participation in the
92 International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
93
- 94 8. *Encourages* the establishment of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in line with SDG 17: Partnership for the
95 Goals, which will support capacity building and infrastructure establishment for data collection through:
 - 96
 - 97 a. Focusing specifically on leveraging the expertise of the service sector, such as IT, companies to
98 provide broadband access as well as access to affordable communication and mobile devices that
99 facilitate data collection;
100
 - 101 b. Strengthening local entrepreneurship for development by sharing knowledge and best practices
102 through multi-stakeholder engagement, with the intention of empowering disadvantaged communities
103 and minorities, and eradicating poverty in rural areas;
104

- 105 9. *Requests* that actors of the private sector contribute to funding of data collection to comply with the Ten
106 Principles of UN Global Compact, guided by the highest ethical and sustainable standards in funding
107 sustainable development projects across the world;
108
- 109 10. *Encourages* PPPs between governments of Member States and private businesses with access to high-definition
110 satellite imagery in order to encourage:
111
- 112 a. Sharing of geospatial imaging data that could aid countries in a range of sustainable development
113 initiatives;
 - 114 b. Predicting harvests;
 - 115 c. Effective and efficient disaster response;
 - 116 d. Tracking diseases with geospatial determinants;
 - 117 e. Measuring population density and growth;
 - 118 f. Planning infrastructure;
- 119
- 120
- 121
- 122
- 123
- 124
- 125 11. *Affirms* that funding actions focusing on the most vulnerable and excluded population groups can be improved
126 upon in accordance within the UNDP Mandate of finding solutions to economic development obstacles, as
127 established in Resolution A/RES/2029 (XX), *Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme*
128 *of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme*:
129
- 130 a. Through data sharing collaboration between the UNCDF and national bureaus of statistics within
131 Member States to increase fundamental information and statistics for finance initiatives;
 - 132 b. By working with existing microfinance institutions on local levels in Member States to ensure that
133 funding is directly allocated to less fortunate individuals;
- 134
- 135
- 136 12. *Urges* the need for budgeting specifically to vulnerable and underrepresented populations to achieve SDGs 5:
137 Gender Equality and 10: Reduced Inequalities, by:
138
- 139 a. Funding the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) program to empower under-represented
140 populations to local and national levels by collecting gender-disaggregated data;
 - 141 b. Strengthening the position of minorities in local communities through the European Centre UNDP
142 Joint Task Force on Electoral Assistance UNDP (EC-UNDP), a global task force which fosters local
143 and regional electoral systems to allow for gender neutral policies in gender-unbalanced systems.
144



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of the sovereignty of Member States in the collection and analysis of data, and
4 referencing Article 12 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*, which enforces privacy as a human right,

5
6 *Acknowledging* the potential of data-harnessing resources and tools, such as capacity development, for promoting
7 sustainable development of Member States in order to close data gaps and identify opportunities for development
8 action,

9
10 *Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
11 *Development*, all Member States should have access to data in order to promote inclusive development, as
12 highlighted in the SDG indicator 17.18, which aims to achieve capacity development for data by 2030,

13
14 *Acknowledges* the clauses presented in the UN Secretary-General's Expert Advisory Group on Data Revolution
15 report, *A World That Counts*, such as 2, which emphasizes shared technologies and innovation for universal data
16 access, and 3, which states that new resources are vital for capacity development to improve the disparity of
17 collected data in less developed countries for fostering and promoting innovation to fill data gaps,

18
19 *Deeply concerned* with the UN Broadband Commission's report, *The State of Broadband*, stating that 57 percent of
20 the world's population lacks access to Internet and technology which impedes development as technological access
21 would allow Member States to reach their full potential,

22
23 *Recognizing* the undeniable link between accurate, efficient data organization and access to climate technology, as
24 expressed in data services such as the World Meteorological Organization of Data, in order to exemplify the
25 tracking and eradication of cholera in Haiti after Hurricane Matthew in 2010,

26
27 *Emphasizing* the vital role of civil engagement to the integrity of large datasets, and of private sector initiatives, such
28 as Facebook's Free Internet, Dell's Youth Learning Project, and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations' Global
29 Libraries Project, which contribute to the fostering of a data culture in disadvantaged regions by providing essential
30 communication infrastructure, technologies, and training to individuals,

31
32 *Draws attention* to the success of the Secretary-General's *Global Pulse* program which has afforded the opportunity
33 for less-developed Member States to access large datasets, train themselves on consistent data management, utilize
34 successful strategies by gaining access to UN's network of innovation labs and professionals, and strengthening
35 public-private partnerships (PPPs),

36
37 *Recommends* Member States, Regional Bodies, the Private Sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations to
38 implement Big Data initiatives such as the Global Pulse program, the Global Partnership For Sustainable
39 Development Data, and concurrent funding financial reports such as using Big Data for the Sustainable
40 Development Goals,

41
42 *Noting* that additional funding is required to meet the costs for the data infrastructure and the data systems,

43
44 *Aware* of the impacts of the UN Global Pulse Data for Climate Action, that stresses the importance of collecting
45 data on the effects of climate change, especially where data gaps exist,

46
47 *Taking into account* the work of the United Nations Statistics Division in establishing the SDG Indicators Global
48 Database, collating data pertaining to promoting sustainable development in relation to SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 9:

49 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, and achieving all targets of the 2030
50 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

51
52 *Taking note* that cellular data collection practices can support the efficiency of the work of the international
53 community to measure SDG's including, but not limited to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 16: Peace, Justice,
54 and Strong Institutions- pertaining to the data initiative and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals and assure that all
55 discrete population are being accurately assessed and served,

56
57 *Acknowledging* the E-Africa Programme for increasing broadband access to developing nations, most in need of
58 access to Internet, such as submarine cables implemented in the western coastal African region,

59
60 1. *Recommends* the expansion of the framework of the E-Africa Programme, which will:

- 61
62 a. Be implemented in strategic stages, such as infrastructure building, capacity development, the
63 engagement of multi-stakeholder businesses, which will serve to promote Public-Private Partnerships
64 (PPPs) by allowing the private sector to provide broadband access after initial capacity development,
65 as businesses are often perturbed by initial internet access costs, communication and information
66 technology, government and financing, resources and partnerships, industrialization, and resource
67 development;
- 68
69 b. Be sustainably funded by private entities and local or national governments through the incentive of
70 increasing profit through broadband development, and will be encouraged to be funded initially
71 through charitable organizations focused on Member State development, such as the Development
72 Innovations Venture program, the Global Innovations Fund, and the SDG Fund;
- 73
74 c. Suggest plans for implementing internet access unique to each region, work with the E-Africa
75 Programme by cooperating with private multi-stakeholder and local governments to ensure that the
76 most efficient way for individuals within Member States, as international organizations often
77 implement uniform access plans;
- 78
79 d. Promote affordable price ranges for developing Member States by using South-South cooperation to
80 drive down prices naturally through competition, and therefore inspire profit for businesses, ensuring
81 sustainable access;
- 82
83 e. Evaluate the efficiency of the program every three years, to be included in the 2018 Human
84 Development Report that will record progress on increased broadband access and usage, guided by the
85 current report framework, which will focus on private investment incentives and reparation measures;
- 86
87 f. Focus on developing Member States in need of access to the internet by implementing broadband
88 access to Member States most lacking determined by factors such as the lack of cables, Member State
89 progress on development, and the inability to record data within these regions, insisted upon data
90 reflected in the *Human Development Report* in 2018;

91
92 2. *Suggests* the expansion of the Business Call To Action (BCtA) to explore and develop methods of incentivizing
93 the private sector in order to use collected data and support Member States with knowledge transfer to
94 specifically:

- 95
96 a. By promoting an attractive business environment in developing countries by implementing the
97 necessary technology infrastructure to guarantee the availability of data in order to engage businesses
98 by working with Member States;
- 99
100 b. By developing a certification for organizations in the public and private sectors based on voluntary
101 contributions of funds to the *Capital Development Fund* (CDF) in order to enable knowledge sharing
102 and training organized by UNDP;

103

- 104 3. *Encourages* the continuous development of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) to expand the
105 access of information and data pertaining to development by working closely with Independent Expert Advisory
106 Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (IEAG-DRSD) to first collect data to promote access
107 to SDG Data Lab by *A World that Counts* for all Member States by:
- 108
- 109 a. Requesting the support of the IEAG-DRSD to provide infrastructure in order to make use of Big Data
110 from Internet, satellites, mobile apps, and databases from national governments necessary to establish
111 communication services and technologies to populations that lack the access to these resources;
112
- 113 b. Working with IEAG-DRSD we can provide a co-hosted training seminar like goal-oriented leadership
114 training programs quarterly between the UNDP and companies that have made previous substantial
115 financial and statistical contributions to acquiring useful data for development, rotating between
116 various UN locations such as New York, Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna in order to provide Member
117 States with sufficient knowledge tailored toward local companies who have the capacity to contribute
118 through partnerships;
119
- 120 4. *Recommends* the General Assembly expand the *Statistics Division's* mandate to collate data in order to identify
121 shortcomings of Member States in achieving all 169 Sustainable Development Indicators outlined in the
122 Sustainable Development Goals to enable Member States to develop the economic, political and social
123 infrastructure that they lack;
124
- 125 5. *Encourages* all Member States to annually submit a National Action Plan, such as Switzerland's initial steps
126 towards the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which intends to address the data
127 gaps within developing countries in a timeframe consistent with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
128
- 129 6. *Urges the need* for Member States to enhance their efforts in both actively collecting and disaggregating data,
130 due to the fact that current data on vulnerable groups, such as children living in extreme poverty and individuals
131 facing inequalities, through initiatives supported by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
132 and its multi-stakeholder network such as both the UN Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation and the
133 UNICEF Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation;
134
- 135 7. *Further invites* the private sector to work towards enhancing the existing infrastructures within Member States
136 in order to promote PPP relations and address SDGs 9, Building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and
137 sustainable industrialization and foster innovation and SDG 17, Strengthening the means of implementation and
138 revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
139
- 140 8. *Suggests* the expansion of the Global Pulse Initiative by the General Assembly and promotes collaboration
141 through PPPs including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector by:
- 142
- 143 a. Establishing low-resource Global Pulse labs hosted in these countries under the instruction of the
144 permanent installations of the program;
145
- 146 b. Training individuals in local communities in developing countries to improve their data collection and
147 management capacity;
148
- 149 c. Fostering local innovation through a bottom-up and community empowerment approach including
150 knowledge-sharing and establishment of best practices;
151
- 152 d. Devolving the responsibility of securing research materials and facilities to local academic institutions
153 in host countries who may benefit from the training;
154
- 155 e. Encouraging the deployment of host countries' students and professionals to be staffed in Global Pulse
156 labs to learn data collection, maintenance, and implementation strategies with the aim of separating
157 from the dependence of external expertise;
158

- 159 f. Enabling all members of the Global Pulse Initiative to collect localized data on marginalized
160 populations through local community engagement and surveying;
161
- 162 9. *Requests* the cooperation of all Member States in the effort to lessen the data gap that exists due to the
163 unwillingness of data sharing by:
164
- 165 a. Increased participation in an internationally accessible database, such as the UNSD statistical
166 databases recognized by the UN and available to all Member States;
167
- 168 b. Sharing information through the UN Statistical Division, as there is an unwillingness from private
169 corporations to share data with Member States as there is no existing incentive;
170
- 171 c. Creating an incentive, such as providing partners with a certificate of cooperation for this database to
172 be fully utilized by 2025;
173
- 174 10. *Endorses* the utilization of recourses such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a useful technology in
175 data analysis employing:
176
- 177 a. Crowd maps and geospatial data to determine poverty levels, and track natural disasters;
178
- 179 b. The use of programs such as the Environmental Management and Advisory System (EIMAS), which
180 implements GIS when planning for natural disasters and emergencies, through concise data reporting
181 from all Member States;
182
- 183 11. *Draws attention* to cellular and satellite data to regulate and distinguish information in reference to world data
184 mediums, including the UN Global Force and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, by:
185
- 186 12. *Suggesting* the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to expand the scope of the space-based
187 information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response system to allow access to communications
188 companies, including wireless, wire line, broadcast, and cable providers to report infrastructure status, disaster
189 awareness, and recovery efforts;
190
- 191 13. *Identifying* secure and trusted data collaborative, similar to the UN Global Pulse, the World Bank and the UN
192 Statistics Division for Member States to access and assess data resources;
193
- 194 14. *Composing* data guidelines adaptive to the diversity of technology available and tailored through legislations of
195 Member States to prevent exploitation and protect the privacy of individuals.



Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harnessing Data for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Aware of the current global push towards gathering and utilizing data to help towards assisting governance in terms*
4 *of data-informed decision making, as acknowledged by the 2011 Busan Action Plan for Statistics,*

5
6 *Emphasizing the message put forth in A World That Counts regarding the significance of data literacy in bridging*
7 *the gap between data-poor and data-rich countries and heralding a data revolution to achieve the goals of the 2030*
8 *Agenda for Sustainable Development,*

9
10 *Acknowledging the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data's core priority of data literacy as one of its*
11 *strategic pillars,*

12
13 *Underlining the importance of data literacy, which provides the ability to gather and interpret data and to*
14 *communicate it as accessible information, as recognized as a core priority by the World Data Forum,*

15
16 *Emphasizing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 because improving data literacy fits with*
17 *the objective of the goal by providing quality education and instilling a component of critical thinking and*
18 *interpretation of data,*

19
20 *Fully aware of Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*
21 *(1979) (CEDAW) to condemn and redress discrimination against women in accessing education regarding data*
22 *collection and analysis,*

23
24 *Recognizing the vital role of the SDG Indicators Global Database in accounting for vulnerable members of society,*
25 *including, but not limited to, women, young adults, and refugees,*

26
27 *Noting with regret the disadvantages expressed in Data2x including women's work and employment and lack of*
28 *representation in leadership roles, faced by vulnerable members of society including women, young adults, and*
29 *refugees,*

30
31 *Keeping in mind SDG 5 by promoting gender equality with an emphasis on encouraging women to play a greater*
32 *role in promulgating the importance of data literacy,*

33
34 *Observing the need for a dedicated data literacy training program under the purview of the United Nations Institute*
35 *for Training and Research,*

36
37 *Taking note of SDG 17 by recognizing the importance of partnerships between Governments, the Private Sector and*
38 *Non-Government Organizations in taking a collaborative approach in achieving data literacy educational goals,*

39
40 *Guided by the Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa in which data on both primary and*
41 *secondary education of member states is made more readily available, when working in cooperation with local and*
42 *regional governmental bodies,*

43
44 *Keeping in mind the need for an annual conference to accrue monetary contributions as well as set standardized*
45 *training assessments to constantly evaluate the training programs,*

46
47 1. *Requests all Member States to prioritize data literacy as a core component of education, as expressed in the*
48 *World Data Forum;*

49

- 50 2. *Recommends* the creation of United Nations Data Education Program (UNDEP), a standard data literacy
51 training program, in conjunction with Member States, that would:
52
- 53 a. Operate under the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
54
 - 55 b. Deliver learning services, transferring knowledge, imparting skills, and raising awareness, as stated by
56 UNITAR's scope;
57
 - 58 c. Aim to educate and create awareness about data analysis and data driven decisions in all Member
59 States, in order to encourage better data practices and understanding to address the lack of solid data
60 frameworks and infrastructure;
61
 - 62 d. Encourage the proper use and analysis of collected data such as information regarding education rates
63 of children and participation of women in the workplace to inform government policies aimed at
64 delivering quality education in line with SDG 4 and striving for gender equality noted by SDG 5;
65
 - 66 e. Inform communities about the privacy and security risks associated with data collection within
67 national contexts in order to encourage proper data risk management methods;
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 - 69 f. Comprise a team of multidisciplinary individuals who would be:
70
 - 71 i. Educators specializing in the field of data literacy, management professionals to oversee the
72 program, and volunteers to help with non-technical needs;
 - 73 ii. Compensated through provided housing, meals, and a moderate stipend to help cover their
74 expenses while living in the host country;
75
 - 76 g. Be modeled as an initial six-month program, leaving the jurisdiction of the exact time of operation to
77 each participating Member State, with progressing levels of difficulty to give participants an option
78 study further if they wish to gain advanced data proficiency;
79
 - 80 h. Collaborate with the UNITAR Knowledge Systems Innovation section in order to utilize innovative,
81 evidence-based training methodologies and tools;
82
- 83 3. *Suggests* Member States, together with local government education agencies, to develop national curricular
84 content guidelines tailored to each participating Member State's needs, ensuring content fits under established
85 frameworks set by UNITAR and UNDP, that would include:
86
- 87 a. Minimum standards of required competence in mathematics and computer science, in recognition of
88 the importance of these skills in the proper interpretation and use of data;
89
 - 90 b. Emphasis on critical thinking skills to assist in better interpretation of data by trainees;
91
 - 92 c. Data journalism, as an ancillary element of the training program, to encourage the inclusion of data as
93 an information source for mainstream media reporting;
94
- 95 4. *Recommends* an additional session of the annual UN World Data Forum conference with the support of
96 UNITAR, under the name United Nations Initiative for Data, Education, Access and Literacy (UNIDEAL), that
97 will invite private-sector entities, national and sub-national authorities, and multilateral and international
98 institutions to evaluate and contribute resources and ideas to ensure the success of these data literacy training
99 programs by:
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- 101 a. Focusing on how the exponential growth in data sources can be implemented beneficially as it pertains
102 to data education, access, and literacy and assessing the effectiveness of UNDEP;
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 - 104 b. Recommending the creation of a partnership with the Global Partnership for Education to help fund
105 UNIDEAL;

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- c. Imitating the model of UNITAR’s source of funding in which all funding comes from voluntary donations;
 - d. Encouraging governments to provide financial incentives for attendance;
 - e. Assessing whether resources are being spent and allocated equitably in education systems in order to improve data literacy and reach the goals and targets of advancing the quality of education and gender equality in SDGs 4 and 5;
 - f. Incorporating UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics initiative program, the National Education for Accounts (NEA), as a methodology to help the international community track the money spent on education programs;
 - g. Evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of data literacy training programs through standardized assessments designed by the attendees of the conference and host nations;
5. *Encourages* increased participation in UNDEP leadership positions of vulnerable groups, such as women, refugees and young adults, as mentioned in the Action Plan for Women’s Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation, 2013, noting that:
- a. Such representations would likely foster trust between teachers and local populations by allowing local women to shape their futures as referenced in *Equal Rights - Equal Opportunities Action Plan for Women’s Rights and Gender Equality in Foreign and Development Policy, 2013*;
 - b. Inclusion will ensure the sustainability of these programs by allowing those trained within the programs to later assume the role of providing training themselves;
6. *Proposes* that all children are introduced to early data literacy initiatives during primary school, by engaging children at a young age in order to train generations, thus enhancing the intellectual development of nations by:
- a. Increasing participation of children and documentation data of children lacking continuous access to information technology by creating data literacy training programs;
 - b. Developing areas of UNDEP that specifically target educating refugee children, orphans, disabled persons, women, and other vulnerable groups by reaching out to previously established community partnerships including public schools that will draw attention to the training programs suggested in this paper;
 - c. Ensuring these programs track attendance, literacy, progress rate, equity, and individual achievements by creating standard data entry forms to be used in training programs;
7. *Recommends* underdeveloped regions follow the structure of Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT), in which Member States are provided with technical assistance and training through the collaborative efforts of experts both within and outside of the observatory to provide member states data on enrollment for both secondary and primary education, literacy rates, and pupil-teacher ratios.



Code: UNDP/2/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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3 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 54/204, which emphasizes the crucial role of the scope of Private-
4 Public Partnerships (PPPs) for the timely implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,

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6 1. *Encourages* Member States to work actively towards promoting cooperation between the public and private
7 sectors by:
- 8
 - 9 a. Clarifying the 169 targets of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* to their individual sectors
10 through introduction to the Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme (REAP) tools;
 - 11
 - 12 b. Providing resources and expertise to reach the objectives outlined by the *SDG Compass Guide for*
13 *Business Action*;
 - 14
 - 15 c. Specifying existing legislation to aid in structuring agencies to satisfy the collection of statistical
16 information regarding the progress and regress of private actors with regard to all SDGs;
 - 17
 - 18 d. Furthering cooperative efforts through the creation of a *Private Sector Engagement for Development*
19 toolkit outlining the role of specialized statistic agencies in producing collaboration with private sector
20 entities to supplement official government statistics;
 - 21
 - 22 e. Specifically recognizing significant private contributions to the public sector developmental endeavors
23 with a UNDP endorsed *Seal of Sustainable Action* to incentivize compliance with developmental
24 guidelines.



Code: UNDP/2/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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3 *Recognizing* the loss of USD 7.8 trillion to illicit financial flows in developing states from 2004-2013, accounting
4 for USD 1.1 trillion in 2013 alone, as noted by the Global Financial Integrity's report *Illicit Financial Flows from*
5 *Developing Countries 2004-2013,*

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7 *Acknowledging* the *Corruption Perceptions Index 2016 Report*, in which 122 out of 176 Member States were
8 perceived as more corrupt than trustworthy,

9

10 *Notes* with appreciation the work of the United Kingdom's Office of Government and Commerce Gateway Review
11 System, which has added transparency as well as cutting cost, costing on average .01 percent to project cost to
12 implement while cutting an average of 3-5 percent off project costs,

13

14 1. *Proposes* an addition to the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* which would link the public sector
15 to private contractors through a rating system framed after the United Kingdom's OGC Gateway Review
16 System.