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Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) NMUN Simulation*

Conference A

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director	Ashlee Ann Rolheiser
Chair	Annabelle Olivier

Agenda

- I. Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19
- II. Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
1/1	Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19	Adopted by consensus
2/1	Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene	Adopted by consensus
2/2	Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene	22 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

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

  I.   Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19
  II.   Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I and II, beginning discussion on the topic of "Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19". By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including implementing distance learning, gathering gender-specific data in regard to global crises, investments in local food production to ensure food security, and self-reporting measures of climate change from Indigenous peoples. Delegates worked eagerly on their ideas and began early negotiation with the intention of submitting one working paper.

On Tuesday evening, one draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, with no amendments. The committee adopted the resolution by consensus. The level of diplomacy and collaboration between groups was remarkable during committee sessions.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the committee moved into the second topic, "Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene". Two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one with an unfriendly amendment. These draft resolutions focused on economic investment to Least Developed Countries, labor market disparities, and development and modernization of infrastructure. They were adopted at the end of the final session by the committee.

Code: 1/1
Committee: United Nations Development Programme
Topic: Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the points in Article I and II in the General Assembly resolution 41/128 on the "Declaration on the Right to Development", which states the right to development as an inalienable human right,

Emphasizing the right to education as for Article 26 of the General Assembly resolution 66/3 on the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and as addressed in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDGs 3, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11,

Aware of Human Rights Council resolution 48/L.18, which recognizes the right for the constant improvement of well-being,

Keeping in mind a strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity of all Member States,

Taking into account the devastating economic, environmental, social, and health effects of COVID-19,

Highlighting the importance of international cooperation to be utilized in solving global hardships brought on by COVID-19, and maintaining peace as stated in Article I of the 1945 *Charter of the United Nations* (UN),

Acknowledging that sustainable recovery from COVID-19 is a concern at the forefront for all Member States,

Recognizing that COVID-19 has critically affected all Member States and stresses the importance of being prepared for future health crises,

Noting with alarm the lack of internet access and digital supply in rural communities, as only 62.5% of the world population has access to the internet, and ⅔ of the world's school age children have no internet access at home,

Considering that the closure of schools due to COVID-19 has resulted in hundreds of thousands of children to face violence and reversing years of progress on education,

Acknowledging that COVID-19 has exacerbated violence against women and girls regardless of age, increasing the rate of domestic violence nearly threefold, as a result of self-isolation,

Remaining conscious of the social barriers that inhibit marginalized people from receiving necessary healthcare,

Noting concern for the increase in women leaving the workplace as a result of closed daycares and schools, and children leaving schools since the pandemic began,

Further noting the massive global loss of USD 800 billion in women's 2020 income,

Expressing concern for the hundreds of thousands of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons who have been negatively impacted by COVID-19,

Recognizing that COVID-19 has negatively affected the informal employment sector, which disproportionately affects the economic recovery of women and indigenous populations,

Reaffirming that COVID-19 has disproportionately affected indigenous populations, as they often lack access to food security, clean water, and medical infrastructure,

Having regarded the lack of infrastructure development in rural areas in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that has made it difficult to distribute vaccines,

Stressing the fact that air pollution has worsened the health effects of COVID-19 on people of low-income backgrounds,

Acknowledging the importance of the World Health Organization (WHO) in ensuring immediate and effective action is taken for future medical crises,

Emphasizing the effectiveness of the WHO's approved COVID-19 vaccines,

Realizing the necessity to the support infrastructure efforts, with focus on developing Member States,

Recognizing the need for the use of data-driven methods to curb the spread of diseases and natural disasters,

Prolonging the awareness of proper disposal of medical waste, as brought forward by vaccine needles, biodegradable masks, and other non-reusable medical equipment,

Underlining the capability of active removal of waste resulting from masks and other protections from COVID-19,

Reiterating that vaccination rates are currently only 1.2% of all global vaccination doses, despite the fact that 14% of the world's population lives in LDCs,

Acknowledging the dedication of healthcare workers around the world in suppressing the spread of COVID-19,

Believing in the need for education about preventing the spread of COVID-19, and the importance of vaccination in a wider range of languages to target as many vulnerable populations,

Concerned that the lack of infrastructure development in rural areas makes it difficult to distribute vaccines in LDCs,

Reaffirming the need for different approaches for monetary and educational resources for different Member States regarding COVID-19,

Taking into account the importance of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in providing COVID-19 response plans based on Member States' socio-economic capacities,

Recalling Article 2 of the 1966 *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which calls for the recognition of economic rights for developing Member States,

Calling attention to the UN Data statistics on nutrition and health to better evaluate the status of Member States' COVID-19 vaccine supply and distribution,

Acknowledging the necessity to allocate financial funds to developing Member States in accordance with the principles stated in the SDGs,

Recognizing the findings of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Islamic Development Bank joint report, *I for Impact: Blending Islamic Finance and Impact Investing for the Global Goals*, stating that Islamic financing can be shared as a best practice, as a strong source of funds for financing,

Taking into consideration the *UN 2021 Theme Report on Energy Transition*, which finds that it is urgent that the response to COVID-19 includes the chance to make the transition to green energy,

Remaining conscious of the rise in the socio-economic inequality caused by the COVID-19 pandemic for many Member States,

1. *Encourages* Member States, private and public organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and UN entities to create a common fund to supply information and communications technologies to vulnerable people in remote areas, with the help of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), as its aim is to connect all the people globally, and in partnership with the Giga initiative by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-ITU to connect every school to the internet, opportunity and choice;

2. *Invites* Member States to assist LDCs in the implementation of distance learning by further:

    a. Training teachers and staff on the use of alternative modalities of education;

    b. Inviting national volunteers and members of the United Nations Volunteer Program to integrate qualified, highly motivated volunteers into development programs;

    c. Supporting the creation of an online platform adjusted for children in early stages of education and their parents, with simple guidelines on how to use the internet safely and productively;

3. *Recommends* that Member States share national and supra-national intel to gather, preserve, and analyze the volume, variety, and velocity of data connected to global crises by:

    a. Expanding the capacities and scope of the WHO Global Clinical Platform to citizens by providing a more transparent, accessible and citizen-friendly outlook at the collection of data and public policies with appropriate tools such as but not reduced to infographics and educational videos;

    b. Inviting Member States to collaborate with NGOs who are Subject-Matter Experts in regional and social disaster risk prevention, such as International Aid Transparency Initiative, d-Portal, GDELT Analysis Service;

    c. Encouraging impartiality, transparency, and integrity of any shared knowledge platform, while following the United Nations Personal Data Protection and Privacy Principles framework;

4. *Affirms* the need for transparency concerning gender-specific statistics, particularly concerning harassment and discrimination in workplaces, thus reiterating the importance of:

    a. Advising Member States to provide the UNDP with domestic violence and sexual harassment statistics to ensure the protection of women and girls amidst the aftermath of the pandemic along with UN Trust Fund to support grassroot organizations to set up more free phone lines;

    b. Inviting Member States to introduce policies that eliminate the pay gap between men and women that were furthered by the pandemic when layoffs occurred;

    c. Recognizing the deeper impact the pandemic had on the job prospects of minority women;

5. *Supports* single-parent households impacted by the pandemic through cooperation with UNICEF along with other national funds, which:

    a. Encourage Member States to provide paid parental leave in the form of economic stimulus packages for families struggling with the financial effects of COVID-19;

    b. Stimulate the use of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises fund, as an example of a framework to incorporate on a global scale as it encourages women-owned businesses;

    c. Draws attention to maternal health services and healthcare for other marginalized groups through substantive consultation and cooperation by implementing accessible public health services such as an international hotline for psychological support;

    d. Along with a partnership between UNDP and UN Women, addresses the effects of COVID-19 on the informal employment sector which tends to be made up of women in domestic labor;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to invest in and collaborate with local food production, including local sustainable farming techniques, as a way to ensure all communities have stable access to food and further economic resilience and food insecurity;

7. *Recommends* public and private sector collaborations towards a green economy, specifically regarding air pollution and its effects on low income population, by encouraging Member States to develop their own programs that can be a part of the International Network of Carbon Footprint Communication Programmes;

8. *Invites* Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere to give support to refugees as they face struggles during the COVID-19 pandemic;

9. *Recommends* the allocation of resources from national governments, private donors, and further collaboration between Member States through the WHO by procuring medical supplies such as medicines, equipment and funding for building hospitals, and the enhancement of the education for health personnel to respond to pandemics and other viral diseases;

10. *Suggests* new mandates for current and future vaccine distribution objectives through collective cooperation and stressing the current barriers present in achieving this distribution;

11. *Recommends* proper disposal of single-use medical waste by utilizing WHO's COVAX initiatives for storage, distribution, including accessibility of vaccines, and masks that contribute towards SDG 3 by:

    a. Fostering a sustainable approach for medical wastes from COVID-19 vaccination tools and facilitating rural and city areas with disposal;

    b. Creating recycling centers focusing on LDCs and furthering the concept of biodegradable masks for sustainable resilience;

    c. Creating a deposit system for used masks and test kits in exchange for a monetary incentive through the enabling of an exchange of 10 units of returned material for the allocated monetary amount;

12. *Promotes* a data-sharing platform such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, where all Member States can submit their information regarding the spread of COVID-19 by:

    a. Creating an application monitoring infection hotspots and use the research as tips to contain the spread of the virus;

    b. Giving access to health authorities of Member States to gather information for combating the spread of viral diseases;

    c. Establishing technology transfer hubs and effective partnerships in collaboration with Member States, to utilize the data collected to promote the trust in the vaccine and address global safety concerns;

    d. Working to prompt nations to utilize the platform regularly, and work in cooperation for preventing the spread of COVID-19 through borders;

13. *Encourages* that Member States with a vaccination rate of at least 70% contribute their excess vaccines to the LDCs through:

    a. Partnering with the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders and the COVAX initiative, which have easier access to LDCs;

    b. Ensuring the deployment and training of new and existing healthcare specialists in mental health, communications and data management;

    c. Sending excess vaccines to LDCs, as Medecins Sans Frontieres or Doctors Without Borders has the jurisdiction to submit petitions to Member States;

    d. Ensuring that a sufficient portion of vaccines are still available in each Member States for the remaining unvaccinated population;

14. *Recommends* that all Member States refer to their national disease control and prevention facility to prepare for future health issues according to the member state's infrastructure and needs while recognizing each member state's sovereignty, and minimizing the response time for national and

international health concerns;

15. *Encourages* Member States to reference SDG 9 to address inadequacies in infrastructure to properly store, allocate, and distribute vaccinations:

    a. By adhering to the Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership to ensure an innovative and sustainable infrastructure that supports resilient communities to contain the spread of COVID-19;

    b. To reduce costs by reaching an efficient distribution and avoid vaccine loss due to improper care;

    c. Use information from data technology to prioritize what geographical location are in need of vaccines;

    d. Utilize the network of UNCT to assess socio-economic standings of Member States' post-pandemic;

16. *Invites* Member States' completion of the Voluntary National Review to monitor progress of mentioned SDGs in relation to COVID-19 to encourage a standard of transparency in reporting of individual successes and setbacks;

17. *Encourages* the creation of the Tracking Effectiveness Monitoring Program (TEMP) through a digital platform aiming to monitor the efficiency and progress of each Member State's recovery plan under the form of:

    a. An advancement report, submitted by each Member State and updated every six months composed of:

        i. The individualized amounts of financial aid allocated to the program at that stage and how they have met the expected funding distribution within each program;

        ii. National database reports with a foundation in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development COVID-19 Recovery Dashboard pillars of Strong, Inclusive, Green and Resilience;

        iii. Sequential updates on each recovery plan's timeline and stages achieved;

        iv. Shared public report as an open source for the international community in the spirit of transparency throughout recovery advancements;

    b. A public "resource report" submitted by every Member State that is updated every year including:

        i. New improvements of successful recovery plans from technological, scientific and strategic research;

ii. Recommendations to share resources to benefit the international community and the UNDP;

c. The appointment of an advisor for each program that:

i. Is selected through the election process every five years and is assigned to the advisors state of citizenship, and is allocated for medium projects of over $5 million and large projects of over $20 million in funding;

ii. Is aimed at observing the progress of each Action Plan and submitting reports to the UNCT for review;

d. The tracking of the sustainable disposal of all vaccine-related hazardous material and waste through:

i. The tracking of vaccines from the point of creation to the moment of disposal;

ii. The reporting of the disposal progress to the TEMP database to be available to all states around the world;

iii. Strategies outlined in operative clause ten;

18. *Acknowledges* the necessity to establish funding envelopes from national entities to allocate financial funds to developing Member States in accordance with the agreed-on principles by:

a. Prioritizing funding based on level of damage, level of urgency, past implications of COVID-19 recovery plans, and level of development for each Member State;

b. Closely linking funding to the commitment and fulfillment of the UN's sustainable development goals;

c. Prioritizing Green Recovery Plan in alliance with the Just Transition Initiative framework aimed at allowing an envelope premium of 5% of the initial expected funding ensuring self-development in the long-term endorsing the UNDP to facilitate major investments in incorporating the use of green energy production, especially green hydrogen of Member States which depend on the exporting of carbon-rich fuels;

19. *Suggests* the Global Islamic Finance and Impact Investing Platform promotes partnerships, including but not limited to those dealing in Zakat, Sukuk funds, and Sadaqah, modeled upon the UNDP partnership with the National Board of Zakat for the Republic of Indonesia in Indonesia and with the Indonesian Ministry of Finance to create and support their sovereign green Sukuk bond, in order to provide funding for the sustainable recovery of COVID-19;

20. *Encourages* the participation of various public, private, foundations and International Financial Institutions in supporting the COVID-19 Response Recovery Fund, in accordance with pillars of sustainability and their respective financial means through:

a. Qualifications overseen by the Commission on Sustainable Development through yearly inspection of carbon neutral footprint and economic practices of fair trade;

b. Providing benefits to participating companies with financial aid incentives and a certification showing their commitment towards a sustainable COVID-19 free future supported by the UNDP.

Code: 2/1
Committee: United Nations Development Programme
Topic: Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene

The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging that different Member States are in different stages of progress towards sustainable development in the Anthropocene,

Having adopted the *Paris Climate Agreement* (2015) on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and keep global temperature below 2, even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius,

Convinced that political and military tension between Member States slows down sustainable development,

Inviting all Member States to come together and collaborate in order to be able to track the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Considering the existence of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and the suggestion of all Member States to regularly monitor their progress towards the SDGs,

Alarmed by the state of the Anthropocene and how it is impacting Member States and the environment,

Acknowledging the importance of easy access to inclusive sustainable development in Anthropocene metrics in the form of central dashboards encompassing diverse metrics of sustainability,

Drawing attention to Human Development and the Anthropocene dashboard,

Reaffirming the need to collaborate with expert scientists and researchers working towards climate change reduction,

Taking into consideration the harmful effects of climate change, including temperature differences, farming failure, and food insecurity,

Affirming that the United Nations (UN) calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges, ranging from poverty and gender to climate change and inequality,

Focusing on the SDGs 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and the mission of the UN to combat climate change and complete these goals more effectively,

Reiterating the urgency to preserve the diversity of species on Earth, genetic diversity and the diversity of ecosystems,

Emphasizing the need of shared collaboration towards credibility of a climate review board,

1. *Acknowledges* the need for education of community members, particularly young adults, in raising awareness of global development concerns through use of the United Nations Volunteer network and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's Goodwill Ambassadors;

2. *Suggests* a review commission of the VNR under the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development within the auspices of the Economic and Social Council by:

    a. Noting further alignment with SDG 17, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary commitments;

    b. Narrowing the focus of the VNR;

    c. Recommending Member States continue the implementation of a review committee, titled Sustainable Accountability Via Expansion (SAVE), wherein all Member States, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), will receive the chance to integrate their views among many stakeholders;

3. *Encourages* the use of Official Development Assistance to finance development solutions to Member States' priorities based on capacities for digitalization, strategic innovation, and sustainability;

4. *Recommends* Member States to expand the Human Development Index to non-economic indicators such as climate, inequality, and peace by:

    a. Stressing the importance of climate change by including land degradation, water systems and ecosystems indicators;

    b. Noting the urgency to bridge the Global North and Global South development gap by examining inequality and gender gaps indicators; in line with SDG 5, the use of metrics linked to empowerment in the labor market and gender disparities in secondary education;

    c. Aiming towards international peace and security by involving indicators linked to political stability, corruption and access to basic needs;

5. *Recommends* a partnership with Subject Matters Experts, such as universities, the United Nations Statistical Commission, and the United Nations Secretariats Department of Operational Support, to increase accessibility of the Human Development in the Anthropocene Dashboard for individuals of all backgrounds by acknowledging the relevance of inclusivity, diversity, and belonging principles and taking into consideration different levels of digital literacy;

6. *Further recommends* the continued conservation and education in alignment with SDGs 13, 14, 15 through the *Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity* by:

    a. Aiming towards protection of at least 30% of the land and sea areas based on specific conservation measures found in the 1993 *Convention on Biological Diversity*, 1992 *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and the 1995 *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*;

    b. Acknowledging support and engagement of non-governmental organizations and various community organizations in conservation education efforts, such as Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, The Rainforest Alliance, and The Nature Conservancy;

7. *Encourages* economic investment from developed countries to LDCs and developing countries to establish resources for sustainable development in LDCs and developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of quality, open and disaggregated data for multi-stakeholders to make informed and inclusive decisions in order to integrate the needs of the most affected and often, disproportionately disadvantaged groups;

9. *Encourages* a simple exchange of intellectual, human, material and financial resources among the international community, to support SDGs 12-17, with the purpose to:

    a. Support developing Member States in matching the efforts of developed Member States in:

        i. Reducing the CO_2 output;

        ii. Chemical pollution;

        iii. Material pollution;

        iv. Poaching;

        v. Over dismantling resources;

    b. Set intensives for international contracts and agreements among countries to combine efforts to execute environmental protection;

10. *Motivates* the development of peace and security under the 1945 Charter of the UN, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledging that there are new, more pressing issues that have emerged among the international community since the original creation of the Human Development Index (HDI),

Expecting Member States to successfully collaborate in monitoring sustainable development,

Keeping in mind a strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity of all Member States,

Reaffirming the points in Articles I and II in the General Assembly resolution 41/128 on the "Declaration on the Right to Development", which states the right to development as an inalienable human right,

Emphasizing that with utilizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Summit to foster a sustainable future and prosperity of a healthy planet,

Acknowledging the importance of SDG 6 in the work to manage sustainable and equal opportunities for water and sanitation access,

Guided by the SDG 8 to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment with incorporation for decent work for all,

Noting the continued relevance of SDG 9 in the efforts of developing industry, innovation and infrastructure,

Recalling the SDG 14 focus on conserving oceans, seas, and marine resources,

Receiving guidance by the Human Rights Council resolution 48/L.18, which recognizes the right for the constant improvement of well-being,

Recalling the relevance of the 2007 *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* in protecting the autonomy and dignity of indigenous populations in Member States with recognized indigenous groups,

Alarmed by the heightened vulnerability of indigenous peoples in Member States with recognized indigenous groups because their lifestyles tend to rely on natural resources, which are currently at risk due to climate change,

Taking into account that cross-border trade makes peace between developed and developing Member States more durable,

Concerned with the rising unemployment rate of many Member States, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Deploring the large income gap between higher and lower income earners and people living in poverty,

Bearing in mind the Climate Action Plan 2021-2025, which aims to advance the climate change aspects of the World Bank Group's (WBG) to create a green and inclusive development in regards to developing countries that will promote resilience against poverty eradication and climate change disasters,

Noting concern for the progress of sustainable agricultural practices that have come under danger due to climate change,

Emphasizes the United Nations Ocean Conference and the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) for mobilizing action for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources,

Recognizing the need for a centralized online archive to condense the resources and the United Nations Development Programme's programs into an easily accessible online knowledge hub,

Acknowledging the Voluntary National Review (VNR) and its value for monitoring the completion of the SDGs,

1. *Encourages* the introduction of new dimensions of the HDI based on the SDG India Index to be potentially applied internationally while maintaining transparency in assisting policy-making within Member States;

2. *Suggests* a review commission of the VNR under the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development within the auspices of the Economic and Social Council by:

    a. Noting further alignment with SDG 17, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary commitments;

    b. Narrowing the focus of the VNR;

    c. Recommending Member States continue the implementation of a review committee, titled Sustainable Accountability Via Expansion (SAVE), wherein all Member States, including LDCs, will receive the chance to integrate their views among many stakeholders;

3. *Advises* the creation by the UNDP of the Platform for Additional Data Relevant to Sustainable Development (PADRSD) in partnership with the United Nations Statistical Commission to compliment the data provided by the HDI through:

    a. Focusing on the categories such as health care access, peace, effects of climate change, and economic prosperity;

    b. Collaborating with the from the revised committee called Voluntary National Review (VNR), Sustainable Accountability Via Expansion (SAVE), to encourage data sharing from Member States about their progress towards meeting SDGs;

    c. Suggesting economic, social and environmental predictions of future progress by dividing development achievements by red, orange, green levels;

    d. Proposing recommendations towards improvements for each factor of development based on the analysis collected;

4. *Promoting* informed communication between Member States about their needs for sustainable development to promote trade to both address these needs and create an interdependent environment of peace;

5. *Encouraging* co-governance legislation in Member States with indigenous populations to improve the ecology of disproportionately impacted marginalized groups while maintaining respect of their sovereignty;

6. *Suggests* that the PADRSD categories measure the following topics on the Member State level by:

    a. Measuring the health care categories of the number of doctors per capita, the number of beds in hospital per capita, the accessibility to affordable healthcare, and drugs to common citizens especially those in marginalized communities;

    b. Measuring the peace categories of subjective perception of peace and safety, wellbeing of indigenous peoples in occupied territories, freedom of speech and opinion, and economic disparity and classism international disputes, specifically, but not limited, to the access to natural resources;

    c. Measuring the effects of climate change, specifically: changes in percentage of arable land over the course of both the past decade and year as well as future previsions, number of persons displaced by climate and that risk to be displaced in the near future (i.e. proportion of people living in low elevation coastal areas, island or in areas at risk of desertification), change in average temperature over the course of both the past decade and year and future prediction;

    d. Measuring the economic prosperity category access to clean water and extent of infrastructure development;

    e. Measuring the decarbonatization progress of the energy supply chain;

7. *Recommends* Member States with recognized indigenous groups build upon their own Indigenous Community-Based Climate Monitoring Programs to allow indigenous people to self-report the effects of climate change in their local communities;

8. *Encourages* participation of Member States in the Corruption Perception Index, as well as an inclusion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in assessing the corruption levels of Member States;

9. *Strongly encourages* the increased collaboration of partnerships with the WBG to assist in capacity building and financial support to build resilience within developing Member States;

10. *Recommends* that the UNDP address this topic and any new issues that may arise and need to be monitored in the SDG Summit, since in this way a long-term vision can be safeguarded;

11. *Promoting* the development and modernization of infrastructure, in accordance to SDG 9, through partnerships with Member States and financial institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and New Development Bank for the benefit and the interest of developing countries;

12. *Supports* the planning tools and policies for development of ocean and coastal management and oceans restoration and protection as discussed in the United Nations Ocean Conference on March 24th;

13. *Invites* the Member States of UNDP to create an economic fund to:

   a. Demonstrate the importance of developing and implementing locally led climate adaptation responses while working in tandem with community-based organizations and local government partners;

   b. Support the introduction of green agriculture technologies by creating farm field schools with trained facilitators to teach farmers about climate adaptation;

14. *Encourages* the creation of a UNDP Knowledge Hub, focusing both on ongoing projects and future projects of sustainable development by:

   a. Promoting accessibility to individuals by posting the Knowledge Hub on the official UNDP website;

   b. Including all knowledge from the disparate national development programmes;

   c. Focusing on the maximization of efficiency of national development programmes;

   d. Encouraging unreachable areas by the UNDP to start their own version of the development programme.