



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harmonizing National Development Plans with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Taking into consideration* Paragraph 45 of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2017, which
4 acknowledges the essential role of governments of Member States ensuring the effective implementation of the
5 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in its capacity to improve development worldwide and correct
6 developmental disparities between regions,

7
8 *Recognizing* the importance of sub-national entities, which document are permanent governing bodies subordinate to
9 a Member State responsible for some level of administration over an assigned portion of territory from said Member
10 State, especially in relation to the accomplishment of the SDGs,

11
12 *Considering* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* which promotes inclusive economic, social, political, and
13 environmental goals through developing a framework for funding towards National Development Plans,

14
15 *Applauding* the United Nations Information Center, which aims to link Member States in an effort to provide equal
16 access to data,

17
18 *Emphasizing* the gravity of national development plans (NDPs) in relation to subnational entities, including their
19 effects on fiscal and social policy as well as the availability of government services related to the SDGs to local
20 populations,

21
22 *Recalling* the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) conducted by the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017,
23 including the encouragement to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of economic, social and political development
24 at the national and sub-national level,

25
26 *Encouraging* sub-national extension of the principles from VNRs such as regular and inclusive reviews to potential
27 multilateral collaboration mechanisms that directly concern reviews of development at the national and sub-national
28 levels,

29
30 *Aware* of the difficulties posed by the implementation of the ideals put forth by the SDGs, including the propensity
31 for uneven effects and a lack of responsive feedback structure,

32
33 *Cognizant* of economic, social, and political developmental disparities within and between countries, as described in
34 the *Human Development Report 2014*,

35
36 *Accounting for* the precedent set by the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force,
37 established through ECOSOC resolution 2003/54, on bridging the global gap on access to Information and
38 Communication Technologies (ICTs),

39
40 *Highlighting* the existing current United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) database to act as an example
41 for the UNDP ICT database,

42
43 *Praising* General Assembly resolution 64/87 of 10 December 2009, which encourages efforts towards reducing the
44 information asymmetry along Member States through information and communication technologies, which
45 harmonizes with SDG 17 on Partnership for the Goals,

46
47 *Encouraged* by the existence of independent reporting mechanisms on the national level like national Action Plans
48 Reporting on the SDGs, created by the UNDP,

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50 *Concerned* by the lack of a concrete global review mechanism pertaining to the status of sub-national entities in
51 relation to NDPs seeking to conform with the SDGs, as the lack of such a mechanism leads to the marginalization of
52 groups within nations that may otherwise perform well on certain metrics, leading to a chronic gap,
53

54 *Resolved* to encourage such a mechanism of global review and analysis in order to improve the reliability of
55 reporting on the developmental state of subnational entities and put a spotlight on internal disparities in development
56 in order to encourage their correction,
57

58 1. *Recommends* the creation of a Reporting Economic and Political Outcomes for Responsive Transformations
59 (REPORT) mechanism, which would:

- 60
- 61 a. Be organized and implemented by, as well as under the authority of the UNDP Administrator for
62 introduction into various test areas to be determined by the Administrator and/or a senior official to
63 which they delegate, to:
64
 - 65 i. Act as a pilot program for possible future implementation on a global scale as an official body
66 subordinate to the UNDP;
 - 67 ii. Engage in an analysis of the success of the program in accomplishing the goals of increasing
68 reporting of subnational development as well as spotlighting subnational development disparities
69 among other factors;
 - 70
 - 71 b. Provide easily acceptable guidelines, using factors that may be specified and adjusted by nation, for the
72 self-reporting of sub-national compliance with NDPs drafted to conform with the SDGs;
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 - 74 c. Entertain biannually the submission of national reports, called herein REPORT Originals as detailed in
75 Clause 2 concerning sub-national compliance with NDPs drafted to conform with the SDGs, wherein:
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 - 77 i. The REPORT mechanism would meet bi-annually at a location to be determined prior by the
78 Administrator or an appointed senior official;
 - 79 ii. The REPORT mechanism would compile completed REPORT Originals into a REPORT
80 Publication as detailed in Clause 1(f), a document for official review and dissemination;
 - 81
 - 82 d. Recommend specific action on the part of UNDP, the Member State, and other parties in the form of
83 official REPORT Advisories in relation to the information contained within individual REPORT
84 Originals, emphasizing the achievement of goals outlined in all SDGs as related to SDG
85 implementation through NDPs, while:
86
 - 87 i. Considering information collected and published by relevant UN employees and bodies like non-
88 governmental organizations authored in conjunction with the UN, as well as that collected and
89 published by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental bodies, like the
90 World Bank, accessed through official channels when issuing recommendations at the REPORT
91 mechanism's discretion;
 - 92 ii. Considering information collected by the Member State, or a UN-recognized intergovernmental
93 body with which the Member State is associated, that is not included in the Member-State's
94 REPORT Original currently under consideration at the REPORT mechanism's discretion;
 - 95 iii. Analyzing the Member State's existing NDPs and individual development projects when advising
96 the Member State on how to mitigate discriminating factors;
 - 97 iv. Advising the Member State that submitted the report concerning connections with UNDP
98 employees or NGOs that may assist in responding to the Member State's specific needs
99 concerning how to further cooperation between the government of Member States and other
100 entities in order to further implement the goals outlined in the SDGs;
 - 101 v. Counselling Member States and respective sub-national entities on effective methods by which to
102 cooperate with the private sector;
 - 103 vi. Suggesting better methods by which to integrate sub-national entities at the economic, social, and
104 political level with Member States to which they are subordinate considering information
105 submitted following the guidelines prescribed in sub-clauses 2(a), (b), (c), and (d);

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- e. Contact individual United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), as well as NGOs present in areas that suffer from a lack of quality reporting mechanisms managed by the governments of Member States, to encourage:
 - i. UNCT advisement of the governments of Member States on how to better gain accurate and timely reports from areas suffering from a lack of adequate reporting;
 - ii. Increases of staffing at individual UNCTs ordered at the discretion of the Administrator when recommended by the REPORT mechanism due to a lack of reliable information concerning the status of subnational entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform to the SDGs;
 - iii. NGOs with existing infrastructure related or dedicated to the study of humanitarian conditions in areas where adequate reporting by the Member State is incomplete or non-existent to specialize in reporting the status of subnational entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform to the SDGs provided that the services rendered do not distract from the original mission of the NGO;
 - iv. NGOs that have experience building and maintaining infrastructure related or dedicated to the study of various factors and conditions to establish a presence in areas where adequate reporting by the Member State is incomplete or non-existent concerning the status of subnational entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform to the SDGs;
 - f. Create the REPORT Publication, containing the original text of the REPORT Original, any other information used when analyzing the original submission, and the official REPORT Advisory, wherein issues of the REPORT Publication would be authored bi-annually, synchronized to VNRs to promote synergies between the two reporting mechanisms, immediately following the submission period;
 - g. Enter the completed submissions to the REPORT Publication, which would also include references to previous REPORT Publications, that would be:
 - i. Easily accessible by any person as an online resource as part of the UNDP website as well as within the UNDP Archives;
 - ii. Organized by the time the information within the REPORT was collected and the regional bloc from which the REPORT originated;
2. *Directs* the REPORT mechanism to issue the following framework on improving the performance of sub-national entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform with the SDGs by:
- a. Creating economic criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not limited to:
 - i. The evaluation of the overall gross domestic product (GDP)/gross national income (GNI) growth of the Member State as a whole as compared to the overall GDP/GNI growth of individual sub-national entities, in an effort to comply with SDG 8.1 (objective concerning 7% economic growth in the least developed countries);
 - ii. The evaluation of the GDP/GNI per capita of the Member State as a whole as compared to the GDP/GNI per capita of individual sub-national entities, in an effort to comply with SDG 8.5 (objective concerning gainful employment for all);
 - iii. The evaluation of factors such as the Gini coefficient or other similar mechanisms in evaluating economic disparities and opportunities within sub-national entities as compared to the Member State's overall performance, in an effort to comply with SDG 10.1 and 10.B (objective concerning income growth and developmental financing equity);
 - iv. The evaluation of poverty levels, divided into the overall population and minors, sub-nationally as compared to the member state's poverty benchmark and national poverty levels, in an effort to comply with SDG targets 1.A and 1.B (objective concerning resource and policy equity);
 - v. The evaluation of resilient infrastructure built sustainably at the sub-national level as compared to national levels, in an effort to comply with SDG targets 9.1 and 9.3 (objective concerning sustainable infrastructure and expansion of financial market infrastructure);

- 162 vi. The evaluation of carbon emissions present at the sub-national level as compared to the national
163 level, in an effort to comply with SDG targets 13.2, 13.3, and 13.B (objective concerning climate
164 change and anti-pollution regulations);
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- 166 b. Creating social criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their
167 cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not
168 limited to:
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- 170 i. The evaluation of percentage of persons chronically hungry or malnourished, divided into the
171 overall population and minors, at the sub-national level as compared to the national level, in an
172 effort to comply with SDG 2.2 (objective concerning the end of malnutrition);
173 ii. The evaluation of the percentage of the population with access to clean water at the sub-national
174 level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 6.1 (objective concerning
175 access to safe drinking water);
176 iii. The evaluation of lack of access to quality healthcare provided by NGOs compared to that
177 provided by other for-profit or government sponsored bodies, present at the sub-national level as
178 compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 3.8 (objective concerning access
179 to universal healthcare);
180 iv. The evaluation of access to primary education equitably across gender lines at the sub-national
181 level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 4.5 (objective concerning
182 the elimination of gender disparities in education);
183 v. The evaluation of the amount of gendered violence present at the sub-national level as compared
184 to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 5.2 (objective concerning the elimination of
185 violence against women);
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- 187 c. Creating political criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their
188 cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not
189 limited to:
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- 191 i. The evaluation of representation all genders, equally in political discourse at the sub-national level
192 as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 5.5 (objective concerning
193 women's involvement in public and political life);
194 ii. The evaluation of representation of other minority groups in political discourse at the sub-national
195 level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 10.2 (objective concerning
196 the empowerment of all);
197
- 198 d. Creating environmental criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their
199 cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not
200 limited to:
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- 202 i. The evaluation of the availability of reliable energy to the populace compared to the percentage of
203 that energy derived from sustainable sources, present at the sub-national level as compared to the
204 national level in an effort to comply with SDG 7.1 (objective concerning universal access to
205 reliable energy);
206 ii. The evaluation of the quality of water and land resource management and exploitation at the sub-
207 national level as compared to the national level SDG 12.2 (objective concerning the management
208 of natural resources);
209
- 210 e. Issuing initial guidelines pursuant to the framework outlined in Clause 2(a), (b), (c) and (d) and
211 updating the guidelines every five (5) years;
212
- 213 3. *Encourages* Member States to engage in the active use of science, technology and innovation to acquire and
214 share information on how to ensure the 17 Goals and 169 targets of the SDGs are met by:
215
- 216 a. Utilizing existing university research and development programs, such as Japan's Project on
217 Sustainability Transformation beyond 2015 (POST2015), which conducted a three-year research

- 218 project into the SDGs in order to identify the most productive and cost-effective methods of
219 distributing data evenly to ensure that no one is left behind in harmonizing national development plans
220 with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
- 221
- 222 b. Emphasizing SDG 17 in relation to the collection of data from various States into the UNDP project
223 database;
- 224
- 225 c. Contributing to the UNDP project database, which supports the interconnected nature of the SDGs by
226 sharing data on advancement in development;
- 227
- 228 4. *Calls for* the expansion of the UNDP project database by including projects not carried out by the UNDP but
229 found to be effective in implementing the SDGs, consisting of the most effective and sustainable projects of
230 Member States and NGOs in cooperation with Member States in achieving the SDGs by making the project
231 database:
- 232
- 233 a. Accessible to the governments of Member States as a resource for harmonizing NDPs with SDGs;
- 234
- 235 b. Composed of project reports, managed by the UNDP, in a uniform format that include the data and
236 analysis of the scope of the project within four sections, Barriers to Development, Attempted
237 Solution(s), Specific Implementation Strategies, and Analysis of Cost;
- 238
- 239 c. Submitted based on the criteria of how successful the project was in increasing sustainable
240 development within the Member State, how well the project harmonizes with the SDGs, and how well
241 they can implemented into the NDPs of other States.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harmonizing National Development Plans with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the principles of equality and anti-discrimination within the *Convention on the Elimination of All*
4 *Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, which lays the foundation to achieve Sustainable Development Goal
5 (SDG) 5,
6
7 *Acknowledging* SDG 5 in its promotion of gender equality through the empowerment of women and equal access to
8 opportunity for leadership roles within political, economic, and social institutions,
9
10 *Re-emphasizing* the aim of General Assembly resolution 70/219 of 15 February 2016, which endorses women as
11 important in all aspects of development,
12
13 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
14 initiative with the Barefoot College in India to train illiterate women in rural areas in engineering, which fosters the
15 creation of alternative energy sources and builds a green economy,
16
17 *Taking into consideration* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Technical and
18 Vocational Education and Training (TVET) which can provide rural women with practical skills to enter the job
19 market in the green economy,
20
21 *Recalling* the efforts of programs such as UN Women’s Training Centre and the United Nations Institute for
22 Training and Research (UNITAR) Women Leadership Programme in promoting inclusion of women in the
23 political sphere which is essential to the advocacy of gender equality,
24
25 *Considering* the effect that quality education and increased literacy for all individuals can help in ensuring female
26 reproductive autonomy through informed contraceptive practices and sexual health with falls in accordance with the
27 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* and SDG 5,
28
29 *Emphasizing* the importance of environmental stewardship in collecting resources for building sustainable cities and
30 infrastructure as it is essential to economic development and well-being in accordance with SDG 9 on industry,
31 innovation, and infrastructure, and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities,
32
33 *Recognizing* the importance of incorporating SDG 17 on partnership for the goals in all Member States’ national
34 development plans (NDPs) for engaging the public, private, and civil sectors in successfully accomplishing all other
35 SDGs,
36
37 *Reaffirming* the sentiments of General Assembly resolution 71/245 of 3 February 2017, which states that sustainable
38 agriculture mitigates the effects of climate change by improving food security along with eradicating hunger,
39 thereby accomplishing SDG 2 on zero hunger,
40
41 *Noting further* the significance of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) in
42 promoting food security through sustainable production of agricultural products using innovation in the agri-food
43 system,
44
45 *Recognizing* the importance of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration program ‘Eyes on the Earth’ by
46 developing a program that monitors the emergence of disasters and mitigates these disasters with preventative
47 infrastructure to ensure that Member States preemptively gather information for the improvement of sustainable
48 development,
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- 50 1. *Recommends* the improvement of NDPs in accordance with SDG 5 by promoting anti-discrimination and the
51 advancement of the status of women, focusing on:
52
- 53 a. Increasing technical training for women in growing markets such as renewable energy, through the
54 creation of parallel programs similar to UN Women’s initiative with the Barefoot College in India,
55 which facilitates self-sufficiency and economic stability for women;
56
 - 57 b. Furthering access to decent jobs for women through programs like TVET;
58
 - 59 c. Expanding women’s participation in the politics through training programs like UN Women’s Training
60 Centre which aim to increase the number of women in political positions and UNITAR’s Women
61 Leadership Programme promoting the empowerment of women in politics;
62
- 63 2. *Supports* the implementation of sustainability requirements for infrastructure and transportation development
64 focusing on the use of environmentally sustainable resources, through the aid of task force groups and
65 government ministries supported by national development plans on infrastructure by:
66
- 67 a. Creating a NDP that enforces utility usage standards for residential building on amenities, electricity,
68 gas, and water usage to promote responsible consumption aligned with SDG 12 on responsible
69 consumption and production;
70
 - 71 b. Requiring new building materials to be responsibly sourced based on the availability from local farms,
72 refineries, and other outlets that allows states to stimulate local businesses and economies while
73 forming stronger relationships between manufacturers and larger corporations;
74
 - 75 c. Creating disaster risk reduction standards to ensure that infrastructure meets building standards for
76 evacuation routes and withstanding extreme weather and climate conditions;
77
 - 78 d. Continuing the monitoring of transportation routes and their effects on land degradation, deforestation,
79 and pollution to ensure sustainable coexistence of transportation and environmental awareness;
80
- 81 3. *Encourages* the creation of the National Agency of Intersector Liaisons (NAIL) between the private and public
82 sectors in all Member States for the purposes of encouraging mutually beneficial relationships between each
83 sector to further strengthen the progress of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* by:
84
- 85 a. Including development of NAIL departments in Member States’ NDPs to address interrelated topics by
86 working with local governments, businesses, and civil service organization to better suit regional needs
87 and priorities;
88
 - 89 b. Offering subsidies to private institutions for aid to immediate and pressing economic issues, per the
90 recommendation of NAIL, so if a national government is financially unable to provide such benefits,
91 funding will come from voluntary contributions to the UNDP budget;
92
 - 93 c. Encouraging Member States to offer tax incentives to private institutions to follow sustainable
94 development guidelines, developed and negotiated through NAIL and Member States;
95
- 96 4. *Requests* Member States enforce guidelines for multinational corporations to implement strategies and conduct
97 operations regarding sustainable infrastructure by:
98
- 99 a. Establishing nationally defined building code safety requirements before constructing new
100 infrastructure, while keeping in mind the need for locally sourced resources in relation to SDG 9 on
101 industry, innovation, and infrastructure, including:
102
 - 103 i. Height regulations based on reliably evaluated earthquake risk as well as quality of foundation and
104 ground soil;

- 105 ii. Foundation regulations, including but not limited to depth requirements based on presence of
106 groundwater and type of soil and locally sourced material requirements;
- 107 iii. Structural material requirements based on what may be locally sourced in conjunction with the
108 local likelihood of extreme weather events;
- 109 iv. Windows that are strong enough to withstand extreme weather events;
- 110
- 111 b. Developing flood-resilient infrastructure and flood-sensitive defense systems in accordance with SDG
112 13 on climate action, specifically objective 13.1 concerning the implementation of disaster risk
113 reduction infrastructure in relation to the risks posed by climate change;
- 114
- 115 c. Advocating the expansion of the availability of seismographic technology in the least developed areas
116 of the world;
- 117
- 118 d. Expanding nation-based studies of the frequency of earthquakes and other disturbances in all areas to
119 better implement building codes sensitive to the likelihood of certain natural disasters;
- 120
- 121 e. Implementing earthquake-sensitive motion sensors that recognizes when land is unstable similar to
122 Japan's Home-Levitation System (HLS) that can raise homes, hospitals, schools, and other public
123 buildings;
- 124
- 125 5. *Proposes* the development of sustainable agricultural practices in partnership with non-governmental
126 organizations (NGOs) like CGIAR, that aim to provide assistance to least developed countries in funding,
127 research, and implementation of these methods to promote:
- 128
- 129 a. Irrigation systems to mitigate flooding, as well as the other effects of climate change;
- 130
- 131 b. Food security in all Member States through the use of sustainable soil practices along with erosion
132 control;
- 133
- 134 c. Environmentally conscientious pesticides along with the implementation of runoff prevention
135 infrastructure;
- 136
- 137 d. Reforestation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems which are susceptible to degradation due to land
138 usage through processes, such as soil organic carbon, which helps to restore the health and fertility of
139 soil;
- 140
- 141 e. Vertical farming development in cases of droughts and crop destruction;
- 142
- 143 6. *Calls upon* Member States to implement geographic information systems (GIS), contributing to the collection of
144 geographic information on climate change and agriculture in effort to:
- 145
- 146 a. Prevent economic and social destruction created by disasters;
- 147
- 148 b. Upgrade current capabilities of GIS software, which currently only captures, stores, manipulates,
149 analyzes, manages, and presents spatial and geographic data to include satellites launched into the
150 exosphere, revealing agricultural and climate statuses to Member States and thereby building
151 appropriate infrastructure;
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- 153 c. Use GIS and database collection system on agriculture to isolate methods to mitigate soil erosion and
154 degradation specific to regions;
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- 156 d. Allocate interpersonal relations with Global Network Initiative to secure network communications and
157 decrease the chances of possible network interruptions;
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- e. Encourage diverse groups of scholars, especially women, to study GIS to foster creative ideas and applications to the field of agriculture and climate control;
 - f. Increase human capital in the field of GIS to strengthen the workforce, stabilize Member States' gross domestic product, and grow average per capita income.



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harmonizing National Development Plans with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the unmet monetary investments that are needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

4 are estimated to be between 3-7 trillion USD a year alone for developing countries,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the importance of investing in projects of specific need for national development programs by the

7 private sector in alignment with policies listed in the Asia-Pacific Economic (APEC) Codes of Conduct, a

8 cooperative, economic and trade forum that works towards reduced barriers to trade without legal binding

9 agreements for Member States,

10
11 *Acknowledging* the success of the Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, as part of the

12 United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) six Global Policy Centers, which encourages relationships

13 between the private sector and civil society, collaborating with the Business Call to Action, an alliance amongst

14 government donors that promotes businesses to adopt inclusive operating models involving individuals from the

15 bottom of the economic pyramid, aligned with SDG Goal 8, along with a UNDP Global Policy Centre specializing

16 in inclusive business, private sector engagement in skills development, impact investing, and resilience and crisis

17 response,

18
19 *Reaffirms* the significance of the United Nations Global Compact, which implores companies to implement

20 internationally-recognized standards of corporate social responsibility in order to fulfill SDG 12 by promoting

21 private sector involvement in development, proposing innovative financial solutions, and promoting peace in high-

22 risk areas,

23
24 *Being fully conscious* of the principles outlined in the United Nations Global Compact which emphasize the

25 elimination of discrimination in respect to employment and operations, the creation of precautionary approaches to

26 environmental challenges, the undertaking of initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility, and

27 encouraging the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technologies to ensure that the private

28 sector upholds corporate social responsibility,

29
30 1. *Calls upon* the private sector to aid in decreasing unmet investment needs of the SDGs through the financial

31 support for national development programs by:

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33 a. Funding through voluntary contributions to UNDP that are directly used for the implementation and

34 improvement of national development plans (NDPs) as specified by Member States individually based

35 on the severity of the issues at hand;

36
37 b. Donating to and dialoguing with national governmental organizations to set forth development

38 programs in the sectors of economic inequality, educational reform, sustainable infrastructure, and

39 clean energy aligned with SDG Goals 1, 4, 7 and 9, such as:

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41 i. Working towards equal pay across genders and nationalities;

42 ii. Sharing of educational reform procedures and developments within Member States at yearly

43 conferences;

44 iii. Ensuring job protections for marginalized groups, such individuals with disabilities, indigenous

45 peoples, and formerly incarcerated individuals, by encouraging inclusive business models and

46 hiring processes;

47
48 c. Meeting the cost-cutting and work-stream priorities set forth by the APEC Agenda on Economic and

49 Technical Cooperation, focusing on developing human capital and inclusive growth amongst the

50 sectors of health, economics, and education;

- 51
52 2. *Encourages* Member States to model the standards set Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in
53 Development through the creation of parallel programs in Member States' NDPs by:
54
55 a. Focusing on the Business Call to Action, which emphasizes the creation of inclusive business models
56 in the private sector that work to include economically vulnerable populations specifically by
57 providing financial services, affordable healthcare, water, sanitation, and education to ensure that
58 future citizens can provide an economic return to their Member State;
59
60 b. Promoting skill-based development through a Certificate Technical and Educational Vocational and
61 Training (TVET) program that encourages an alternative to formal academic education for the
62 economically disadvantaged, providing credible certificates and promoted by the government, serving
63 as an opportunity for first-time work experience by:
64
65 i. Recognizing that educating populations within Member States is essential in creating a sufficient
66 workforce for both the public and private sectors for future generations;
67 ii. Understanding that by private corporations promoting vocational education the SDGs 1, 4, and 8
68 concerning poverty, quality education, and economic growth can all be addressed
69 comprehensively;
70
71 3. *Expresses its hope* that Member States include the principles of the United Nations Global Compact within their
72 respective NDPs that promote corporation and stakeholder transparency by:
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74 a. Giving national representatives and corporation representatives the space for meeting, such as the
75 United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, to discuss common goals and achievements every
76 year in different locations in order to raise awareness for other business cultures;
77
78 b. Creating active partnerships through initiation, chairing, and making contributions that increase
79 development impact, done by corporations who set an example or take a leading role to promote SDG
80 17;
81
82 c. Coordinating the Global Compact Local Network representative with the objectives of grassroots
83 groups to help corporations understand what responsible business means in the context of varying
84 cultures, languages, religions, and abilities;
85
86 4. *Promotes* a corporate and social responsibility program that is in accordance with the rules suggested through
87 the APEC Codes of Conduct by:
88
89 a. Ensuring the ethical and transparent allocation of funds from the private sector to public institutions
90 monitored by Member States;
91
92 b. Enhancing the reputations and public perception of corporations in order to support ethical sustainable
93 development programs that can provide to civil society by:
94
95 i. Constructing work space in developing countries that employ women to meet quotas of
96 specialized items;
97 ii. Promoting transparency from the board of directors to the common workman;
98
99 c. Promoting regional contracts to bolster the Asia-Pacific regions.



Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Program

Topic: Harmonizing National Development Plans with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Program,*

2
3 *Affirming* that with the implementation of national development plans (NDPs) to promote the Sustainable
4 Development Goal (SDG) 4 on quality education and SDG 5 on gender equality, which state that obtaining a quality
5 education across all gender lines, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable
6 situations, is the foundation to improve people's lives and progressing sustainable development,

7
8 *Recalling* Article 2.1 of the *Paris Agreement* that states its aim to strengthen and reiterate the vital importance of
9 global awareness to the threat of climate change and facilitate at the national level public awareness and access to
10 information on climate change, as well as the Global Education Monitoring Report, which explains the importance
11 of global education on environmental issues, in reference to SDG 13 on climate action and SDG 4 on quality
12 education,

13
14 *Expecting* that Member States will have a framework to build their own NDPs with the assistance of the United
15 Nations Development Program (UNDP), while also noting that there is negligence in implementing NDPs to
16 promote SDG 4 on quality education, with 57 million children remaining out of school and 103 million illiterate
17 youth worldwide, 60% of them being women, causing harm to all Member States and the progress for world
18 literacy,

19
20 *Keeping in mind* Article 13 of *The Future We Want*, that without the understanding of people's needs, and without
21 appropriate action being taken in regards to these needs, comes the deterioration of economic and social progress in
22 the future, specifically in regards to collaboration on NDPs amongst Member States through the discussion of
23 Member State's histories to provide an exchange of strategies to be implemented into NDPs for harmonizing
24 national development,

- 25
26 1. *Recommends* the creation of a Worldwide Education Development Conference (WEDC) that will aid UNDP
27 Member States in implementing SDG 4, the location of which will be decided by UNDP Member States that
28 wish to attend, to discuss the collaboration of Member States towards common NDPs as well as individual
29 NDPs by:
30
- 31 a. Conversing about the histories of Member States to find similarities in economic and social aspects so
32 that Member States may grow in developing their NDPs for harmonizing national development with
33 the SDGs;
 - 34 b. Encouraging the exchange of ideas between Member States to further their NDPs by:
35
 - 36 i. Corresponding previous strategies amongst Member States to combat social and financial
37 difficulties;
 - 38 ii. Co-producing new strategies to further Member State NDPs towards harmonizing with the SDGs;
- 39
40 2. *Urges* all Member States to implement NDPs that align with SDG 4 and SDG 13 by encouraging Member
41 States' respective school systems to ensure equal access to quality education at all levels, leading to relevant
42 eco-friendly learning outcomes by encouraging lesson plans regarding:
43
- 44 a. The specific Member State and the world's carbon emissions;
 - 45 b. All elements of teaching environmental ethics, such as the importance of corporate social
46 responsibility in ensuring the success of SDG 13;
- 47
48
49

- 50 c. An educational system that is based on past and future climate change impacts within the immediate
51 Member State and its respective regional bloc to ensure climate awareness amongst future generations;
52
- 53 3. *Recommends* that Member States work with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
54 Organization and non-governmental organizations to develop a forum for the top environmental researchers and
55 professors to develop an unbiased and factual environmental ethics curriculum to be incorporated into the
56 respective Member States' NDPs for their eco-conscious school system by:
57
- 58 a. Establishing a syllabus to be available for all Member States to implement and educate students about
59 their countries and the world's carbon footprint and other in-depth facts about the climate change;
60
- 61 b. Requiring the class for graduation, allowing equal access to the curriculum regardless of gender;
62
- 63 c. Updating the syllabi according to the information provided by climate change experts at the end of
64 every school year to keep information as recent as possible and issuing to national governments;
65
- 66 4. *Requests* the creation of the Teaching Abroad Program, a mechanism for Member States participating in the
67 WEDC to:
68
- 69 a. Escalate the participation of Member States in explaining their histories to further the harmonization of
70 NDPs with the SDGs;
71
- 72 b. Provide jobs to women to promote the success of SDG 5;
73
- 74 c. Further the awareness of younger generations to cultural differences to promote harmony amongst
75 Member States in the future.



Code: UNDP/1/5

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Harmonizing National Development Plans with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Guided by the World Bank's 2010 report on Employment in the Agricultural Sector, which states only 29.4% of the*
4 *world's population is employed in agricultural services and shows this is not a sufficient populous body to fulfill*
5 *SDG target 2.3's emphasis on doubling the incomes of small scale food producers for national development plans*
6 *(NDPs) pursuing agricultural employment,*

7
8 *Cognizant of Cuba's Foreign Investment Act No. 118, which stresses elements of SDG Target 2.A through the*
9 *promotion of foreign direct investment for international capacity building in agricultural NDPs,*

10
11 *Expressing appreciation of Uzbekistan's Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project, which*
12 *promotes the introduction of energy efficient technologies towards agriculture in relevance to SDG target 2.4's*
13 *emphasis on ensuring sustainable food production and the conservation of ecosystems for resilient agricultural NDP*
14 *practices,*

15
16 *Highlighting the New Rice for Africa program by the Africa Rice Center, which specializes the development of*
17 *hybrid rice crops, complementing SDG target 2.1's emphasis on providing food for those in vulnerable situations in*
18 *the pursuit of NDPs for increasing food resources,*

19
20 *Endorsing the implementation of strategies for transboundary water diplomacy as demonstrated by the International*
21 *Union for Conservation of Nature's Building River Dialogue and Governance project, which highlights the objective*
22 *of SDG target 6.5 to integrate multifaceted water resource management through such transboundary agreements,*

23
24 *Recognizing SDG target 6.5, which stresses the importance of international cooperation on improving water*
25 *sanitation initiatives for benefitting the implementation of NDPs focusing on clean water,*

26
27 *Further recognizing SDG target 6.A, which emphasizes integrated water resource cooperation and development of*
28 *capacity building for sustainable water solutions, which are imperative to foster effective NDP water policy in*
29 *Member States,*

30
31 *Acknowledging the International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation's 2016 Oil Spill Report, which indicates*
32 *approximately 6,000 tons of oil spill pollution worldwide, and addresses concerns in SDG targets 14.1 and 14.2 by*
33 *bringing attention to the dire need to significantly reduce land-based marine pollution and strengthen the resilience*
34 *of marine and coastal ecosystems,*

35
36 *Further recognizing the success of the Grameen Bank and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana Initiative, which*
37 *complement SDG targets 1.4 and 1.B, by ensuring mobilization of a variety of resources in order to provide credit*
38 *for the financially marginalized, thus mitigating the cycle of poverty for NDPs focusing on financial services,*

39
40 *Noting NDPs lacking gender inclusive policy and the United Nations Statistics Division's World's Women 2015*
41 *Education report, which states that 58 million children in primary education are out of school worldwide with more*
42 *than half of this population being girls; in turn, these issues contain a focus on SDG target 4.5's objective of*
43 *eliminating gender barriers in education systems,*

44
45 1. *Suggests Member States pursuing NDPs for agricultural employment policies model after India's Mahatma*
46 *Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which distributes responsibilities between the municipal,*
47 *regional and federal branches by:*

48

- 49 a. Providing a minimum of one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every
50 household in rural areas according to the minimum wage rates applicable to the area;
51
- 52 b. Facilitating implementation of the program based on the demographics of the area;
53
- 54 c. Enhancing further development of working skills for the agricultural sector through educational and
55 professionalizing measures;
56
- 57 d. Implementing more effective fiscal incentives in the agricultural job market;
58
- 59 2. *Encourages* Member States developing NDPs on financing for agriculture to promote foreign direct investment
60 by working to mitigate constraints on international investment fronts to achieve improvement in agricultural
61 production by:
62
- 63 a. Using incentives for potential foreign investors through the practice of establishing free industrial trade
64 zones;
65
- 66 b. Including tax exemptions on labor and profit;
67
- 68 3. *Further suggests* the integration of NDPs through partnerships such as the collaboration between the United
69 African Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to use alternatives to generic rice crops in
70 drought-prone areas such as:
71
- 72 a. Interspecific hybrid rice that is dependent on nitrogen for sustenance;
73
- 74 b. Sorghum, which is drought and heat resistant crop that thrives in harsh conditions;
75
- 76 c. Any other crop discovered to possess drought resistance and passes the international health standards;
77
- 78 4. *Invites* Member States interested in the development of NDPs incorporating energy and agriculture to model
79 after initiatives similar to the Powering Agriculture: An Energy Grand Challenge for Development Kickstart
80 Initiative, which enables the transition from rain-fed subsistence farming to year-round commercial irrigated
81 agriculture, which is:
82
- 83 a. Implemented by Sub-Saharan African states through the purchase of KickStart's best-selling human-
84 powered irrigation pumps which has easy installation and with no tools required;
85
- 86 b. Powered through solar panels;
87
- 88 5. *Recommends* Member States working on NDPs incorporating water sanitation to partner with non-governmental
89 organizations (NGOs) similar to WaterAid, which are outfitted for establishing water wells and compost
90 latrines, installing toilets, recycling water, and building fresh water access points above ground level to protect
91 them from flooding;
92
- 93 6. *Further recommends* development of NDPs that incorporate sustainable, resilient water technologies to mitigate
94 the adverse effects of agricultural malpractice such as keeping sulfate and nitrate pollutant levels in check and
95 incorporating implementation of these technologies through:
96
- 97 a. Monitoring and facilitating groundwater systems through protection measures such as well-constructed
98 boreholes in place of less reliable hand dug wells, which are often susceptible to external
99 contaminants;
100
- 101 b. Incorporating adoption of standardized water quality measurement parameters (pH, alkalinity,
102 viscosity, etc.) for NDPs developing parameters such as those outlined by the World Health
103 Organization and other credible international institutions;
104

- 105 7. *Encourages* Member States' NDPs promoting the tracking of pollutants in the oceans to collaborate on an
106 international online oil advisory system to model after initiatives similar to the Indian National Centre for
107 Ocean Information Services online platform, which uses Satellite Coastal and Oceanography Research
108 (SATCORE), Chlorophyll Integrated Network and parameters of temperature and salinity profiles to track water
109 pollutants such as gasoline in the Indian West Coast by:
110
- 111 a. Measuring the pigmentation of chlorophyll-producing substances such as algae and phytoplankton to
112 serve as ecological indicators of oceanic and atmospheric carbon dioxide levels;
113
 - 114 b. Expanding upon the methodology of SATCORE technology by processing ocean colour data analyses
115 which include but are not limited to: chlorophyll concentration, sea surface temperature (SST),
116 diffused organic matter, aerosol optical thickness, algae bloom indices, colour composite clusters, and
117 anomalies observed within data regarding these variables;
118
 - 119 c. Using temperature profiles as the principal means of determining thermodynamic patterns. These
120 profiles are directly impacted by jet stream patterns and humidity gradients, which together yield well-
121 developed thermodynamic data;
122
- 123 8. *Endorses* Member States with NDPs implementing financial incentives to model financing efforts after
124 programs similar to India's Pradhan Mantri Dhan Yojana in order to provide for the financially disadvantaged
125 by:
126
- 127 a. Recognizing the importance of facilitating financing opportunities for economic stimulation;
128
 - 129 b. Suggesting the provision of monetary and fiscal incentives within the social entrepreneurship sector to
130 include financially marginalized populations to the mainstream financial system;
131
 - 132 c. Supporting partnerships with micro-financing NGOs to provide better financing opportunities to low-
133 income businesses;
134
- 135 9. *Calls for* collaboration between the private and public sectors for Member States' NDPs initiatives on gender
136 equality policies, as a means to improve and build educational infrastructure with the sharing of information
137 through databases to allocate resources efficiency by:
138
- 139 a. Urging NGOs similar to the Let Girls Learn Initiative, which helped build 25 schools within Jordan, to
140 provide necessary materials to further education;
141
 - 142 b. Creating an information database encompassing areas such as gender inequality, social inequality, and
143 education based on the United Nations Bibliographic Information Systems which enhances networking
144 among countries;
145
- 146 10. *Further Encourages* Member States' NDPs to harness biodiversity in order to promote the use of renewable
147 energy by:
148
- 149 a. Adopting the incorporation of Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction to prevent further damage by debris and
150 flotsam through the use of trees as a blocking mechanism for such debris and in order to encourage
151 carbon emission cuts to protect our oceans from the adverse effects of climate change, making the use
152 of hydroelectricity as an accessible source of energy more possible;
153
 - 154 b. Utilizing ecosystems such as forests and water reservoirs to serve as carbon storage in consideration of
155 SDG 13 on Climate Action, leading to green urbanism and promoting hydroelectricity.